and mules to those of the act of 1899.

Leather sine laces loss than thirty-six inches in length were placed on the dutiable

Mr. Richardson asked if the chairman

of 75 cents a ton on coal. He declared that

the restoration was in the interests of the anthracite coal pool of the east.

Mr. Grosvenor, republican of Ohio, in re-ply said Mr. Lentz's remarks had demon-

strated his ignorance. He said that no sug-

reduction of duty on coal. Canada now im-

he impossible to obtain a quorun

At 5:10 p. m. the house adjourned

fore Its Passage.

neans committee will attempt to have the

duties imposed by the new tariff bill go into

effect before the bill becomes a law. This

novel and much discussed policy was

which was authorized to report on the prop-

osition, presented an amendment which they

had written and their colleagues instructed

orrow in the house. There is no doubt that

it will be adopted by a party vote. The sub-stance of the amendment follows:

That the duties imposed by the bill shall be enforced and collected on all goods imported subsequently to April 15 and prior to the passage of the act, not purchased or in transit prior to April 1.

It creates a lien upon the goods thus im-

orted for the amount of the duties imposed

in whose possession the goods may be found

for the amount of the duties or for the ex-

such articles may have paid. It also re-

quires customs officers to retain samples of imported goods to the end that the evidence

of identification may be preserved. It pro-vides for bringing suits to recover the duties,

against both importers and wholesale mer-

hants, and gives to circuit courts of the

United States full and complete jurisdiction

o hear and determine such actions and to

The members of the subcommittee had in-

vestigated the question of the constitution-

ality and validity of the proposition percon-ally, and had secured the opinions of able

lawyers, among them the attorney general

of Ohio. Until they presented to their col-

leges the authorities on which they proposed

to sustain the amendment there was no dis

sent from their views. Letters have poured

n upon Mr. Dingley and his colleagues this

week from importers asking what was pro-

posed to be done in the matter. If import-

ers can place their orders and get goods

through the customs house before April 15, the amendment will not affect them, but

they will be obliged to take their chances in

such attempts. While there is much doubt

expressed by members of congress as to the

validity of the proposed amendment, and as

o its acceptance by the senate, it will doubt

ess have the effect of discouraging importa-

tions while the bill is pending before the

The chief precedent on which the com

mittee relies to sustain its action is a de-cision of the supreme court growing out of the Wilson act. That act did not become a

aw until August 28, 1894, although the bill stated that the duties therein imposed should

e levied on and after August 1. It was be-

fore congress nearly a month after the time fixed for its beginning, and as the house ac-

epted the senate amendments without send-ng the bill to a conference between the two

he date of its enforcement in a conference

ouses, the intention of the leaders to change

enforce the judgments.

ess imposed by the bill above the amounts

not a retail merchant or a carrier, liable

end also makes the importer and the

fell through.

gestion against the restoration of the

one little amendment

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 dent and Attorney General McKenna were speech the senate has heard this session, it is understood that the case of the four Mexdid not attract marked attention. Mr. Allen severely criticised the trusts 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 back riding. laborers themselves—those whom it is said 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 wage earner. There are very few of the laborers and producers who believe wages are raised substantially by a such a tariff shall be levied on the articles. of necessary consumption of 95 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 so, believe presperity is dependent in some measure on a protective tariff, and they are induced by the crafty and greedy for whom they labor to importune congress to protect the particular branches of industry in the president two senators of industry in which they are engaged. But most 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 under our constitution congress does not 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, with incidental protection, is imposed. Any other construction would lead to confiscation and incident ally to enforced repudiation, the two worst conceivable forms of anarchy and disorder in a civilized state; and such a deduction when carried to its legitimate length, would lead to the subversion of all order, and the rights of persons and property. We canno serve the people and the money power a the same time. Their interests are deadl antagonistic. What is for the common well fare is against the trusts and the pools."

TO ASSIST FLOOD SUFFERERS. The house amendements to the senate Joint resolution appropriating \$250,000 for the saving of life and property along the Mississippi river were agreed to and the res n now goes to the president.

Mr. McBride of Oregon presented ar amended certificate from the governor o Oregon, as to the appointment of Henry W as senator from that state. certificate states that the appointment i until the legislature shall meet, thus curing the supposed defect in the first credentials, which did not fix the limit of service.

Among the petitions was one from the board of sheep commissioners of Montana, urging the most ample protection on wool, in accordance with the platform promises, and asserting that the policy of protection would not long prevail without this adequate protection to the wool growing interest. The Cuban question was brought forward

again by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, who pre sented a resolution requesting the president to inform the senate whether letters had been received by the present and former chief executive from General Maximo Gomez commander of the revolutionary forces in Cuba. The resolution recites at length that are said to have been forwarded to President McKinley and his predecessor from omez and published in the newspapers to The resolution concludes with a re quest that the president shall also inform the senate whether the Spanish authorities in Cuba have refused to allow cipher dis patches to be transmitted United States consul at Sagua la Grande and the United States consul general at Havana. At 2 p. m. the senate went into executive

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, has arrived here and last night was at the white house in close consultation. In regard to the conference Secretary Porter says that nothing has yet been determined in regard to the Cuban question and that it might be several days yet before a decision was reached. It is known, however, that the president is con-sidering the advisability of having Judge Day go to Havana as the legal representative the State department in the investigation be made of the alleged murder in prison of Dr. Ruiz. The present proposition is to ve him go to Havana as the representative of the State department at the Ruiz investigation and improve the opportunity to look over the field and make an unprejudiced report of the situation.

Spanish minister, De Lome, has seen Secretary Sherman very often of late, and while no negotiations have been carried or has intimated that if the insurgents would accept anything at all short of independenc would be ready to meet them half In view of this condition of affairs. is possible that Judge Day, if it is finally decided to appoint him, may be entrusted with the delicate mission of finding out from the insurgents whether they would be will-ing to end the war on the basis of mere ninal independence of the mother country.

Reduce Cost of Liquefying Air. WASHINGTON, March 30 .- United State Consul DeKay at Berlin has reported to the State department the invention of a new process for liquefying air by which the cost is brought from 2.4 to 2¼ cents for reducing five cubic meters. Some of the queer uses to which the liquid air may be put are al-

luded to in the report of the consul general Acquitted of Charge of Libel. WASHINGTON, March 30 .- Ex-Congress man Charles Conn of Eikhart, Ind., formerly at the head of the Washington Times com pany of this city, was acquitted of crim-inal libel today by Justice Bradley on an indictment sworn out by District Commis-

Traffic Association Case in Court. WASHINGTON, March 30 .- A transcript of the record in the case of 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, when coffee don't agree, and after having carefully investigated the facts about Postum Gereal coffee to have his grocer advise some "cereal coffee" "just as good as Postum."
and find a cup of weak, insipid and flat liquid
served at breakfast when a palatable beverage was expected. If Postum is absolutely
insisted upon the grocer will furnish it, but
it is not as profitable as the imitations. It is quite safe to say that there is but one tooth-some, delicious and pure cereal coffee, and that has a trade mark registered in the 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 bereal 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 Party Feeling Runs High in the House of 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 prob-

ably be made tomorrow.

Following the cabinet meeting the presiico murderers was under discussion. The respite extended in their case expires on Friday, and it is believed President McKin-The ey will take final action within the next

twenty-four hours. General Draper of Massachusetts, whose nomination as ambassador to Italy is ex-pected, called at the white house today. It is expected that his nomination and that of Andrew D. White as ambassador to Germany will be sent to the senate tome At 4 o'clock the president again went horse-

BILL FOR CURRENCY COMMISSION. Follows Lines Laid Down by Presi-

dent McKinley. WASHINGTON, March 30.—Representative featwole of Minnesota has introduced a resotariff, and still fewer who desire that lution for a banking and currency commission which is in line with the recommenda-

> tions of Mr. McKinley's inaugural address and of the Indianapolis conference. The perts in making changes. The commission is to be composed of four citizens eminent be appointed by the president, two senators to be appointed by the vice president, two representatives to be appointed by the speaker, and the comptroller of the currency. The resolution provides that it shall report to congress the first Monday of next

WASHINGTON, March 30 .- (Special Telegram.)-Second Lieutenants Kenneth Morton, Third artillery, and David M. King, Fourth artillery, have been ordered before the board at New York for examination for transfer to the Ordnance department. The following transfers are made in the

Twenty-fourth infantry: Captain J. Milton compson, from company A to company I; Captain Benjamin W. Leavell, from company to company A. . The following assignments of officers to egiments are announced: First Lieutenant delvin W. Rowell to the Fifth cavalry,

roop D; Additional Second Lieutenant Al fred E. Kennington to the Tenth cavalry, troop L; Captain Louis Brant to First in company A; First Lieutenant Hiram McL. Powell to First infantry, company
B; First Lieutenant Fred W. Sladen
to Fourth infantry, company H;
First Lieutenant Harry H. Bandholtz to
Twenty-fourth infantry, company B; First G. Learned to Fourteenth infantry, comny K. Lieutenant Kennington will remain on duty with the Seventh cavalry until June

, when he will join his troop.

The following officers will join their companies: First Lieutenant Hiram McL. Powall, First Lieutenant Fred W. Sladen and First Lieutenant Henry G. Learned. Lieutenant erguson will join his company upon the xpiration of his present leave of absence.

A board of officers, with Lieutenant Colonel Aifred A. Woodhull, deputy surgeon general, as president, has been detailed to meet at Denver for examination of officers for pronotion. Captain Francis B. Jones, assistant quartermaster, is ordered before the board

or examination A board, with Colonel John H. Page, Third infantry, as president, has been ordered to meet at St. Paul for examination of officers for promotion. Captain James W. Pope has

Captain Julian M. Cabell, assistant suron, has been placed on the retired list A board of officers, with Colonel Abraham Arnold, First cavalry, as president, has been ordered to meet at Fort Riley to ex-amine Major Charles R. Barnett for retire ment.

The following transfers have been ordered First Lieutenant Joseph D. Leitch, from Seventh infantry to Twenty-fourth infantry ompany B; First Lieutenant Harry H. Band holtz, from Twenty-fourth infantry to Seventh nfantry, company H. Major Louis M. Maus, surgeon, has been ordered from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to this city for duty.

Sioux City's Postoffice Lift.

WASHINGTON, March 39 .- (Special.)-The Central iron works of Quincy, Ill., today pubmitted the lowest bid for an elevator for the new public building at Sioux City. The of its bid was \$2,850. No bids were received from Nebraska or Iowa firms. Secretary Bliss today approved for patent be following land lists selected by the state Wyoming: No. 1-37,197 acres, Buffalo strict, on account of grant to educational, baritable and penal institutions. No. 2-.046 acres. Lander district, for poor farm in Fremont county, No. 3-1,355 acres, Sun dance district, for charitable institutions in

Carbon county. Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, March 30 .- The senate is executive session today confirmed the following nominations: James D. Elliott, South Dakota, to be attorney for the district of South Dakota; Edgar Thomson Scott of Pennsylvania, second sccretary of the emassy of the United States at Paris; James Kelley, receiver of public moneys at Mangum, Okl.; Anton H. Classen, receiver o moneys at Oklahoma City, Okl.; Henry D. McKnight, register of the land office a Mangum, Okl.; Commodore Joseph N. Miller rear admiral in the navy; Past Assistan

Surgeon H. B. Fitts, a surgeon in the navy Transmitted by McKenna.

WASHINGTON, March 30 .- Attorney Gen eral McKenna today sent to the senate copy of the case of the United States against the Union Pacific railway now pending in the circuit court for the district of Kansas. says he is informed by the attorney of the district that there is no other case therein to which the government is a party There are, he says, for the district three other cases pending in which the plaintiffs seek foreclosure of mortgages on property of the Union Pacific railroad, in one of which an effort was made to obtain an appearance by the United States, but unsuccessfully.

Lake Front Case Postponed. WASHINGTON, March 30 .- The hearing n the La Follette and Benner-McKee scrip case, known as the Chicago lake front case, was postponed today from April 5 to April The stipulations of the attorneys filed and approved by Commissioner Hermann of the general land office today sets ou that

the original date fixed is inconvenient to some of the parties interested. Insists on Senate's Prerogative. WASHINGTON, March 30.-The senate after going into executive session took up the arbitration treaty and the Chilton amend ment to the treaty requiring all agreements to come to the senate. Mr. Chilton insisted that this amendment was necessary to preserve the prerogative of the senate as part of the treaty-making power.

Look After Crosby's Remains.

WASHINGTON, March 30 .- Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister here, has cabled to Acting Captain General Ahumada at Havana a request that he do all in his power to aid in the recovery of the unfor-tunate correspondent, Crosby, who was killed at Arroya Blanca, and then have the remains shipped to the United States.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which prifies the blood. WARM DEBATE ON THE TARIFF

Representatives.

DEMOCRATS STIR UP THE OPPOSITION

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

Discussion.

Each of the list at 55 cents per grozes pairs, and 29 per cent ad valorem and over thirty-six inches 60 cents and 25 per cent ad valorem. Dutch metal or aluminum in leaf was reduced from 8 to 4 cents per package of 100 leaves. The

ran high during the last day of the tariff debate in the house. Political speeches were forts as far as possible toward stirring up on dissension on the republican side, but they succeeded in expusing only a single instance of revolt today. That was on the subject of free hides. The democrats pressed 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 ques-tion and declared that every western re-"No," replied Mr. Richardson, "it is to

resolution recites that in view of the present inadequate banking and currency system it is desirable that congress have the aid of expenses in all of the 162 pages of the bill. Tomorrow the bill will be open for amendment until I o'clock, an attempt to extend the debate having failed, after which an hour on a side will be allowed to close. The voting will begin at 3 o'clock.

The democrats displayed a great deal of anxiety today to get in an amendment to strike out the differential on sugar, but they probably will be frustrated in this. The only motion they may be able to secure a vote on is one to recommit with instructions. This motion has been prepared in the shape of a resolution and is the Dockery amendment to suspend the duty on articles whose prices are controlled by trusts or combinations. Even this motion may be held to be out of order under the special order.

REPUBLICANS STAND PAT. There is some talk of a number of republican votes being cast against the bill, but after investigation it seems probable that proviso having for its object the regotia-those who may be dissatisfied with particular tion of a treaty with Canada for a mutual those who may be dissatisfied with particular provisions of the bill will line up on the final vote and there will be no break in the republican ranks,

Among the amendments adopted were the following: Paper, not specifically provided for, 25 per cent ad valorem; hats, bonnets, etc., unbleached, 15 per cent; bleached, 25 per cent; making the duty on brushes uniform at 40 per cent; safety fuses, 35 per cent; qualifying the duty on crude tariar dutiable at 1 cent per pound, provided that such tartar must not contain more than 50 per cent of bitartrate of potash; striking out para-Lieutenant Henry T. Ferguson to Thirteenth infantry, company A; First Lieutenant Henry and similar rugs (Mr. Dingley explained that and similar rugs (Mr. Dingley explained that the effect of this amendment was to restore the duties of the act of 1890 on carpets); to change the phraseology of the embroidered glove schedule to meet a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers. Another amendment provided that no gloves larger than size 6 should be classified as children's

Mr. Cannon republican of Illinois prefaced his remarks with the declaration that he was for the pending bill. He was not pleased with all its features. He never had been pleased with any revenue bill. He appreclated that there must be a spirit of give and take, and he was frank to say he thought there could well be a duty on hides, as the impression was deeply grounded in the west that a duty on hides would raise the price of cattle \$1 a head.

Mr. Slayden, democrat of Texas, expressed

gratification that the dormant republican Mr. Grosvenor to offer the amendment toproceeded to argue that a duty on bides would be of practical benefit to the cattle aisers of the plains of Texas, Kansas and he Dakotas.

POPULIST WARNS REPUBLICANS. Mr. Bell, populist of Colorado, warned the republicans that if they passed this bill, con-taining high duties, without imposing at least a revenue duty on hides, distinctly a product of the farm, they would regret it. Why should the wool men of a few states be so generally dealt with and the cattle raisdenied anything? Mr. Dingley defended the action of the

committee, saying that when the act of 1890 was being prepared the present occuant of the white house made a very exhausive investigation of the subject and found, irst, that the great body of hides produced in this country were a bi-product from the slaughter of cattle and that their price was nade here; second, that goat and other skins, tanned in this country, were not produced here; and third, that the bides imported, except in a few instances, were dry hides, us making sole leather, a large proportion o which is exported. We could tan hides with our cheap material for the foreign market. We can change the balance of advantages. The committee decided against a duty on nides. Our tanning industry, he said, adjusted to free hides and it was decided that a duty on hides would not be an advantago to the farmer, and would be a disinct disadvantage to our export trade.

Mr. Hepburn, republican of Iowa, then came forward with a vehement speech in favor of a duty on hides. Mr. Hepburn delared that the wool interests dwarfed in ontrast with the vast cattle interests the country. Iowa was more interested in hides than wool. She marketed annually \$3,000,000 worth of hides and not 10 per cent of that amount of wool. He demanded that the ways and means committee allow the sense of the house to be taken on this quesion, and affirmed with great positivene that every republican from the west favored

"We insist," he shouted, "that the tan ning and leather industries of New York. sylvania and New England should n e allowed to stifle the demands of the west. ocratic applause.) Mr. Dockery contributed to the controversy

ver hides the statement "that you were notified by a member of the senate, then a epresentative on this floor (Mr. Lodge) that hides were not left on the free list. Massa husetts would defeat the bill." ASSAULTS THE MAJORITY.

Mr. Norton, democrat of Ohio, made a ricious assault on the majority. Instead of lenouncing Mr. Cleveland on every occasion e said, the other side ought their knees at the feet of his "prespiring obesity and ponderous ponderosity," thank-ing him for the opportunity he had given them to again "rob the people. An amendment rating steel strings for musical instruments at 45 per cent, one putting boiling cloths for milling purposes at 25 per cent (free under McKinley bill) and one reducing the duty on cocoa fiber and rattan matting from 8 to 4 cents per square yard, and on mats of similar material from

to 4 cents, were adopted. Mr. Perkins, republican of Iowa, made a numorous speeck of five minutes, deriding he democracy and its panacea for the peo-Magnesia not medicinal, corbonate of potash and sheep dip were placed on the

Mr. Henderson of Iowa took occasion at this point to deny that this bill was framed in the interest of the east. He pointed out that the west held a majority on the comor the interests to which they were com-Cowherd, democrat of Missouri, de-

clared that the tariff on Mexican cattle was

blow at the farmers and the wool schedule In reply, Mr. Dolliver had read a letter from Norman Gabbs of Mount Vernon, Mo. oresident of the Shorthorn association, asking a duty of \$10 a head on Mexican cattle in the name of the cattlemen of that section. Mr. Smith, democrat of Arizona, talked on the cattle schedule, asserting that the rates amounted to 125 per cent ad valorem, so far as they concerned his territory. In re-buttal of Mr. Dolliver's letter, Mr. Wheeler.

democrat of Alabama, send a letter from Hon. Norman J. Coleman of St. Louis, the first secretary of agriculture, asking for an

ad valorem duty on cattle, that Mexican stock might be brought toto this county for Measure Intended to Regulate the Powers Mr. Brucker, democrat of Michigan, de-nounced the duty of \$2 on lumber as robbery. of Railroads.

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 an amendment increasing the rates on horses.

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

WASHINGTON, March 30 .- Senator Forarate on surface coated capers printed in metal leaf was increased from 30 to 40 ker of Ohio today introduced a pooling bill bate in the house. Political speeches were wedged in at every opportunity and there was constant maneuvering for political advantage. The opposition directed their efcents additional for each square inch with tions to pooling which were raised by the a maximum of 50 cents per pound. Th's completed the committee's amendments. Mr. supreme court of the United States in decision recently rendered in the Transmis-Dingley, in reply to a question, said that nine-tenths of the amendments offered by the committee yesterday and today had been sugment is quite voluminous, covering over gested by members and offered after inves-tigation. The first section amon's the interstate commerce act so as to render it lawful for railroad associations to the ways and means committee would not be enter into pools under the following condikind enough to allow the minority to "offer tions;

Every contract, agreement or arrange-ment shall be in writing and filed with a commission created by this act, and shall become lawful and forcible between the "I presume it is to strike out the enacting be given an opportunity to vote on this question and declared that every western 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 thirty-five were offered and adopted. Among them was one admitting free of duty "books, scientific and education for the sugar schedule." Several afternoon, and the provision of the sugar schedule. Several republicans objected. "We will get to that schedule." said Mr. Hopkins, "If you will allow us to proceed." "All right," replied Mr. McMillin, "we will let the reading proceed and see how sincere you are."

COAL MINERS PROTEST.

It is also made the direction of the commission to the commission to make such corder of disapproval whenever upon such investigation and consideration it shall be the commission to make such corder of disapproval whenever upon such investigation and consideration it shall be the commission to make such corder of disapproval whenever upon such investigation and consideration of the sugar schedule. Several republicans objected. "We will get to that schedule." said Mr. Hopkins, "If you will allow us to proceed." "All right," replied Mr. McMillin, "we will let the reading proceed and see how sincere you are."

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COAL MINERS PROTEST.

It is also made the deprivation of the expiration of the spring the commission that the commis

It is also made the duty of the commis The clerk then resumed the reading of the bill where he stopped on Saturday. Mr. Lentz, democrat of Ohlo, was the first to interrupt the reading of the bill. He presented a number of protests from bituminous coal miners against the restoration observe the workings of such contracts or agreements as affect the trans-portation business of the country and to investigate all complaints relating to rates or facilities afforded by pooling associations, and whenever the commission, after due notice, shall find that any such rates, facilities or the practices are excessive or unreasonable, or any unjust discrimination is made between individuals, localities or articles of traffic, or are otherwise in contravention of any of the provisions of this act, the commission shall lesue an order requiring on coal had come until after the bill had been reported to the house. The cast was in favor of a lower duty on coal. The insuch rates, charges, etc., maintained by under such contract to be changed, modified troduction of coal on the Atlantic seaboard

or corrected. did affect the coal market in Ohio and his district mined one-third of the coal of his The authority of the commission goes to the extent of allowing it to disapprove of the contract liself and requiring it to be state. He said the committee still had un-der consideration the question of adding a terminated at any time, which time, it is provided, shall be not less than thirty days. The effect of this order, it is specifically stated, would render the contract unlawful posed a duty of 60 cen's per ton on our coal. Our duty was now 40 cents. and nonenforceable, but it is provided that the orders and findings of the commission in The committee then rose. An attempt was such cases shall be subject to review by the then made to extend the debate an hour tomorrow, but the republicans refused to The bill further provides that in such

agree to this unless the democrats would cases the courts shall act speedily in de agree to vote on the amendments tomorrow termining questions of this character, and in gross. But the democrats declined to accede to this condition and all negotiations that it shall make such order or decree as may be just and equitable in determining whether the contract shall be enforceable, Mr. Wheeler tried to secure consent for a night session, but Mr. Dingley said it would notwithstanding the disapproval by the com-mission. A further appeal is allowed by any of the parties to the supreme court of the

NEW DUTIES IN EFFECT AT ONCE. WESTERN PASSENGER MEN MEET. Plan to Put the Law Into Effect Be-Confer with Regard to Future o Western Association. WASHINGTON, March 30.—Chairman

CHICAGO, March 30 .- The passenger rep-Dingley and his colleagues of the ways and resentatives 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 definitely resolved upon at a meeting of the republican members of the committee held the executive officers who will meet tomorrow that the Western Passenger association tonight. The subcommittee, consisting of Representatives Grosvenor of Ohio, Tawney of Minnesota and Dalzell of Pennsylvania, be continued in existence, but that it shall bereafter have nothing to do with rates or the maintenance of rates. It was recom-mended that it be a bureau of information and statistics only, but that the bureaus which have the handling of the clergy ticktransportation shall be continued in force. These bureaus have nothing whatever to do with rates and it is not thought that they come under the scope of the supreme court decision. Chairman Caldwell will remain at the

head of the organization and will have con trol of all the subsidiary bureaus as well In addition to remaining at the head of the organization, it is expected that Mr. Cald well will be given control of all the work entailed in procuring from congress nev legislation concerning passenger matters. The services of nearly all of the clerks in the association will be retained, as there will be plenty of work for them in looking after the mileage and clergy business. The only thing that has been taken from the work of the association, in fact, is that con cerning rates. All these matters will be taken up by the executive officers tomorrow and there is not much doubt that they will be adopted. The roads have agreed tha for the time being they will do their utmos to avoid any demoralization of rates The western roads have come to the con-clusion that they will be compelled to aban-

York. This was run on a pooling arrange ment pure and simple and the supreme cour decision does not leave it a leg to stand upon. It has been agreed that the Chicago Rail way association will continue in effect. This organization has for its object the issue of joint rate sheets. It was feared for a time that it would be compelled to go out of existence with the other organizations, but the railway lawyers have determined that there is nothing in the supreme court decision that prohibits the issue of joint rate sheets and the association will go on doing bus-

don their emigrant clearing house in Nev

iness as heretofore. RETIREMENT OF GENERAL RUGER

Merritt and Brooke and Probably Frank Whenton Will Be Advanced. WASHINGTON, March 30.-In anticipation f 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 command. Although not entirely settled, it s more than probable that Brigadier Genera R. Brooke, commanding the Departmen of Dakota at St. Paul, will succeed General Merritt in command of the Department of the Missouri.

ould not be carried out. The supreme court decided, in effect, however, as its opinion is interpreted by the ways and means com-mittee, that the rates of the act became The retirement of General Ruger will r sult in promotions in every grade of th line from major general to second lieutenant operative on the date declared by the act. although that date was twenty-eight days before it became law. There are also de-Unless signs fail, Brigadier Frank Wheaton commanding the Department of Colorado a Denver, will get the major generalship and Colonel W. R. Shafter, commanding the First regiment of infantry, stationed at San isions by state courts in cases involving taxation which the committee will quote as Francisco, will get the brigadier generalship.

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 Mani on the 12th inst. Three the island of Maul 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 as in-terpreter. A number of white men tried to preserve order and save Kawata's life, but they were too few to cope with the crowd and were obliged to fice. As soon as the news of the murder reached Wallulu Sheriffs Scott and Dow, with a number of armed deputies, visited the plantation, and though many threats were made by the Japanese, four of the ringleaders were arrested and taken to the jail at Waliulu. The coolies planned an assault on the fall, but before the mob reached it the sheriffs were notified and they called upon the citizens' guard for assistance. The guard and a number armed volunteers turned out to protect the l. The Japanese were ordered to return their plantation immediately, with the alternative of being fired upon within five minutes. They slowly dispersed and went back to their hute, but it is believed that had not the strong stand been made the wild band of coolies would have destroyed the fail and overrun the nothern part of

HOLDS THE BONDS TO BE LEGAL Colorado County Compelled to Pay a

Large Sum. ST. LOUIS, March 30 .- The United States streat court of appeals handed down an opinion in the case of the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Lake, Colo rado against George W. Platt, involving the validity of an issue of bonds amounting to The United States court of appeals, in an opinion by Judge Sanborn, af firms the judgment of the lower court, which was in favor of Platt as against the County Board of Commissioners, and disposes of the constitutional objection by saying that the issue of the bonds in question was not the creation of a new debt, but merely the ex-tension of time of payment of a debt already existing, and therefore the constitutional inhibition does not apply. As to the charge of collusion in obtaining the judgment, the court holds that the court of Arapahocounty had jurisdiction of the subject mat ter and its judgment cannot be successfully

Wealthy Man Commits Suicide. SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 30 .- A special to the Herald from Geneva says that Charles A. Houghton, principal owner of the Corning Glazs company, and reported to be worth

attacked collaterally, either because it was

erroneous or because it was obtained by

fraud or collusion.

\$500,000, shot and killed himself at that place today.

When Mr. Houghton failed to return to his yet been apprehended and is therefore at when Mr. Houghton interest of retail to the work of the purisdiction of the police barly in the morning searching parties were organized and after several hours he was found dead in the sand house of the Corning Glass works, of which concern he was vice bell, who was unable to give bonds for his years ago his brother, Frederick Houghton, of the Buffalo Scale works, killed himself at Corning. The only reason assigned for the suicide is that Mr. Houghton's mind had become unbalanced owing to a severe illness he had recently underwent. Charles F. Houghton was an assemblyman from Steuben county in 1873 and was always regarded as one of Corning's most prominent citizens.

Steel Makers Buying Iron Mines. DULUTH, March 30 .- A half interest in he great Mahoning iron mine on the western Mesaba has been bought by the Cambria warrant for so doing longer than the statutes Iron company of Pennsylvania. The price permitted. He refused to relain him longer is not known here, but is not far from \$400,- on the grounds that by doing so he would 000. The mine will easily produce from 500, | make himself liable. 000 to 600,000 tons of ore yearly. The sale leaves but one of the steel-making firms of the Pennsylvania and Ohio section without a his clients. Judge Gordon would not dis-Mesaba mine. Carnegie had an option on charge them because they have their liberty the Mahoning, but was induced by the Rocke, I under bonds. He did, however, tell them feller interests to give it up and enter into the fifty-year agreement which permits him | not have to appear again in police court unto utilize the Mountain Iron product. It was til they were this matter which has caused the smash of the Lake Superior Bessemer pool.

Must Pay Rent for the Land. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 39 .- Judge Burgess today filed an opinion of the supreme court en bane in the case of the Cherokee Live Stock association against the Bass Land and Cattle company. The plaintiff leased certain land from the Cherokee nation for grazing purposes, and sublet it to the deendant. After President Harrison, by proclaion, opened the land for settlement an ordered the cattle removed, the defendant efused to pay. The opinion holds that since the Cherokee nation held patents for the land it had a right to sublet the land and the defendant is bound by contract and mus pay the rental.

No Change in Steamfitters' Strike. NEW YORK, March 30 .- There has been o apparent change in the status of the steamfitters' strike. None of the strikers. t is said, have applied for work and al it is said, have applied to prevent new mentions the places of strikers. Mr Williams of the firm of Blake & Williams said today that all of the principal con corns involved in the strike had received by this morning's mail letters from steamfitters in neighboring cities applying for work.

Great Demand for Bicycle Tires. AKRON, O., March 30 .- The rubber companies here have never before been so ushed in making bleycle tires. In this work the shops are running night and day, but cannot keep up with orders. Over 2,400 people are employed and 600,000 pairs of

Schooner Founders. NEW YORK, March 30.-The schooner coundered in Long Islam Sound, and here were, consisting of six men, is thought to have been drowned. She left Newman Creek last Wednesday, with a cargo of of phosphate and should have arrived at Orient on Friday, but thus far nothing has been heard from her. Terry Bros., to whom she was consigned, think all hands are lost.

Illinois to Be Represented at Nashville SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30.-The sen ate today passed the house bill appropri ating \$20,000 for an Illinois exhibit at th Tennessee Centennial exposition and pro-viding for the appointment of forty com-missioners to represent Illinois. Abandons the Factor Agreement.

NEW YORK, March 30 .- An official of th American Tobacco company authorizes th statement that the company has abandoned its factor agreement and has issued a cir-cular to the trade announcing that fact.

Your Skin Starving

FEED IT. The food you take into the stomach will not help your skin; it will not remove your

YOUR WRINKLES

for it removes wrinkles and all traces of age. It is a food and a tonic combined, it restores MME. YALE'S

SKIN FOOD youth, preserves it forever, Sold everywhere, Mme. Yale's Guide to Beauty mailed free. Ad-dress, Mme. Yale, Chicago. Mme. Yale's Hand Whitener makes Lily White Hands.

PRISONERS ALLOWED TO GO

Alleged Perjurers Owe Their Liberty to Carelessness of Detective Cox.

MAN HELD FIVE DAYS WITHOUT A WARRANT

Judge Gordon Liberates the Prisoner and Rebukes the Detective for His Inexcusable Negligence_Two Others Also Discharged.

Owing to careleseness and inattention to duty on the part of Chief of Detectives Cox. Charles Campbell, charged with subornation of perjury in the trial of some of the members of the Davis gang of burglars and who had been in jail for five days without being served with a warrant, was discharged from custody yesterday morning by Police Judge Gordon.

For the same reason Frank Spencer and Frank Keplin, who are accused of perjury n the same cases, but who have been at iberty on bonds, were told by Police Judge Gordon to return to their homes and informed that they need not appear again in police court to answer to the felonious charge against them until sent for. No action was taken in the case of Mart Steinberger, the fourth man of the party, and who is charged with taking a part in the giving of the perjury testimony in the trial and who was accused of subornation of perjury, was due to the fact that Steinberger has not

president. A revolver with two empty appearance after his arrest. The attorney chambers was found beside him and it was demanded that his client be at least arevident that he had committed suicide. Five raigned. He stated that Campbell was in the criminal court room of Douglas county under a subpoena on last Friday. He was arrested without a warrant by Cox. sisted because there was no legal process issued for his arrest. Thereupon Cox forci-bly took him into custody, removed him to jail and kept him there since that time without swearing out a complaint against him or serving him with a warrant for arrest. Judge Gordon ordered the prisoner brought up before him. Then he discharged him. He

stated as the reasons for his action that the man had been kept in confinement without The attorney for Spencer and Keplin made a strenuous effort to secure the release of

to go and informed them that they would

CRITICISE THE CHIEF SLEUTH. Police Judge Gordon stated after the prothief of detectives was highly blameworthy Captain King of the day shift of the departnent blamed the official for his negligence. nasmuch as the complaints were all ready for his signature. Chief of Police Sigwart admitted that Cox should certainly have sworn to the complaints by this time.

Spencer and Keplin were witnesses in the rial of Johnson and Hoag, two members of he Davis gang on the charge of burglary. hey swore that they had seen the defendants in a pool room in the north end of the city on the night and at the time the burglary was committed. After giving this estimony they were foreibly arrested in the ourt by Cox, who stated that he had proof that the testimony was false. He also ar-rested Campbell for subornation of perury. All the men were witnesses in the

It is said that it was largely on the testiony of Spencer and Keplin that Hoag and Johnson were convicted by a jury of petty arceny instead of burglary. The case was a strange one in other respects.

Deaths of a Day. COLUMBUS, O., March 30 .- Hon. George . Converse, ex-member of congress, died oday.

He was ill seven months, was in his 70th year, and Dixon is the county of his birth. He graduated at Denison university in 1844, read law, served as prosecuting attorney and in the house and senate of the Ohio legislaure from 1860 to 1865. He was in congress three terms and was a Randall protective

New remedies are being constantly introduced to the public, but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup still maintains its pre-eminence. railied. He was 32 years of age and leaves a young wife. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the funeral will prob Charley Hastings is believed to have oundered in Long Island Sound, and her order.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., March 29.—(Special)—Miss Maude Curtis, who has been ill for the past year, and bedfast for the last six months with consumption, died at her nome in this city Friday night. The funeral ervices were held at her home this after-CHICAGO, March 30 .- Jarius C. Mears,

ne of the oldest settlers in Chicago, died teday at his home in LeGrange, aged 100 years and 8 days. He first came to Chicago in 1835. He served as postmaster at Hillsboro, Ill., under President Lincoln.

Beacham's Pills for wind and distress after Judge Sanborn's Father Dead.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.-Judge Walter Sanborn of the United States court has been called east by the sudden death of his father.



Those who thought last week's display of water colors the proper thing will be fairly enchanted by the new purchase which came in Saturday night-we have an abundance to make an exhibit during the entire week-they represent English —Dutch—French and American artists such as Stuart Lloyd, R. B. A.-H. C. Fox-Frederick L. Aldridge-Kammerlingk-Omnes Ten Kate-Van Rip-Jan Van Holst-H. Shafer-Van Weede-F. F. English-W. E. Norton-Carl Weber and H. J. Harris-this will certainly repay the public for a second visit.

A. HOSPE. Jr., Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.



Drex L. Shooman says it can rain if it wants to-the only way you can drown him is by a rush of customers-by the way—our new full round toe Italian chocolate shoe for men is made of the finest selected kid and is kid linedthere is also a sunken place in the sole for the ball of the foot-and is otherwise so constructed that tender joints find a soft place and friction of any kind is impossible—it has also a low heel-only one shape-but that's a sure winner with tender footed men or those troubled with corns on the bottom of the feet or bunions will find these shoes the very ideal for comfort.

Drexel Shoe Co., 1419 FARNAM ST.