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ONE IS ONE TOO MANY

MORGAN STANDS ON THE PRINCIPLE OF THE THING.

IF CUBAN DUNGEONS

CONTAIN A SINGLE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES

IT IS AS LITTLE TO BE ENDURED

AS TWELVE, OR SEVENTY-FOUR, OR SEVENTY-FOUR THOUSAND.

Nelson Attacks the Torrey Bankruptcy Bill and Urges His Own Substitute, Which Favors the Debtor—Congressional.

Washington, April 8.—The senate today heard Mr. Morgan of Alabama, for the third successive day, on his resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba. He was severely critical of Spain's methods against American prisoners and went over in detail the circumstances in the Competitor case. Mr. Morgan said he would close his speech at the next meeting of the senate, when he would present a letter from one of the Cuban officials in the eastern provinces showing the complete system of government now maintained by the Cubans.

Mr. Nelson of Minnesota spoke for two hours on the bankruptcy bill, opposing the pending Torrey bill as excessively harsh and designed as a collection agency for large creditors, and urging his substitute as a measure drafted in the interest of thousands of poor debtors struggling to get on their feet.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution, which was agreed to, as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee on interstate commerce be instructed to investigate the payments made or agreed to be made by the interstate commerce commission for attorneys' fees; and also to inquire whether in any cases the attorneys of the commission have also been employed by them in similar cases; and, further, whether any additional authority from congress is required for the employment of counsel in any pending proceedings which have been instituted by or on motion of the commission."

The resolution of Mr. Earle (Dem., S. C.) for the reorganization of the senate committees went over, Mr. Chandler presenting an amendment to be urged until the resolution is taken up. The amendment provides that on Tuesday, April 20, at 2 p. m., the senate will proceed to appoint committees.

MR. MORGAN RESUMES.

In resuming his speech on the resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba, Mr. Morgan reverted to the statement of Mr. Hale, yesterday, that the number of American prisoners now in Spanish prisons was reduced to twelve. In sarcastic tones, Mr. Morgan said that such releases as had occurred were the result of supplication by our government, and perhaps it would be appropriate to adopt a vote of thanks to Spain for not slaying these prisoners outright. Aside from the official testimony as to the condition in Cuba, the newspaper press had piled up a mass of testimony beyond question that the war was being prosecuted by Spain contrary to all the rules of civilized warfare.

DE LOME'S ADMISSION.

Mr. Morgan commented on a letter written by Dupuy DeLome, the Spanish minister, to Miss Clara Barton, relative to Red Cross work in Cuba. In the course of the letter use is made of the expression "during the present war."

This, declared Mr. Morgan, was an inadvertent admission by the Spanish minister, despite all his diplomatic cunring, that war was going on. And yet, congress and the president would not recognize that a state of war which would assure to American prisoners the treatment of prisoners of war, and not of insurrectionists, existed.

Mr. Morgan said the question of protecting Americans imprisoned in Spanish prisons could not be turned on numbers, whether seventy-four or twelve, were in prison. Suppose, instead of seventy-four, it had been only one. Who could say the United States government would maintain its dignity by standing by while this one American citizen was held by Spain in violation of treaty provisions and contrary to every principle of civilization and justice? The United States had warned off European nations from all control over Cuba, said Mr. Morgan. We seemed to exercise a sort of guardianship over that island against all other nations.

A DEVIL'S GUARDIANSHIP.

"But," exclaimed the senator, "that guardianship, if we have it, is like the guardianship of the devil over a condemned soul. We are not warning nations that they must hold aloof while we stand by and see the inquisitorial methods of Spanish warfare, Spanish dungeons and Spanish tyranny executed against the Cubans and against our own people, without one word of protest."

Mr. Morgan spoke of the Competitor expedition. He reviewed the circumstances of the case from the departure of the little schooner, probably with the purpose of carrying aid to the insurgents. In particular the senator took up the case of young Owen Melton, one of the Competitor prisoners, and followed the progress of his trial and imprisonment in communicado in the Spanish dungeons. Mr. Morgan declared that it was a long course of violation of treaty rights and the ordinary methods of judicial procedure.

Young Melton, said he, was held today in a loathsome dungeon, not because guilt had been established against him, but because he is a young American boy. He was held in a miserable place in which at times forty other prisoners were crowded. Three pails of water were brought to them daily to quench the thirst from rations of dry codfish. These facts had been stated to the senate committee on foreign relations by two credible witnesses, including Rev. Dr. Diaz.

A DISGRACED RAG.

Mr. Morgan then reviewed the case of Rev. Dr. Diaz. While preaching at Havana bombshells had been thrown into his church, and he and his brother were arrested and held for seven days, in communicado. The evidence of such Spanish cruelty came to the senate from unimpeachable sources. It was, declared the senator, a record of horror unmentionable to decent and civilized ears. It could not even be described on the floors of the senate without shocking all present and driving people from the galleries.

Mr. Morgan read from the laws and treaties to show the unjustifiable character of Melton's imprisonment. Then the senator exclaimed, with great vehemence:

"Whether there are seventy-four prisoners in Cuba or seventy thousand, or whether it is one, in the person of Owen Melton, this Arkansas youth, the flag of the United States, if it refuses to shelter him, is a disgraced rag."

BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Mr. Morgan gave way, at 2 o'clock, to the bankruptcy bill, stating that he would conclude his speech at the next meeting of the senate.

Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) addressed the senate on the bankruptcy bill. He said there was no public demand for the drastic collection machinery provided by the Torrey bankruptcy bill. When the measure came up the other day, he received a shower of telegrams favoring it, evidently inspired by interested parties in Washington. But the men who wanted a harsh collection system, who loaned money and clipped coupons, should not be aided by a bankruptcy bill. It was the poor man, who was struggling to get on his feet.

Mr. Nelson criticized the Torrey bill in detail, saying it was vicious and complicated, providing fifteen distinct causes for bankruptcy. The bill also created thirty-four criminal offenses, with severe penalties. There was, he said, no limit to the fees that attorneys might charge under this bill. This was one of the crying evils of the law of 1876, under which so many atorneys made fortunes.

NELSON'S SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Nelson then discussed the main features of his substitute bill. He said that this bill was in the main a voluntary bankruptcy bill, and that it was based on the George bill, differing only from that measure in that it required no preliminary assignment and that it provided for uniformity in the matter of fees.

The purpose of the substitute was to make the proceedings simple and inexpensive, limiting bankruptcy to a few causes, and leaving creditors in all other cases to the state laws. There was no demand outside of a few jobbers and wholesalers in favor of the excessive Torrey bill.

In the northwest, the hard times had already shipwrecked many worthy business men. They were loaded with debt and it was to the interest of that whole section, and the country, to give them a law to put them on their feet, not to strangle them by a harsh regime of collection. Next to the tariff bill, Mr. Nelson said he regarded a conservative bankruptcy bill, designed to help debtors as the subject of chief importance before congress. He hoped congress would not adjourn before passing some bankruptcy bill. He even said he would be willing to take the harsh Torrey bill rather than see all legislation fail.

Mr. Torrey defended the Torrey bill against Mr. Nelson's charges of harshness. He said the 500,000 debtors were awaiting the relief of this humane bill. The Nelson substitute, Mr. Hoar regarded as impracticable.

Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky gave notice of a speech at the next session in answer to criticisms of the committe bill.

Thurston (Rep., Neb.) gave notice that on next Tuesday, he would address the senate on the subject of the Pacific railroad debt settlements.

At 4:45 p. m., the senate adjourned until Monday.

Washington, April 8.—The senate committee on commerce granted a hearing today on the bill before it providing regulations for the landing of foreign sub-marine cables in the United States, but reached no conclusion in regard to the bills.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Washington, April 8.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations: Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, to be assitant secretary of the navy; Thomas W. Cridler, of West Virginia, to be third assitant secretary of state; Fenton B. McCreery of Michigan, to be secretary of the United States legation, City of Mexico; Captain A. S. Crowninshield, United States navy, to be chief of the bureau of navigation, department of the navy; Brigadier General Frank Wheaton, to be major general in the army; Captain Robert Craig, signal corps, to be major.

New York, April 8.—Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt left for Washington tonight, resumably to accept the appointment of assistant secretary of

OFFERS ROOSEVELT'S PLACE

Mayor Strong Seems to Know That There'll be a Vacancy.

New York, April 8.—Although Theodore Roosevelt is not known to have accepted the appointment of assistant secretary of the navy, it is a fact of some significance in that regard that Mayor Strong today offered Roosevelt's place on the board of police commissioners to Captain Francis M. Gibson, at present duputy commissioner of street cleaning. Captain Gibson said that he would be pleased to accept, but feared that he would have to decline because he is a Democrat, and under the law he could not succeed Roosevelt, who is a Republican. They mayor said that he would probably get around that difficulty by removing Commissioner Parker, Democrat.

TEN THOUSAND PLURALITY

Is About the Size of the Republican Victory in Rhode Island.

Providence, R. I., April 8.—Later returns received today indicate that the Republican candidate for governor, General Elisha Dyer, was given a plurality of more than 10,000 votes in the state election yesterday, while the plurality for Bennett, secretary of state, and Clark for general treasurer, are over 11,000. The Republicans have a large majority in both houses of the general assembly and a majority of 67 in grand committees. In this city the Democratic and Good government voterGs combined and elected a senator and eight representatives. The straight Republicans elected four representatives. The license question was voted on in six cities and towns, Tiverton was the only place in which the advocates of no license were victorious.

New York, April 8.—The executive council of the American Bankers association held a meeting in this city today. It was decided to hold the next convention at Detroit on August 10, 11 and 12.

VINCENT STEPS OUT

RESIGNS THE POPULIST CHAIRMANSHIP OF OKLAHOMA.

Publishes an Open Letter Giving His Reasons for Such a Step—Recounts His Services to the Party in Organizing it and Leading it to Victory—Rehearses the Callahan Episode and His Exoneration From the Charges of Jay Yuseless—Desire for Party Harmony Prompts His Resignation—His Letter in Full.

Guthrie, O. T., April 8.—(Special.)—Leo Vincent has resigned the chairmanship of the People's party territorial central committee. He makes public his "reasons" in an open letter addressed to the secretary and members of the committee which he deems of sufficient importance to justify its publication in a special edition of his paper, the Representative.

That Mr. Vincent has been shamefully treated by his party is well known to every one who is on the inside of territorial politics. To him, more than to all the Callahans, the Hudsons, the Brays and all the Populist jackasses combined, is due the organization of the party, which made it possible to defeat Flynn and elect a man whose very first act was to file charges against the man who had elected him, and endeavor to secure his removal from the chairmanship of the territorial committee. On the party investigation which followed Vincent was exonerated from the charges preferred by Callahan, but the latter still refused to refund to Vincent $100 which the chairman had advanced out of his own pocket during the campaign unless Vincent would resign the chairmanship. In answer to this insulting proposition Mr. Vincent spiritedly informed the delegate-elect that he might hold the money until doomsday before he would receive it on such terms, whereupon Callahan, with very poor grace, settled the account. Mr. Vincent continued to hold the chairmanship until the present time, hoping that the internecine strife and party jealousy might in time be forgotten, but the long distance warfare directed from Washington and the continual snapping of the party coyotes at his heels ultimately convinced him that harmony is an impossible element in the Populist party, and he accordinly lays down the scepter of leadership to take his place as high private in the rear ranks. Who his successor will be is a matter of speculation. It may be Bray, and it may be Hudson; it is certain, though, that whoever it may be, the party will suffer in the turning down of Vincent.

Mr. Vincents' letter resigning the chairmanship is as follows:

To Hon. Spencer E. Sanders, Secretary, and to the Honorable Members of the Ter rotory Committee of the People's Party of Oklahoma.

Gentlemen:—I herewith hand you my formal resignation as Chairman of the Peoples' Party Territorial Organization of Oklahoma, together with my reasons therefor. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the selection of my successor.

In explanation of this step, gentlemen, some notice is due the rank and file of the party by way of reasons. In these I shall be as brief as the situation will permit, and solicit therefore, as earnest consideration at your hands as the spirit which prompts this action.

In July, 1894, through your representatives, I was chosen to head the campaign of that year. When assuming the duties of chairman, I soon discovered that practically no organization existed in any, but few, of the counties of the territory, and that confined to local affairs. The work of completing a territorial organization and compiling such data as could be found as a basis for operation was a task which was, inded, discouraging at the outset. Not a scrap of data was to be found in party hands, and there were few localities but what presented the mixed conditions incident to past fusion with the Democrats. From all sources only 4,348 Populists voters could be found with which to face a Republican organized vote of 21,305, but inspired by an aggressive candidate in the person of Hon. Ralph Beaumont, and a prevailing spirit of independent energy and armed with a vigorous platform, the people quickly responded to the touch of organizing effort. The fruit of the '94 campaign was a registered intelligent vote of 16,771, carrying many of the counties, and so reduced the Republican pluralities in every county they carried, that their colored vote in every case was far above the plurality or majority by which they gained control.

On this line, and in harmony with the Omaha platform of '92, the party continued to educate and organize without a cessation of effort. This vigor in thee Peoples' Party was everywhere observed and legitimately gave color to the feeling generally indulged that the Populists could in 1896, fight with a courage inspired with real indications of coming victory. All this time conditions in the country at large pointed to the victory of the free silver forces in the Democratic party over their gold faction, and that being the prospect, and the free silver plank being one of the main demands of the Peoples' Party, prudence directed that much consideration be given to the course of this "other ship that seemed sailing in the same direction" as the Populist craft. Nearly in the spring of '95 these indications were everywhere manifest, and after careful consideration, on Feb. 13, as an individual Populist we pointed out the apparent folly of two minority parties with the same principles at stake, entering the race separate and distinct against the combined gold controlled Republican party.

As a separate and independent race seemed the only wise course in 1894 under differing platforms, so a united effort seemed a destiny in 1896 under like platforms and with national union on the head of thee ticket. We carefully demonstrated this by pen and address and by the logic of conditions. This met the approbation of the party in the territory almost dhanimously, including the reform press, and the conventions and committees adopted the plans and specifications for a united effort laid before them, with scarce a deviation as to means or ratio of division.

Again in August, 1896, I was chosen to preside over your committee. I had expressed an earnest desire to be relieved of those duties, and indulged a hope that upon another's shoulders might rest the cares and anxieties incident to another heated campaign, but, by the expressed desire of our candidate for congress and by unanimous vote of the new committee, I continued as chairman and entered into the campaign with a vigor and earnestness only equalled by the bright hope all reformers shared for the election of Mr. Bryan and the long train of benefits which that victory meant to every successful locality worker. Into the late campaign I unhesitatingly threw my whole force, both physical and financial. The committee had failed to provide a financial means for the prosecution of the campaign. This greatly hampered my work, but when (as nearly all the counties can testify) the calls came to go or come to help mend the little frictions incidentally arising between the amalgamating political forces, I have never stood upon question of financial provisions, but went when and where duty seemed to call. I threw my whole force, reputation and even family interests on the altar of oPpulist success under the Free Silver union, and on the 3rd of November, worn in body, reduced in purse, but rich in the belief that the free silver movement was a success, so far as Oklahoma was concerned, I went to the polls and cast a ballot for the winning side as I firmly believed. The result in number of this election was on congressman 27,135 and on various representatives 28,455.

The returns confirmed my hopes in most localities. Our congressman was victorius in one of the most relentless fights ever waged between candidates. A legislature was elected which, by force of numbers, had the power to carry into law the wholesome demands of the Populist and Free Silver platforms upon which they were elected. On the 3rd day of November I, for the first time, discovered that the tongue of jealous slander which had split the Democratic party in the territory had gotten in its work on our successful candidate and some members of the Peoples' Party. Smarting under this infamous injustice, for six week I sought to learn the cause of the sudden coldness and change of front and to render any evidence asked toward undeceiving the prejudiced mind. No answer could be gained and to my stunning surprise, preparatory to the meeting of the legislature, a combination appeared in this city armed with a set of charges of official unfaithfulness to ur congressman-elect and signed by him. The hideous fact then stood out in bold relif that jealousy and malice, fired and intensified by desire for official gain at the hands of the legislative bodies then organizing, had systematically and by the use of the said charges organized itself for the capture of all the spoils in sight, regardless of the results to character or standing of any not in the plot. As soon as I gained sight of these charges I forced the investigation, which I then learned had been intended, before your honorable body—a majority of which was in adjourned session in Guthrie on Jan. 11th. While "unqualified exoneration" was your verdict, and "misunderstanding" attributed as the cause, the feelings then and afterward maintained chiefly influence me in determining that it is better for the party that I place my resignation in your hands.

The Hon. J. Y. Callahan is the highest official-elect, the product of our party machinery, and holds his office as congressman for two years. As soon as I became satisfied that, although fully vindicated from the dishonor, sought to be placed upon me for mercenary motives yet, try as I might, no act of mine could, in his eyes, be prompted by virtue, and feeling that the party machinery should be in absolute harmony, if possible, with the chief officer of the party, I then determined upon this step as soon as the financial accounts, which you have audited and reported to be correct, were paid. Threats and intimidations have been made to cause me to vacate long since, but a total disregard to these has been maintained, and now in no way influence my action. The major portion of the financial advances owed to me have been paid except in so far as any of you may individually know, as per the statement your body instructed me to send to you for assessment and collection.

Judged by the number of officers elected in '96, the Free Silver union was a decided success, but it is a serious question if the superficial and juvenile conduct of some of these officers, has not of itself precluded any chance for a successful continuation. The present committee officers and machinery are by force of conditions, bound by the agreements and platforms to a continuance of the union for two years, but owing to the inharmony mentioned and the disappointing results, I cannot be helpful to a repetition of the past or guarantee sanction of all party conduct in the future.

As your chairman, numerous occasions have arisen when, for the sake of harmony in the party, I have refrained from criticism, which, as a private, and as a reform press editor, I should have made. Be this right or wrong, my whole effort has been for unity in our ranks and the largest possible vote, recommending, but never presuming to dictate, a party course or impugn the motives of any co-workers. This determination to discourage party dissensions has chiefly deterred me from publicly resenting the published charges and imputations before mentioned, keenly realizing that, while officially connected, any step, which, however much a justice to myself, might work an injury to the party. Accordingly, I now insist upon retiring to the ranks, where equal footing exists, to there serve you as a private in the line of the Omaha and St. Louis demands.

I have the honor to call to your attention the adjournment taken when last in session on Jan. 12. You then instructed me tot call you together again in the city of El Reno during the second week in July. I now surrender that duty to the secretary, Mr. Sanders, who will issue such call as his judgment directs.

It not only becomes a duty, but to me a pleasant one, to lastly acknowledge the hearty co-operation which has always been rendered me while in official work for the party. With scarce an exception, each officer from township committeemen to territorial committeemen, and each editor of the reform press, have quickly responded to any calls sent or duties assigned, and to your faithfulness and unselfish zeal do I attribute the grand victory at the polls in '96. Without harmony in our party machinery our joint efforts could not have been successful heretofore, and without harmony in the future we are defeated in advance. The same motive—service to the party and principles—which caused me to accept the honor you thrust upon me last August now prompts me to step aside for another whom it becomes your duty to select. Having unqualified confidence in your judgment and ability to meet any party emergency that may arise, and having knowledge of your integrity to the cause and to right, I have the honor to subscribe myself at your service in the ranks of the Peoples' Party. Your co-worker,

LEO VINCENT.

Guthrie, April 7, '97.

BRYAN CATCHES A FALL

Platform Gives Way and He is Picked up Unconscious But Not Seriously Hurt.

St. Augustine, Fla., April 8.—Honorable William Jennings Bryan was injured here this afternoon by the caving in of the piazza from which he was speaking. Nearly 400 men and women were precipitated about twenty feet to the ground, and many of them were injured, but none fatally.

Mr. Bryan was picked up unconscious and removed to a physician's office where an examination revealed that he had received no injuries of a serious character. It was deemed best, however, to abandon the reception which was to have been given him this evening.

Mr. Bryan arrived here at 4:30 p. m., and was greeted at the station by several hundred people. At 8:30 he addressed fully 2,000 persons from the piazza of the San Marlo hotel. At the close of his speech hundreds of people flocked about him and it was then, so great was the strain, that one section of the piazza, forty feet square, fell through.

POPS ARE BLABBING

BOODLE INVESTIGATORS TAKE TESTIMONY IN TOPEKA.

Warden Landis Brings the Name of Ex-Governor Lewelling Into a Coal Land Deal "With Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars in It," Though for Whom "in It" Does Not Appear—Metzler of Sheridan and Clark of Thomas Accuse Hanna of Graham and Smith of Sherman, Respectively, of Offering Boodle.

Topeka, Kan., April 8.—The special committee appointed by the Populist majority of the state legislature to investigate charges of bribery and corruption noised about during the recent session of the state lawmakers, got down to business today, and the very first sitting of the committee developed enough charges of bribery and wrong-doing to set political circles throughout Kansas agog.

Henry Landis, warden of the state penitentiary at Lansing, unbottled the first sensation when he stated that he had been urged by a member of the legislature to recommend the purchase of additional coal lands adjacent to the penitentiary property, although he was convinced that the state had no use for such lands. Warden Landis was told that there would be $25,000 "in it." When pressed for further particulars Warden Landis stated that he had this conversation with ex-Governor L. D. Lewelling. He added, however, that Mr. Lewelling had not stated who was to benefit by the $25,000, whether the state or others, and he also reminded the committee that no bill for the purchase of said lands had been introduced.

But this was only mild as to the sensation which followed, when Representative Metzler of Sheridan county testified that he had been offered $150 to vote against the Hackney amendment to the railroad bill. This amendment, had it become law, would have established a maximum freight rate law in Kansas. Mr. Metzler named J. D. Hanna of Graham county as the man who had approached him.

The climax came when Representative Clark of Thomas county dragged the name of a brother lawmaker into the mess. He testified that he had been approached by Representative Frank Smith of Sherman county and offered $250 to oppose the Hackney amendment. He informed his temptor that he was not in the legislature to do that sort of business, but later he promised to "keep the matter quiet."

A few days after he had so promised another member approached him, with what he considered a corrupt proposal relating to the same measure. When asked to name this second member, Representative Clark positively refused, stating that the man had been his friend and that he would not give the testimony desired. The committee then went into executive session to consider this refusal to testify, but no definite action was agreed upon as to a method of forcing the desired information.

Several other witnesses testified as to rumors which they had heard, but there was no other direct testimony.

McKINLEY AT ANNAPOLIS

President is Received by the Authorities at the Naval Academy.

Annapolis, Md., April 8.—President McKinley and party arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon on the Dolphin and were received with a president's salute from the naval academy. Superintendent Cooper and party of officers called on the president and a number of documents and newspapers were sent aboard.

ACTIVITY NOT HOSTILITY

Bpparent Western Reggressiveness on Tariff Rates Explained.

Washington, April 8—Commenting today upon the statement by Senator Chandler, in which the New Hampshire senator expressed a fear that the Dingley tariff bill was being endangered by unexpected pressure from all sides, and particularly from the west, to secure higher duties on particular articles, and in favor of particular interests and sections, Senator Warner of Wyoming, today said::

"I do not consider it entirely fair and cannot judiciously impute at this time to western senators a disposition to be extreme in their tariff views, or to insinuate that the tariff bill will fail because of radical demands for western interests. Such a presumption would be premature and tend to demoralize rather than intimidate, as perhaps intended.

"The tariff bill will fail, as it ought to fail, if it is sectional and partial and does not equitably recognize agricultural, mining and lumber interests as well as others. Eastern interests are always well represented at the capital by competent experts in all eastern economic lines; these are in continual attendance on the committees, so that eastern senators and congressmen do not have much left to contend for before the committees having charge of the bills, and, the duties being arranged satisfactorily for them in committees, they need make but little effort on the floor while the tariff bills are under consideration. On the other hand, the agricultural and western interests are not thus represented, but, feeling that they are entitled to consideration, they appeal to their representatives in congress, and thus western senators have greater responsibilities and more to do than eastern senators in contending for a just scale of import duties. But their activity must not be taken as hostility.

"If it be decided that one section of the country must take the buzzard while another demands turkey in order to reform the tariff, then reformation had better be delayed, regrettable as such a result would be, and to none more regrettable than to western senators.

DINGLEY WOOL SCHEDULE

Senator Mantle Introduces an Amendment in the West's Interests.

Washington, April 8.—Senator Mantle of Montana today introduced an amendment to the wool schedule of the Dingley tariff bill which provides for advancing the rates on several varieties of raw wools. It proposes to make the duties on washed wools of both the first and second classes, instead of the first class only, double that on unwashed; to double the duty on all classes "imported in any other than ordinary condition, or which has been sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece," thus extending the scope of the paragraph in the bill, which applies only

BULLETIN OF
The Wichita Daily Eagle.
Wichita, Friday, April 9, 1897.

Weather for Wichita today:
Clearing; warmer; variable winds

Sun—Rises, 5:31; sets, 6:33.
Moon—Waxing; sets, 1:53.

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to the wools of the first and second classes. It also adds "cutting off" as one of the methods of increasing wools in value covered by the paragraph and strikes out thec lause excepting skirted wools imported in 1890, or prior thereto. It proposes to amend the paragraph fixing a duty of 32 per cent ad valorem on wools of the third class and camel's hair valued at 13 cents or less per pound, by changing 13 to 10 cents, ad adding: "Provided that in no case shall the duty be less than 5 cents per pound."

Corresponding changes are proposed in the next paragraph, making the duty 50 per cent on the third class valued at more than 13 cents by making it apply to wools valued at more than 10 cents and providing that the duty shall not be less than 8 cents per pound.

SENATE COMMITTEE VACANCIES

Democratic and Republican Views as to Filling Them are Exchanged.

Washington, April 8.—The Republican and Democratic senators have at last apparently begun serious efforts to reach an understanding upon a basis of reorganization of the senate committees. The managing committees of both sides of the chamber were in session during the greater part of the afternoon today, and sub-committees representing both parties met in conference for the exchange of propositions. Senators McMillin, Gallinger and Carter representing the Republicans and Senators Gorman, Cockrell and Faulkner the Democrats.

The Democratic conferees outlined the position of the Democratic side of the chamber to be that the Democrats should be allowed to fill the committee vacancies held by the Democrats in the last congress. The Republicans proposed that the reorganization should take place on the basis of percentages, an arrangement which they admitted would result in reducing the Democratic representation in the committees to an average extent of one member.

This did not prove an acceptable basis of acceptance to the Democrats, whereupon the Republicans suggested a compromise agreement. They called attention to the fact that the Republican plurality over the Democrats was nine now, whereas it was only two at the beginning of the last session. This, they pointed out, would requite about thirty-five more committee assignments than in 1895. They suggested that the Democrats should make concessions that would give the Republicans a sufficient increase of places to permit them to take proper care of their increased number of senators.

This proposition was only tentatively made and conditionally considered. The Democratic senators indicated a disposition to recommend its favorable consideration to their caucus committee, providing an understanding could be reached upon the allotments on the committees on finance and appropriations. These vacancies have been the real bone of contention from the beginning. There are two vacant places in the finance committee, one caused by the retirement of a Democratic senator, and the other by the retirement of a Republican, and three on the appropriation committee, all caused by the failure of Democrats to secure re-election. The Democrats stated emphatically that the party they represented would allow no diminution of the Democratic strength on the committee, on account of the silver issue, but said it was possible they might concede one additional Republican on appropriations. They agreed to present the matter to the full committee.

The proposition was afterwards brought to the attention of the Democratic caucus committee, but no definite action was taken. There yas, however, an apparent disposition to make concessions, except upon the finance committee membership, which there was a decided determination to hold to its present financial political complexion.

IT DIDN'T MAKE OLNEY HURT

But Consuls Who Lost Fees are Doing a Lot of Aching.

Washington, April 8.—Considerable pressure is being brought to bear upon the president to secure a repeal of some consular regulations promulgated by Secretary Olney last October which, in effect, largely curtail the big fees which have been received by some consular officers. The order practically did away with the requirement in all cases of an oath to invoices by an exporter. The result was that many consuls who were in the habit of dividing fat fees with British commissioners empowered to administer such oaths, lost these returns. They were in the eyes of the department illegal in any sense, for they were not returned in the statements of fees required to be made to the department by statute and there was no warrant for the retention of any other class of fees. Now the applicants for the consular places have discovered that a large percentage of the returns of their prospective offices have been cut off by Secretary Olney's order, and so the places are less desirable.

At one British port the consul last year secured nearly $8,000 in such fees, which he pocketed. In addition the business of the exporters was seriously injured by the necessity for appearing in the very limited hours set by the consuls for the reception of invoices, and altogether the practice was regarded by Secretary Olney as improper.

BEST BLOCK BURNED

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, SUFFERS A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

MILLION AND A HALF

IS THE ESTIMATED LOSS, SIXTY PER CENT INSURED.

FOUR GUESTS AT A HOTEL PERISH

SEVERAL OTHER LIVES BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

Fire Department Inadequate—Swift Aid From Chattanooga—Artillery in Action—List of Losses—Dead and Injured.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 8.—Never in the history of Knoxville has the city suffered such a loss by fire as it did today, following the breaking out of flames, at an early hour this morning in a grocery store adjoining the big Knox hotel. The hotel and adjoining buildings were soon in flames, and the very heart of the city, including some of the largest wholesale and retail houses in the south, were destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at from one to one and a half million dollars, with about 6 per cent of insurance.

The loss of life is very uncertain as the register of the hotel, in which fifty-six people were sleeping, was burned.

The proprietor of the hotel says that he had five or six guests who have not put in an appearance. A. E. Weeks, of Lockeny, drummer for a Rochester stamping company, is known to have perished in the flames. R. W. Hopkins, a St. Louis drummer, was last seen in the burning building in a suffocating condition. W. H. Keppart, ex-secretary of the chamber of commerce, saved the life of John Bogle, an old farmer, by dragging him to a window and letting him out on the roof of another building. Keppart jumped one story and was injured.

When the firemen thought all the inmates of the hotel had escaped a woman with an infant in her arms rushed to the rear windows and screamed for help. A net was quickly stretched and the woman asked to drop the child out, but, as the smoke almost choked her, she told them that if some one had to die, they would both die. The woman was finally rescued by the firemen.

FIGHTING WITH ARTILLERY.

From the hotel building, which is five stories, the fire rapidly spread. A stiff wind made the flames very ugly, and the fire department was inadequate. In the wholesale hardware house of W. W. Woodruff & Co. a large dynamite explosion occurred and scores of people were hurt by flying brick and glass. It became necessary at last to have the walls of one building blown down by cannon to stop the mad spread of the fire. A howitzer of the Knoxville legion was called icto play and a load of canister did the work, at the same time tearing up some residences in a different portion of the city.

SWIFT AID FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The city authorities, realizing that the fire department was unable to conquer the flames, telegraphed to Chattanooga for assistance. An engine was placed on board a flat car and started the run of 111 miles, which was made by Engineer Robins in 109 minutes, breaking the record. When the engine arrived here the fire was about under control, yet the Chattanooga boys did some good work.

A cabinet maker named J. C. Dyer fell dead on the street from fright. A man named Robbins, from Pulaski, Tenn., is supposed to be another victim. He was registered in the hotel and has not been seen since.

A large force of men are at work clearing up the debris tonight and searching the ruins. Street traffic is entirely tied up.

Knoxville architects received orders today for eleven buildings, to take the place of the ones burned. All the buildings are to be replaced at once.

PRINCIPAL LOSERS.

The principal losers, as given out tonight, are as follows: McNulty Grocery company, stock, $15,000; building, $45,000; Hotel Knoxville, furniture and fixtures, $12,000; Daniel Briscoe, Bros. & Co., dry goods, stock, $300,000, building, $40,000; McNulty & McGhee, building, $15,000; S. B. Newman & Co., printers, $45,000; W. W. Woodruff & Co., hardware, stock, $42,000; Culler & Newman, queensware, $40,000; J. C. Cullen, building, $40,000; Heneger, Doyle & Arnold, clothing, $80,000; M. D. Arnold, building, $15,000; M. L. Ross & Co., groceries, stock, $60,000; on building, $15,000; W. W. Woodruff & Co., hardware, stock, $100,000; building, 12,000; Murphy & Robinson, hats, $23,000; A. P. Lahr, dry goods, $45,000; R. S. Payne, building, $20,000; Sterchi Bros., furniture, $35,000; C. B. McGhee, building, $30,000; Sanford, Chamberlain & Albers, drugs, stock, $25,000; building, $10,000; Cusick, stables, $10,000; E. E. McMillan, building, $15,000.

In addition to the destruction of several smaller buildings and losses to small dealers heavy losses to plate glass were caused by intense heat and water.

It is more than probable that J. C. M. Bogle, the old gentleman hurt in the hotel, will die. He inhaled flames and can neither swallow nor speak.

The last man to leave the burning hotel says that he is positive five or six persons were burned. He ran over three or four men in the hallways who were suffocated.

U. I. Johnson, a railroad baggagemaster, came down from the fifth story of the hotel hand over hand on the water pipes before the fire engines arrived. Only one of the guests saved any of his effects.

The list of the dead and injured so far reported is as follows:

DEAD.

A. E. WEEKS, Locke, N. Y.
R. W. HOPKINS, St. Louis, Mo.
— ROBINSON, Pulaski, Tenn.
S. E. WILLIAMS, Springfield, Mass.

INJURED.

J. C. M. Bogle, Tennessee; burned and will die.
William Dean, Indianapolis; ankle sprained.
Tom S. Peck, Morristown, Tenn.; ankle cut and sprained.
Lieutenant Hood, Knoxville police; cut