

ALLEN UNBOSOMS HIMSELF

Nebraska Senator Delivers a Long Speech on the Tariff.

ATTACKS THE DOCTRINE OF PROTECTION

Asserts that Comparatively Few Laboring Men Favor It—Senate Appropriates \$250,000 to Aid Flood Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Senator Allen, populist of Nebraska, made a long speech in the senate today on the unconstitutionality of tariff taxes beyond those requisite for revenue. Although it was the first tariff speech the senate has heard this session, it did not attract marked attention. Allen severely criticized the tariff and combinations, which, he declared, reaped the main advantage of tariff taxes. The senator's remarks were in the nature of a legal argument showing the constitutional limitation of the taxing power of congress. In the course of his speech he said:

"We have a right to consider the character and occupation of the men making this claim for protective legislation. They are not the laborers themselves—those who benefit by protection is to benefit—but they are the manufacturers, the bankers, the attorneys and the lobbyists, who appeal to us in the name of the laborer. There are very few of the laborers and producers who believe wages are raised substantially by a high tariff, and who desire that such a tariff shall be levied on the articles of necessary consumption of 55 per cent of the people for their special benefit. It is true there are occasionally a few wage earners ignorant of the principles underlying this, who, in consequence of being repeatedly told, do believe prosperity is dependent in some measure on a protective tariff, and they are often misled. But these men are few indeed. They are almost always incited to such appeals by those for whom they labor and in the interest of those who reap in their name the benefit of high protective legislation.

In conclusion, the senator said: "I place myself on the solid impregnable ground that congress has no right to do, nor possess power to tax the people to enhance the private fortunes of the few and that the full measure of the taxing power is reached when a tariff for revenue and incidental protection, is imposed. Any other construction would lead to confiscation and incidentally to enforced repudiation, the two worst things that can befall a people in a civilized state; and such a construction when carried to its legitimate length, would lead to the subversion of all order, and the rights of every citizen would be nullified. I am for a protective tariff which will serve the people and the money power alike at the same time. Their interests are deadly antagonistic. What is for the common welfare is against the interests of the few."

TO ASSIST FLOOD SUFFERERS.

The house amendments to the senate joint resolution appropriating \$250,000 for the saving of life and property along the Mississippi river and to the relief of flood sufferers now goes to the president.

Mr. McBride of Oregon presented an amended certificate from the governor of Oregon, as requested by Henry C. Corbett, senator from that state. The certificate states that the appointment is until the legislature shall meet, thus curing the supposed defect of a term of years, which did not fix the limit of service. Among the petitions was one from the board of sheep commissioners of Montana, urging the making of a pool in wool, and asserting that the policy of protection would not long prevail without this adequate provision to the sheep raisers. The Cuban question was brought forward again by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, who presented a resolution requesting the president to inform the cabinet whether he had received by the present and former chief executive from General Maximilian Gomez, commander of the revolutionary forces in Cuba, the resolution requesting the president to send a message to congress to examine Major Charles R. Barnett for retirement.

JUDGE DAY MAY BE SENT TO HAVANA

If So, He Will Have a Double Mission to Perform.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Judge William R. Day of Canton, the life-long friend of President McKinley, was in the city last night when the white house in close consultation. In regard to the Cuban question and that it might be several days yet before a decision would be reached. It is known, however, that the president is considering the advisability of having Judge Day go to Havana as the legal representative of the state department in the investigation to be made of the alleged murder in prison of Dr. Ruiz. The present proposition is to send him to Havana as the representative of the state department of the Ruiz investigation and improve the opportunity to look over the field and make an unprejudiced report of the situation.

Reduce Cost of Lightening Air.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—United States Consul DeKay at Berlin has reported to the state department the invention of a new process for lightening air by which the cost is brought from 14 to 25 cents for reducing five cubic meters. Some of the queer use to which the liquid air may be put are alluded to in the report of the consul general.

Acquitted of Charge of Libel.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Ex-Congressman Charles Conn of Ellkhart, Ind., formerly at the head of the Washington Times company of the city, was acquitted of criminal libel today by Justice Bradley on an indictment sworn out by District Commissioner Truesdell.

Traffic Association Case in Court.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The case of the Traffic Association against the United States against the Joint Traffic association

TIRESOME.

But the Grocer Will Do it at Times. It is rather discouraging to one in search of a good, healthful, breakfast beverage, coffee does not seem to be the best. Carefully investigated the facts about Postum Cereal coffee to have his grocer advise some "cereal coffee," "just as good as Postum," and a cup of it and flat liquid served at breakfast when a palatable beverage was expected. If Postum is absolutely insisted upon the grocer will furnish it. It is not as profitable as the imitations. It is quite safe to say that there is but one toothsome, delicious and pure cereal coffee, and a trademark registered. It is United States Patent office as "Postum Cereal." A package will be sent by paid post for 25c by the Postum Cereal Co., Lim., Battle Creek, Mich.

There is but one genuine original Postum Cereal coffee with a multitude of imitations offered as "just as good."

was received and filed in the supreme court of the United States today. The case comes to the supreme court on an appeal from the circuit court of appeals for the second circuit, where the decision was against the United States. A motion to advance the case on the docket will be made Thursday next.

CONSIDERED BY THE CABINET.

Appointments to Various Departments Are Discussed at Length.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Secretary Sherman, who is suffering from rheumatism, was the only absentee from today's cabinet meeting. The session was short and was devoted largely to discussion of contemplated appointments of assistant secretaries and bureau officers. The nomination of Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, as commissioner of patents, has been decided upon and will probably be made tomorrow.

FOLLOWING THE CABINET MEETING.

Following the cabinet meeting the president and Attorney General McKenna were in conference for more than an hour. It is understood that the case of the four Mexico murderers was under discussion. The respite extended in their case expires on Friday. It is believed President McKinley will take final action within the next twenty-four hours.

BILL FOR CURRENCY COMMISSION.

Follows Lines Laid Down by President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Representative Hoarville of Minnesota has introduced a resolution for a banking and currency commission which is in line with the recommendation of Mr. McKinley's inaugural address and of the Indianapolis conference. The resolution recites that in view of the present inadequate banking and currency system it is desirable that congress have the aid of experienced men in the study of the situation. The commission is to be composed of persons eminent in trade, political economy and banking, to be appointed by the president, two senators to be appointed by the senate and two representatives to be appointed by the speaker, and the controller of the currency. The resolution provides that it shall take effect on the first Monday of next December.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Second Lieutenant Kenneth Morton, Third artillery, and David M. King, Fourth artillery, have been ordered before the board of inquiry on charges of insubordination. The following assignments of officers to duty: First Lieutenant Harry H. Bandholz, First Infantry, company B; Second Lieutenant Fred W. Sladen, First Infantry, company B; First Lieutenant Harry H. Bandholz, First Infantry, company B; Second Lieutenant Fred W. Sladen, First Infantry, company B; First Lieutenant Harry H. Bandholz, First Infantry, company B; Second Lieutenant Fred W. Sladen, First Infantry, company B.

Sloux City's Postoffice Laid.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—(Special.)—The Central iron works of Quincy, Ill., today submitted a plan to the government for the new public building at Sloux City. The amount of its bid was \$2,850. No bids were received from Nebraska or Iowa firms.

Secretary Bliss today approved for patent the following land selected by the state of Wyoming: No. 1—37,377 acres, Buffalo district, on account of grant to educational, charitable and penal institutions; No. 2—42,424 acres, Cheyenne district; No. 3—1,555 acres, Sundance district, for charitable institutions in Carbon county.

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WARM DEBATE ON THE TARIFF

Party Feeling Runs High in the House of Representatives.

DEMOCRATS STIR UP THE OPPOSITION

Hepburn of Iowa and Cannon of Illinois Argue for a Duty on Hides—Details of the Discussion.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Party feeling ran high during the last day of the tariff debate in the house. Political speeches were welded in at every opportunity and there was constant maneuvering for political advantage. The opposition directed their efforts as far as possible toward stirring up discussion on the republican side, but they succeeded in exciting only a single instance of revolt today. That was on the subject of free hides. The democrats presented the question of a duty on hides for the benefit of the farmer with such vigor that Mr. Hepburn, an Iowa republican, was drawn into the debate and made a strong plea for dutiable hides. He demanded that the house be given an opportunity to vote on this question. The speaker, Mr. Cannon, a republican was in favor of it. Mr. Cannon of Illinois also gave a qualified endorsement to this demand.

The republican leaders defended their bill today with vigor. The ways and means committee held the floor with their amendments from 10 in the morning to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. About 4 o'clock the house adjourned. Among them was one admitting free duty of "books, scientific apparatus, charts, maps, etc.," for scientific and educational purposes. The amendment was adopted. The bill was read, making twenty pages in all of the 162 pages of the bill. Tomorrow the bill will be open for amendment until 1 o'clock, an attempt being made to have the bill passed before the adjournment of the day.

Mr. Hepburn displayed a great deal of anxiety today to get an amendment to strike out the differential on sugar, but they probably will be frustrated in this. The only other amendment proposed today was one to reconstruct with instructions. This motion has been prepared in the shape of a resolution and is the dockery amendment to suspend the importation of goods which are controlled by trusts or combinations. Even this motion may be held to be out of order under the special order.

REPRESENTATIVE STRUCK PAT.

There is some talk of a number of republican votes being cast against the bill, but after investigation it seems probable that those who may be dissatisfied with particular provisions of the bill will at least vote for final vote and there will be no break in the republican ranks.

Among the amendments adopted were the following: First, to increase the duty on wool, 25 per cent ad valorem; hats, bonnets, etc., unchanged, 15 per cent; bleached, 25 per cent; making the duty on brushes uniform at 40 per cent ad valorem. Second, qualifying the duty on crude rubber dutiable at 1 cent per pound, providing that such tariff should not extend to the duties of other articles of like kind. Mr. Dingley explained that the effect of this tariff was to place a duty of 50 per cent on all such goods. The committee then went on to the duties of the act of 1890 on carpets; to change the phraseology of the embodied gauge schedule to meet a recent decision of the Board of Customs.

Plan to Put the Law Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Chairman Dingley and his colleagues of the ways and means committee will attempt to have the duties imposed by the new tariff bill go into effect before the bill becomes a law. This they will do by passing a bill to amend the tariff laws which will place in force the duties of the tariff bill as of April 1, 1897.

POPULIST WARNS REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Bell, populist of Colorado, today warned the republicans that if they passed this bill, containing high duties, without imposing at least a revenue duty on hides, distinctly a product of the wool and sheep industry, why should the wool men of a few states be so generally dealt with and the cattle raisers denied anything?

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democrat of Alabama, read a letter from Hon. Norman J. Coleman of St. Louis, the author of an article in an appeal from the ad valorem duty on cattle, that Mexican stock might be brought into this country for feeding.

Mr. Brucker, democrat of Michigan, denounced the duty of \$3 on lumber as robbery. The lumber barons were permitted to go into Canada and have their lumber sawed by the cheap labor there. It was "free trade" in labor and protection for the manufacturer. The amendment pending was adopted; also another bill to increase the duty on horses and mules to those of the act of 1890.

Leather shoe laces less than thirty-six inches in length were placed on the dutiable list at 20 cents per gross yard, and 25 per cent ad valorem and over thirty-six inches 60 cents and 25 per cent ad valorem. Dutch metal or aluminum was reduced from 8 to 4 cents per package of 100 leaves. Iron on surface coated papers printed in metal leaf was increased from 30 to 40 cents per pound. The duty on mica was increased from 3 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem to 2 cents per pound and 15 cents additional for each square inch, with a maximum of 60 cents per pound. The committee's amendments, Mr. McKinley, in reply to a question asked by the committee yesterday and today had been suggested by members and offered after investigation by the committee.

Mr. Richardson asked if the chairman of the ways and means committee would not be an amendment to allow a minority to offer just one little amendment.

"I presume it is to strike out the enacting clause," said Mr. Dingley.

"No," said Mr. Richardson, "It is to strike out the differential on sugar." "We will consider any amendment," objected Mr. Dingley, his response causing a smile on the part of Mr. Richardson.

Mr. McMillin followed this up with a request that the committee now proceed to the amendment about the duty on sugar. Several republicans objected.

"We will get to that schedule," said Mr. Hopkins, "if you will allow us to proceed." All rights were then given to Mr. McKinley, who will read the reading proceed and see how sincere you are."

COAL MINERS PROTEST.

The clerk then resumed the reading of the bill when it was interrupted by Mr. Lenz, democrat of Ohio, who was the first to interrupt the reading of the bill. He presented a number of protests from bituminous coal mines in the east, amounting to 75 cents a ton on coal. He declared that the restoration was in the interests of the miners. Mr. Lenz's remarks had demonstrated his ignorance. He said that no such protest had been received from the west. On coal had come until after the bill had been reported to the house. The east was in favor of a lower duty on coal. The intention of the bill was to raise the duty on coal to 75 cents a ton on coal. Mr. Lenz's remarks had demonstrated his ignorance. He said that no such protest had been received from the west. On coal had come until after the bill had been reported to the house. The east was in favor of a lower duty on coal. The intention of the bill was to raise the duty on coal to 75 cents a ton on coal.

NEW DUTIES IN EFFECT AT ONCE.

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BILL TO REGULATE POOLING

Measure Intended to Regulate the Power of Railroaders.

SIMILAR TO THE PATTERSON MEASURE

Places the Control of Railway Pools Under Interstate Commerce Commission, with Power to Abrogate Them.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Senator Foraker of Ohio today introduced a pooling bill as an amendment to the interstate commerce act. It is practically a reproduction of the Patterson bill, introduced in the last congress. It is intended to meet the objections to pooling which were raised by the supreme court of the United States in its decision recently rendered in the Transimssouri Freight association case. The document is quite voluminous, covering over thirty printed pages. The first section defines the interstate commerce act so as to render it lawful for railroad associations to enter into pools under the following conditions:

Every contract, agreement or arrangement shall be in writing and filed with the commission created by this act, and shall be deemed a contract between the parties thereto at the expiration of twenty days from the filing thereof unless the commission shall in its meantime, and upon such investigation and consideration as it may deem proper, make an order disapproving of such contract. It shall be the duty of the commission to make such investigation and consideration upon such application as may be made by any person for want of necessary service or unreasonable rates, unjust discrimination, insufficient service to the public or otherwise contravening any of the provisions of this act.

The authority of the commission goes to the extent of allowing it to disapprove of the contract itself and requiring it to be terminated at any time, which time, if provided, shall be not less than thirty days. The effect of this order, it is specifically stated, would render the contract unlawful and the parties thereto do what they can to avoid any demeritation of rating and the orders and findings of the commission in such cases shall be subject to review by the United States circuit courts upon petition.

The bill further provides that in such cases the courts shall act speedily in determining questions of this character, and that it shall make such order or decree as may be just and equitable. In determining whether the contract shall be enforceable, notwithstanding the disapproval by the commission. A further appeal is allowed by any of the parties to the supreme court of the United States.

WESTERN PASSENGER MEN MEET.

Confer with Regard to Future of Association.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The passenger representatives of the western roads met today at the office of the Western Passenger association for the purpose of considering the future of that organization. The meeting lasted the greater part of the day and at the close it was decided to call a meeting of the executive officers who will meet tomorrow. The Western Passenger association representatives of Chicago, Ohio, and St. Paul, hereafter have nothing to do with the maintenance of rates. It was recommended that it be a bureau of information of any of the provisions of this act, which would be subject to review by the United States circuit courts upon petition.

The western roads have come to the conclusion that they will be compelled to abandon their emigrant clearing house in New York. This was on the basis of a decision of the supreme court of the United States which has held that the roads have agreed that for the time being they will do their utmost to avoid any demeritation of rating and the orders and findings of the commission in such cases shall be subject to review by the United States circuit courts upon petition.

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL RUGER.

Merritt and Brooke and Probably Frank Wheaton Will Be Advanced.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In anticipation of the retirement of Major General Thomas H. Ruger, commanding the Department of the East at New York on Friday next, Major General Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri at Chicago, has been notified by the secretary of war to make arrangements for his early transfer to that post. Merritt is not entirely satisfied, but it is more probable that Brigadier General J. B. Brooke, commanding the Department of Dakota at St. Paul, will succeed General Ruger in command of the Department of the Missouri.

Abandons the Factor Agreement.

NEW YORK, March 30.—An official of the American Tobacco company authorizes the statement that the company has abandoned its factor agreement at Havana with cigars to the trade announcing that fact.

RIOT AMONG JAPANESE COOLIES.

Finally Dispersed by an Armed Force of Whites.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The schooner Transit, just arrived from Honolulu, brings the news of a riot among the Japanese coolies employed on the sugar plantation on the island of Maui on the 18th inst. Three hundred Japanese stoned one of their number to death and afterward beat his body to a pulp with clubs. The murdered man was an interpreter by the name of Kawata, money entrusted to him and for overcharging them for services rendered an interpreter. A number of white men tried to preserve order and save Kawata's life, but they were too late to cope with the crowd and were obliged to flee as soon as they saw the news of the murder reached Wailuku Sheriff Scott and Dow, with a number of armed deputies, visited the plantation, and through the help of the sheriff, the rioters were taken to the jail at Wailuku. The coolies planned an assault on the jail, but before the mob reached it the sheriff was notified and they called upon the citizens' guard for assistance. The guard and a number of armed volunteers turned out to meet the rioters. The Japanese were ordered to return to their plantation immediately, with the alternative of being fired upon with five rounds of ammunition if they refused to do so back to their huts, but it is believed that had not the strong stand been made the wild band of coolies would have destroyed the jail and overruled the southern part of Maui.

HOLDS THE BONDS TO BE LEGAL.

Colorado County Compelled to Pay a Fine.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—The United States circuit court of appeals handed down an opinion in the case of the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Lake, Colorado against George W. Platt, involving the validity of an issue of bonds amounting to \$200,000. The United States court of appeals in its opinion, and the opinion of the court of the lower court, the validity of the issue of bonds amounting to \$200,000. The United States court of appeals in its opinion, and the opinion of the court of the lower court, the validity of the issue of bonds amounting to \$200,000.

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WREATH MAN COMMITTEE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 30.—A special committee of the Herald of Geneva says that Charles A. Houghton, principal owner of the Corning Glass company, and reported to be worth \$1,000,000, died last night at his home in Geneva. It is reported that he was killed by a bullet which passed through his heart.

When Mr. Houghton failed to return to his home last night his family became anxious. His body was found in a pool of blood in the morning search party was organized and after several hours he was found dead in the sand house of the Corning Glass works, of which he was the principal owner. He was found with two empty chambers was found beside him and it was evident that he had committed suicide. Five men were arrested on charges of murder in the Buffalo Scale works, killed himself at Corning. The only reason assigned for the suicide was that Mr. Houghton was ill and he had recently undergone. Charles F. Houghton was an assemblyman from Steuben county and one of the most prominent citizens.

Steel Makers Buying Iron Mines.

DULUTH, March 30.—A half interest in the great Mahoning iron mine on the western Mesaba has been bought by the Cambria iron company of Pennsylvania. The price is not known here, but is not far from \$400,000. The mine will produce 600,000 tons of iron ore annually. The price is not known here, but is not far from \$400,000. The mine will produce 600,000 tons of iron ore annually.

Must Pay Rent for the Land.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 29.—Judge Burgess today filed an opinion of the supreme court on the case of the Cherokee Live Stock association against the Base Land and Cattle company. The plaintiff leased certain land from the Cherokee nation for grazing purposes, and sold it to the defendant. After protracted litigation, the defendant refused to pay the rent on the land. The Cherokee nation held patents for the land, and the defendant is bound by contract and must pay the rent.

No Change in Steamfitters' Strike.

NEW YORK, March 30.—There has been no apparent change in the status of the steamfitters' strike. None of the strikers, it is said, have applied for work and all the shops are picketed to prevent new men from taking the place of the strikers. Mr. Williams of the firm of Blake & Williams said today that all of the principal concerns involved in the strike are beginning to show signs of a desire to settle. The strike is bound by contract and must pay the rent.

Great Demand for Bicycle Tires.

AKRON, O., March 30.—The rubber companies here have never before been so busy as they are now in making bicycle tires. In this work the shops are working night and day, but cannot keep up with orders. Over 2,500 people are employed and 600,000 pairs of tires will be made here this season.

New Remedies Are Being Constantly Introduced to the Public.