TELEGRAPHIC.

HOUSE AND SENATE.

Free Alcohol Clause of the Tariff Bill Debated.

IN FAVOR OF THE McKINLEY LAW.

The General Deficiency Bill Passed in the Senate—An Increase of $6,000,000.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Evans (Rep., Neb.) resumed his obstructive policy of the opening session of the House today, entering objections wherever possible.

Batcock of Wisconsin promptly claimed the day for District of Columbia business. When it was concluded, on motion of Evans (Rep., S.D.), the House went into a committee of the whole to consider the bill to repeal the free alcohol clause of the existing tariff law. Evans, in charge of the bill, spoke the debate in support of the measure, explaining the necessity for the legislation. He said the bill would not affect the claims now pending amounting to $15,000,000.

Evans offered the amendment of the law which had been agreed upon as a compromise by some of the friends and opponents of the measure. It provided for a joint committee of three members from each House of Congress to consider all questions relating to the internal revenue taxes on the site, to report their conclusions to Congress in December.

Speaking on the question of the justice of the claims first under the previous law, Evans expressed the opinion that as the manufacturers had stated their contention the amount of alcohol they were not entitled to have it refunded by the government. If the courts decided otherwise, the government would have to pay the penalty, upon which all considered legislation.

Russell (Rep., Conn.) in charge of the opposition bill, said he conceived it to be the duty of the Republican party to care for and further the manufacturing industry, and so considering, he believed it should give manufacturers the alcohol for use in the arts. Indeed, he said, the platform of 1892 brought in by McKinley (applause) contained a declaration for free alcohol.

"How on earth did it get in the bill," asked McKillop, "that M. McKinley, while chairman of the committee on ways and means, made the provision for free alcohol in what was known as the McKinley bill?"

Hooker, in reply, called attention to the fact that the McKinley law increased the tax on alcohol 37½ per cent, and at the same time increased the import duties on goods in the manufacture of which alcohol is used.

"Gives us the McKinley law as a synthesis and we will forge the demand for free alcohol," he said.

At 5 o'clock the committee rose, Stokes (Rep., Neb.) presented the majority report in the contested election case of Martin vs. Lockwood from the 3d district, North Carolina, entire, and at 5:15 p.m. the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

Washington, May 25.—The general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the supply of bills, was before the senate for consideration the day and passed just before adjournment. It temporarily disposed the bill to prohibit the use of boats. As passed, the bill carries about $16,000,000, an increase of $6,000,000 over the House bill. The most important amendment agreed to up to 5 o'clock was that of $1,000,000 to the northern Pacific company for transportation of mails.

At 5 o'clock the naval bill was formally laid before the Senate by Pettigrew (Rep., S.D.) was recognized, but after some discussion, the naval bill was informally laid aside and the consideration of the deficiency bill continued. All the committee amendments were agreed to.

An amendment by Mitchell (Rep., Ore.) to pay the claim of Jacob Kamm, the well-known Oregon pioneer, was ruled out on a point of order.

Warren (Rep., Wyo.) offered an amendment appropriating $1,027,000, covering 346 French spoliation claims, in order from the court of claims. On a point of order, which the chair sustained to the Senate, it was decided that the claims were proper as an amendment, 32 to 14.

Harris (Dem., Tenn.) offered an amendment to the amendment appropriating $48,000 for 324 claims under the Bowman act. Bowman and Gallinger, French spoliation act Bowman act, were agreed to.

Further amendments were made appropriating $174,000 to pay the Choctaw claim, claims out of the taxation of a factory in 1862, providing commission to the Mexican boundary commission, appropriating $72,000 to "market certified by the treasury department," appropriating $50,000 to the Portland company for the improvement of the bank channel, and Pettigrew, appropriating $17,000 to W. S. Grant for supplies furnished in 1870 and 1871.

The deficiency bill, as thus amended, was passed.

The conference report on the sundry civil bill was presented.

At 8:27 the Senate adjourned.

Suicide's Senior Rock.

LONDON, May 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Hongkong, under May 25th (Sunday) says: Captain Hastings reports that too much cannot be exterminated attack upon Hoonamatsin Fort for the Tonin, but Wheelock lost in our side.

Will Be To Good.

LONDON, May 25.—Commenting today on the published correspondence between Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the Prussian minister for foreign affairs, and Baron von Tauchnitz, the German commissioner to the United States, regarding the case of Mr. Louis Ohlers of the firm of Ohlers, the Courier says:

"Secretary Gresham has made himself popular throughout the world by his vigor, and by his boldness, of his style in diplomatic circles, that Baron Marschall von Bieberstein seems to have brought it time to give him a severe spanking."

The Times says on the same subject: "The Sun's incident is a most amusing and instructive lesson, which will do the Americans a great deal of good if only they are not too vain to profit by it."

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

A Tumultuous Session—A Constitutional Amendment.

CLEVELAND, O., May 25.—There was stormy scenes in the Methodist general conference today. It was by all odds the most tumultuous session that has yet been held. There was a clash between the ministerial and lay delegates, and for a time in the afternoon it looked as if the lay delegates, who have control of the assemblage, A dress delegation were on their feet at the same time shouting for recognition, calling for ruling of the chair on points of order which had never been heard, and altogether the scene were more exciting than are usually witnessed in political conventions. The trouble came over the fourth section of the new constitution as reported by the committee. When the section was read an amendment providing for equal representation for the laymen in the general conference was proposed. Many bitter things were said and it looked for a time as if there would be no reconciliation between the ministers and laymen. Finally, however, peace was restored by the withdrawal of the amendment, with the understanding that the whole matter should be brought up again in different form.

The order of business of the day—the election of a missionary bishop of Africa, was called for. It was decided to elect by ballot, without nominations and that a two-thirds majority was necessary to elect. The first ballot was then taken.

After the first ballot was taken, the report of the majority committee on constitution was submitted. It did not recommend any changes of note, but recommended a reversion to the annual conference and the minority report, signed by L. M. Shaw, John E. James, B. S. Tennant, E. J. Sawyer and J. L. Maxfield, all laymen, for adoption. The minority report was read, and an amendment providing for equal representation for the laymen in the general conference was proposed. Many bitter things were said and it looked for a time as if there would be no reconciliation between the ministers and laymen. Finally, however, peace was restored by the withdrawal of the amendment, with the understanding that the whole matter should be brought up again in different form.

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