THE TARIFF.

Synopsis of the Debate in the National House of Representatives.

On the 16th Mr. Springer (dem., Ill.) stated that he had highly commended the pending tariff measure, instead of denouncing it as had been reported.

Amendments offered by Mr. Wilson (dem., W. Va.) were agreed to—to reduce the duty on furs for hatters' use from 20 to 10 per cent.; to place on the free list, in addition to books, etc., printed over twenty years, hydrographic charts; changing the rate on condensed milk from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 2 cents a pound; restricting the increase of the tax on cigarettes from 50 cents a thousand to $1.50 to those wrapped in paper; to take chairs, cane or reed, wrought or manufactured, from the free list and restore the dutiable list at 7 per cent. and make the lumber schedule on the free list effective only against such countries as admit the same articles from this country free.

An amendment was also offered by Mr. Wilson, providing that the free wool schedule should not go into effect until August 1, 1894. Mr. Payne (rep., N. Y.) offered an amendment to this amendment fixing the date at October 1, 1898. Mr. Johnson (dem., O.) submitted a substitute for the amendments pending providing that the free wool clause should go into effect immediately after the passage of the Wilson bill.

Considerable discussion followed on the proposed amenuments.

Mr. Cannon (rep., Ill.) was not in favor of Mr. Wilson's amendment because if the clause had to go into effect at all within the next twelve months he thought the sooner it took effect the better

Mr. Wilson said it was improbable that the bill could take effect March 1, and it was impossibie to predict when it would take effect, and he would like to give the wool growers a chance to get up their spring kids. And he proposed to offer another amendment, fixing the date at which the reduction on woolen manufactures should take effect as December 1, 1894, in order that the manufacturers might work off their stock of wool.

In the debate which followed. Mr. Bryan (dem., Neb.) said not one farmer in ten raised sheep for wool; and while one farmer might be benefited by a protective tariff on wool, the other nine would be injured by having to wear 98 per cent. woolen goods. Mr. Marsh (rep, Ill.) opposed the bill. Mr. Bland (dem., Mo.) said he would like to see a general reduction all along the line, and he would vote against the amendment. Mr. Henderson (rep., Ill.) spoke against the bill and was followed by Mr. Weadock (dem., Mich.) in its favor. Mr. Clark (dem., Mo.) said representatives who wanted to put off the date of the enactment of the wool schedule until 1898 might as well put it off until the day of judgment. When a man was freezing in 1894 it would be cold comfort to tell him he would have a good coat in 1898, and to make up the deficit which would be caused by the Wilson bill, he said, we are going to pass such an income tax as will make the eyes of the multi-millionaires bulge out. Mr. Shaw (rep., Wis.) opposed the bill, and said it was neither fish, flesh nor fowl. Mr. Hopkins (rep., Ill.) said he had been born in Illinois and had lived in Illinois all his life, and he knew the farmers there enjoyed a degree of prosperity which they had never had under a low tariff. Mr. Burrows (rep., Mich.) submitted a letter from a wool grower at Adrian, Mich., showing that the wool industry of Michigan would be killed by the passage of the Wilson bill. He then submitted an amendment providing for the taking effect of the wool schedule December 30, 1899. Mr. Funk (rep., Ill.) spoke against the Wilson bill from the standpoint of a practical farmer.

The committee arose without coming to any decision on the pending amendments and their substitutes.

At the night session the speakers were Messrs. Arnold (dem., Mo.), Ellis (rep., Ore.), and McDearmon (dem., Tenn.).

On the 17th Mr. Burrows (rep., Mich.) read from statistics to show that our foreign trade and exportations had increased under the full operations of the McKinley law.

Mr. Springer (dem., Ill.) stated that the balance of trade between 1850 and 1860, under a low tariff, was in favor of this country; that this country had bought more than it had sold, and he thought the country was so much better off by the excess of importations.

Mr. Dingley (rep., Me.) said if $200,000,000 worth of goods were brought into this country it was depriving American manufacturers of a sale of that amount and stopped work to just that extent.

Mr. Hatch (dem., Mo.) spoke in favor of free wool. Whenever the tariff on wool had been raised American wools declined in price, he said.

Mr. Bynum (dem., Ind.) spoke briefly in favor of extending the time for the operation of the wool schedule to take effect.

Mr. Cannon (rep., Ill.) asserted that wool had been as cheap in this country since the 1st of last June as it could be bought in Australia. He had opposed the extension of time because if free wool had to come it might just as well come then as later. The only advantage to be gained by postponing the time would be that it would give the importer time to sell out his stock on hand without benefiting the wool-grower or consumer.

Mr. Cockran (dem., N. Y.) said the importation of $250,000,000 worth of goods meant the exportation of an equivalent amount in goods or money. He argued that if the amount of goods had been imported it must have been because they were cheaper than they could be bought here, and that consequently we must have got more goods for the $250,000,000 expended than if we had manufactured $250,000,000 worth ourselves. And if we import more goods we must manufacture more goods to meet it and pay for it.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was then stated, proposing that the free-wool clause of the tariff bill should go into effect August 1, 1894. Mr. Payne (rep., N. Y.) offered an amendment making the time October 1, 1898. For these Mr. Johnson (dem., O.) proposed a substitute providing that the clause should go into effect immediately after the passage of the bill. To this substitute an amendment was offered by Mr. Bower (rep., Cal.) fixing the date of operation of the clause as of December 31, 1899.

Messrs. Payne's and Bower's propositions were defeated, and the next vote was on the substitute proposed by Mr. Johnson, which was agreed to—yeas 112, nays 102, a large number of republicans voting in favor of the immediate enactment.

The next amendment submitted by Chairman Wilson was one putting marine engines and equipments on the free list, which was agreed to.

In the course of the debate Mr. Walker (rep., Mass.) took occasion to make several thrusts at Mr. Cockran (dem., N. Y.) for references made to the former by the latter in his recent speeches. Replying to Mr. Cockran's remark that he (Walker) was not bound by the usual practices of controversy and good sense, Mr. Walker said that when Mr. Cockran was unable to answer his (Walker's) question, he pounded his desk violently with his fist so that his voice was drowned in the uproar. Another way he had of answering was to say four words at the beginning and four at the end, put three words in the middle and add two at the end, and then say: "Isn't that what the gentleman said?"

Mr. Burrows (rep., Mich.) offered an amendment to the wool and woolen manufactures schedule substituting the clause in the McKinley bill for the one in the pending bill, and he spoke in support of this proposition. He stated that he had in his desk remonstrances from thirty-four states and territories against putting wool on the free list, and not one in favor of it, and that the only petition presented to the committee on ways and means in favor of free wool had come from the Thurman club of Ohio.

Mr. Pickler (rep., S. D.) offered an amendment increasing the duty on first-class wool from 11 cents to 12 and on second-class wool from 12 to 13 cents; and made an argument in support of it. What he complained of is that there is no protection for any article raised by the farmer—for his horses, his cattle, his sheep.

Mr. Springer (dem., Ill.) explained that under the inducement of high protection millions of dollars had been invested in wool manufacturing, and the committee desired to give the manufacturers time to adjust their business.

Mr. Hunter (dem., Ill.) declared that no man should be called a democrat who was in favor of protection.

At the evening session Messrs. Sperry (dem., Conn.), Talbort (dem., S. C.), Hunter (dem., Ill.), Bower (dem., N. C.) and Post (rep., Ill.), engaged in the debate.

Almost the entire day on the 18th was spent in the continuation of the debate on Mr. Burrows' amendment to restore the existing duties on wool, with the result of its defeat by a strict party vote.

Mr. Johnson (dem., O.) offered his amendment placing on the free list railway bars (made in part of steel), rails and girder street rails and punched iron or steel flat rails which in the bill are dutiable at 25 per cent. He explained that his amendment included in paragraph 115 girder street rails specifically, so that there could be no misunderstanding about that class of rails. That a steel rail pool existed which paid steel rail mills to close their works and gave them a monopoly of this production, he said, was generally admitted. No revenue would be produced from putting a duty of 25 per cent. on them. The ways and means committee did not claim that it would produce revenue, and he asked the house either to put steel rails on the free list or show a good reason for not doing so.

Mr. Springer (dem., Ill.) asked Mr. Johnson, who is himself a steel-rail producer, whether placing rails on the free list would drive rail manufacturers out of the business, to which the latter replied that it would not. Its only effect would be to reduce the profits of the mill owners.

In reply to a sarcastic remark of Mr. Boutelle (rep., Me.) Mr. Johnson said he was not in congress voting money into the pockets of his stockholders. To this Mr. Boutelle replied that his (Johnson's) patriotism had about it an element of improbability.

In further reply to Mr Springer Mr. Johnson stated that his mill was not more favorably situated than others; that it was in about the center of the steel-rail production.

Mr. Dalzell (rep., Pa.) said that steel-rail production was an important industry in eleven states. This proposition was to place steel rails on the free list and leave billets and blooms, out of which they were manufactured, dutiable at 25 per cent. Was that just? The steel industry was the most splendid monument of protection. Under its beneficent operation the price of rails had gone down from $50 to $25.

Mr. Johnson wanted to know, if the price went down here, what brought it down abroad? To this Mr. Dalzell replied it was the inventive genius stimulated by the establishment of the industry here. He said wages paid abroad were 40 per cent. lower than here. Any argument based on the present price of rails was fallacious, because of the depressed condition of business at this time. Mr. Johnson, he continued, sought to give strength to his plea for free rails on the ground that he was himself a manufacturer. He sought to give the impression that he was in competition with the mills in the alleged trust. As a matter of fact he only manufactured street railway rails and he had a monopoly of that production.

Mr. Dalzell went on to say that he held in his hand copies of the 102 patents issued to Moxham, the president of the Johnson company. They gave him the most complete and despotic form of protection, yet from behind that wall of protection he assumed the role of philanthropist and wanted to take the protection away from the producers of railroad rails who had no patents. He accused Mr. Johnson of false statements in the house recently and of altering the Congressional Record.

At the night session Mr. McKeighan (ind., Neb.) wanted free trade, pure and simple. He was followed by Mr. Sibley (dem., Pa.) who ridiculed the pretentions of the framers of the Wilson bill, and severely criticised the president and secretary for issuing bonds. Mr. De Forest (dem., Conn.) in favor of the bill, and Mr. Russell (rep., Conn.) against it, concluded the debate for the night.

On the 19th Mr. Dalzell (rep., Pa.) continued his remarks. He began by recapitulating the charges he had made against Mr. Johnson (dem., O.). He did not believe, and had it on authority of the president of the Cambria iron works, that Mr. Johnson paid higher wages than his neighbors. Johnson and Carnegie were both robber barons, with the difference that the latter was a true philanthropist and gave $5,000 a day for the relief of the poor in Pittsburgh, while the false philanthropist from Cleveland (Johnson) takes advantage of the winter's blast to dicker about the wages of his employes. He (Johnson) had waxed fat on the watered stock of his street railroads, and his bank account was swelled by the manufacture of rails under the protection of patents.

Mr. Johnson replied by saying that the question before the committee was whether steel rails should go on the free list. He had listened to the fearful tirade against himself and his partner, but even confessing that all said was true that offered no reason why rails should not go on the free list. The personal side of this controversy was not brought into the house by him. Instead of arming himself with arguments he (Dalzell) had brought pins here to stick into him (Johnson). As to the personal charges, he plead guilty to the first, that he was a monopolist. To the next charge, that he was manufacturing a class of rails protected by 120 patents and would not be affected by free rails, Mr. Johnson replied: "We only have twenty or thirty patents on rails; we tried to perpetuate the monopoly and control the market, but the courts decided against us. That threw us open to home competition. My amendment proposes to put girder rails on the free list, so that we will be open to the world's competition."

Mr. Johnson went on to explain that the alternative was to reduce wages or close the mills entirely, as was done at Sparrow Point, Md. As to the grave charge that in changing the record he had practiced a deceit upon the house, he explained that when he made his speech he was totally unprepared to answer the question Mr. Dalzell propounded to him. When he went home and consulted his records he found he was slightly in error and he had made the change to which Mr. Dalzell had alluded. But the first thing he had done the next day was to inform Mr. Dalzell of that fact.

The gentleman had been so hard pressed, continued Mr. Johnson, that he had lugged in his wicked partner, Arthur J. Moxham. Mr. Moxham, although not a naturalized citizen, when the flood at Johnstown left 12,000 people in the water and 3,000 drowned, was chosen dictator. He fed the living and buried the dead. It was also true that he had purchased an engine in England because he could not get it here until five months after the English manufacturer agreed to deliver it. In those five months he had paid out $175,000 in wages. The purchase of that engine had benefited American labor. The other personalities had been brought into this controversy by the eloquent advocate of the steel rail trust to cloud the argument. In all seriousness he declared that this steel-rail pool was only typical of other protected trusts the existence of some of which was perhaps not so easily proved as this.

Mr. Bland (dem., Mo.) declared that free rails would enable many companies to repair their roads and take many out of the hands of receivers.

Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee, took a position against Mr. Johnson. He and many other democrats had no doubt sympathized with much that Mr. Johnson had said, but they could not afford to go off in a great question like this at half-cock. There were, he declared, no friends of the steel-rail pool among those who framed this schedule. The steel-rail schedule had been dealt with in the same spirit of fairness as others had been.

Mr. Hopkins (rep., Ill.) offered an amendment to restore the existing rates on steel rails. This was lost without a division.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Johnson's free-rail amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 100 to 79, forty democrats voting with Chairman Wilson.

Mr Henderson (rep., Ia.) was then recognized to offer the agricultural schedule of the McKinley law as a substitute for that of the Wilson bill.

Mr. Hull (rep., Ia.) followed with a discussion of the effect of the agricultural schedule on his state. This precipitated a long discussion between Mr. Hull and Mr. Springer (dem., Ill.), who produced statistics and figures to prove that protection for the farmer was a sham and a fraud.

On the 20th Mr. Henderson's amendment substituting the existing law for the proposed agricultural schedule of the Wilson bill was defeated—yeas, 63; nays, 116. Other amendments were offered and voted down. Mr. Bynum (dem., Ind.) offered an amendment defining more exactly the different classes of iron, but not materially altering the pending bill. Mr. Bynum held that failures and strikes were more frequent under protection than they had been under the Walker low tariff, and that the greatest fraud ever perpetrated on the people in the name of protection was the tariff bill of 1890. His amendment was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Hitt (rep., Ill.) offered an amendment providing that when a country imposed a tax on American products which this country imported free that the existing rates be imposed. He made a plea against the throwing away of the opportunities the country possessed of wresting from Canada free entry of our manufactures and agricultural products in return for free entry into the United States of Canadian coal. He pleaded for reciprocity with Canada—a reciprocity which should not give Canada all the advantages. Representatives of Canada had been besieging the doors of the state department for forty years asking for reciprocity. In appealing to the democratic party not to throw away the great advantages they possessed in reciprocity, he said: "We all live under the same flag. We are legislating for ourselves and not for foreigners. There is a market in Canada which we could get in a great part."

At the night session the first three speakers were Messrs. Talbot (dem., S. C.), C. W. Stone (rep., Pa.) and Boatner (dem., La.). The latter in referring to the sugar question said it was the only American agricultural product which could be protected incidentally by a tariff for revenue only. But the Wilson bill was not a democratic measure in the sense of being a revenue bill, for it intentionally cut below the line of necessary revenue, and was out and out a protective measure where it was not a free trade bill.

Mr. Strong (rep., O.) drew in parallel columns an amusing picture of the farmer as he is under protection and as he was "in the good old days of free trade," the comparison being largely in favor of the latter-day farmer.

Mr. Wheeler (rep., Ill.) thought the Wilson bill should be entitled "A Bill to Decrease the Revenue and Increase the Public Debt by the Issue of Bonds," instead of a bill to reduce taxation and to raise revenue.

On the 22d a running debate was had on several amendments offered to the sugar schedule of the Wilson bill.

Mr. Dockery (dem., Mo.) arraigned the bounty paragraph in unmeasured terms and said he would cheerfully vote to strike the bounty feature from the statute books.

Mr. Cannon (rep., Ill.) made a vigorous attack upon what he called the cowardice of the democratic party in retaining a bounty which they had denounced as unconstitutional.

Mr. Gear (rep., Ia.) advocated the bestowal of bounties, which he said had always been the policy of the government.

Mr. Bryan (dem., Neb.) protested against putting a tax back on sugar, and to raise the revenue needed he favored an income tax.

Mr. Dingley (rep., Me.) said he was in favor of continuing in the experiments provided by the tariff of 1890 to test the question as to whether we can produce our own sugar by offering for fifteen years a bounty of two cents per pound. He was opposed to the pending propositions.

Mr. Wilson (dem., W. Va.) spoke briefly against any change in the tariff bill as prepared by the committee on ways and means.

Brief speeches were made by other members, after which the proposed amendments were voted on—one by Mr. McRae (dem., Ark.) suspending the bounty on sugar and putting sugar on the free list, being agreed to—135 to 69; another by Mr. Warner (dem., N. Y.) putting refined sugar on the free list, being also adopted —137 to 52.

At the evening session several speeches were made.

Mr. McCreary (dem., Ky.) was in favor of repealing the sugar bounty at once and entirely. He regarded it as a fraud and an outrage, and was gratified at the action of the house in adopting an amendment for its repeal.

Mr. Hilborn (rep., Cal.) took up and presented seriatim the articles of California production in which California would be injured by the passage of the Wilson bill.

Mr. Goldzier (dem., Ill.) defended the Wilson bill, and was followed by Mr. Avery (rep., Mich.) who spoke in opposition to it.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

Hundreds Slain in Battle in Brazil—Prisoners Beheaded.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, via Galveston, Tex., Jan. 17.—Information has been received from the Rio Grande do Sul frontier that the insurgents have abandoned the seige of Bage, owing to the near approach of a strong government force which has been sent to the garrison's relief. It is said Gen. Tavares before leaving Bage beheaded all the loyal prisoners he had made.

After the rebels had executed their prisoners and were retreating from Bage they were intercepted by the government relief column and a hot fight followed. Tavares' forces were quickly put to flight, but they left 400 dead on the field. The loyalist loss was only four officers and thirty-six men killed and ninety wounded. The rebels are reported to be fleeing toward Santa Anna. Bage has been greatly damaged by the siege.

January 4 the insurgents in launches attacked Engenho island, driving the government forces into the center of the island, killing forty men and officers and carrying fifty-three prisoners aboard the ships of their fleet. Gen. Ferrari, in charge of Peixoto's forces on the island, fled toward Nictheroy in a steam launch, abandoning the dead and wounded.

A SUDDEN CALL.

A Detroit Publisher Drops Dead in a Lodge Room.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 18.—A tragic scene was enacted at the Michigan Sovereign Consistory cathedral here Tuesday night while the sixteenth degree, Princes of Jerusalem, was being conferred on a class of candidates from all over the state. During an intermission between the different portions of the work W. H. Boothroyd, for forty years a book publisher and dealer here, started to cross the floor of the cathedral. He had taken but a few steps when he fell to the floor. Two doctors rushed to his aid, but he was dead when they reached him. He was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1832. He leaves a widow. The cause was pronounced valvular disease of the heart.

SHUTS OUT THE ADAMS.

The United States Express Company Takes the Northwestern Lines.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19. — Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, president of the United States Express company, was in Chicago Wednesday. Before he left he had consummated a deal by which his company will occupy the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway and all its branches, retiring from the Chicago & Northwestern railway in favor of the American Express company. This practically shuts out the Adams company, which has hitherto had the St. Paul's business from the northwest. The Adams company's offices in Milwaukee will be closed. The agreement goes into effect about March 1.

Gen. McCook has gone to Mexico from Denver. He wants to gain definite information of the border troubles.

HAWAII AGAIN.

Willis and Dole Engage in Spicy Correspondence.

Substance of Their Letters, Which Have Been Transmitted in Full to the American Congress by President Cleveland.

WILLIS TO GRESHAM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. President Cleveland, in a brief note of transmittal, has submitted to congress the latest correspondence relating to Hawaii.

The most important part of the correspondence consisted of a long letter from Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham, containing inclosures of correspondence between President Dole and himself. The letter, No. 20½, to Secretary Gresham, says:

"On Wednesday, the 27th ultimo, at 12 a. m. the steamship Oceanic arrived with newspapers containing the president's special in full, together with the instructions to Mr. Blount and myself. The message was reproduced in the afternoon papers with conspicuous headlines. At 4 p. m. of the same day I received the four-page, closely-written letters which I inclose, from Minister Dole, minister of foreign affairs, asking to be informed, without the least delay, whether I held instructions to enforce your policy with the use of arms in any event. The information desired, although fully embodied in the president's message, might have been asked for, and, except for the remarkable statements contained in the letter, would have been promptly and satisfactorily given in a few words.

"Confident that the charges so surprisingly and unjustly made could not be sustained, an answer herewith was on the following (Thursday) morning sent to President Dole asking that they be more direct and specific. On Friday morning, the 19th ultimo, I received another letter from Mr. Dole, in which he says: 'The special message of the president has rendered any further correspondence on the subject of my letter of December 27 unnecessary, as the message satisfactorily answers the question. But,' he added, 'if you still desire the specifications requested, I will be ready to furnish them.'

"At 3 p. m. of that day, January 1, I received the letter from Hon. H. S. B. Dole herewith inclosed, in which he states: 'It was not my intention to withdraw any of my letters.' This, of course, left every charge and statement in full force, as of that date. Believing that these charges, whether so intended or not, reflected very unjustly upon the president whose agent I was, at 6 p. m. of the same day (Monday, January 1) I replied in the inclosed letter asking that the desired specifications be furnished at the earliest convenience. Up to this date, January 5, no reply has been received and no intimation of when it may be expected.

"This delay in answering is a great surprise and regret. I am fully prepared to show that every step taken by the representatives of our government has been in the direction of peace and good order."

In President Dole's letter to Mr. Willis, dated December 27, he calls the attention of the latter to the "dangerous critical condition of the community arising, I must respectfully submit, out of the attitude which you have assumed and the language which you have used in public and in communications to this government and also out of the published letter of the secretary of state of the United States and the president's message on the subject of restoration of the monarchy."

He continues:

"At the time of your arrival in this country, the forces of this government were organized and were amply sufficient to suppress any internal disorder. After your arrival you made communications regarding your policy, which were ambiguous, and for several weeks you failed to disclose your intentions, and have only partially done so up to the present moment, leaving this government to infer what they may ultimately be from the letter from Mr. Gresham and the president's message, in which it has been declared in very distinct language that the deposed queen ought to be restored to the throne by the government of the United States. Your language, expressed in public, declared that you intended to perform some act when the proper time arrived, without disclosing what that act would be.

"Under these circumstances there arose at once a general feeling of disquiet. The natural inference from your attitude, language and refusal to disclose your purpose, and from Mr. Gresham's letter and the president's message was, and is, that you intended to use force in maintaining your policy. The fact is well known, as you admitted in your communication of December 9, that, without the consent or knowledge of this government, you have held negotiations with the deposed queen, for the purpose of overthrowing this government."

President Dole declares that, in consequence of Willis' attitude in this respect, the enemies of the government have become emboldened, and that threats of assassination of the officers of the government have been made. He also calls attention to the general disquietude and anxiety created.

"This government," says President Dole, "is reluctant to believe that this condition of affairs was contemplated or expected by yourself or by the president of the United States. I have therefore to ask you to inform me with the least delay whether you hold instructions to enforce your policy with the use of arms in any event."

The remainder of the correspondence consists of communications between Minister Willis and President Dole arising out of the statements made in the latter's letter as given above. Under date of December 27 Willis submits that as these statements reflect upon the president of the United States and his diplomatic agent they should, "in view of their gravity, be set forth with more particularity and certainty." Each important statement in the Dole letter is cited and specifications are asked, the letter closing with the opinion that Mr. Dole, upon re-examination, will not feel at liberty to affix his signature to such an extraordinary declaration. December 29 President Dole replied that it was not necessary to further go into the matter as the president's message to congress satisfactorily answered the question as to the further action of the administration.

Then follows a letter of Mr. Willis' suggesting the withdrawal from the government records of all this correspondence, to which Mr. Dole politely declined assent. Then follows the last inclosure, which is a letter dated January 1 from Minister Willis to President Dole, renewing the request for specifications as to the allegations made by President Dole in order that he (Mr. Willis) might answer them, as he is fully prepared to show that they are not warranted by the facts. Here this letter expresses regret at the Dole communication, as it brings "for the first time, official information of warlike preparations, caused by and intended for the diplomatic and military representatives of the United States."

A WOMAN WALKS 500 MILES.

Returns to Her Old Home from Cherokee Strip, Where She Was Starving.

PUEBLO, Col., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Anna Peterson, 60 years of age, walked into Pueblo at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, having come afoot from the Cherokee strip, 650 miles, with the exception of a trifle over 100 miles, which she rode on a train. She went to the strip at the opening, but with starvation staring her in the face in her home she set out for Denver, where she had lived, four weeks ago, and averaged more than 20 miles every day she walked.

SUGAR TO BE FREE.

The House Votes to Place It on the Free List—The Bounty Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Pursuant to the special order adopted in the house last Friday the sugar schedule was on Monday taken up. Mr. McRae (dem., Ark.) presented his amendment abolishing the bounty on sugar and putting sugar on the free list. Mr. Meiklejohn (rep., Neb.) offered an amendment for the substitution of the existing law for the sugar clause of the Wilson bill.

Mr. Harter (dem., O.) offered a substitute providing that the bounty on sugar should cease directly on the passage of the Wilson bill; that sugar sweepings, cane juice, molasses, etc., should be taxed one cent per pound, and that when imported from a country which gives a bounty on the exportation of sugar a tariff tax be imposed in this country equivalent to the bounty.

Mr. Gear (rep., Ia.), who was received with prolonged applause, offered an amendment providing that the decrease in the bounty on sugar should begin July 1, 1898, instead of 1895. Mr. Gear advocated the bestowal of bounties, which he said had always been the policy of the government.

Brief speeches were made on both sides of the pending propositions by the following members:

Bryan (dem., Neb.), Dingley (rep., Me.), Tarsney (dem., Mo.), Mercer (rep., Neb.), Washington (dem., Tenn.), Gillet (rep., Mass.), Snodgrass (dem., Tenn.), Harter (dem., O.), Bowers (rep., Cal.), Hooker (dem., Miss.), Warner (dem., N. Y.), Simpson (pop., Kan.), Blanchard (dem., La.), Hainer (rep., Neb.), Boatner (dem., La.) and Payne (rep., N. Y.).

Mr. Wilson (dem., W. Va.) then spoke briefly against any change in the tariff bill as prepared by the committee on ways and means.

The amendments and substitutes presented to the sugar schedule were then read prior to taking the vote upon them.

The first amendment was the one offered by Mr. McRae suspending the bounty on sugar and putting sugar on the free list. To this amendment Mr. Meiklejohn (rep., Neb.) offered an amendment substituting the provisions of the existing law. Mr. Harter (dem., O.) offered a substitute abolishing the bounty on sugar and putting a discriminating tax on all sugars, raw or refined. Mr. Price (dem., La.) offered an amendment to the substitute providing for a tariff tax on sugar.

Mr. Meiklejohn's amendment was first voted on and was defeated—yeas 82, nays 158. Among those who voted for this amendment were the following democrats: Messrs. Davey, Robertson, Meyer, Price and Blanchard, all of Louisiana.

Mr. Price's amendment was also defeated—yeas, 19; nays, 149. The following democrats voted for the amendment: Messrs. Boatner, Price, Blanchard, Black (Ill.), Bailey (Tex.), Davis and Meyer.

The Harter amendment was lost on a viva voce vote.

The vote was then taken on the McRae amendment, and it was agreed to on a vote by tellers by: Yeas, 135; nays, 69. Among those who voted for the amendment were the following republicans: Messrs. Grosvenor, Dalzell, Ellis, Moon, Keifer, McCall, Cannon, Wilson (Wash.), Lacey, Hopkins, Haugen, McDowell, Settle, Scranton, Marsh, Doolittle and Funk.

Mr. Robertson (dem., La.) offered an amendment providing for a tariff tax on sugar. To this amendment Mr. Warner (dem., N. Y.) offered an amendment putting refined sugar on the free list. Mr. Breckinridge (dem., Ky.) offered a substitute providing for a duty of one cent per pound on molasses, sirups and all raw products of cane juice, beet juice, tank bottoms, sugar sweepings, etc.

Mr. Warner's amendment was first voted on and was agreed to by a vote of 137 in the affirmative to 52 in the negative—nearly all republicans voting in the affirmative.

The Breckinridge amendment was then lost by a vote of 57 to 144.

The committee then rose but immediately resumed its sittings in the hope that the Robertson amendment might be passed, but the committee could not agree and at 5:40 it again rose.

REPORT OF A FIGHT IN MEXICO.

Lujan's Band Routed and the Leader Himself Is Killed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, has received the following cablegram dated Monday at the City of Mexico:

"Col. Lusane Ortis, of the federal army, telegraphed to me yesterday from Arroya del Manzane, Chihuahua, as follows: 'I overtook at 4 o'clock a. m. Lujan's band and defeated it after some fighting. All their horses, saddles and ammunition are in my possession. They lost twenty-six killed, among them Lujan, the leader. At the beginning of the engagement Ochoa escaped with three men. The federal troops and the armed citizens accompanying us are pursuing the flying enemy.'

"PORFIRIO DIAZ."

Boys Hurt While Coasting.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Jan. 24.—Eight boys were coasting on a bob-sled on Grand avenue in this city. They collided with a horse, which was thrown from his feet upon the load of boys. Barney Seigrist was injured fatally, receiving concussion of the brain, Harry Webb's leg was broken, Dan Herring's skull was fractured and the other boys were more or less bruised.

Failed for $230,000 at Portland, Ore.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 24. —Prager Bros., dry goods merchants, assigned Monday with liabilities of $230,000. Assets exceed the liabilities.

A Louisville Bank Goes Under.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.—The West View savings bank filed a deed of assignment Monday afternoon. The bank's failure will not materially affect local finances. The capital stock is $200,000, all paid in. President Kinkead said the depositors would be paid in full.

Population of Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 24.—The new city directory, now in the hands of the binders, contains 57,598 names, which it is figured gives Indianapolis a population of 143,995, an increase of nearly 7,000 over last year.

ALL GERMANY IS GLAD.

Reconciliation Between the Emperor and Bismarck Is Effected.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The greatest importance is attached here and throughout Germany to the reconciliation between Prince Bismarck and Emperor William as announced by a present of wine sent by the emperor and by the prince's determination to wait upon the emperor after his birthday. Especial attention is paid to the effect which the reconciliation will have upon the internal policy of Germany, as it is now declared that Prince Bismarck, in addition to being reconciled to Emperor William, is also in full accord with Chancellor von Caprivi and Baron von Beiberstein, the imperial secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The reconciliation, as announced, has increased the popularity of the emperor, of his chancellor and of the government, as there is no doubt that a great number of people object to the practical exiling of the German statesman. The effect of the news of the reconciliation was most marked. There was a general rise in stocks and bonds and a much stronger and more healthy feeling on all sides. The newspapers hail the announcement of the reconciliation as the happiest event which has happened for a long while and the people everywhere give evidence of joyful excitement and thanksgiving.

In the reichstag the statement of Herr Kardorff, imperialist, who said that the existing distress could only be relieved by the protection of national labor which, he added, Prince Bismarck initiated, was greeted with loud cheering; and loud and prolonged applause was occasioned by Herr Kardorff's announcement that he felt the greatest satisfaction at Prince Bismarck's impending journey to Berlin.

One of the results of the reconciliation between the emperor and Prince Bismarck is that preparations to celebrate the emperor's birthday on Saturday next have been multiplied and that this event will now probably be made the signal for a general outburst of patriotic enthusiasm throughout Germany.

The excitement and satisfaction are not confined to political circles; in the army, among the bourgeoise, among the clergy, among the aristocracy and among the peasants; here, there and everwhere, all ranks and all ages, as well as all conditions of people, rejoice to hear that there is no longer that angry feeling between the ruler of the German empire and the great servant of the country who has done so much for German strength and unity.

Thus it is that the approaching meeting between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck will be a memorable one in the history of Germany and one which will find an echo of sympathy in every patriotic heart, not only throughout the German empire, but wherever the German language is spoken. In view of Bismarck's advanced age and enfeebled health it is not expected that he will ever again take a prominent part in politics.

SHOT THROUGH A WINDOW.

An Unknown Assassin Kills a Blind Woman.

PETULMA, Cal., Jan. 25. — Frank Meagher, who lives on Willow ranch, near here, was mortally wounded and his wife killed Tuesday by an unknown assassin. Meagher was sitting with his back to the window reading when the assassin fired a shot through the window, wounding Meagher in the back of the head. Mrs. Meagher, who was blind, evidently groped her way into another room and opened a door leading to the front porch. As she did so the murderer poked a gun against her temple, blowing the top of her head off. Then he dragged Mrs. Meagher's body into the room and laid it beside that of her husband, who was unconscious. Meagher was discovered Tuesday in a semi-conscious condition, and he is not yet able to tell the story of the crime. There is no clew to the perpetrator.

TRAIN ROBBERS CAPTURED.

Their Headquarters Surrounded and One of Them Killed Near Vinita, I. T.

VINITA, I. T., Jan. 25.—The gang of train robbers of which Bob Rogers was the leader and which had its headquarters in this section of the country for months was located by officers Tuesday at the home of Rogers on Big creek, 20 miles from here. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning the officers pounced down upon them while they were asleep in the house. Bob Rogers and "Dynamite" Jack were captured unhurt. Dynamite's brother, Kiowa, was killed and Willis Brown was so severely wounded that his death is expected. None of the officers was hurt.

DIED WORTH MILLIONS.

Close of the Career of C. H. Buhl, a Prominent Detroiter.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 25.—C. H. Buhl, one of Detroit's most prominent and wealthy citizens, died at his residence here at 4 a. m., after a long illness. Mr. Buhl was a leading merchant, manufacturer and banker, being among the first to move in the establishment of national banks in Detroit. His official life is limited by a term of service as alderman and one term as mayor of the city. He was one of the wealthiest men in this city, his fortune being estimated at over $5,000,000. Mr. Buhl was nearly 84 years of age.

Vatican Relics at the Fair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The precious historical exhibits and the other relics from the vatican which were loaned to the Columbian exposition are not to be returned to Rome at present. They are in the hands of Archbishop Ireland and will appear in the Columbian museum in Chicago when that is opened for the public. The Columbus papers, which were sent over here for the world's fair, are in the hands of the state department and will be dispatched in charge of an agent on the next naval vessel that leaves this country for the Mediterranean.