

THE WILSON LIQUOR BILL.

It Will Meet with Strong Opposition Irrespective of Party Lines.

TO COME UP IN THE HOUSE TUESDAY.

Congressman Stockbridge Sends Ten Thousand Copies of the Wroth Speech to His Constituents—Excited Senators.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEA, 513 FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.

The house judiciary committee today took up the Wilson liquor bill and considered it for several hours without reaching any further conclusion than that on the motion of Colonel Oates of Alabama. It was referred to a sub-committee with instructions to report next Tuesday.

The Wilson bill will not be reported to the house as it stands. The members of the committee are unanimously of the opinion that the supreme court made a mistake in its decision, but they do not think the Wilson bill furnishes the remedy. In whatever form the bill may be reported to the house it will meet with strong opposition irrespective of party lines. This was developed upon the report from the committee on commerce on the Houelle bill on the same subject, which was identical with the Wilson measure.

Those who manifest the most opposition take the ground that, as clearly set out in the decision of the supreme court in the Iowa case, the authority for the restriction must be deduced from that clause of the constitution which empowers congress to regulate commerce, and is in no way to be associated with the police powers of the several states. To do this under the present measure would be to declare affirmatively that it is injurious to the physical and moral well being of the community, but the dairymen are urging this as one objection against the measure. The sale of oleomargarine, and they, too, since the decision of the supreme court, have come before congress asking that the same legislation be enacted for the states. The New York oleomargarine is prohibited both as to manufacture and sale, just as liquor is in the state of Iowa, and they are asking that federal control be exercised in one case and not in the other. It is therefore evident, the objectors to the Wilson bill say, that what is now proposed is but a beginning.

Alabama in the interest of cotton seed oil might pass a prohibitory statute affecting olive or lard oil, and they would naturally demand that the United States government should lend its aid to give it force and effect. It would come under the same clause of the constitution, and it is not clear why it should be treated differently. It thus becomes apparent that the effect of such legislation is to restrict commerce, to control the trade of the states in raising up barriers against the products of sister states and so bring us slowly but surely back to the condition which existed under the confederation.

There is also another source of opposition not as active as this, but which among a few states is quite strong. It is the demand that there be a distinct legal recognition to an extent never before suggested of the state's rights doctrines, to crush out which this country had to pass through an expensive and bloody war.

THE WROTH SPEECH. Congressman Stockbridge of Maryland is reported to have been much impressed by a speech recently made by Representative Gear of Iowa on the tariff question and concluded to place it in the hands of his constituents, hence the ten thousand copies of the comprehensive statement of the republican position and policy. He therefore ordered 10,000 copies of Gear's speech from the public printing office, and he is reported to be mailing them to his constituents.

Senator Blair of the McKinley bill and has introduced a purely original bill in the shape of a proposition to give a bounty of 2 cents a pound on all maple sugar produced in the United States.

WYOMING AND IDAHO BILLS. There is a good deal of anxiety felt in Wyoming and Idaho as to the condition of the bills admitting those two territories to statehood, and inquiries are being made constantly as to the prospects of their passage. The bills have passed the house of representatives and have now come to the senate.

Senator Platt, the chairman of this committee, today when he intended to call them up, but he thought there was a prospect of their early passage. "I propose to get these bills up at the first possible moment," replied Senator Platt, "and I shall try to have this silver debate shut off so that we can get at some other legislation. The senate is waiting in the wings, and I think it is about time to quit and take in something else, but there is no prospect of the senate's action on this side of the senate are determined that they shall pass before congress adjourns."

Senator Allison as chairman of the committee on appropriations and a member of the committee on finance, as well as the leading man of the republican steering committee, which makes out the programmes for legislation, knows more about the condition and prospects of business than any other man in the senate, and he has been asked by the Wyoming and Idaho bills. "They are all right," he replied. "We will not adjourn without passing them, and I shall not allow them to be defeated by the appropriation of the tariff bills."

EXCITED SENATORS. There was an exciting scene in the senate chamber yesterday. Senator Stewart of Nevada attacked Senator Reagan of Texas with a volley of words, charging him with being the tool and puppet of Major Powell of the geological survey.

In the fight between Stewart and Powell the senator from Texas has defended Powell, but he did not resist the attack of his colleague and retorted hotly. He denied that he had been influenced by Powell. Stewart retorted that he had. Reagan declared that he had not. Stewart charged that Reagan had a rush to smite the senator, but was restrained by friends who led him away and got Stewart to the porch to cool off. The latter afterward made an ample apology to Reagan and the two senators shook hands, but they will never be friends again.

The bill to give the Indians the purchase of the Omaha reservation lands that has passed the house and which has been resting in the senate committee on Indian affairs will probably be amended to give the Indians their 5 per cent interest fund and other interest money annually. If the bill passes it will be the last act of the session.

GRAY'S VENGEANCE. During the fight on the speakership and clerkship of the house of representatives last December, Senator Quay threatened with vengeance the members of the Pennsylvania delegation who declined to vote for his candidacy. Mr. Reed for speaker and Mr. McMillan for clerk. There were two gentlemen in the delegation who refused the dictation and one of them has already been elected to Jersey City last night. Pinson was one of the alleged "boodily adherents" of New York.

SMOTHERED IN AN ELEVATOR. Chicago, June 10.—Yesterday in William P. Harvey & Co.'s grain elevator two men were smothered to death by grain which fell upon them from an adjoining bin.

HEARD FROM A LONG LOST BROTHER. The name of the one whom he had supposed to be dead. The letter was answered at once and plans were formed by the lower brother for a meeting in the near future. A copy of a San Francisco paper has just been received by him, however, which throws a dark shadow over all the joyous anticipations he has indulged. Almost immediately after writing to his brother he Thomas Hendler fell in a street in San Francisco and struck his head upon the corner of a building with such force that he was rendered unconscious. He was taken to a hospital and next day he died. "The letter" was written to his brother never reached him.

MISSOURI VALLEY. (Special Telegram to THE BEA.)—This morning a warrant charging Frank Snowden with assault to do great bodily injury to G. M. Archer was sworn out and placed in the hands of an officer, who has yet been unable to make the arrest. The affair took place yesterday, it being alleged by Snowden and some others that Archer had attempted improper liberties with some little girls, among whom was a niece of Snowden's, who, upon hearing of it, administered severe punishment to Archer, breaking his nose and cheek bone and cutting his hair. He was working in this vicinity for several months and has the best of reputation among those for whom he has worked. After receiving the beating he went to a surgeon, but he was unable to make any recovery. He was ordered to leave town, forthwith by the city police, and started, being followed by a mob, who took occasion to slap him in the face. He was unable to get to the city police, but they took him to slunk. After going to George McFadden's, where he was taking refuge, he was taken to the city police, and he was ordered to leave town. His condition is critical, his injuries being of an exceedingly serious character. It is believed that Snowden used brass knuckles. Archer denies the whole story. When the officer went to arrest Snowden, it was learned that he had fled to the mountains, and he is reported to be in a very bad way. It is believed that Snowden is extremely difficult to catch.

REBUILDING THE DAMAGED PROPERTY. Des Moines, Ia., June 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEA.]—At the session of the state executive council this morning Dr. T. A. Powell and his architect, from the Glenwood home for the feeble-minded, which was partially destroyed by a wind storm, were present and they have the honor of the council voted \$2,000 of the providential contingency fund to rebuild the damaged property, and this, with the other money at their disposal, will place the building in good shape again.

INSPECTING THE ROADBEDS. Rapid City, S. D., June 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEA.]—James Wilson and Prof. Riote of New York and a Mr. Simpson of London arrived in a special car from Chicago this morning and today went out over the line of the Harvey & Co.'s grain elevator and inspected the work of grading the roadbed between here and Hill City will be in operation before August 1.

EX-ALDERMAN PIERSON FATALLY HURT. PATTERSON, N. J., June 10.—Ex-Alderman Pierson was fatally injured by a Erie train at Jersey City last night. Pierson was one of the alleged "boodily adherents" of New York.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE DROWNED. New York, June 10.—John Schmidt, John Klein and Mathias J. Pollack, all of New York, started on a fishing trip on Cascares bay last Saturday and have not since been seen. It is thought all three were drowned.

READING THE RIOT ACT.

Chairman Fairborn Inflicts a Fine on Several Western Roads.

ALL RULES BEING STRICTLY ENFORCED.

Meeting of the Western Freight Association at Chicago—A Tumble in Hard Coal Rates Averted—Lumber Rates Unchanged.

Chicago, June 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEA.]—Some time ago the interstate commerce commission decided that lines situated as are the Alton, St. Paul and Kansas City roads, ending in the Missouri river, could legally charge their local rates to meet the proportions of through rates quoted by competitors between the same points. For instance, a rate from Denver via the Rock Island to Chicago might be \$1, while the rate to the Missouri river and from the Missouri river to Chicago might each be 50 cents.

Manifestly the lines ending at the Missouri river must charge the proportions of the through rate instead of the local rate or get none of the business. The lines ending at the river have consequently been charging their local rates in accordance with the views of the interstate commerce commission, but the rules of the Western Freight association have not been changed to meet and today Chairman Fairborn was compelled to fine the St. Paul \$100 on eighteen different complaints brought against it by the Northwestern because of charging its local rates.

Chairman Fairborn's decision is the most important in many respects he has ever made. It is undoubtedly compelled to make it under the present law, but it is a serious conflict. About 5 per cent of all business from the west is through business. Chairman Fairborn's decision will allow the Alton, St. Paul, Washburn, Illinois Central and Kansas City roads would have to abandon all participation in the freight business originating by the competitor lines.

They will not do this, and systems like the Northwestern, Rock Island and Burlington, which have lines west of the Missouri, will fight as hard as they can to allow competitors to take at the river traffic originating on their own lines west of the Missouri.

Chairman Fairborn likewise fined the Burlington \$100 for a wrong classification, the Kansas City road \$100 for the illegal payment of \$100 on an unauthorized quotation of a reduced rate.

A Tumble in Rates Avoided. Chicago, June 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEA.]—All divisions of the Western Freight association met today. General Freight Agent J. M. Johnson of the Rock Island was appointed chairman of a committee appointed to confer with the eastern lines on the divisions of through rates on the Missouri river traffic from eastern points.

The proposed rate on the Missouri river was a notice of the Burlington of its intention to reduce hard coal rates from Chicago to the Missouri river from a present rate of \$3.20 to \$2.50. A tumble in rates was averted by a withdrawal of the notice. It was resolved to make no change in lumber rates or other rates.

Depew on the Union Pacific. New York, June 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEA.]—On account of the very advantageous traffic arrangement that the Northwestern railway company has with the Union Pacific, the Vanderbilts are supposed to take a great interest in the affairs of the latter company. A reporter yesterday asked Chauncey M. Depew, who is a director of the Northwestern company, for an expression of opinion.

"What do you think of the proposition that the government shall lend to the Union Pacific \$500,000 at 3 per cent interest?" asked the reporter. "I don't think the government should lend railroad money any way," said Depew.

Another Railroad Combination. New York, June 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEA.]—The Times says a railroad combination far bigger than anything yet attempted being quietly discussed among well informed railroad men. It is nothing less than the amalgamation of the great Missouri Pacific and the Atchafalaya systems, and the proposed organization of the Atchafalaya, Texas, Fe system and its recent purchase of the St. Louis and San Francisco road have apparently worked out the apprehensions of the capitalists connected with the Atchafalaya railroad properties. The feeling of acquisitiveness is upon them. The scheme that is being concocted is to the last car, eight hundred colored men and boys, most of them belonging to Clinton & Morgan's stable. Scarcely any one escaped with less than a broken leg. They were all removed to the hospital, and the police are addressing the riotous mob that gathered there. They were together with his son perished. They had five horses, every one killed.

Two Scalded to Death. HANDEL, Mo., June 10.—A construction train collided with a freight train on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, twelve miles south of here yesterday, and twelve men were scalded to death. Arthur A. Taylor and Berry Nelson were scalded to death. A number of other trainmen were hurt.

The Trouble Avoided. ST. PAUL, Minn., June 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEA.]—The trouble which threatened to break out between the National Educational association and the Catholic church was summarily ended this morning by the receipt of a letter from President Claffield of Lawrence, Kan., announcing the association's willingness to allow the school to be used for the organization here in July on "Parochial Schools."

The Original Package Bill. WASHINGTON, June 10.—The house committee on judiciary today spent two hours in the discussion of the senate original package bill without reaching a conclusion. The discussion revolved about the fact that several members of the committee disagreed with the decision reached by the supreme court, but it did not pass.

Goodard Elected Chairman. CHICAGO, June 10.—The Western passenger association at its meeting this morning unanimously elected J. F. Goodard, formerly third vice president and general manager of the Illinois, Santa Fe & California railroad, chairman.

A Peaceful Settlement. MINNEAPOLIS, Wis., June 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEA.]—A peaceful settlement has been made of the suits between George Hiles of this city and C. W. Stansell and others over the Gotthelf land and investment company difficulty. The details of the settlement have not been made public. It is understood, however, that certain other suits existing between Hiles and Stansell over a Florida land deal were used as an effect to the Gotthelf land suit, and at the same time the Stansell-Hiles slander suit is withdrawn.

Her Machinery Was Damaged. NEW YORK, June 10.—A pilot arrived this morning on the steamer Werra and reports that on the morning of June 8, in latitude 40.25, longitude 69, he spoke the French steamer La Bourgeois lying to with her machinery out of order. She had stopped since midnight. She would make the necessary repairs and then proceed on her voyage.

Confirmations. WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following nominations have been confirmed by the senate: Frank C. Partridge, Vermont, examiner of claims, state department; Robert S. Gardner, West Virginia, Indian inspector.

Bond Offerings. WASHINGTON, June 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEA.]—Bonds offered: \$3,000 at 113.

RUSK'S RETURNS.

The Preliminary Estimates Concerning Wheat and Other Grains.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Statistical returns of June to the department of agriculture include the preliminary estimates of the area of wheat, both spring and winter, and their condition. While several states increased the area of winter wheat last autumn, the heavy frost and the winter wheat killed in Illinois and Indiana and to a limited extent in two or three other states, has reduced the acreage in the winter wheat area of the country, except Kansas and Oregon. The percentages represent the actual area now growing in comparison with the acreage harvested last year and include what was seeded, but fell except what has been replaced by other crops.

The general average is 91.2, a reduction of 8.8 per cent of last year's winter wheat area. The percentage of the principal states are as follows: New York 98, Pennsylvania 99, Virginia 97, Georgia 88, Texas 75, Kentucky 94, Ohio 93, Michigan 92, Illinois 94, Missouri 96, Mississippi 96, Kansas 109, California 90, Oregon 100.

An increase in the acreage of spring wheat is reported except in Wisconsin and Dakota. The percentages are: Wisconsin 97, Minnesota 118, Iowa 104, Nebraska 105, the Dakota 100, Michigan 94, Illinois 94, Missouri 96, Kansas 109, California 90, Oregon 100.

Taking winter and spring wheat together the average is 91.2, a reduction of 8.8 per cent of last year's winter wheat area. The percentage of the principal states are as follows: New York 98, Pennsylvania 99, Virginia 97, Georgia 88, Texas 75, Kentucky 94, Ohio 93, Michigan 92, Illinois 94, Missouri 96, Mississippi 96, Kansas 109, California 90, Oregon 100.

The reported area of oats is 98.7, condition 80.8. Area of barley 98.1, condition 82.2. Area of rye 98.5, condition 92.3. Area of clover 100.7, condition 95.1.

ON BOARD THE ATLANTA. How Many Tedious Hours Are Wasted Away? New York, June 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEA.]—A letter written on board the Atlanta of the American squadron of the Evolution, dated at Gibraltar, May 24, says: The week has been, in the main, a tedious one for the squadron—coaling the ships and getting in stores preparatory to starting for Brazil.

The baseball teams of the fleet have been allowed to amuse themselves with games on the ship. On Monday the Chicago and Boston started the series, doing some very clever fielding and base running, and showing a marked improvement in the mode of catching the ball. The result was in favor of the Atlanta, score 14 to 10.

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A CONGRESSMAN INSULTED. Springfield Accused of Mercenary Motives by a Pension Claimant. WASHINGTON, June 10.—This afternoon a private bill was pending before the house for the relief of Hyland C. Kirk and others, which had been vigorously opposed by Springfield, Ill., a representative of the bill had occasion to pass out of the hall and at the doorway was confronted by Kirk, who had just returned from the senate. He proposed the bill. Springfield replied that he opposed it because he believed it an improper measure.

Springfield being indignant and asked Kirk to repeat his remarks, and Springfield declared that he was not a mercenary pension claimant. He was actuated by any improper motive he would have Kirk brought before the bar of the house for contempt.

THE WABASH WRECK. Arrival of the Injured at Kansas City—The Losses. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 10.—The remnant of the wrecked Wabash train did not pull up to the unloading place near the race course until 1 o'clock this morning. In the time between noon to the last car were eight wounded colored men and boys, most of them belonging to Clinton & Morgan's stable. Scarcely any one escaped with less than a broken leg. They were all removed to the hospital, and the police are addressing the riotous mob that gathered there. They were together with his son perished. They had five horses, every one killed.

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SILVER TALK IN THE SENATE.

Teller Attacks Sherman Fiercely, Denouncing Wall Street's Influence.

SINGLE STANDARD MEN OF TWO KINDS.

The Colorado Man Classes the Monometalists as Either Hypocrites or Ignoramuses—Ship Subsidies Wanted.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—In the senate today among the petitions presented and referred was one from the New Orleans chamber of commerce asking for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the establishment of a steamship line between New Orleans and the west coast of Africa.

On motion of Mr. Morrill the house silver bill was referred to the finance committee. Mr. Blair introduced (by request) a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on grounds of expositions for which appropriations are expended by the United States. Referred to the committee on education and labor.

The following bills were passed: The senate bill granting to the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railroad company power to sell and convey to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway company all its railway property, rights and franchises in the territory of Oklahoma and in Indian Territory.

The silver bill was taken up and unanimous consent was given that after 3 o'clock Friday the matter should be limited to five minutes by any senator on any question.

The question being on Mr. Plumb's amendment of the bill, Mr. Sherman moved that the bill be referred to the committee on education and labor. The amendment was amended by adding to it the words, "provided that gold and silver coin and gold bullion in the treasury on which gold and silver certificates have been issued shall not be considered available for any purpose except the redemption of such certificates."

Mr. Sherman expressed the effect of it would be really to leave only a working balance of \$10,000,000 in the treasury besides, he thought the bill would be a serious detriment to the country. He considered it itself without looking in other complications as to balances in the treasury and such matters. Sometimes on quarter days the secretary had to pay out \$200,000,000, and sometimes he had to pay \$200,000,000 a day for pensions.

Mr. Keegan was of the opinion that a reserve of \$100,000,000 would be sufficient, and said he intended to offer an amendment carrying out that idea. He thought the proposition would be a serious detriment to the country. He considered it itself without looking in other complications as to balances in the treasury and such matters. Sometimes on quarter days the secretary had to pay out \$200,000,000, and sometimes he had to pay \$200,000,000 a day for pensions.

Mr. Teller said it had cost \$40,000,000 to go to the question and deny the accuracy of some of the statements in Mr. Sherman's speech on the bill. He said the points was that the gold dollar had always been the unit of value. "That is not true," said Mr. Teller, "whereas it comes from an ex-secretery of the treasury or anybody else." Another point in Mr. Sherman's speech which Mr. Teller disputed and denied was that the increase of the circulation had kept pace with the increase of the population. Mr. Teller argued that the population had increased 50 per cent, while the circulation had increased only 25 per cent. He said that the gold dollar had always been the unit of value. "That is not true," said Mr. Teller, "whereas it comes from an ex-secretery of the treasury or anybody else."

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HARVARD'S BALLOT.

The College Painters Expelled and Not Be Quietly Expelled.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEA.]—From present indications no public action will be taken in the case of the Harvard students who painted the college buildings and the statue of John Harvard. The names of the students are generally known. Three of them are believed to be on a show-up of a wealthy families and one is the son of a man of national reputation. The general opinion of the students is that on the eye of commencement an exposure would only make a bad matter worse. The guilty ones will be quietly expelled from college and will as quietly leave Cambridge. The police have worked on the case and know their men, but they had themselves in a position where they can do nothing if the college authorities, whose private property was disfigured, make no complaint.

The chief of police said today: "I doubt if there will be anything done by the college authorities in the matter. They are willing to cover up the matter as best they can. The names of the students are generally known. Three of them are believed to be on a show-up of a wealthy families and one is the son of a man of national reputation. The general opinion of the students is that on the eye of commencement an exposure would only make a bad matter worse. The guilty ones will be quietly expelled from college and will as quietly leave Cambridge. The police have worked on the case and know their men, but they had themselves in a position where they can do nothing if the college authorities, whose private property was disfigured, make no complaint."

Montague Chamberlain, assistant secretary of the Harvard faculty, was asked today: "I always supposed that the matter was somewhat in the nature of a family affair and that the public authorities had no right to interfere until notified by the faculty. Whether this has been done or not I cannot say. The members of the faculty are at work on the matter for the purpose of having the names of the students in the line indicated."

Dr. C. L. Smith, dean of the faculty, said that he knew nothing whatever of any action in the line indicated.

ONLY A JOKE. The Sensational Story of a Cantor's Interment Alive at Canton. CHICAGO, June 10.—An evening paper publishes a lengthy and sensational account of the death and alleged interment alive of Gustave Cantor, which, when brought down to the facts, seems merely a suspicious case.

The story was first told by a workman named John Stier, who said that on February 25 last, when passing Ridge Lawn cemetery Superintendent Miller called him and told Stier that he believed the man in the coffin was alive. They listened and heard sounds which Stier said were the man's breathing. Stier said he went to the inside of the coffin. Miller, however, continued to fill in the grave, and on the next day Stier said he saw the man in the coffin, who had been found by the grave laborer and found the body distorted and every extremity that death had occurred after interment.

Supt. Miller, when questioned by a reporter, said that when burying Cantor he did hear noises, but he believed that the man was dead. He said that he found the man was unthinkably dead. After replacing the coffin lid he saw Stier passing and thought he was going to report the discovery, which he did. He subsequently clinched the story by telling of the alleged exhumation. The noises in the grave he now thinks were caused by the water running in around the coffin.

At the hospital today it was stated that Cantor died of heart disease and the physician denied the idea that he subsequently revived.

ARMOUR AFTER A SALT MINE. New York Supreme Court Decision Helps Along His Claim. GENESE, N. Y., June 10.—From an action tried here today in the supreme court, it is evident that Armour & Co. of Chicago still desire to secure possession of 600 acres of salt lands in the western part of Genesee county. The judgment rendered clears the title to the property, and it is understood that upon its success depended the action of Armour & Co. The suit