



THE SENATE AND HOUSE

An Appropriation Which Gave Populist Allen an Opportunity to Air His

REPUBLIC DRY—ROT DESTROYER ALLEN A MELANCHOLY EXAMPLE OF POPULISTIC NOTIONS.

The Immigration Bill Passed the House Yesterday—Nicaraguan Canal Bill Discussed in the Senate.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—The Literary Academy appropriation bill was passed in the Senate today, after a long and somewhat amusing controversy over an amendment providing for the payment of the expenses of the attendance of the West Point cadets at the inauguration parade. The proposition was made next, by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) of a resolution on the virtues of the old Jeffersonian Democratic simplicity, of the "dry rot" which is destroying the American republic as it destroyed the Roman Empire, and of an attack on Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) for inconsistency in opposing Democratic caucuses and claiming to be a Democrat, while at the same time and for the last three or four years.

And there was another distinguished Senator, Mr. Allen added, pointing to the seat of Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.), who said that he, too, was a Democrat. These remarks, made with all the seriousness characteristic of the Nebraska Populist Senator, were received with smiles by the two Senators alluded to. Mr. Gray contented himself with the remark that Mr. Allen was a melancholy example of the effect of Populistic notions, and that he would probably prefer to have a contingent of Coxe's army attend the inauguration parade; and Mr. Allen admitted that that would be a still more relevant.

Finally the amendment was rejected—yeas 20, nays 58, and the bill was passed. Appropriates \$470,577, or \$5,000 more than the bill as it passed the House. This \$5,000 is for the purchase of one Maxim semi-automatic five-pounder quick firing gun.

The memorial of Henry Dupont of Delaware in which he asserts that his claim to a seat in the Senate was defeated last session through a miscout, or through a mistake about pairs, was presented by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) and was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Nicaraguan bill was taken up. It gave rise to quite a spirited debate, in the course of which Mr. Sherman suggested although he would vote for the bill in any form presented, that it would be better to let it lie over until next session, and intimated that he would favor the negotiation of a new treaty on the lines of the Frelichyus-Zavalta treaty. A motion to recommend the bill was made by Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) and was pending when the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—By a vote of 131 to 118, the House today agreed to the conference report on the immigration bill, which embodied substantially a new measure, being different in some respects from either the Senate or House bill. Speeches in favor of the report were made by Messrs. Danford (Rep., Ohio), who presented it from the conference, C. W. Stone (Rep., Pa.), Johnson (Rep., Ind.), Corliss (Rep., Mich.), Morse (Rep., Mass.), Wilson (Dem., S. C.), Taylor (Rep., Ohio) and Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) and in opposition to it by Messrs. Bartholdt (Rep., Mo.), Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration; Buck (Dem., La.), Parker (Rep., N. J.), Walker (Rep., Mass.), Cannon (Rep., Ill.), Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio), Dolliver (Rep., Iowa) and Boatner (Dem., La.).

Chairman Bartholdt refused to sign the report of the committee recommending the bill. The principal objection to the bill was the clause requiring immigrants to read and write "in the language of their native or resident country." This, it was pointed out, would prevent several classes of people in Europe and in Central America and Mexico from gaining admission to the United States because they do not speak either of the languages to which the clause limits them. It was admitted that the language was intended to prevent the coming of the great body of Russian Jews.

The vote was taken on the adoption of the conference report, and on a division it was agreed to—116 to 105. Mr. Bartholdt demanded the yeas and nays which resulted—yeas 131, nays 117. The usual motion to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table having been made by Mr. Danford and agreed to, the House at 4:45 adjourned until tomorrow.

A CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS.

It Discusses the Tariff Question—The Words "Tariff Should Be Made as Low as Possible" Bring On a Lively Discussion.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 27.—The convention of the National Association of Manufacturers in session here today adopted resolutions favoring the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, which opens its gates on May 1, 1897, and recommending that the members of the National Association of Manufacturers give it their most cordial support.

The committee to consider the question of a tariff reported the following resolutions: Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Association of Manufacturers that the tariff law should be revised at the earliest possible moment in order that uncertainty may be removed, confidence restored and business permitted to revive.

Resolved, That rates of duty should be made as low as possible consistent with adequate protection of our manufacturing and agricultural industries and the labor they employ. The tariff should contain only specific duties or mixed ad valorem and specific duties.

Resolved, That Congress be invited to re-establish and extend the system of reciprocity which may be employed to secure for us tariff favors in Latin American and other markets in which we are the largest buyers, while Europe is the preferred seller solely because of the lower wage rates and lower general costs of production in European factories.

The resolutions caused a lively discussion. Mr. Hamilton, of California, contended that importers had no business in the convention, as their interests are directly opposed to the interests of the manufacturers of the United States. He asserted that Congress is composed largely of lawyers and scheming politicians, who "hold the country up" simply to get the popular vote of the country.

Mr. Hamilton said that he had no use for the convention if it did not demand adequate protection. Mr. Hamilton charged that the importers of the country are lobbying to have the Ways and Means Committee make the duties in the new bill as low as possible. Mr. Hamilton spoke earnestly and almost passionately as he pleaded for a high protective tariff, and was warmly applauded as he concluded.

Mr. Hastings of Delaware criticized Mr. Hamilton's remarks as tending to mislead, probably unintentionally, the convention as to the sense of the resolution. Mr. Hastings argued that the words in the resolution "should be made as low as possible," did not mean that American countries should receive full protection. Mr. Hamilton replied to Mr. Hastings and objected to the resolution being made to represent the sense of the association on the question of the tariff.

Mr. Hamilton proposed that the competition of Japan and other oriental countries would ruin the United States unless their goods are barred out. Mr. Hamilton asked that the words "as low as possible" in the resolution be stricken out. In the course of his remarks Mr. Hamilton referred to Mr. Hastings' business—iron plates—and Mr. Hastings replied that he did not want any higher protection in his business, and he believed he voiced the wishes of all those in his business when he said that the present duty was high enough.

Mr. Heber Clarke, replying for the committee, stated that the resolutions were prepared with the idea of meeting the wishes of all as far as a happy medium between extreme high protection and low protection.

Mr. Clarke explained that the word "adequate" was intended to mean a duty which would protect, for instance, if one article was worth ten per cent. protection and another 100 per cent., then the association asked for these duties and so adequate protection would be afforded each of these industries.

Mr. Tompkins, of North Carolina, argued for a duty between the extreme protectionists and the free traders and favored the resolutions.

G. F. Henson, of Georgia, a member of the committee, argued at length in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Hanson contended that a moderate tariff with fair protection should be asked for.

Mr. Solomon, of Newark, N. J., registered himself against the words "as low as possible." An amendment striking out the words "as low as possible," and substituting the words "shall be as low as consistent with," was offered. On a vote the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 75 to 51. On motion, the words "rates of duty" were changed to read "that duties shall be as," etc. The resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

It was agreed to send a copy of the resolutions as passed to each member of this and the next Congress. The following resolution introduced from the Committee on Resolutions was agreed to after some debate: "That the Senate of the United States is hereby urged to request to enact such a law as will allow distillers to bottle distilled spirits in bond so that the restrictions now placed upon our manufacturers which prevents the exportation of distilled spirits in bottles and cases in bond may be removed, thereby largely increasing our export trade to all parts of the world, particularly in Central and South America and Mexico; and affording our manufacturers opportunity for successfully competing with foreign competition, particularly Canadian distillers, who now enjoy this privilege to the detriment of home producers."

FONG CHING-LITTLE PETE

Was Laid Away With All Due Pagan Form and Ceremony.

ROAST PIGS, SHEEP AND POULTRY WAS A FEATURE IN THE PROCESSION AND CEREMONY.

Little Pete's Death Will Be Avenged and Murder is Expected to Be Rampant During Their Holidays.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 27.—The funeral of Fong Ching, otherwise known as Little Pete, the murdered leader of the San Yip society, took place yesterday and was conducted with all due Pagan form and ceremony.

The principal services were held at Little Pete's late residence, 819 Washington street, where his shoe factory is located.

Many large and handsome floral pieces were arranged about the casket, most of them the gifts of Chinese, though the donors of several were Caucasians. There was much that was picturesque in the strange chanting of the priests, the barbaric notes of the Chinese musicians, the paper burning ceremonies, etc.

During the morning eighteen roast pigs, two roast sheep and wagon loads of poultry, sweetmeats, etc., were sent to the cemetery, and thither the ways were conveyed. The San Yips marched in a body as did several other societies to which the deceased had belonged, and the line of carriages was fully a mile long.

After the funeral a meeting was held by the See Yip society, which, it is alleged, plotted Pete's murder in celebration of his death. There is general joy in the society over the event, and with them it is considered that the death of their enemy is one of the biggest victories in the history of Chinatown. Peace reigned in Chinatown last night, but Hachetmen from all sections of the Pacific coast are hurrying to San Francisco to avenge the death of Little Pete.

The majority of the San Yips and upper class believe that murder will be rampant in Chinatown during the holidays, which begin February 1. The noise which usually attends the celebrations at that time will afford the highbinders an opportunity to use their weapons with little danger of detection.

COLONEL D. C. DUPONT

REOPENS HIS CONTEST FOR SEAT IN THE U. S. SENATE.

It All Hinged Upon Senator Jones' Pair. Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—Col. H. A. Dupont of Delaware, in connection with his prayer for the re-opening of his claim to a seat in the Senate, today submitted a supplementary petition, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. In this new petition Mr. Dupont claims that the refusal to seat him was due to the wrongful pairing of Senator Jones of Nevada against Mr. Dupont, with Senator Wolcott, on the statement made by Senator Brice that Mr. Jones had given authority to pair him against Dupont.

Mr. Dupont intimates that if the privilege is accorded him he expects to be able to show that there was no authority for pairing Senator Jones in opposition to his being seated; that if this announcement of this pair had not been made the vote would have resulted in a tie, which would have caused the failure of the resolution declaring him not entitled to a seat and would have left the question pending in the Senate.

As a necessary consequence he claims that "the affirmative resolution reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections is still before the Senate as a question of high constitutional and personal privilege." The paper also states that the Wolcott-Jones pair was not announced from the clerk's desk, and he claims the privilege of re-opening the case on well-established parliamentary practice, that whenever an erroneous announcement of the record of a vote is made, the vote becomes null and void on discovery of the error.

In the petition appear quotations from the Record which show that while the announcement of the pair was made on the authority of Senator Brice, he himself was not present.

Town Creek, N. C., wants improvements. Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—Colonel Heap's corps of engineers, in a report laid before the House today on a preliminary examination of Town Creek, Brunswick county, North Carolina, recommends its improvement to the extent of \$3,500.

Bank Cashier Suicides. Leigh, N. C., Jan. 27.—Last night Frank J. Lespa, cashier of the Clark Bank at Clarksville, N. C., committed suicide. He had recently sold an interest which he held in the bank, and no reason for his act can be assigned.

MR. PRITCHARD INDISPOSED

MR. SKINNER EXPRESSES HIMSELF AS SATISFIED

Over the Result of the Caucus in Raleigh Last Night. Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—Senator Pritchard arrived today, but was too indisposed from cold to go to the Senate in the furious snow storm that has the city in its icy grip.

Speaking of the Republican caucus in Raleigh last night, Mr. Skinner says the result is satisfactory to him. No self respecting Populist, he says, can be dog whipped out of the party by a man who has been publicly denounced by the vice-presidential candidate of the Populist party as a traitor.

J. B. H. Strudwick-Arrowsmith. Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Hillsboro, Jan. 27.—Miss Mary Strudwick, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Dr. Wm. Strudwick of this city, was united in marriage today at three o'clock at the home of her parents to Mr. J. M. Arrowsmith of Carlisle, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Arrowsmith will reside in Greensboro, N. C.

FORTY SHOTS FIRED. A Battle in Which Eight of the Number Took Effect. Lexington, Ky., Jan. 27.—Late yesterday afternoon, on Green River, near Brownsville, a battle occurred in which forty shots were fired, eight of which took effect. The combatants were Eugene Carrier, J. I. Carrier, Nathan Scaggs and Luther Scaggs on one side and G. W. Hazlip, Alfonso Hazlip and his son on the other. G. W. Hazlip was shot in the groin and hand and Alfonso in the breast, arm and side. Nathan Scaggs was shot in the shoulder and Ben Scaggs a bystander, in the arm. The two Hazlips will die. The trouble occurred over the alleged be- trayal of the Carriers' sister by Alfonso Hazlip. All are prominent people.

Wolcott Gone to Paris. London, Jan. 27.—United States Senator E. O. Wolcott, with his family, started for Dover this morning en route for Paris, where he will continue his mission in the interest of bimetallism. Among the passengers on board the train with Mr. Wolcott was General Charles Paine, of Boston.

AN ELEGANT BANQUET

COMPLIMENTARY TO MISS JOSIE TAYLOR AND MISS DAISY COX.

Guests of Miss Lilly Richards at Hillsboro North Carolina. Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Hillsboro, N. C., Jan. 27.—An elegant banquet was given at the home of Mr. W. E. Stewart last night from 9 to 10:30 o'clock, complimentary to Miss Josie Taylor and Miss Daisy Cox, two of Durham's most charming and beautiful young "belles," who are the guests of Miss Lilly Richards. Among the invited guests who were present were Miss Josie Taylor of Durham with Mr. J. C. Cheek, Miss Daisy Cox of Durham with Mr. W. H. Rosemond, Miss Lilly Richards of Hillsboro with Mr. D. S. Tinnin, Miss Ella Cheek with Mr. T. D. Tinnin, Jr., Miss Jennie Tinnin with Mr. N. W. Brown, Miss Nettie Tinnin with Mr. C. R. Parish, Miss Lily Adams with Mr. T. M. Foster, Miss Alice Padgett with Mr. George Lynch, Miss Floy Booker with Mr. W. J. Rosemond, Miss Willie Wooten with Mr. F. R. Faucette.

After the banquet a delightful german was given. The german was led by Mr. J. C. Cheek with Miss Josie Taylor of Durham, assisted by Mr. T. D. Tinnin, Jr., with Miss Cheek.

This was the greatest social function of the kind ever witnessed in Hillsboro.

Considering the Treaty. Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today considered the general treaty of arbitration between this country and Great Britain without reaching a conclusion. The general drift of the discussion indicated that the instrument must be amended so as to eliminate any possible inclusion of questions concerning the domestic or foreign policy of either of the contracting parties.

It is believed by some members of the committee that a conclusion will be reached at a special meeting on Saturday and that the treaty will be reported to the Senate Monday.

Farewell Peffer; Good Boy, Good-bye. Topeka, Kas., Jan. 27.—At noon today the Kansas Legislature met in joint convention and elected Wm. A. Harris to the United States Senate, to succeed Mr. Peffer.

A GENUINE KICKER

He Kicks the Bill Gotten Up by the State Teachers' Association, and

FALLS BACK ON THE DEMOCRATIC PLAN OF LONG AGO AS SOMETHING GREATLY SUPERIOR.

The Friends of the Bill Will Have Something to Say About the Matter.

To The Tribune. The bill now before the Legislature gotten up by the State Teachers' Association is worse, if possible, than any thing heretofore presented. Beyond creating nice offices for 80 or 40 teachers, there is nothing whatever in the bill. If it had been the intention of the teachers to have gotten up a school law for their special benefit, they could not improve upon the present monstrosity in ten years. I am pained and chagrined over the failure of the association. Like many others, I expected something real tangible from the association. The bill contemplates dividing the State into school districts, composed of two or more counties, and to appoint a supervisor of schools for each district. Duplin county, for instance, has 120 public schools, and they are mostly all run between December 1st and March 1st, 90 days. Now if there was going to be supervision that really supervised, it would require the services of the supervisor in that county alone the whole year. The supervisor should spend at least one day at each school each year, but under the present bill before the Legislature the supervisor would never see one-third of the schools.

Again, it is provided that the same supervisor examine the teachers for two or more counties. This is one feature of the law that might not be objected to since there will only be one examination during the year, but the idea of pretending to give an institute for the benefit of the teachers for one week each year and examine 50 or 75 teachers that some week, is ridiculously absurd. Being something of a cross-roads extorter, I say that the bill is a failure and I am pained and disgusted at this bill. Any one who ever attended these one week institutes know the truth of the assertion when I say that if these institutes are to do any good then it would take at least one week for that alone. It would take a week to thoroughly examine 50 or 75 teachers. For the benefit of the children and the taxpayers, who do not want to see their money wasted, I trust that this bill will die aborning. We live in an age of justice and fair play. While there are many sincere friends of the public schools—many who want to improve them, if not now sooner or later—the friends of the public schools will agree with me when I say that the old Democratic law, which required a county superintendent and board of education for each county will never be improved upon. We were a teacher under that system and we know of the working of the present law, and I must acknowledge, for the benefit of the schools, that the former law was infinitely superior. The old law required the superintendent to live at the county seat and to countersign all vouchers. Now it is the chairman of the Board of Commissioners who does this, and he can live in any hollow in the county. Gentlemen of the Assembly, you are there to make laws for the benefit of the people, and the greatest service you can do to the public schools is to re-enact the Democratic law that was repealed in 1895. I am in favor of the best laws, irrespective of what party enacts them. If taxes were to be increased the schools might be improved upon, but unless this is done the old law is the best. Even the present law is superior to the one contemplated.

It is this bill becomes a law somebody is going to be sick. The present law requiring teachers to pay for their examination is a grievous error. His nature is the same the world over. If the examiner is to get his pay by examining, the more he examines the more pay. He must also encourage this coming, and the only way he can do this is to give certificates to unworthies. This has gone so far in some counties that first grade teachers are compelled to teach for \$20 and \$25, or leave the field for others less competent. Real good teachers are driven out of the business in many cases.

Abolish his fee system and elect superintendents and pay them for examining teachers, then there will be no inducement to give incompetent certificates.

S. M. HILL.

Fire, Flames and Destruction. Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 26.—For over two hours this afternoon the business section of the city was threatened with destruction by fire. Flames broke out in the Poplery stables, on Clair street, between the post-office and Hotel J. Johnson, and were with difficulty confined to that building. Twenty fire horses and numerous vehicles were destroyed and the building gutted. The total loss 50,000 dollars with little insurance.

The fire destroyed one residence and damaged two others on Robinson avenue, involving a loss of about 10,000 dollars.

NO HOME RULE FOR CUBA

GOMEZ CRITICISES PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Atlanta, Ga., January 27.—The Evening Constitution published today an authentic interview with Gen. Maximo Gomez in which he denies that he ever wrote a letter favoring home rule for Cuba. He opposes a compromise with Spain and says that if he had 50,000 rifles and 1,000 cartridges for each he could drive Weyler off the island within a month. The General criticizes Mr. Cleveland for non-interference.

The interview was obtained by C. H. Hernandez, who was sent to Cuba by Rev. A. J. Diaz with a commission to have a personal interview with Gen. Gomez.

Dr. Diaz is the Baptist missionary who was released from Moro castle last summer through the intervention of the United States. Mr. Hernandez wrote him from Jaruco under date of January 19. Hernandez went from Atlanta direct to Havana. He left that city as a Cuban cow boy and two days later reached the camp of Gomez in the mountains of Los Escaleros de Jaruco.

Hernandez says: "Although it was not yet 6 o'clock in the morning the General was up, booted, wearing his large sombrero and a clean linen dress. The only arms he wore was a small Spanish revolver.

"Upon acquainting the general with the report that he had given his adhesion to the policy of home rule or autonomy for Cuba, the same as accorded to Canada by Great Britain, he said emphatically: 'No, sir; I have written no such letter nor given my assent to the policy. I am the general in command of the Cuban forces and my only business is to plan and fight battles in order to drive out the Spanish from the island, to bring the war to a successful issue. I have been entrusted with this duty by the Cuban government through its proper agencies.

"If any action is ever taken in regard to the political settlement of Cuba, it will have to be by President Cisneros and his cabinet, who alone are authorized to act. Besides this, there is an article in the Constitution which we have adopted, providing that even the President and his cabinet would have to call the General Assembly to settle such an important matter as this. My only duty is to fight to keep the banner of Cuba flying, and in no manner would I conflict with the properly constituted authority of my government.

"But, I asked the general, 'do you know of any movement even on the part of the government for such a purpose as this?'

"Why, no," replied the general. "The Cuban people were never so determined as they are now. At no time since the beginning, has the army been in better condition, or better drilled than it is at present. Our men are full of enthusiasm for the independence of our country, and never in its history have they been so set against taking advantage of any temporary offer. The Cuban army and the Cuban people have started out for absolute independence, and they will never lay down their arms until it has been achieved."

"Dropping the attention of Gen. Gomez to the unfriendly policy of Mr. Cleveland, he smiled grimly and said: "When we rose up in arms against Spanish tyranny we did so trusting in God and in ourselves. We know the enemy whom we had elected to meet, so that we did not measure the stature of the giant, or the power of the lion. Consequently we are here, armed and organized and ready to sacrifice our lives for Cuba."

The General walked up and down as he spoke, his eye flashing, then he added: "I know I should be guarded in what I say. Mr. Cleveland is at the head of a great nation, for whose people I have the most profound respect, and he is well acquainted with the truth, but no man who was not of Anglo-Saxon descent could act so cold-bloodedly as he has done. I know all the people of the United States are in favor of our cause, and am acquainted with the position of the United States Senators, although there has been some friction among them, for which I am sorry.

"There is one thing, however, that I do not understand—how it is that Mr. Cleveland can be so complacent with the Spanish government, which has insulted his flag, as Weyler has done in Cuba and as has been done in Spain; how Mr. Cleveland can rest content when he sees the Spanish government shedding the innocent blood of non-combatants, in past my comprehension. If it was only for humanity's sake, he ought to stop the barbarities in a friendly way."

"At this point the General dropped that point of the conversation, and in reply to a question as to how long he thought the war would last; said: "If I could have 50,000 rifles and 1,000 cartridges for each gun I would clean Weyler and his troops from the island in thirty days. I have endeavored in my conduct of the war to observe the rules of humanity. I have refrained almost to the point of revolutions in my ranks of making reprisals for barbarities never known in history before. We say that we are in this fight for life or death, that even the strongest suggestion of peace which Spain can make, is only for the purpose of gaining advantage."

Only a Few \$100,000 Short. New York, Jan. 27.—Treasury balances: Gold, \$122,510,120; currency, \$52,349,550.