DEBATE ON TARIFF

Discussion of the New Measure Opens in House of Representatives.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE PROCEEDINGS

Large Attendance of Members, and Galleries Filled with Spectators.

Chairman Dingley Opens the Debate on the Republican Eide.

ABLE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE MEASURE

Careful Review of the Document Given by the Man from Maine-Wheeler Speaks for the Minority.

WASHINGTON, March 22.-What will go down to history as the tariff debate of 1897 began in the house at 10 o'clock this morning. Despite the early hour of assembling there was a large attendance on the floor and the galleries showed evidence of the great interest manifested in the proceedings. Mr. Dingley and Mr. Bailey, the opposing leaders, were early in their places. By the terms of the rule under which the house was to operate during the consideration of the bill the house immediately resolved itself into the con-mittee of the whole and the speaker conferred upon Mr. Sherman, republican of New York, the distinguished honor of presiding over the committee. Those who expected the debate to begin immediately were disappointed. The leaders decided not to dispense with the reading of the bill, but to have it read in full at the outset in order to disarm the criticism passed on previous bills that they were put through without even having been read in the house. The spectators in the galleries and the members on the floor waited while the clerk droned through the 163 pages of

The reading of the bill consumed a little over two hours, so it was 12:30 before the leader of the majority, Mr. Dingley, was recognized to open the debate, Mr. Dingley's voice is not very strong and he usually has some difficulty in making himself heard, but today he spoke with great deliberation and his tones were clear and ringing. PRESENTS TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Dingley began by stating that congress, having been convened in extra session, the facts that had led to the issuance of the president's message were: That the government revenue during the past four years had been insufficient to meet expenditures to the extent of more than \$200,-000,000, or an average of \$50,000,000 per annum; that this deficiency will continue to grow under existing conditions; that the deficiency has been met by borrowing, that distrust, intensified and prolonged the run on the treasury and weakened business confidence. This deficiency of revenue, said Mr. Dingley, has nearly all arisen from a falling off of revenue from duties on imports—and not from a decline of revenue from internal taxes. In revising the tariff, he said, the committee has endeavored to discard mere theories and has addressed itself framing of a practical remedy, at least in part, for the ills which have for so many

ionths overshadowed the country.
It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us. Our problem is to provide confronts us. Our production as to secure this result so to adjust them as to secure to our own people the production as to secure to our own people the production as to secure to our own people the production as to secure to our own people the production as to secure to our own people the production had, he continued, been increased from the continued, been increased from the continued to the production of such articles as we can ral disadvantage, and thus provide more abundant opportunity for our labor. No economic policy will prove a success unless it shall in some manuer contribute to open-ing up employment to the masses of our people at good wages. When this is ac-complished, and thus the purchasing power of the masses restored, then-and not until then-will prices cease to feel the depressing perity of our people rise to the standard of

TUITION COMES HIGH. The past four years have been enlighten ing, especially to candid investigators o economic problems. We have been attending a kindergarten on a large scale. tuition has come high, but no people ever learned so much in so brief a time. Hereafter theories, preached in however captivat-ing language, will have to give way to the teachings of experience. It has been the favorite assumption of some theorists that

revenue and protection in the same tariff

schedule are impossible; but we have had

in the past seven years contrasted protected wools and woolens schedule of the tariff of 1899, a most striking demonstration

relative to the importations and tariff on olens, and said that by placing wool the free list the treasury lost \$21,000,000 revenue and the farmers \$30,000,000 per year, and that this country had not been able to increase its exports of manufactured It had been asserted he went on. that the price of clothing had been reduced. but this was only in appearance, because people had been deprived of work and wages nd found it harder to buy clothing than before. The new schedule would aid the wool grower, increase manufactures and ulti-mately increase the revenue.

Speaking of the sugar schedule, Mr. Dingley said it would increase the revenue and encourage sugar production in this country. The sugar schedule is covered in the follow-ing statement: "The duty on sugar proposed is specific, according to polariscop-test of the degree of saccharine matter, commencing at 1 per cent per pound, for sugar polarizing not more than 75 degrees, and increasing the duty to 3-100 of 1 per cent additional degree. make the duty on raw sugar 1% cents; to this is added one-eighth of 1 cent for such sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard color (refined sugar) making the duty This eighth, with whatever may be added by the countervailing duty on all sugar imported from export bounty countries, is the protection which it is believed will maintain the refining industry here, notwithstanding the present differential of one-eighth and a 40 per cent all round duty in the rate that petween raw and refined sugar, because if the refiner uses sugar of less saccharine strength, than 160, as he must, it requires

proportionately more of such sugar to make a pound of refined sugar." OTHER INCREASES. Continuing, Mr. Dingley said the duty on flax and hemp was made both in the interest of revenue and because there was a great promise of home production. At to other increases of duties in the bill to McKiniey rates, Mr. Dingley said: "For the most part otherwise the increase of duties in the pending bill to the figures of the tart# of 1890 have been in the schedules or paragraphs covering luxuries, like tobacco, liquors, silks, laces, etc., which, being articles of voluntary umption, are always regarded as objects which will bear the highest duties. ceptions are the earthenware and glass schedule and the agricultural achedule, or which the duties have been placed the sam as in the act of 1850, because no other val-

smed to be protective."

Mr. Dingley then briefly touched upon some schedules which had not been materially changed from the present law. These in-

cluded from and steel and cotton. "In all SHUT UP IN A MADHOUSE other schedules," continued Mr. Dingley, "the cluded iron and steel and cotton. "In all other schedules," continued Mr. Dingley, "the rates proposed in the pending bill are between the rates of the tariff of 1890 and the present law. There have been transferred from the free list of the tariff of 1894 to the dutiable list of the proposed bill not only wool, lumber, sait, burlaps, bags, cotton bagging and cotton ties, which never should have been made non-dutiable, but also argots, crude, opium, asphalt, paintings and statuary, except when imported for free exhibition by an established institution; straw ornaments, etc., which under existing straw ornaments, etc., which under existing conditions ought to contribute something toward the much needed additional revenue. So far as possible the aim has been to avoid exclusively ad valorem duties on articles which have been notoriously undervalued and thus failed to say the duties intended. thus failed to pay the duties intended—a loss of revenue which has been more sarious than ever under the present tariff, in which, READING OF BILL CONSUMES TWO HOURS outside of the metal and cotton schedule, al-most exclusively ad valorem rates prevail. The better class of importers have united with manufacturers and administerers of the law in asking for this." Mr. Dingley next discussed at some length

the ad valorem and specific systems and pre-sented figures showing how disadvantageously the ad valorem system worked. ESTIMATES ON REVENUE.

He then presented the estimates as to the robable reverue that would be raised by the bill, which were given in his report, with the supplemental statement that the second year the bill would yield \$100,000,000 of in-

reased revenue. In closing Mr. Dingley said: "It must be obvious from any point of view that prompt action by the two houses of congress is in-dispensable to secure the revenue which the with him, he telling his story, unconsciously pending bill is intended to yield. The ex-igency is an unusual one. The people, without regard to party affiliations, are asking for action. Business awaits our final decision. With this great question of adequate the decision was very self-asserting, and the decision was careful not to contradict him, and revenue to carry on the government settled favorably by such an adjustment of duties as will restore to our own people what has been surrendered to others during the past four years, with restored confidence in the future, there is reason to believe that gradute and surely there will come back to we mind. ally and surely there will come back to us
the great prosperity which we enjoyed in the
decade prior to 1893, and which the greatest
of living English statisticians so strikingly
sulogized when he said in 1892 that "it would
be impossible to find in history any parallel
to the progress of the United States in (then)
the last ten years."

The balance of its
mind.

Steinitz is firmly resolved to lodge a complaint with the government at Washington,
first against the United States consul in
Moscow, Mr. Bielhardt, for having caused
his removal to a lunatic asylum, and also
against the Russian government for having
the last ten years."

50 to 100 per cent. Nearly every paragraph was changed from the ad valorem rates

confronts us. Our problem is to provide country was made in prisons. Carpets of adequate revenue from duties on imports to jute, purchased by the poor, had been raised,

per cent. The reciprocal clause in the tariff bill never could become operative; the proposition never could be accepted by any govern nent. Under the Wilson bill our excess of exports over imports far hose enjoyed by our country under the Mc Kinley law. We are now shipping iron ties all over the world, and Alabama was ship-ping enormous quantities of pig iron to England and other European ports. The pro-clamation of the president admitted that our eccipts last year were only \$25,000,000 lea han our expenditures, and that the reports of he treasury now showed that our receipt exceeded our expenditures, and yet, in the face of these facts, the republican majority sought to pass a bill which they said would

ncrease taxes \$114,000,000. REPUBLICAN RETORT. Mr. Wheeler was followed by Mr. Hopkins, republican of Illinois, who announce that the mission of the republican party again placed in power, was to restore pros perity and give employment to labor. The tariff bill prepared for that purpose, he said, would meet alike the wants of the government and the people. He said that until he had listened to Mr. Wheeler's remarks he did not believe any democrat still clung to the old, decayed and repudlated doctrine of free trade. But he was now convinced a genuine bourbon democrat seldom forgo any error be had learned and never learned anything new. He paralleled the prosperity the country enjoyed under the McKinley law with the distress produced by the Wil-son law. Under the McKinley law eleven

stars, he said, were added to the flag.
"What parly provided the territory out of
which those eleven states were carved?" asked Mr. Wheeler. (Democratic applause, "The democratic party," replied Mr. Hop kins, "the same party which tried to take eleven stars from the flag." (Applause.) Later, while Mr. Hopkins was contending that there was not an enforced idle man in the country under the McKinley law, Mr.

Wheeler asked him whether Coxey's army

ivaded Washington under the McKinley or "After the advent of the democrats wer," responded Mr. Hopkins, "After the

McKinley law had been paralyzed by the threat of free trade". "But if there was such wonderful pros-perliy and all laber was at work, how were the republicans so unmercifully defeated in 1892" queried Mr. McGuire, democrat of

queried Mr. McGuire, democrat of California party," retorted the Illinois member, amid

the applause of his side.

Not a single industry, he declared, had prospered under the present tariff law, un-less the "soup houses" established during the panic of 1883 could be called an industry. He gave the figures to show how railroad, manufacturing and farming interests had suffered. The value of live stock, for instance, he asserted, had decreased throughout the late democratic administration at the ratio of half a million dollars a day. The chief glory of the bill, he predicted would prove to be its reciprocity features. The reciprocity scheme of the act of 1893 had been breadened so as to meet commercial

conditions in France, Germany, Belgium and other European countries. other European countries.

Mr. Keer, republican of Obio, after pointing out that in consideration of the free entry of sugar Caba, wader the reciprocity provision of the McKinley law, reduced the tariff on our flour from \$4.61 to 88 centaper barrel, asked if may such concession could be bosed for from a reduction of 8 per cent in the sugar duty.

Mr. Hopking realized that such was the

Mr. Hopkins replied that such was the adgment of these most familiar with com-servial conditions, but if not, the United states could trade with Spain on the basis of argols and wines. In conclusion, Mr. Hopkins prophesied that an era of prosperity

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Unpleasant Experience of the Former Chess Champion, Steinitz.

INCARCIRATED IN AN INSANE ASYLUM

Confined with a Lot of Crazy People in a Private Institution in Russin_Relates His Experiences.

Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) VIENNA, March 22 .- (New York World Calegram-Special Telegram.)-Herr Steinitz, the former chess champion, spent only if day from Russia, where he has been in an insane asylum. I saw him at his friend's house in Pobling Saturday morning. He was quite rested from the fatigue of a forty-right hour Journey from Moscow, but the excitement which had been taken for madness in Russia had left him. He talked willingly and incersantly, putting his case so clearly that few doubts could arise that he is perfectly sound of mind, and only very much overment did not strike me as very great; but doctor was careful not to contradict him, and

to the progress of the United States in (then) the last ten years."

The first applause came when Mr. Dingley referred to the purpose of the bill to "encourage the stricken industries of the country," and was continued at intervals through several minutes. The members crowded up the aisles and stood there when he finished, at the end of an hour. The republicans applauded for fully a minute, the galleries joining in the demonstration.

WHEELER REPLIES.

The old cavalry leader of the confederates opened for the opposition. Mr. Wheeler began with the statement that the bill had been secretly prepared by the eleven republican members proposed for the coperated with the statement that the bill had been secretly prepared by the eleven republican mose which has been operated upon, but its

Steinitz is an ardent disciple of Knelpp, was changed from the ad valorem rates and he carries out Knelpp's prescriptions to under the Wilson bill to either the specific or compound rates, the effect of which was always cured him, for he always had atto increase enormously the duty upon cheaper articles that are purchased by those who work, and lessen the tariff upon the expensive articles that are purchased only by the rich.

The transferring as a constant of the rich and the purchased only by the rich.

The transferring as a constant of the rich and the purchased only by the rich. lent ad valorem of between 200 and 300 hear him; and by degrees he imagined that per cent, and possibly more. The duty on corduroys used by the poor the chorus to his songs.

was increased to about 123 per cent, absolutely prohibitory. The bill restored the duty on burlaps made from jute, used for citizen, named Morolsow, where the doctors bagging, grain and fertilizers, while the would know what to do with him. Steinitz only burlap of this description made in this protested violently, but he saw that the more loudly he spoke, and the more vehemently his gesticulated, the more the doctors were con vinced of his insanity; so he consented to stay on the promise of the consul to return in wo days and take him out.

He was taken into a long ward where a number of restless, mad men walked and shouted and behaved grotesquely, and the impression upon his overwrought mind was so terrible that he began to feel that he could no longer master his thoughts. He believes that he was delirlous during a little more than a day and night. The windows of the ward were opaque and could not be opened. He had been lodged in a room with two mad men. The air was stifling and at night an opening in the door admitted a brilliant stream of electric light on his bed, which prevented sleep. This made him so furious that he got up and put his hand through the opening, hoping to find a small shutter which he had noticed on the outside, but the war-den saw him and pounded at his hand unti he withdrew it and then, reaching through aperture, gave Steinitz several heavy blows in the face and on the head. This however, was the only act of violence he suffered during his four weeks' stay.

TOOK HIM FOR A NOBODY. For five days the medical authorities tool him for a poor nobody who, in his madneswas trying to make them believe that h was Steinitz, the chess champion. But a last Consul Bielhardt must have confirme this, for he was admitted to a separate room with polite treatment at his own expense Of course, every day when the professor with a train of medical students, all wearing uni forms, walked through the wards. Steinitz raised his complaint. He said he did not want to stay in the hospital. As he was a citizen of the United States, he had money they might observe and watch him as much as they liked, but they must let him return to his lodgings and be nursed there.

Not a day passed but he protested ve hemently against his detention. The doctors gave him books to read, English and Ger man. He began to like the food, which was vegetarian, on the Tolstoi principle, and it agreed with him. Pictures were hung on his walls but these proved an attraction madmen wandering about, for the do was open always and was fastened so that he could not close it. Once he awoke with a start to find a madman silting on his bed kissing his feet. Another time a madman would walk in, howl dismally and walk away. Steinitz says he is very fond of hav-ing women about and he missed them dread fully, but when he had his room to himself German lady, Frau Beckman, an nurse, often came to see him and her conver

sation was a great comfort.

The doctors and the students advised him to change into the department of quiet in sane, but he liked his room and was afraid of having to teach a fresh batch of warders to understand his wants, and then, whatever might be said of restless madmen, they were a joilier crowd than the dismal hypochondriacs whom he pictured when he heard of "quiet madmen." Whenever Steinitz clampred with the doctors and the professor for his lower of the hospital authorities to free him that the United States consul had brought him there and only he could take him away. Cousul Biethardt came to see him only one in all that month and then, when appealed to he told Steinitz that the matter was no longer in his hands, but in those of the Rus-cian government, which had appointed the loctors, who must declue whether he sane or not. He must give them time to

ind out the truth. SET FREE AT LAST. Steinitz does not know what arguments iltimately prevailed with the Moscow doc tore, but they told him one morning that he was free to go when and where he liked. Steinitz's landlady said she never for a moment believed in his madness

The friends from the doctors club were very sympathetic. They said they had made many attempts to see him and to interfere in his behalf, but that they were always baffled. Consul Bielhardt also put in, and money, which he had taken care of, showed him a little bill of expenses—20 roubles— for himself. "For his trouble," as he pu-it, and small sums to tradexpeople. So, Steinitz says, he had to pay the consul for getting him locked up and detained against his will. It took Stefaftz four days to settle his affairs satisfactorily, and then he left the city. He had been taken to the hospital

the city. He had been taken to the hospital of Moscow on February 9, and he left on March 12. On March 16 he started for Vienna, where he arrived on the 18th. Steinitz's friends want him to rest completely but he will not hear of it. He is anxious to work, and he hopes to be engaged for a match soon and prove how wrong the Moscow doctors were.

BALLARD SMITH.

MPKINLEY PLEASES CASTELLAR His Inaugural is Well Received by the

Spanish Statesman. 1897, by Press Publishing Company. MADRID, March 22 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Internaand two nights in Vienna after his return | tional arbitration, as advocated in America, Senor Castellar praises in eloquent terms in an article in today's assue of El Liberal. He pronounces it the natural outgrowth of the Christian policy of the United States—the noblest outgrowth of the two elements, one purely classic, the other purely Christian, that have developed democracy. Senor Cas-tellar thinks that the classic influences of Rome and Greece have not played a greater part in the advent of republicanism than have the Christian principles embodied in the teachings, acts, principles and tendencies of Catholicism and Protestantism.

He calls the promise of arbitration in

President McKinley's inaugural address "an anathema upon war uttered from the American capitol, and regards arbitration itself as "the greatest of events at the close of the century, destined to work out peace and universal liberty."

Senor Castellar pronounces President Mc-Kinley's inaugural address a great effort in behalf of peace and liberty. He praises it not only for what he says, but for what its silence implies. He says that, considering his antecedents and surroundings, Mr. Mc-Kinley's utterances are just what ought to have been expected from a man best repre-senting "the glorious legion of conservative republicans in a society where the Puritin element was the foundation cornerstone and still is the very marrow of the American

Scnor Castellar then contrasts the natural development of a country with the making of war. All the evil consequences of war, he says, spring from military empires, mon-archies and autocracies, while from the democracy come republican institutions leading to peace, arbitration and industrial progress, war being resorted to in self-de-

Those who find fault with Mr. McKinley's silence on Cuba are sharply rebuked by Senor Castellar, who considers that silence is the principal merit of the address, because gan with the statement that the bill had been secretly prepared by the cleven republican members on the committee on ways and means and framed almost in the language of the petitions presented by protected interests. Since the star chamber measure came to light on last Monday he said, the conservative press of the country had denounced it in unmeasured terms. The bill increased the duty on many articles far above the McKinley rates, and in some instances exceeded the McKinley rates by from 50 to 100 per cent. Nearly every paragraph intention to protect the rights of American citizens, because he certainly will cease to consider as citizens those Cuban renegades

consider as citizens those Cuban renegades who seek American protection to insure immunity for their misd₂2ds.

Senor Castellar courteensiy dissents from Mr. McKinley's protectionist views and advises him to reconsider and mitigate a policy detrimental to the progress of democracy.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

BLOCKADE CONSIDERED USELESS

Troops on the Island of Crete Well Supplied with Provisions. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22,-The opinion prevails here that the blockade of the island of Crete by the fleets of the foreign powers, which commenced yesterday, will ommander of the Greek army of occupation. is well supplied with provisions. It is now thought that the best means to accomplish the withdrawal of the Greek troops from crete would be to withdraw the Turkish

'Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander i Macedonia, has telegraphed the minister of war not to send any further reinforcements of troops, on account of the scarcity of provisions. The commander of the Turkisi equadron, just made ready for sea, has re eived sealed orders, but it is not believed war ships will leave Gallipoli The Turks at Tokat yesterday attacked the Armenians while the latter were in church. Fitteen were killed and B is feared that this

Results of Italian Elections. ROME, March 22.-The results of the eleclons held yesterday, so far as known, show hat 297 ministerial, seventy members of he constitutional opposition, seventeen radcals and sixteen socialists have been retired. ignor Imbriana, the socialist leader, was re-

utbreak marks a renewal of the massacres

Weyler Starts for the Front. HAVANA, March 22,-Although he not yet recovered his health, Captain General Weyler embarked late last night on board the Spanish cruiser LeGazpi bound for Cardenas, province of Matanzas.

resident of the Chemical National Explains How it Was Negotiated. NEW YORK, March 22 .- In reference to the temporary disappearance of the warrant for \$200,000 appropriated by the state of Nebraska to reimburse the school fund for money lost in the collapse of the Capital National bank at Lincoln, Neb., President Williams of the Chemical National bank, which negotiated the warrant, said today: 'We bought the warrant from the Omaha National bank in the spring of 1895, and everything was quite regular. It was later prid to us through the same bank. The transaction was simple and perfectly regular The Omaha National bank received the warrant in proper course from the state urer, and that is all we know about it.

LINCOLN, March 22.-W. J. Bryan will rive one-half the royalties received from the gorged below this city. It is in what is sale of his book, "The First Battle," to the cause of his book, 'The First Battle,' to the cause of bimeiallism, and has appointed a committee, whose duty it will be to properly expend the funds reserved for that purpose. The committee is composed of: Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas; Senator H. M. Teller of Colorado; Senator W. V. Allen of Nebraska, and A. J. Warner, president of the National Bimetallic union. National Bimetallic union.
In answer to a communication from

In answer to a communication from his publishers, Messra. W. B. Conkey & Co., Chleago, stating that \$15,000 was due him as royalty on the first month's sales, Mr. Bryan at once instructed them to forward \$4,500 to Mr. Jones; \$1,500 to Mr. Warner; \$1,500 to Mr. Jones, \$1,500 to Mr. Teller, and certified checks for these amounts were sent today. Mr. Jones is to spend his portion in promoting the cause of bimetallism through the democratic party; Mr. Warner is to disburse the money received by him through the channels afforded by the National hrough the channels afforded by the National dimetallic union; Mr. Teller will expend his cortion for the bimetallic cause through the silver republicans, and Mr. Allen will em-ploy his nortion in advancing the interests bimetallism through the populist party

PAWNEE CITY Neb., March 22. Special.)-The many friends of J. M. Butler. chief clerk railway mail service at Lincoln. in this city, are glad to hear of him being elected president of the postal clerk's con-

vention in San Francisco. This was formerly his home. Will Raise Speep for the Market. PONCA, Neb., March 22.—(Special.)-W. fadley, a prominent stockman and capitalist extensively in sheep raising.

MANY KILLED BY A TORNADO

Wind Blows Down a School Building at Arlington, Ga.

EIGHT CHILDREN ARE CRUSHED TO DEATH

Devastation Wrought by a Feneful Storm Through Several Countles-Family of Five Dead in Henry County, Alabama.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22 .- The Times-Democrat's Eufala, Ala., special says: This city was swept by a tornado this morning n which death and disaster played a dreadful part. Hourly the record becomes more sppalling. For several days there has been summer mildness all through southwest Georgia and southeast Alabama and the country tributary to the Chattahoochee river. Yesterday the thermometer went up to and the air was as oppressive as ever felt during the June solstice. With the comrain began to fall about midnight. Toward morning the leaden skies and increasing wind told of a storm, which soon arrived with terrific and wrenching force. When the storm struck, shutters, roofs, etc., gave way, and for two hours there was terror and desolation, when the tornado passed off to the northwest, coursing along the Chat-

tahoochee valley.

Reports soon began to come in telling of terrible devastation. The town of Blakely in Georgia was almost lifted out of exist-ence, and people seeking refuge indoors were as badly knocked around by cracking and falling timbers as were those on the outside, who were unable to dodge fence rails and flying missiles.

CRUSHES THE CHILDREN.

The most shocking story of all, however, cas that which came from Arlington, Calhoun county, Ga. It was about 8 o'clock when the pupils of the Arlington academy began to assemble, and there were about fifty present when Prof. Covington, noticing storm, called them in for shelter. On and on came the storm, with a roaring sound. and on came the storm, with a totaling sorross increasing until it lifted two cabins across the way into midair, crushing them into splinters. The sight of this so frightened the children that they clung piteously to Prof. Walker and Prof. Covington, who vainly tried to quiet them. A crackling noise was heard, and the suutters and swinging deers were wrenched from their hinges. Then came a twisting and a careening, and the north partition gave way, falling with deadly effect on a group of children, who were clinging to the professors. The doors and windows gone, the storm shricked through the rocking building, and the little ones thrown to the floor were crushed under flying and falling debris. The cries of the wounded, the groans of the dying, are described as having been heartrending. The esople of the town, regardless of the wreckage of their own homes, ran to the school where they knew their children were, only to find many of them dead, others wounded and pluloned beneath the debris. Prof Walker had his arms and legs broken and cannot live through the night. Among the dead are:

OLLIE PARRAMORE. CLAUDE ROBERTS. ALICE PUTNAM.
ALBERT BUTLER.
WILLIE M'MURRAY. KENNETH BOYNTON, MAUD JOHNSON, MARY WELLONS. The wounded are:

Ernest Wellons, leg broken. Dudley Killebrew, both legs broken. Prof. W. A. Covington, internal in Eather Carter, internal injuries; will die

Ben McMurray, head crushed; will die, Bettle Parramore, arm broken and hurt in ernaily Robert Childers, shoulder dislocated mon Saunders, hurt internally; will die George Riley, arm broken and hurt inter-

Clara Thigen, arms broken and burt in rnally will die RAIN FOLLOWS THE WIND.

The scenes around the building were moseartrending. The rain began to pour in toreals an soon as the wind passed off and hun dreds of people were dranched to the skir while clearing away the wreck.

Along the banks of the river up from Ap alachicola there is but one story of death Gulf of Mexico and, entering the Apalachi-cola valley, traversed its confluent streams to their source. The Apalachicola is formed by the conjunction of the Chattahoschee and the Flint, the first of which up to this point forms the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama and the second diverges north-easterly into the heart of Georgia. It was in the tongue of the territory within their circumference that the strength of the storm was spent and most of it is not ac to telegraphic communication and details are hard to obtain.

From Henry county, Alabama, around Ab-beyville, there come stories of death and wreck, but no names have been received A family of five were reported killed near

Geneva A second disaster, that of floods, in the country. The rivers and creeks are swelling, and on both sides of the Chattahoochee, south of this place, the fields are overflowed, destroying all the winter's work carrying away outhouses and tabins and floating off stock. Late tonight news comes in of the drowning of a family of eight per sons on the Alabama side of the river in Heary county. Richard Manson, with his wife and six children, lived in a cabin or the river bank at the crossing of the Cen-tral railroad from Columbia. The water The water rushed in, surrounding the cabin, and al

ICE IS GORGED IN A NARROW BEND Warm Weather Above Yankton Will

Cause a Bad Overflow. YANKTON, S. D., March 22 .- (Special gram.)-The ice in the Missouri river is still known as Haggin's Bend, opposite St. Helena, where the ice gorged in 1881. bend is the narrowest in the river and is what is known as an elbow bend. On botl sides are solid rock bluffs for the ice to pile up against. The ice is reported as being at Springfield, thirty miles up the river, but there is a gorge above and below that place here today. The ice in the river is firm. Fears are entertained here seather setting in above. Should it do s with the gorge in this particular begeneral overflow will be the result. The weather has turned colder here. VERMILLION, S. D., March 22.—(Special

Telegram.)—The water in the Missouri had fallen two feet today, supposed to be caused by the ice gorge at Yankton. The Vermillio river is clear of ice and people are moving PONCA, Neb., March 22.—(Special.)—With he overflow of the Aoway river, the lower half of Penca was submerged on Friday. The bridge across the Aoway was only saved by hard work. The Friday mail on the Saved by hard work. The Friday mail on the Omaha railroad did not arrive until Saturday evening. There is a heavy washout near Ponca, which the construction train, with a large force, is now repairing. A rise of three feet in the Missouri river at this point on Saturday afternoon started the ice. Nearly all the families living on the bottom are moving to the updand. A general intoare moving to the upland. A general inun-dation is feared. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., March 22.—(Spe-

cial Telegran.)—Trains are again running or the Milwaukee line from Mitchell west to Chamberlain, but owing to the unsafe conition of the track, no trains can be run at ight. Changes in the time card have been of Manchall county, fows, has bought and night. Changes in the time card have been made accordingly. The cold weather has Horso farm near this city and will engage somewhat delayed the breakup of the ice in the Missouri river at this point. The ice Rotterdam,

became very weak from the warm weather a few days ago, but has not yet moved. During the past few days the river rose about five and a half feet. It fell about an

about five and a half feet. It fell about an inch today, but the fail is probably only temporary and was caused, no doubt, by a gorge forming at some point up stream.

SIOUX FALLS, S.
Telegram. — The Big and an aince the flood of 1891. It fell ye has risen fourteen to the flood of 1891. It fell ye has risen fourteen to the flood of 1891. It fell ye has risen fourteen to the flood of 1891. There are the flood of 1891. The floor is a super a way near the flood of 1891. The floor is a super a way near the flood of 1891. The floor is a super a way near the floor is a way here. At West S mile wide. The to a depth of th gorge above Sic alarm, but little ralls the river is a et. An immense ice sas yet gone out of the above town moved 300 slowly coming toward river. The leeyards tonight slowly coming toward town. Old citize believe the danger here

is over, owing to the cold nights and slow thawing during the day. CANTON, S. D., March 22.—(Special Telegram.)—The flood in the Sloux river is falling, after washing out many railroad bridges The worst is over. It will be weeks before regular trains are run.

DECATUR, Neb., March 22.—(Special.)— No castern mail has arrived here since Friday. It is impossible to cross the river. The water is rising rapidly and in the twelve hours has risen over six feet. If the 80 and the air was as oppressive as ever river continues to rise as fast as it has, Hol-felt during the June solstice. With the com-ing of night the skies were beclouded, and There is no outlet to the island now and the inhabitants are entirely cut oft from the mainland. The river washed out their last hope this morning, and the passageway they were using is filled with monster cakes of ice. The people may find safety in boats, but horses, cattle, hogs and household effects cannot be saved. The river is higher than it has been known for years.
SIOUX CITY, March 22.—(Special Tele-

gram.)—All danger from high water is past here for the present. The rivers are clear of ice and are going down. There are ice gorges up the Missouri river, but none nearer than Vermillion. All the railroads a state normal school at Scotia was thorresumed business today out of Sloux City, except the Milwaukee, whose western and northern lines are badly crippled, owing to lose of several bridges and washing out of several miles of track.

DES MOINES, March 22.—(Special Telegram.)—The Des Moines continued rising attadily at this point till today, when it began to recede very slowly. From points to be a point till today in the sense being crowded with all hastomatics. farther up the river, reports come indicating that it began to recede last night. This morning hudreds of people were ready to move from their homes and many of them took their effects to places of safety. The list of the school and binds took their effects to places of safety. levees along the lowlands in several places gave way and the river spread over the country. The water late tast evening com-pelled the street railway company to abandon the regular engines, having flooded the power house, but another battery of bollers had been fitted up and a smaller engine was connected and protected from the advance of the waters so that the street car service was not interfered with. The worst is now start. The \$8,000 was soon and grounds were already properlied and grounds and grounds were already properlied and grounds and grounds are already properlied and grounds and grounds are already properlied and grounds and grounds are already properlied an past, unless the weather becomes warm very suddenly and starts the snow moving again From Cherokee, where the floods have been worse, perhaps, than any place in the state word that the water in the Little Sioux is falling and the railroads have sent out construction trains to repair the grades and put in temporary bridges where the old ones went out. The lors of hay, grain and novable property was very large.

WATER FALLS AT MEMPHIS. Railroad Situation at that Polat

Shows Decided Improvement. MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 22.-The river continues to fall slowly at Memphis, the gauge tonight registering a fraction under thirty-seven feet, a fall of about an inch in forty-eight hours, but the decline of the great volume of water at this point is due to the breaks in the levee at Caruthersville, Mo., and Sans Souci, Ark. The railroad situation tonight shows a decided improvement. Of ficials of the Illinois Central announce that all trains on that road on time. The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley road has also been reopened. The Iron Mountain remains above water on the west side. Two negroes are reported to have been drowned today at Horn lake, a few niles south of this city. It has been found necessary tonight to telegraph the secretary of war asking for

enough tents to accommodate 2,000 people. ICE HOLDS FIRM TO THE NORTH

Relieves the Situation on the Lo Missouri Materially. MINNEAPOLIS, March 22 .- Specials from long the Missouri river say that the situammediate danger of floods. The ice has

tio nis much relieved and that there is no broken above Vermillion, S. D., and is running freely, while the cool nights have checked the flow of snow water. The ground absorbing much of them oisture and along North Dakota points on the river, its ice solid for several days to come. Yellowstone and the large affluents are yet unbroken, so there is little danger of gorges. The snow in the entire northwest ould hardly go off better than it is.

"Old Muddy" Nearly Stationary. The river at this point last night was re orted almost stationary and during the last twenty-four hours a rise of only two inches was reported. Though nearly bank full the stream stands at present about thirteen feet above high water mark. But little ice passed down yesterday and what little did so was in small floes. A rise of about the same amount was reported at the water works pumping station at Florence. No debris was seen along the water front by watchers yes-terday and what havoc the floods have caused in the north has not been in evidence at this point yet. The water works officials exressed themselves as convinced that no trouble will be experienced at Omaha from the floods and that as the river is now entirely open as far north as Yankton what additional flood of waters comes down the

valley will pass through without gorging. Three Drowned by the Floods MILWAUKEE, March 22.-A special from Eau Claire says: A drowning accident, the result of the recent floods in this vicinity courred last evening in Lewis valley, a few niles from here. Hernhard Koch, a farmer living in the valley, hitched up his horses and with his wife and the latter's little brother, Jim, son of George Hermann, started for Leon, Monroe county. Two miles east of Bangor they came across a rapid freshet. caused by rain and melting snow. On driv ing in the current the wagon was upset and the occupants thrown into the water All were drowned. The bodies have since

been recovered. Kansas Covered with Snow ATWOOD, Kan., March 22.-The prairies of western Kansas are covered with great drifts of snow, which has been falling since Saturday night. The reads in many places are blockaded with drifted snow. The rall road cuts are filled with immense drift and trains are delayed to some extent. The snow will prove of great value to farmers.

Trying to Save Durrant's Neck. SAN FRANCISCO, March 22 - George Knight has been added to Durrant's coun sel and is now preparing a petition, ask ing the supreme court for a rehearing of the application previously made and denies for a new trial. If this cetition, which will be submitted without argument, be

Pingree's Friends in Control. DETROIT, March 22.-After a fight in the republican city convention Captain Albert E. Stewart was nominated for mayor this afternoon. Captain Stewart was selected by Governor Pingree as Mr. Pingree's successor in the mayor's office, which was rendered vacant by a supreme

Movements of Ocean Vessels, March 22 At Liverpool-Arrived-Rhinsland Philadelphia: Australia, from New Y At Marseilles-Sailed-Elysia, for At Marseilles-Salled Layaus, Cork.
At New York-Arrived-Veendam,

ANOTHER TAX EATER

Legislature Bent on Increasing the State's Public Expenses.

WILL HAVE A NORMAL SCHOOL AT SCOTIA

Bill is Through the House and Well Along in the Senate.

APPROPRIATION FOR CLAIMS COMES NEXT

Many Thousands of Dollars Haug on the Bill Now Pending.

STATE DEPOSITORY LAW SEEMS DOOMED

Plan for a Safe Deposit Vault in the Capitol Building is Likely to Become a Law.

LINCOLN, March 22.-(Special.)-The record of the present session of the legislature for economy is likely to be seriously impaired by the determined efforts being made to not only continue the secondary soldiers' home at Milford but to establish a new oughly discussed by the republican legislature two years ago and finally rejected. This session the proposition is again before the lawmaking body and it has been accepted

in the senate. itself to maintain the school. Like the soldiers' home at Milford, it is purely a specu-The water late tast evening com- lative enterprise. Two years ago the plea was made on behalf of the Milford real estate agents that the expense would only be slight, as the buildings and grounds were already start. The \$8,000 was soon spent. Now the state is asked to appropriate a large sum of money for expenses for the ensuing two years, and in addition to this, the sum of \$12,358.05 is asked for to cover deficiencies for the past two years.

The Scotia proposition is favorable on its acc. But two years and four years and six years hence there will be requests for new buildings, steam and electric light plants, dormitories, etc. In ten years the appro-priations for the new institution will amount to more ten times over than the legislature

has saved by paring down salaries at the CLAIMS IN THE HOUSE, The coming week in the house will be largely devoted to the consideration of claims against the state treasury. One of the big claims bills has already been recommended for passage, but there are others. The largest of the bills has been agreed to by the house. It covers twenty-one pages of printed matter, every line carrying an appropriation. The claims run up into the tens of thousands of dollars. They are too numerous to be itemized, but they may be grouped as follows: For printing the con stitutional amendments, a total of \$24,903.62 was allowed by the claims committee. These are legitimate claims and must be paid under the law. For the transportation of the National Guard to and from the last encampment, the railroads are awarded the sum of \$5,156.76. Extra janitor service at the state house comes in for \$586.15; labor and state house comes in for \$385.15; labor and supplies for the capitol. \$363.63; labor and supplies for fitting up the house of repre-sentatives. \$243.75; miscellaneous, \$828.97. The Soldiers' home at Milford has been

Kearney and Geneva. Among the claims yet to pass upon, but which are recommended by the claims com-mittee, are the following: For half pay due members of the Nebraska National Guard for six days' service at the state encampment, \$4,326.47; State Journal company, for printing reports of state officers, \$9,065.63; niscellaneous claims, \$2,414.63. Among the claims favored by the committee are the fol-lowing amounts "for amount expended in excess of money received on contests in 1890 and 1891; John H. Powers, \$187.15; J. V. Wolfe, \$400; W. F. Wright, \$210; C. M. Mayberry, \$500.

allowed for deficiencies \$12,358.65. The bill

dso carries a large amount of deficiency

claims for officers' services in taking juvenile

offenders to the industrial schools

REPEALS DEPOSITORY LAW. The senate has passed the bill to repeal he state depository law and the bill is being urged in the house. No bill yet passed by the senate has been more lamely drawn or more open to criticism. The bill not only repeals the state depository law, but it pro-hibits the state treasurer from withdrawing any money now on deposit in the banks which have given bond to the state for a period of nine months. There are now on deposit in the depository banks nearly \$750,-000. If the new law goes into effect, Treasurer Meserve is expressly restrained from withdrawing a cent of the amount until the proposed vault is completed. If the law is not passed, the state treasurer will withdraw as much of the amount now held by the depository banks and apply it to the extinguishment of the outstanding general fund warrant indebtedness.

Under the law the Board of Public Lands and Buildings must complete a burglar proof vault in the state house within six months from the date of its taking effect. As the bill was passed without the emergency clause, the law, if eventually signed by the governor, will not be in effect until August But the depository law will be repealed the moment the governor signs the bill. The law prohibits the treasurer from withdrawing any funds for six months, so that his hands will be tied for nine months after the

law is signed. It is freely predicted that the governor will ot sign the bill, even if it passes the house; but it is being urged as a party measure and no one yet has any authority to say what the governor will do. The bill was drawn by Lieutenant Governor Harris. It was introduced at his request by Senator Dundas of Nemaha county, and the amend-ments added to the bill were prepared by

the presiding officer of the senate ANTI-INSURANCE COMPACT BILL

senate Rejects All Amendments and Recommends it for Passage. LINCOLN, March 22 .- (Special.)-The sen ite commenced its fifty-eighth day by taking up the anti-compact insurance bill introluced early in the session by Mr. Hailer of Washington county. The bill was referred to the committee on miscellaneous corporations on January 12. The chairman of the committee Mr. Fritz of Thurston, held the bill back until a few days ago. Saturday is consideration was made a special order for this afternoon. When the senate met at 2 o'clock it immediately went into committee of the whole to take up the bill, with Mr. Taibot of Lancaster in the chair.

Mr. Howell, the leader in the opposition

o the bill, objected to present considera-tion of the bill. He raised the point of order that the amendments made by the committee on miscellaneous corporations had not yet been returned from the printer. chairman held the point of order not taken, saying that while it is necessary that amendments be printed before a bill can be placed on its final passage, it is not necessary that they be printed before