CONGRESS CONVENES

Epecial Session, Called by President McKinley, Begins Deliberations.

THOMAS B. REED IS RE-ELECTED SPEAKER

Galleries of the House Are Packed with Eager Sightseers.

ABUNDANCE OF FLOWERS IN THE SENATE

Sixty-Eight Senators Present When Mr. Hobart's Gavel Falls.

TEXT OF THE NEW EXECUTIVE'S MESSAGE

Emphasizes the Fact that There is Deficit and Calls on Congress to Take Measures to Meet It.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- The main in terest in the assembling of the Fifty-fifth congress in extra session today under President McKinley's call centered in the house end of the capitol, where the organization of the new house and the seat lottery were the drawing cards. Great crowds were attracted to the galleries hours before noon, but the general public had small opportunity to view the proceedings. The section opposite the speaker's rostrum, commonly known as the "black belt," which has a seating capacity of 300, was given up to the public. The other galleries were strictly reserved for ticket holders. The most striking feature of the scene on the floor was the number of new faces, Old. familiar figures, conspicuous in the shock of many a parliamentary battle, had disappeared, and in the new lists were new and untried knights. The change in the

personnel was very great. By 11 o'clock the reserved galleries, with the exception of those for the diplomatic corps and the executive, were walled in the on tier. The bright costumes of the woman gave lighter color to the animated scene. As the hands of the clock pointed to 12, Major McDowell, clerk of the house, rapped the house to order. Rev. Couden, the blind chaplain of the house, then delivered the invocation, appealing to the throne for God's plessing on the work of the new congress and the new administration. The clerk of the house then read the president's proclama-tion convening congress, after which the roll

REED RE-ELECTED SPEAKER. The vote on speaker, which resulted: Reed republican, 199; Bailey, democrat, 114; Bell, populist, 21, and Newlands, silverite, 1, aligned several heretofore unclassified mem-bers. All the populists voted for Bell. Of the fusionists, three, Baker and Jett of Illi-nois, and Marshall of Ohio, voted for Bailey: one, Maxwell of Nebraska, voted for Bell. and three, Jones and Lewis of Washington and Todd of Michigan, did not vote. Two of the silverites, Newlands of Nevada, and Shafroth of Colorado, did not vote, and Hart-man of Montana, voted for Newlands.

the language by which thanks are conveyed has been long ago exhausted. Will you pardon me, if I confess, that on all the occa-sions when I have stood here, I have been more oppressed by the sense of responsithan cheered by the sentiment of

"Yet, I appreciate—no man more—the high honor of your vote and the confidence which dictated it. But high as the honor is,

est member in continuous service, adminis-tered the oath to the speaker. After the new members had been sworn in by the speaker, the oath was administred by unani-mous consent to Messrs. Dolliver of Iowa, Ball of Texas, and Pierce and McMillan of nessee, whose credentials had not yet

Mr. Grosvenor then presented a resolution which was adopted for the election of the candidates for the other officers of the house scleeted by the republican caucus, as follows sergeant-at-arms, Benjamin F. Russell of Missouri; doorkeeper, W. J. Glenn of New York; postmaster, Joseph C. McElroy of Ohio, and Chaplain, Henry N. Couden. The usual formal resolutions of notification of as-sembling were adopted. When Mr. Henderson, republican of Iowa,

offered the usual resolution for the adoption temporarily of the rules of the last house, temporarily of 'he rules of the last house, an ineffectual attempt was made, under the leadership of Mr. Hepburn, an Iowa republican, to limit the operation of the rules of the last congress, which were adopted temporarily, to thirty days. The democrats, populists and fourteen republicans supported him, but they were defeated, 183 to 115. The president's message was applauded vigorously, as was Mr. Dingley when he introduced the new tariff bill. The speaker appointed the republican members of the old committee on the new ways and means committee, and added Mr. Balley of Texas, Mr. Robertson of Louisiana and Mr. Swansen of Virginia to the democratic membership.

Virginia to the democratic membership.

In view of the action of the democratic caucus, Mr. McMillin, who was at the head of the minority of the committee, was superceded by Mr. Balley, although Mr. McMillin was left on the committee. The drawing of the seal's seasoned the usual merginent was left on the committee. The drawing of the seats occasioned the usual merriment and good humor. The speaker announced the members of the committee on rules ways and means and mileage, as follows:

Rules—The speaker, Henderson of Iowa, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, republicans; Bailey of Texas and McMillin of Tennessee, democrats.

Ways and Means-Dingley of Maine, ayne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania; Hopkins of Illinois, Grosvenor of Ohio Russell of Connecticut, Dolliver of Iowa Steele of Indiana, Johnson of North Dakota

Evans of Kentucky, Tawney of Minnesota, republicans; Balley of Texas, McMillan of Tennessee, Wheeler of Alabama, McLaurin of South Carolina, Robertson of Louisiana and Swanson of Virginia, democrats. Mileage-Wright of Marsachusetts, Bar-ham of California, Boose of Maryland, republcans; Cooper of Texas, and Lewis of Georgia,

The ways and means committee then secured leave to sit during the sessions of the house, after which, at 4 o'clock, the house, on Mr. Dingtey's motion, adjourned until Tuesday, not be a secure of the secure of th

SIXTY-EIGHT SENATORS PRESENT.

Proceedings Are of an Uninteresting Charact x. WASHINGTON, March 15.- There was an abundance of flowers on the desks of senstors today when, promptly at 12 o'clock, Mr. Hobart called the senate to order. There was an exceptionally full attendance of senators. The public galleries were packed and the reserved galleries well filled. The chaplain's opening prayer invoked divine grace and blessing on the senators and mem-

bers now about to take up the work of the extraordinary session and on the president and vice president. The roll call disclosed

and vice president. The roll call disclosed the presence of sixty-eight senators.

The new senator from Kansas, W. A. Harris, took the oath of office. Mr. McBride of Oregon presented the credentials of Henry W. Corbett, appointed by the governor of Oregon to fill the vacancy caused by the failure to elect a successor to Mr. Mitchell of Oregon. The governor's certificate was read and Mr. McBride requested that the new senator be sworn in if there be no objection, but Mr. Gray, democrat of Delaware, said some unusual circumstances attended the appointment and that the credentials should be scrutinized. He moveddentials should be scrutinized. He moved the credentials be referred to the committee on privileges and elections, and it prevailed by unanimous vote.

Mr. Hoar, republican of Massachusetts

and Mr. Cockrell, democrat of Missouri, were named a committee to wait on the president and inform him that congress was

president and inform him that congress war in session and ready to receive any communication from him. The senate then, at 12:20, took a recess until 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock a further recess was taken at 12:20 to give further time to the committee appointed to wait on the president. At 3 o'clock the session was resumed. Mr. Hoar and Mr. Cockrell reported that they had called on the president. Secretary Pruden of the white house staff thereupon stepped forward, message in hand. It was eent to the desk and the reading at once began amid the close attention of the senators. It took the close attention of the senators. It took but a few minutes to read the message and immediately thereafter, on motion of Mr. Allison, the senate adjourned.

NEED OF GREATER REVENUE

President Calls Attention to the Con dition of the Treasury. WASHINGTON, March 15 .- The president WASHINGTON, March 15.—The president today sent the following message to congress: To the Congress of the United States: Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the government. It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts and that such a condition has existed for more than three years. With unlimited means at our command, we are presenting the remarkable spectacle or increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be corrected. We find by the reports of the secretary of the treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending. June 30, 1882, from all sources, were \$425,882 \$50, 22, and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415,953,896.55, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$9,914.453.66. During that fiscal year \$40,570,487.93 were paid upon the public debt, which had been reduced since March 1, 1889, \$259,076,890, and the annual interest charge decreased \$11,684,576.60. The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,716,561.94, and its expenditures to \$453,874,887.65, showing an excess of revenues over expenditures of \$2,341,674.19. Since that time the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year, and with but few exceptions, of no month of any fiscal year, have exceeded the expenditures. The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year, and with standing there was a decrease of \$16,769,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government. As compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to prov oday sent the following message to congress: To the Congress of the United States:

Speaker Reed was enthusiastically received on his appearance in the house after his selection, and made a graceful and dryly humorous speech in assuming the gavel. He said:

"Gentlemen of the house of representatives: It has been the custom of 100 years for speakers-elect to so fully express their gratitude and their sense of honor conferred that.

The resorted to loans to replenish the reserve. In February, 1894, 50,000,000 in bonds were issued and in November following a second issue of \$50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of \$117,711.795 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreased until on February 8, 1895, at third sale of \$62,315,400 in bonds for \$65,-1894 was announced to congress.

The receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, were \$390.372,203.20 and the expenditures \$433,178,426.48, showing a deficit of \$48,805,223.18. A further loan of \$100,000,000 was negotiated by the government in February, 1896, the sale netting \$111,165,246 and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to \$262,-315,400.

excess of expenditures over receipts of \$37,902,396.46.

In January of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$24,316,934.05 and the expenditures, exclusive of
postal service, \$30,229,389.29, a deficit of \$5,952,395.24; for the month in February of this
year the receipts, exclusive of postal revtenues, were \$24,400,997.38 and expenditures,
exclusive of postal service, \$28,796,656.65, a
deficit of \$4,395,059.28, or a total deficit of
\$188,031,580.44 for the three years and eight
months ending March 1, 1897.

Not only are we without a surplus in the
treasury, but with an increase in the pubile debt there has been a corresponding
increase in the annual interest charge from
\$22,893,883.20 in 1892, the lowest of any year
since 1862, to \$34,387,297.60 in 1895, or an increase of \$11,493,414.40. It may be urged that
even if the revenues of the government had
been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the past three years the gold
reserve would still have been insufficient
to meet the demands upon it and that bonds
would necessarily have been issued for its
repletion. He this as it may, it is clearly
manifest, without denying or affirming the
correctness of such a conclusion, that the
debt would have been decreased in at least
the amount of the deficiency and business
confidence immeasureably strengthened
throughout the country.
Congress should promptly correct the ex-

confidence immeasureably strengthened throughout the country.

Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenues must be supplied not only for the ordinary expenses, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenue, duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market so far as possible to our own producers; to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled. The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I carnestly recommend that congress shall make every endeavor.

endeayor.

Before other business is transacted let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the government without the contracting of further debt or the continued disturbance of our finances.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, March 15, 1897.

NO REMOVALS OF POSTMASTERS.

Incumbents Will Be Allowed to Serve Four Years.

WASHINGTON. March 15.—Postmaster General Gary made the definite announcement to the Associated press today that the administration, after deliberation, has decided to adhere to the four-year tenure of office policy for all postmasters. He stated that except in a few cases where removal for cause was required on account of de-linquency, incompetency, or other instruces of unsatisfactory conduct or administration of the office, all postmasters, fourth-clars, as well as those of presidential appointment, would be allowed to serve out a term of four years. This official statement of policy, one of the most important so far determined upon by the administration, has been awaited with interest by the corps of post-masters and by the patrons of the 70,565

postoffices throughout the country. Daily Treasury Statemer WASHINGTON, March 15 .- Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$213,626,662; gold reserve, \$131,118,321.

response to a request that he furnish a synopsis of the new tartif bill presented by him today, makes the following statement:

synopsis of the new tariff bill presented by him today, makes the following statement:

The bill has two purposes, namely, to raise additional revenue and to encourage the industries of the United States. On the basis of the importations for the last fiscal year the bill would increase the revenue about \$112,000,000, divided among the several schedules roughly as follows:

A. chemicals, \$1,500,000; B. crockery and glassware, \$4,000,000; C. metals, \$4,000,000; D. wood, \$1,750,000; E. sugar, \$21,750,000; F. tobacco, \$7,000,000; G. agricultural, \$5,300,000; H. liquors, \$1,800,000; I., cottons, \$1,700,000; J. jute, linen and hemp, \$7,800,000; K. wool, \$17,500,000; M. manufactures of wools, \$27,000,000; L. silks, \$1,500,000; M. pulp and paper, \$58,000; N., sundries, \$6,200,000.

This estimate is on the supposition that the imports of each class of goods would be the same the next fiscal year as in the fiscal year ended last June. But as the limports of wool were three times as great and those of wool manufactures more than twice as great in pounds as in 1893 the committee assumes that the excessive importation would be largely reduced by the proposed bill, although the fact that our domestic production of wool has diminished \$,000,000 pounds since 1893 will necessitate the importation of much more wool now than in the latter year. Assuming that the importations of wool will fall off at least one-third from those of 1896, on account of anticipatory imports to avoid duties, we place the increased revenues from this source at \$11,-000,000. Anticipating also that the imports of the increase in the revenue from this source under the proposed rates at about \$14,000,000. From sugar we estimate \$20,-000,000 additional revenue. Anticipating a considerable falling off of imports of Havana tobacco, because of the revolution in Cuba we reduce the estimates of additional revenue to be derived from the tobacco schedule to \$4,000,000. The remaining schedules will afford a revenue of about \$20,000,000 of the basis of the imports of

econd year.
CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATES.

our farmers a new crop, which we now import mainly from abroad; by increasing the duty on agricultural products affected by Canadian competition and on fine cotton goods, some advanced manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of jute, flax

goods, some advanced manufactures of jute, flax and hemp in order to encourage these and other industries here, and especially by increasing duties on such luxuries as liquors, tobarco, silks, laces, etc.

As a rule the rates of duties proposed are between the rates of the fariff of 1896 and the tariff of 1894, in such reduction of the rates from the former law, preservation of the protective principle being made feasible by changed conditions.

The iron and steel schedule is changed very little from the schedule in the tariff of 1894, the change being entirely in the more advanced articles. The same is true of the cotton schedule. In the agricultural, wool, glass and earthenware schedules alone are the duties of the act of 1896 fully restored as a rule, and in a few cases increased, with the view of amply protecting and encouraging our farming interests by every possible point. While the duty on clothing wool is larger in proportion to the foreign value than on manufactured articles, yet it is thought desirable for the public interest and for our agriculture that we should produce this necessity for ourselves. The duty on carpet wools, as well as upon many other articles, is imposed mainly for revenue. The irritation caused by a few wools heretofore classed as carpet wools being used for clothing purposes has been remedied by transferring such wools to the clothing wool classes, but the duty on clothing wool has been restored to the rate of the act or 1890.

SPECIFIC DUTIES AIMED AT.

SPECIFIC DUTIES AIMED AT. tors of the law and of our own producers. The very general substitution of specific duties, even where they are only the equivalent of existing ad valorems, will of itself increase the revenue and strengthen the protection afforded to our industries. The reciprocity provisions of the act of 1896 have not only been restored, but this policy has been extended by adding to sugar, tea coffee and hides as articles on which to make reciprocal agreements such articles as champagne, brandy, wine, artificial and natural mineral waters, chickle, argols and silk laces. In addition to these articles the reciprocity provision is strengthened greatly by providing for a reduction of duties to countries giving us similar concessions.

of duties to countries giving us similar concessions.

The bill as a whole has the unanimous support of the republican members of the ways and means committee and will, it is hoped, receive the support not only of republicans but of others who believe that the revenue should be at least equal to expenditures, with a small surplus added, and who are patriotic enough to entertain the conviction that in adjusting duties to secure such revenue it is a wise policy to encourage home production and manufactures and thus provide employment at good wages for the wage earners of our
people, upon whose purchasing power depends the market for our products.

Schedule K-Wool and manufactures of wool: All wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and like inimals are divided into three classes:

Class 1. Merino, mestiza, metz or metis wools or other wools of merino blood, im-mediate or remote, down clothing wools and wools of like character, including Bagdad wools of like character, including Bagdad wool, China lambs wool, Castle Branca, Adrianople, skin wool or butcher's wool, and such as have been usually imported into the United States from Buneos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Moroeco and elsewhere and also including all wools not designated in classes 2 and 3.

Class 2—Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools Canada long wools or Down combing wools, Canada long wools or other like combing wools of English blood

hair of the camel, angora goat, alpaca and Class 3-Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair and wools of like charac-

ter, as have been imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Syrila and elactic from Turkey, Greece, Turkey, Greece,

PENALTIES FOR EVASIONS.

Unwashed wools shall be considered such as shall have been shore from the sheep without any cleaneing; washed wools such as have been washed with water only on the sheep's back or on the skin. Wool washed in any other manner shall be considered as scoured. Wools of class I and 2, imported in any other than ordinary condition or seried or increased in value by dition or sorted, or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece, shall pay double duty, but skirted wools, as imported in 1890 and before, are excepted. The duty on wool changed in character or condition for evading the duty or reduced in value by admixture of dirt or other foreign substances. other foreign substance, shall be twice doubled. Duty on wools on which duty is assessed amounting to three times or more than if unwashed shall not be doubled on account of its being sorted. If any bale or package of wool or hair claimed by the importer to be dutable, in any specific class, contains any wool subject to a higher duty contains any wool subject to a higher duty than the class epecified, the whole bale or package shall be subject to the highest rate of duty chargeable on wool of the class subject to such higher rate of duty, and if any package be claimed by the importers to be shoddy, mungo, flocks wool, hair, or any material of any class specified, shall contain any mixture of any class specified, shall contain any mixture of any other material, the whole bale or package shall be subject to duty at the highest rate imposed upon any article

in said bale or package.

Wools on the skin shall pay the same rate as other wools. Duties on noils, shoddy, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, garnetted waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, 30 cents per pound; on woolen rags, mungo and flocks, 10 cents per pound. PARTLY MANUFACTURED WOOL.

Wool and hir in the form of roping, roving or tops, and all of which have been advanced in any manner or by process of manufacturing beyond the washed or scoured are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for. On rovings, ropings and yarns, made wholly or in part of wool, where at not more than 30 cents per pound, the duty shall be two and one-half times the adhering duty on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than 30 cents and not more than 40 cents, three times the duty on unwashed wool of the first clars; valued at more than 40 cents, three and one-half times, and upon all the above additional duties shall be imposed as follows: On rovings, ropings and yarns, wholly or in part CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATES.

These estimates are below rather than above the probable result, unless a considerable delay in the enactment of the bill should greatly enlarge the opportunity for imports of articles on which duties are to be raised—particularly wool and woolensfor speculative purposes. Undoubtedly any delay beyond the ist of May in placing the solution of single yarm by grouping of or speculative purposes. Undoubtedly any delay beyond the ist of May in placing the bill on the statute book would result in a large loss of revenue.

This increase of revenue is secured by the transferring of wool, lumber, crude optiming, paintings, statuary, straw ornaments, straw monaments, straw moname bleached, colored, stained or printed, in whole or in part, 5 cents per bound in ad-dition to the foregoing, and on genappe, yarns, bleached, colored, stained or printed, in whole or in part, 5 cents per pound shall be

The number of rovings, ropings and yarns shall be determined by the number of banks of 560 yards each of a single yarn or strand in one pound.

The following scheme of mixed specific and ad valorem duties on manfactured goods has been devised: FABRICS OF WOOL.

On cloths, knit fabrics, not especially provided for in this act, and of all manufactures of every description finds, wholly or in part wool, not specificially provided for, valued at more than 30 cents per pound, the duty shall be three times the duty of unwashed wool of the first class; more than 30 cents and not more than 40, three and onehalf times; more than 40 cents, four times, and in addition, on all the foregoing the fol-lowing duties: Valued at not more than 30 not more than 40 cents, 8 cents; more than 40 not more than 40 cents, 8 cents; more than 40 and not more than 50 cents, 15 cents; more than 50 and not more than 70 cents, 21 cents, 21 cents; more than 70 cents per pound, 21 cents, and in addition, 8 cents per pound for every 20 cents per pound of value in excess of 70 cents per pound; and, in addition to the foregoing, on all articles mentioned in this parameters of 70 per cent ad valorem.

graph, 20 per cent ad valorem. On blankets and flannels for underwear. composed wholly or in part of wool, valued duty shall be the same as one pound and one-half of unwasted wool of the first class and in addition 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; more than 30 and not more than 40 cents, twice the duty on unwashed wool of the first class, and 8 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem; more than 50 cents twice the first class, and 8 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem; more prisoned for making derogatory remarks as than 40 and not more than 50 cents three to the efficiency of the Turkish situation. than 40 and not more than 50 cents, three times, and in addition 10 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem; on blankets valued at more than 50 cents per pound, three and one-half times the duty on unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition 15 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad pressed in the Adlaia district, and valorem; flannels valued above 50 cents per ambassadors have complained to the g valorem; fiannels valued above 50 cents per pound, the same duty as women and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths and goods of similar character; provided, that on blankets inct blank) over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths and goods of similar character, valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square hoped, receive the support not only of republicans but of others who believe that the revenue should be at least equal to expenditures, with a small surplus added, and who are patriotic enough to entertain the conviction that in adjusting duties to secure such revenue it is a wise policy to encourage home production and manufactures and thus provide employment at good wages for the wage earners of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the market for our products.

SCHEDULES OF THE NEW TARIFF.

Outline of the Bill as Presented Yesterday in Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The new tariff bill prepared by the republican members of the ways and means committee was introduced in the house today by Chairman Dingley. The principal features of the bill follow:

Schedule K—Wool and manufactures of Schedule K—Wool and manufactures of similar character, valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard; more than 15 cents, 8 cents; and in addition, on such goods value at not exceeding 10 cents per square yard; more than 10 cents and not exceeding 10 cents per square yard; more than 10 cents and not exceeding 12½ cents, 13½ cents; and not more than 12½ cents, and not more than 22½ cents, 7½ cents, and not more than 22½ cents, 14½ cents; and not more than 22½ cents, 14½ similar character not specially provided for, il cents per square yard, and on such goods valued at not exceeding 12½ cents per square yard in addition 3½ cents a yard; square yard in addition 8% cents a yard; valued at more than 12% cents, and not exceeding 17% cents, 5% cents; more than 17% cents and not more than 22% cents, 7% cents; more than 23% cents, 7% cents; more than 23% cents, 7% cents; more than 23% cents per square yard for every 5 cents per square yard or fractional part thereof of value in excess of 22% cents; and on all the foregoing 20 per cent ad valorem. On all in the above paragraph weighing over 4 ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as on cloths.

CLOTHING AND KNIT UNDERWEAR. Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wear-ing apparel, including chawls and knitted underwear not specially provided for, felt, not woven and not specially provided for, and plushes and other pile fabrice, a duty of (Continued on Fifth Page.)

cloths.

block the principal Greek ports and especially block the principal Greek ports and especially the Piracus (the port of Athens), Syra and Volo. An ultimatum will forthwith be addressed to Greece by the admirals of the foreign fleets.

ROME, March 15.—It is semi-officially stated here this afternoon that all the

stated here this afternoon that all the foreign admirals have received orders to blockade the island of Crete. But, it is added, the blockade of Greece would only occur if the Cretan blockade should prove inadequate. The Greek fleet is expected to leave Crete, otherwise it will be escorted the island submerged and stock of all kinds seeking the higher points. The break of the St. Francis levee at outside Cretan waters.

PARIS, March 15 .- Ex-Minister Goblet, in he chamber of deputies today, questioned the government on Cretan affairs and urged that France should support Greece, claiming that the former's withdrawal from the Eu-ropean concert would not affect the Russian alliance, which he asserted did not oblige France to join in an expedition in which she was not interested.

M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, recapitulated the reply of Greece to the identical notes of the powers and added: "The powers have decided, in order to insure order and security, that each of the powers shall reinforce its contingents already landed by 500 to 600 men. If Greece con-tinues to support Colonel Vassos, then the admirals will take immediate measures of coercion, a blockade of Crete will be applied severely, and if necessary the Greek

Referring to M. Goblet's suggestion of abstention, M. Handaux pointed out that the British were now in Egypt as a result of previous abstention upon the part of France, adding that a continuance of such a policy meant preventing France from taking any role in the Mediterranean, and condition, not specially provided for in this act, shall be subject to the same duties as ships from Crete, she should also disman-

> SUSTAINS THE GOVERNMENT. M. Hanotaux concluded with an appeal to the Chamber to support the government in adhering to the concert of the powers. The Chamber by a vote of 356 to 143 approved the government's declarations on the Cretan question.

Prior to the vote being taken, M. Meline, the premier, replying to various speakers, ex-

the Times at Canea says that while the gunners of the Russian ironclad Cessol Veliki

were practicing yesterday afternoon a gun burst, blowing the top off a turret. Fourteen inposed in addition to all the foregoing men and one officer were killed; sixteen were wounded, five fatally. GREECE STANDS FIRM

ATHENS, March 15 .- The receipt of news from Paris has caused a persimistic feeling here, but the government is determined to maintain its opposition and await a pacific It is generally believed the enforcement

to his duty regarding bimetallism, will do his utmost to promote it and will exhaust all of the blockade will be a signal for con-flict on the frontier. The papers today speak in a more moderate tone of the situation. In the boule the president of the chamber read many messages from abroad expressing sympathy with the efforts of Greece. These were received with great applause. The minister of war introduced a bill per-mitting the enrollment of Greek volunteers

and the creation of a foreign phil-Hellenic

RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL TO POWERS Asks Them to Prevent the Reopening

of Macedonian Question. LONDON, March 15 .- The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says it is reported there that Russia has proposed to the powers to intervene in Bulgaria and Servia to prevent the opening of the Macedonian ling torpedoes of a new model have arrived from Germany to be sent to Smyrna,

to the efficiency of the Turkish situation.
There are rumors of a serious massacre Armenians by Turkish troops at Sivas, and and insurgents at Erania and Korassia in ambassadors have complained to the grand vizier.

An Armenian relief distributer has been murdered in Diarbekir and robbed of his relief funds. Sir Philip Currie and Mr. Terrell have demanded the punishment of the murderers and the restitution of the

DECIDE ON JOINT OCCUPATION

Plans for the Autonomous Govern ment of Crete Being Prepared. VIENNA, March 15 .- The proposal of the powers that France and Italy occupy the island of Crete with a mixed force of 25,000 men has been declined by the governments of those two countries on the score of expense. The occupation of Crete therefore will be undertaken by the forces of the six powers, although Germany and Austria will only nominally take part in the occupation in order to show that they are agreeable to the measure. The powers are now dis-cussing the details of the autonomous govchoice of a gove, nor, who will, it a said, be

ATHENS, March 15 .- A dispatch from Heraklion, island of Crete, says that owing face and head smashed to a pulp. There is to the excesses of the Mussulmans the contachments of marines there.

Three Negroes Lynched. OCALA, Fia. March 15.—Three negroes who murdered ohn Barfield and John R. on the 3d were lynched

Movements of Occan Vessels, March 15 At Stettin-Sailed-Thingvalia, for New York At Rotterdam—Arrived—Maasdam, from lew York. At Hamburg—Arrived—Patria, from New York.
At Glasgow-Sailed-State of California,
for New York.
At New York-Arrived-Rotterdam, from
Rotterdam; La Normandie, from Havre. from

UNDER PARTY LASH ams is on a

ues, and is being

A citizen's relief

Water in the Southers

MEMPHIS, March 15

dark and gloomy for the

of the flood-stricken d

shortly after 7 o'clock

coming down in tor

misery and suffering

conducted systematics

committee has been organized, boats chartered and funds raised. By these means

hundreds of head of stock and almost as many men, women and children have been

resciled from houses and tree tops in the overflowed districts and brought to this city by harbor towboats with barges attached.

The gauge here reads 36.3, a rise of one foot in twenty-four hours, and all indica-

will result.

The steamer Harbin this morning brought

to this city 150 negroes and a lot of stock from President island, situated about four miles above this point, who had been driven from

their homes by the high water. The officers of the steamer report numbers of houses on

Nodena, Ark., was more serious than at first reported. The water has a fall of

twenty-five feet and rushed upon the people of the lands behind the levee in almost a

solid wall. It is expected that many lives will be lost. The city officers saved many

people who had been washed out of their homes by the water which went through

CHATTANOOGA, March 15.-The Tennes-

many cellars of business houses are filling with water. Families in the threatened dis-

Rains and continued rising are reported from

up river points, and the water will certainly reach forty-five and possibly forty-seven feet tomorrow or next day. This will be one of the highest records made since the weather bureau was established.

NASHVILLE, March 15.—Although there is no rain, the Cumberland has been steadily

rising and will continue to rise. Last night forty-one feet was reached, the danger limit

being forty feet, and merchants along por-

tions of the river front are removing goods. Cellars in portions of the city has been

ficoded and many citizens have been forced

continue to decline slowly for the next thirty hours, while the Missouri will commence to

SMALLEY TALKS TO M'KINLEY

President Favors Ratifying Arbitra

arbitration treaty the president is quoted as

dent is for the treaty as originally presented

to the senate or at least without any amend-

ment affecting its efficiency. He showed real interest and knowledge of foreign affairs

and does not intend to take any new de-

parture in regard to Cuba.
"He is still a pronounced protectionist, but

be recognizes that circumstances have altered

and that there will be no return to the tariff

He has very earnest and strong views

means to secure an international agreement, believing that prosperity depends upon it. This, however, does not imply that he is any

Van Horne and Alger Interested

president of the Bank of Montreal, have be-come associated with General R. A. Alger of

Detroit, secretary of war, in operating the Laurentide Pulp company of Grande Mere

Quebec. General Alger is said to be con-tributing his St. Morris lumber limits and

the capacity and output at the mills will

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times, really expired yesterday at Panama after a protracted illnes.

LONDON, March 15.-Yesterday was Mr.

Bayard's last Sunday in London, and he at-

tended services at St. Paul's cathedral.

Archdeacon Sinclair, in the course of his sermon, made eurogistic references to the American ambassador, and said it was not unfitting even in such a pace to offer heart-ful acknowledgment of Mr. Bayard's power-

ful contribution to the peace of the world.

LONDON, March 15 .- The Daily Mail Cape

Town correspondent states that Germany has

recently landed large shipments of muni-

tions of war at Walfisch bay, a circumstance

which causes suspicion. The Transvaal is also arming steadily, the shipments of ammu-

nition, guns and military supplies from France alone amounting to 300 tons monthly. All are being lodged at important strategic

MONTREAL, March 15 .- The Quebec gov-

ernment has granted \$500,000 toward the

COLON, Colombia, March 15 .- (New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—General Antonio Ezeta, formerly vice president

ation gave was one of confidence.

rise west of Hermann.

will probably reach forty feet by Wed

the crevasse.

day dawned ess inhabitants Omaha's Charter Railroaded Through the in the terribegan falling Lower House. at this hour is

adding to the MEMBERS DRAGOONED INTO VOTING FOR IT caused by the work of resen-

> All Sorts of Political Pressure Used to Secure Its Fassage.

ANY SORT OF CONSIDERATION DENIED

Bill Just as it Came from the Senate in Swallowed Whole,

RESORTS TO DESPERATE EXPEDIENTS

Attempts to Make the Fate of the Stock Yards Bill Common with that of the Charter

Fatt.

LINCOLN, March 15 .- (Special Telegram.) -The Omaha charter passed the house tonight after one of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in a legislative session in Nebraska. The law under which the metropolis is to be governed in the future was passed under the party spur, without debate and without any consideraion in the committee of the whole,

The reading of the bill commenced shortly see river at this point at noon registered 37.6 feet, and 4s falling at the rate of .5 of a foot per hour. It will probably become stationary tonight, but owing to heavy rains before 3 o'clock. As it progressed several populist leaders demanded a written pledge rom the Douglas county delegation that the stock yards bill passed by the senate should NASHVILLE, March 15.—The Cumberland be advanced to a third reading immediately river reached forty-two feet on the gauge here today. Forty feet is the danger line. Low lands about the city are submerged and after the passage of the charter. Five of the Douglas county members refused to sign the agreement. Then the committee on corporations was called together and the threat tricts are moving out and merchants are taking their goods to the second floors. made that the charter would be defeated unless a favorable report was made on the stock yards bill at once. The committee held an excited session and adjourned until 8 o'clock. It then met again, but Curtis and others broke away and left the committee without a quorum.

LEADERS ALL THERE.

In the meantime an extraordinary scene was presented on the floor of the house. Chairman J. H. Edmiston of the populist state central committee, Joe Edgerton of the Board of Transportation, all the free silver to abandon their homes.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—The weather here is cool, hazy and threatening. Reports made by the weather bureau indicate that the politicians who have been pushing the Lincoln charter, and at least half the populist senators from the other end of the capitol, mingled among the members Mississippi and Missouri rivers above here are at present either stationary or falling slightly. Here the Mississippi river will urging the passage of the charter. Party feeling ran high and members who were lukewarm in support of the charter were threatened and cajoled in turn. The part of the room occupied by the Douglas county members was the center of a pushing, excited crowd of men. For five hours the excitement was maintained and shortly after tion Treaty Without Change. LONDON, March 15.—The correspondent of the London Times in the United States. 9 o'clock the fight was ended.

The house had been under call for an hour. The doors were opened and the men George W. Smalley, records his impressione who had held out for a compromise capitoday as received from a conversation with tulated and the charter was passed. Then, President McKinley. With reference to the after an excited session of an hour, the saying: "There is no subject on which I feel to report the stock yards bill for the general

more strongly. I abide by every word of my address." Mr. Smalley adds: "The presi-LINCOLN'S CHARTER ALSO ON. In the meantime the Lincoln charter was passing through a similar scene in the senate. It was also read the third time. It lacked three votes of the twenty-two necessary to pass it ithw the emergency clause. A call of the house was ordered and at

10:35 the necessary number was secured. The senate was packed with an excited throng of Lincoln people and the announcement of the result was greated with tremendous applause. Then the enrolled copy of the Omaha charter was reported and signed by the lieutenant governor and the senate at 10:45 adjourned.

less firm in his resolve to maintain the gold standard. The impression which the conver-The Omaha charter was formally pre-sented to Governor Holcomb tonight. In the absence of Speaker Gaffin Mr. Rich, chalrman of the judiciary committee, pre-WINDSOR, Ont., March 15 .- It is reported sided in the house this morning. A telegram from Newcastle, Dixon county, was read, announcing the death of Representative C. that Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific railroad, and Mr. Angus. W. Schram of the Eighteenth district. Clark of Richardson moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Mr. Schram, and that his desk be draped in mourning. This prevailed, as did the motion of Clark of Lancaster that a voucher be drawn in favor of the widow of the deceased member for full pay and mile-

age for the session. On the call for reports from standing com-mittees, house roll No. 403, by Stebbins, for the encouragement of the agricultural, commercial and irrigation interests of the state, and appropriating \$10,000 for the purpose was recommended to pass.

of Salvador and the unsuccessful military leader of the latest revolution in that re-public, who has been reported dead several INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S REPORT. The following report from the special subcommittee on other asylums, anent the in-vestigation of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Omaha, was presented, and on motion of Sheldon of Dawes received and the committee discharged:

committee discharged:
Your committee appointed to investigate
the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at
Omaha submits the following report:
Charge 1. An addition was built to the
house on the superintendent's farm in the
year 1833 by the state employes in the
amount of \$12, which was not credited to
the state until February 8, 1897, which
should have been credited to the state December 1, 1893. The superintendent does
not deny the charge, but claims it was an
oversight. Charge 2. In the spring of 1896 one of the

Charge 2. In the spring of 1896 one of the state employes was sent by the superintendent to seed his farm, which was not crecated to the state until February 8, 1897, the amount being \$1.

Charge 3. Other work was done by the employes of the state in different departments which the state has no credit for. Not sustained by the evidence.

Charge 4. Money has been drawn from one appropriation to pay deficiency of another. We find it was no loss to any person or state.

other. We find it was no loss to any person or state.

Charge 5. Your committee find where contract has been entered into for dry goods specifying amount and quality the same has been approved by the state. The matron purchased a very superior quality of table damask and napkins and took enough less in quantity to make the amount.

Charge 6. We find on the book that the matron owes the state a sewing bill of

cost \$3,000,000. The Dominion government is expected to grant at least \$1,000,000 toward the structure.

Woman Pound Murdered.

WHITBY, Ont., March 15.—Mrs. Nellie Hare, living near the depot at Ochawa, Ont. was found dead in her home last night, her face and head smashed to a pulp. There is no clus to the murderer. An inquest is being held.

Germany's Naval Minister Resigns.

BERLIN, March 15.—The National Zeitung states that Admiral von Hollman resigned the portfolio of the navy at the close of Saturday's session of the budget committee.

Radicals Win in Elections.

PARIS, March 15.—In four legislative elections which took place yesterday morning the districts returned the radical socialist candidates.

Guatemala Exposition Opens.

Guatemala Exposition Opens

On motion of Soderman the secretary state was allowed expenses for the recount

erection of a bridge across the St. Lawrence river opposite Quebec. The bridge is to cost \$6,000,000. The Dominion government is expected to grant at least \$1,000,000 toward

government. It will be opened to the gen-eral public on April 10.