# SENATE TARIFF BILL

Democratic Members of the Finance Committee Conclude Their Labors.

MANY CHANGES FROM THE WILSON BILL

What the Instrument Looks Like in Its Present Amended Shape.

IRON, SUGAR AND COAL LOOKED OUT FOR

Concessions in the Way of Duty Have Been Made to These Interests.

ITS INTERNAL REVENUE FEATURES

Income Tax Features of the Measure-What They Have Done for the Wool Men-Date the Measure Will Go Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The democratic members of the senate laid before the full committee today at 11 o'clock the Wilson bill as they have amended it. Previous to the meeting of the committee Secretary Carlisle was in the room of the committee on finance and consulted with the members of the committee. The following are the changes made by the democratic members of the committee in the house bill:

Whisky is taxed at \$1.10 per gallon and the bonded period is extended from three to eight years.

Coal, bituminous and shale, 40 cents per ton; coal or slack or culm, 15 cents per ton; coke, 15 per cent ad valorem.

There is no change in lumber. The portion of the bill repealing the sugar bounty is left intact and the following provision is added: "All sugars, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses testing by the polaroscope not above 80 degrees shall pay a duty of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree above 80 and not above 90 degrees shown by the polaroscope test shall pay one one-hundredth of 1 cent per pound additional, and above 90 and not above 96 degrees for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polaroscope test shall pay a duty of two one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound additional, and above 96 degrees by polaroscope test shall pay a duty of 1.4 cents per pound; molasses testing not above 56 degrees by the polaroscope shall pay a duty of 2 cents per

shall pay a duty of 4 cents per gallon. No other changes are made. IRON TAKEN FROM THE FREE LIST. Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, 40 cents per ton. Wilson bill free. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleizen, ferro silicon, 22½ per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 20 per cent.

gallon; molasses testing above 56 degrees

All iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms more advanced than pig iron and less finished than iron in bars, 25 per cent ad Wilson bill, 221/2 per cent. Bar iron, rolled or hammered round fron

in colls or rods, and bars or shapes of rolled iron, 28 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, Beams, girders, joists and all other shapes

of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, 35 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 30 per cent. Boiler or plate steel, except saws herein after provided for, not thinner than No. 10

wire gauge, sheared or unsheared and skelp iton or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, 30 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 20 per Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or

steel combined, 30 per cent ad valoren Wilson bill, 25 per cent.

Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, 30 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 25 per cent. Railway bars made of iron or steel and Railway bars made of iron or steel and railway bars made in part of steel, rails of punched iron or steel, flat rails, 22½ per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 20 per cent. The lead products remain as in the Wilson

In paragraph 118, the proviso that the reduction provided for as to sheets of iron or steel thinner than No. 25 wire gauge shall take effect on October 1, 1894, is stricken out, as is also a like proviso in paragraph 121, relating to tin plate, terne plates and tagged tin. Boiler or other tubes, pipes, flues or stays

of wrought iron or steel, 20 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 25 per cent. Catron iron pipe of every description, 20 er cent. Wilson bill, 25 per cent.

In paragraph 128 shears and scissors are added to the list of articles on which a duty of 45 per cent is levied. Wood screws, 30 per cent. Wilson bill, 35. Gold and silver leaf 30 per cent. Wilson

Lead ore and lead dross, three-fourths of 1 per cent per pound. Provided, that silver ore and all other ores containing lead, shall pay a duty of three fourths of 1 per cent per pound on the lead contained therein.

according to sample and assay at the port of entry. Pens, metallic, except gold pens, 30 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 35 per cent. Manufactured wares or articles not pro vided for in this act, composed wholly

in part of any metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 30 per cent ad val-Wilson bill, 35 per cent. WOOLEN DUTIES REDUCED. In paragraph 279, on the wool of the sheep. hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals in the form of roping or tops,

the Wilson bill is changed so as to make only one rate of 25 per cent ad valorem. A like change is made in the paragraph re-lating to woolen and worsted yarns made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other animals and the whole put at 30 per cent ad valorem.

On woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics, not specially provided for in this act, 35 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 40

The paragraph relating to blankets. of wool and flannel for underwear and felts for paper making and printing machines is changed so as to make only one classification where the value is more than 30 per cen per pound and the duty for all is left at 30 per cent ad valorem.

Women's and children's dress goods, con-linings, Italian cloth, bunting and goods of similar description, not specially provided for in this act, 35 per cent ad valorem.

On clothing ready-made and articles of wearing apparel of every description, felts not woven and plushes and other pile fabrics and imitations of furs, 40 per ad valorem. Wilson bill, 45 per cent. The paragraph fixing a duty of 45 per stricken out, as these articles are provided

r in another paragraph. On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes gimps, cords and tassels, dress trimmings and embroideries, head nets, buttons of barrel buttons or buttons of other form for tassels or ornaments, made of wool of

of worsted, 35 per cent ad valorem. Wilso bill, 40 per cent. The provision in the Wilson bill to the effect that "on all rates of duty in the woolen schedule except on carpets, there shall be a reduction of 1 per cent ad valorem to take effect July 1, 1896, and thereafter o like amount on the 1st of July, 1897, 98 and 1899 and 1990, respectively," is

In the cotton schedule there is no change.

Collars and cuffs are increased from 35 to

GLASS AND CHINA INCREASES. Plain brick is increased from 20 to 25 per

cent, undecorated china porcelain and crock-ery increased from 35 to 40, and decorated china porcelain ornaments, etc., increased. from 40 to 45. Plain green and color molded or pressed

and flint and lime glassware, including bot-ties, vials, demijohns and carboys (covered or uncovered), whether filled or unfilled and whether their contents be dutiable or free, not specially provided for in this act, 40 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 30 per cent. All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, decorated, silvered or glided, not including plate glass silvered or looking glass plates, 40 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 35 per cent.

valorem. Wilson bill 35 per cent.
Glass bottles, decanters or other vessels, or articles of glass, when cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, etched or otherwise, ornamented or decorated, except such as have ground necks and stoppers, not especially provided for in this act, including norcelain or opal glassware, 40 per cheding norcelain or opal glassware, 40 per cluding porcelain or opal glassware, 40 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 35 per cent. cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 35 per cent. Unpolished cylinders, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 16x24 inches square, 114c per pound; Wilson bill, 1c Above that and not exceeding 24x30 inches, 114 per pound. Wilson bill, 114 per cent All above that, 154c per pound. Wilson bill, 114c. In the stone schedule the only change is to charge grindstones from 1.75 per ton to 10 per cent ad valorem. Roofing slates to 10 per cent ad valorem. Roofing slates are increased from 10 to 20 per cent ad

The internal revenue section of the bill covers the income tax with many verbal, but few essential changes; makes a tax of 2 cents on every pack of playing cards, similar to the provisions in the Wilson bill; a tax on all tobacco, cigars and cigarettes weigh-ing over three pounds per 1,000 of \$5 per 1,000; paper cigarettes weighing less than three pounds per 1,000 pay \$1 per 1,000, and those wrapped in tobacco 50 cents per 1,000. In internal revenue section there is a new provision directing the president to immediately notify the Hawaiian government that the United States will terminate in twelve months the treaty with Hawaii made

The date for going into effect of the bill is changed from June 1 to June 30 and a duty is levied on articles imported or withdrawn for consumption.

FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE. Flax, Hemp and Jute Schedule-Burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches wide, containing not over forty threads to the spuare inch, counting warp and filling, 15 per cent ad valorem; bags for grain made of such burlaps, 22½ per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill,

Flax gill netting, nets, webs and seines, 35 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 30 per Oil cloth for floors, stamped, painted or

printed, including linoleum, corticine, cork carpets, figured or plain, and all other oil cloth (except silk oil cloth) and water proof cloth not specially provided in this act, valued at 25 cents or less per square yard, 25 per cent ad valorem; valued above 25 cents per square yard, 35 per cent ad Wilson bill, 30 per cent on all Collars and cuffs and shirts, composed

wholly or in part of linen, 45 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 35 per cent. Sundries—Coal, bituminous and shale, 40 cents per ton; coal, slack or culm, 15 cents per ton. Free in the Wilson bill. Coke, 15 per cent ad valorem. Free in the Wilson

Leather and Manufactures of Leather-Sole leather, 10 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 35 per cent. Calf skins, tanned or dressed, dressed upper leather, including patent, Japanned leather, dressed or un-dressed, and finished chamois or other skins not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 20 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 15 per cent. Book binders' calf skins, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and h per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 15 per cent. Pianoforte leather, 20 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 25 per cent.

Matches of all descriptions, 10 per cent Wilson bill, 20. Furs, dressed on the skin but not made up into articles, 20 per cent; Wilson bill, 10 per cent. Hats for men, women and children composed of the fur of beaver, seal or any other animal, 35 per cent; Wilson bill, 30 per cent. Pearls, 10 per cent; Wilson bill, 15 per cent. Precious stones of all kinds, cut but not set, 15 per cent; Wilson bill, 30 per cent; if set,

INTERNAL REVENUE FEATURES. Internal Revenue-The senate bill changes the Wilson bill rates on cigars and cigar-ettes. The Wilson bill provided that from and after July 1, 1894, there shall be col-lected an internal revenue tax on all cigarettes wrapped in paper, weighing not organettes wrapped in paper, weighing to more than three pounds per 1,000, manufactured for sale or offered for sale in the United States, of \$1 per 1,000. This section is changed in the senate bill to read as follows: "That from and after July 1, 1894, there shall be levied and collected an internal revenue tax on eigars of all descriptions, including cigarettes, weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, made of tobacco or any substitute thereof, \$5 per 1,000; on cigarettes wrapped in paper, weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, manufactured for sale or offered for sale in the United States, \$1 per 1,000; on cigar-ettes wrapped in tobacco, weighing less than three pounds per 1,000, 50 cents per 1,000," The income tax retains the rate of 2 per cent on the amount of incomes over \$4,000, as prescribed in the Wilson bill. The classes of income are broadened by adding to rents, profits, salaries, etc., the words, "or from any source whatever." The persons to whom the tax applies are "every citizen of the United States and

very person residing therein." Spirit Sections—The sections covering the tax on spirits are new throughout and are a substitute for the house sections struck out. The main section of the bill is as follows: "On and after the first day of the second calendar month after the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected o ill distilled spirits in bond at that time, or that may have been or that may then or thereafter be produced in the United States on which the tax is not paid before that day, at a tax of \$1.10 on each proof gallon, o wine gallon when below proof, and a propor tionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof or wine gallon; provided, that in computing the tax on any package of spirits all fractional parts of a gallon less than one-tenth shall be excluded."

The senate bill makes the collectors of aternal revenue the officers in charge of the collection of income taxes, instead of the deputy collectors, as provided in the Wilson bill. The right of appeal against imposition of unjust taxes is retained, but the final de-cision rests with the commissioner of internal evenue and not with the secretary of th reasury, as provided for in the house bill

CHANGED THE ORDER. The order in which bank, trust and insur-ance companies are taxed is somewhat changed, all of these institutions being included under a general head, instead of sep arately. The following new exception to the tax is inserted: "Provided, that the divi-dends or interest accruing to states, counties or municipalities, and dividends, interest or annuities accruing to corporations or asso-ciations organized and conducted solely for charitable, religious or educational purposes or to any trustee or other fiduciary or stocks, shares, funds or securities held solely for charitable, religious or educational purposes, or salaries due to state, county or municipal officers, shall not be subject to such tax or deduction."

In taxing salaries of employes of corpora-

In taxing salaries of employes of corpora-tions the house bill makes it the duty of the corporation to pay the tax of each em-ploye and then deduct it from their salaries. The senate bill relieves corporations from becoming the taxpayers for its employes and mpels the latter to make direct payment the collector, as follows: "Said em ploye shall pay thereon, subject to the exper cent on the excess of his salary over

The time when returns on income taxes are made is changed from the first "day of March" to the first "Monday of March." The section requiring private corporations to notify revenue collectors of all dividends,

(Continued on Second Page.)

## TROUBLE IN EAST AFRICA

English and Portuguese Meet in a Skirmish on the Zambesi.

UNSATISFACTORY REPORT OF THE AFFAIR

Shots Were Exchanged and it is Known that Blood Was Shed - Both Sides Calling for Reinforcements -How the Trouble Started. \_

PORT NATAL, Southeast Africa, March -The collision between the Portuguese and British on the Zambesi river, an account of which was cabled to the Associated press exclusively yesterday, is due to an attempt of the Mozambique company to obtain pecuniary benefits from the African Transcontinental Telegraph company, which is engaged in extending its telegraphic system from Fort Salisbury, in Mashonaland, in order to connect with the system of telegraph lines extending from Cairo down the east coast of Africa. The line referred to was to have crossed the Zambesi river in the vicinity of Tele, capital of the Portuguese territory of Killmane.

The officials of the British telegraph company resisted all such attempts and were sustained by the colonial government, Premier Cecil Rhodes being personally interested in the telegraph enterprise. The relations between the Portuguese and British have been growing constantly more strained and the ormer finally went so far as to boycout the supplies of fuel and provisions intended for the British gunboat Herald, a steel wheel vessel of eighty-two tons, intended for use upon the rivers of Africa.

It now appears that the collision was com-menced by the firing of two cannon shots from the Portuguese forts as a warning to the British to stop work and leave the banks of the Zambesi. Shortly afterward a number of boats loaded with Portuguese, native soldiers and police, put out from the shore, crossed the Zambesi and uprooted the telegraph poles erected by the British. The construction party resisted, but no loss of life is reported.

The telegraph company's official in charge of the work appealed to Commander Carr of the British gunboat Mosquito, which was lying close to the shore where the British party was at work, asking for protection.

Thereupon Commander Carr notified the Portuguese officers in command that he would open fire upon the Portuguese if the work of constructing the telegraph line was interfered with any further, and the com-mander of the Mosquito also immediately sent for reinforcements, as he was far outnumbered and in a very dangerous position. The Portuguese are reported to have replied that they would insist that no further work should be done upon the telegraph lines and also sent for reinforcements, which were

Unofficial information received since Commander Carr's report reached this city is to the effect there has been fighting between the Mosquito and the Portuguese forts, and that there has also been a further conflict between the Portuguese and the construction party, which has resulted in loss of life. Several of the British gunboats on the Zambesi river are at points where it is im-possible to communicate with them as promptly as is desired, but so soon as the necessary arrangements can be made Commander Carr will receive reinforcements of gunboats and troops, and the rights of the African Transcontinental company will be upheld. This is not the first time England has had trouble with Portugal in regard to the African possessions of the latter country, and it is believed the Tete incident will be taken advantage of by the British authorities to settle once for all the quesion in dispute regarding boundary limitaions and other matters which have long been a source of considerable annoyance to the colonial officials of both countries.

### THAT PACIFIC CABLE.

Proceedings of the Postal and Cable Conference at Wellington, N. Z., Yesterday. WELLINGTON, N. Z., March 8 .- The oostal and cable conference, after an animated discussion today, unanimously adopted a substitute for yesterday's resolution in favor of a Pacific cable via Samoa, Fanning island and Honolulu to Vancouver. The substitute provides for the representation in the project of the respective colonies, representatives are asked to commend their governments to guarantee with the other ountries interested for a period, not to exceed fourteen years, 4 per cent interest on a capital of £1,800,000 to any company laying a Pacific cable. The tariff is to not exceed 3 shillings per word for ordinary telegrams between Great Britain and the colonies. During the debate which followed atten-tion was drawn to the fact that with the would be exclusively in British territory

xception of Samoa and Honolulu, the cable Mr. Diddey warmly supported President Ward's motion, saying that he had no sym-pathy with the proposal to extend the cable from New Caledonia, as it might be domi-nated by the French. The route of the new cable is to be from Brisbane (Queensland), Australia, to Ahdipara bay, New Zealand, and from there to Apia, Samoa, thence to Fanning island, continuing from there to the Sandwich islands, and from that point to Vanctuver. Or from New Zealand to Apia, Fanning island, and from thence to Van-

The delegates also adopted a resolution t the effect that the person or company mak-ing a tender for the proposed new steamship ervice must state whether it is intended white or Asiatic labor be employed on board the steamers, and, in addition, the confer-ence recommended that the mail boats should only employ white labor.

Several of the speakers expressed a desire that the new mail steamers should be so constructed as to be capable of being transormed into cruisers for use in case of war.

Natives of Africa Offering Stubborn Resist-

ance to the British.

### FIGHTING FOR THEIR HOMES.

BATHURST, March 8 .- The British forces are still meeting with a stubborn resistance in their attempt to rout the forces of Chief Fodisliah, the chief of the slavers. A flying column, which started from Buzumbula for Bakamara yesterday, did not meet with any resistance during the march. But Bakamara was found to be well fortified with stockades and there was heavy firing on all sides. Finally the troops shelled the town and sent

a number of rockets into it, setting fire to The fight lasted an hour, after which the British destroyed the town and, subsequently, returned to Buzumbula, inending to move the whole force today. only casualties on the British side yesterday were three men wounded.

### GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS.

He is Better Today and There is No Increase In His Bronchial Catarria

LONDON, March 8 .- A bulletin issued b the physician in attendance upon Mr. Gladstone this morning announces that the disinguished statesman has improved in health. His temperature was said to be 99 degrees. There has been no increase in the bronchial catairh and he is now quieter. Bond visited Mr. Gladstone tonight and found him progressing steadily toward recovery.

Statement of the Bank of France. PARIS, March 8 .- The statement of the Bank of France issued today shows the following changes, as compared with the previous report: Notes in circulation, decrease, 19, 875,000 francs; treasury accounts, current, decreased 76,475,000 francs; gold in hand, increased 1,525,000 francs; bills discounted, de-

creased \$7,950 francs; silver in hand, decreased 1,325,000 francs.

WARNS THE PRISHMEN.

John P. Redmond, Joseph Kenny and Timothy Harrington Issue an Address. LONDON, March 8 .- The Associated press egent in this city has received from Mr John P. Redmond, M. P., an address to the Irish people, which will be published in Dublin tomorrow morning. The address

savs in part: "Fellow Countrymen: A crisis has arisen in the fortunes of our country, which makes it imperative upon the men who struggled three years ago to retain Mr. Parnell's leadership in Ireland and to preserve unbroken that magnificent organization and brotherhood which he established among our race to address you in advice and warning. It is unnecessary to recall the circumstances inder which an extraordinary demand was

made upon the Irish party to abandon and overthrow their leader."

The history of the dissensions in the Irish parliamentary party is then reviewed, and the address continues: "We warn our fellow men that Gladstone's retirement now from the leadership of the party can have origin only in a scheme to defeat the hopes of the Irish people by the abandonment of home rule by such compromise as can only be regarded by Ireland as an insuit and a mockery. The free hand given by subservient Irish representatives to the liberals in resuming their program of domestic reform, which Mr Gladstone so frequently referred to as being interrupted by the urgency of the Irish question, and the concessions made in the almost vital principles of home rule itself, have encouraged the half-hearted hom rulers in the cabinet to believe they may safely again disappoint the believe they may safely again disappoint the hopes of Ireland. "The complacency with which the liberal leaders viewed the rejection of the home rule bill by the House of Lords was explained in

speeches that promised an agitation against the very existence of the House of Lords when it extended the obstruction to English measures. That vain boast ended in a miserable compromise with the lords upon English measures, and, as if in very mock-ery of the hopes which have excited Ireland, the premier whose continuance in office was the pledge of home rule is cast aside and a member of the House of Lords appointed in

"In Lord Rosebory and the present cabinet we can have no confidence, and we warn our fellow countrymen to have none. They will concede just as much as Ireland extorts by the organization of her people and absolute and unfettered independence of English parties. Organize the forces of our race in support of the struggle for national govern-ment. Insist that the cause of Ireland be kept boldly to the frat by those who speak in your behalf and show the Irish representatives you will tolerate no miserable compro mise with your country's rights for the con venience of either English party; that you regard it nobler in your race and more be fitting the dignity and honor of Ireland to continue, if necessary, a bitter struggle with both than to continue to be the scorn of one and the deluded dupes, of the other."

The address is signed by Mr. John Redmond, Mr. Timothy Harrington and Mr. Joseph Edward Kenny.

#### SHOOK THE ETERNAL CITY.

Anarchists Explode a Dynamite Bomb in

Popular Thoroughfare ROME, March 8 .- 4 terrible explosion said to be the work of anarchists, occurred sion took place on the Paza di Monte Citorio, near which stands the Chamber of Deputies.

A sitting of the Chamber had just been concluded, and it is believed that the bomb or infernal machine was exploded almost to front of the Chamber of Deputies, but the police being in complete possession of the Piaza di Monte Citorio, full particulars are unobtainable as this dispatch is sent.

The explosion shattered all the windows in the neighborhood, and at least eight people, including one woman, were wounded A deafening report was heard immediately after the explosion, and it attracted a large crowd of the people to the spot, filling all the streets leading to the plaza.

The police, immediately after the explosion, swarmed to the spot in large numbers, and, it is said, succeeded in making several im Rome this evening is in a state of great excitement, and all sorts of rumors are in circulation, among them being the report that an attempt was made to blow up the Chamber of Deputies. It is also said that the police have obtained valuable information from one of the men taken into custody and that the authorities are in possession of evidence which would seem to point to a wide

spread conspiracy to cause explosions in Three of them are in a serious condition, and one is reported dying. A mason named Polydora, who was slightly wounded, was pu through a course of questions by the po and afterwards placed under arrest. police believe him to be the man who threw

the explosive. The Tribuna suggests that the explosion was intended as a warning to the deputies in view of the impending discussion on the de mand for the prosecution of the deputy, De Felice, on a charge of inciting

the revolution in Sicily.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch to the Standard from Rome says: I believed that thepurpose of the petrator was to have the bomb explode at the hour the debate in the Chamber was expected to end and the deputies and min ters would be dropping out. It is expected that a massacre was frustrated by a sim ple incident, which is regarded as almos providential. Premier Crispi had begged th indulgence of the Chamber to postpone his reply to questions under discussion, stating that his voice had failed him on account of cold. The Chamber thus adjourned earlier than was expected.

The force of the explosion made a breach in the masonry walls of the Chamber. The prompt course adopted by the authorities prevented the miscreant from entering the Chamber and prevented a repetition of the outrage in the French Chamber of Deputier by Vuillant. Three suspects have been arrested who refuse to reveal their identify.

### BRITISH CABINET COUNCIL.

Drafting the Queen's Speech for Presenta tion to Parliament Next Week.

LONDON, March 8.-The first cabine ouncil under the presidency of Lord Rosebery was held at noon today The ministers were mainly occupied with drafting the queen's speech which is to be delivered upon the opening of the session next week. This speech, it is said, will be a most important document as it will practically open a new chapter in the history of the United Kingdom. Her majesty's Irish subjects are probably more deeply interested in the drafting of this speech than any other of the subjects of the British crown. The Irish now have the best of all opportunities of asserting their strength and winning the measure of government which all liberal minded think they are justly entitled to. In this connection it is stated that there is con-tinued dissensions in the ranks of the Mc-Carthyttes, and the Healyttes, who are said to number twenty-six, have decided that uneas Lord Rosebery is prepared to give the most explicit assurances in regard to home March 12. will divide against the government. It clination to carry matters with a high hand at the coming meeting of the party Mossrs. Healy and Arthur O'Connor will refuse to serve any longer on the committee. In that event, it is added, Sir Thomas Esmonde and Mr. O'Driscoll will resign the duties of whips

It is said that Michael Davitt will again be a candidate for election to the House Commons.

and important changes in the committee ar

## BUILD TRANSFER SWITCHES

Recommendation of the Secretaries of the State Board of Transportation.

SCHUYLER AND O'NEILL FOR TEST CASES

Reports on the Investigation Made Yesterday-Railroads Will Appeal to the Supreme Court-Elkhorn Hay Rate is Compromised.

LINCOLN, March 8 .- (Special to The Bee.) -Secretaries Johnson and Koontz of the State Board of Transportation today submitted two reports of their investigations of the transfer switch law passed by the last legislature. There are nearly 100 junction points in the state coming within the operation and scope of the law. The secretaries of the board have visited a number of these points and made an exhaustive investigation of the surroundings and circumstances. It was soon discovered that to investigate the claims of all junction points would consume a great deal of time and involve a considerable expense. In order to avoid the useless expenditure of time and money, the secretaries have concluded to make two test cases. They have ordered transfer switches constructed at Schuyler and O'Neill. The railroad companies interested will appeal the cases to the supreme court on the ground that the transfer switch law is unconstitutional.

ernor intends to call out the militia, if necessary, to install the new commissioners in office. cessary, to install the new commissioners in office.

Wells, Taylor & Taylor, counsel for Orrand Martin, tonight secured from Judge Graham a temporary writ of injunction restraining Governor Waite from calling out the militia; restraining Mayor Van Horn from arming a posse of men to assist in forcing Commissioners Orrand Martin out of their offices, and restraining the governor's new appointees from taking their seats. The bill recites that Orrand Martin have for many months held peaceful possession of their offices and have performed well and faithfully their duties. It goes on to say that the governor, without cause, has formed the intention of calling out the militia to force Orrand Martin from their offices; it charges the mayor with declaring that he will arm a posse to aid the militia in the unlawful work, and it states, forther, that if such a course is pursued bloodshed will be inevitable.

Writs were served on all the interested parties this evening. The governor was wild with rage, He had arranged, it is said, to pounce down on the headquarters tonight and forcibly take possession. "These men In the matter of the Union Pacific Railway company and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company, asking to be relieved from the operation of the transfer switch law at the city of Sshuyler, Colfax county," Neb., the secretaries reported the following findings and recommendations: RESULT OF THE INQUIRY.

"The law creating the obligation from which the petitioners seek relief seems to imply discretionary power on the part of the Board of Transportation. The terms, 'unusually burdensome, unjust and unreason-able, we construe as measuring the cost and inconvenience of the switch to be put in, as against the necessity of the traffic which

geaks its use. "In arriving at a conclusion, we have kept in view the prominent features of this case, which also are common to a large number of other cases now pending before the board wherein the same issue is involved. "First-The physical conditions which enter into the cost of construction, such as length of switch required, amount of grad-ing and bridging necessary, and cost of

right of way.
"Second—The distance apart and relation to each other of depots, switching yards and other track facilities of the roads sought to be connected, which go to make up the consequent inconvenience of operation and increased liability to accident.

Dr. Poole, secretary of the board until the trouble between Rogers and the other members occurred, said tonight that the mayor had promised to give the new men an office and then the entire police force would be called upon to surrender. All who came over would be given a promise that they would be retained.

A. B. Rogers, third member of the old board, is acting in harmony with the governor and the new commissioners. "Third-The conditions as to local or short haul traffic arising at points adjacent to the one in question, seeking the shortest and quickest route and the lowest rate. "Fourth-The conditions of the long haul traffic, wherein the public good requires that there should be no barriers between roads to prevent the free interchange of traffic from one part of the state to another.

"From a personal examination of the premises and from the testimony addeced

depots and switching yards of at this point are such that a transfer switch connection would not seriously in-crease the liability to accidents and would not be unusually burdensome in operation. "From the sworn testimony of shippers and business men who appeared before the secretaries, and from other sources of information, we find that there is but little local demand for the enforcement of this law in the necessities of local traffic either

at the city of Schuyler or adjacent points.
"The necessities of the long haul traffic within the state in such commodities as hay corn, potatoes and other farm products are such as to require transfer connections at all terminal points. The point in question being a terminal point of the B. & M. railroad, we find that compliance with the law would not be unusually burdensome, unjust

unreasonable. "We recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be denied as to this case, and that they be held to a compliance with the provisions of the law."

CASE AT O'NEILL. In the matter of the petitions of the Sloux O'Neill & Western Railway company and the Frement, Elkhorn & Missouri Val ley Railroad company, asking to be relieved from the duty of building and maintain-ing a transfer switch between the two roads at or near the city of O'Neill, in Holt county, the findings and recommendations of the sec-retaries of the board are as follows:

"From a personal examination of the premises in this case we find that the length of switch required would not exceed 600 feet, and would cost not to exceed \$700.

"The location of depots and switch yards are such that a transfer switch connection would not cause serious inconvenience to

ither line of road. "From the testimony of witnesses who appeared before the secretaries we find that ie necessities of both long and short haul traffic in this part of the state are such as equires a transfer switch connection a this point, and that the putting in of the same would not be unusually burdensome injust or unreasonable.

"We recommend that the prayer of the petitioners as to this case be denied, and that they be held to a compliance with the

The final hearings of the cases will be held by the State Board of Transportation on March 22 and 23. On March 22 the findings and recommendations of the sec retaries in the Schuyler case will be pre sented and the O'Neill case will be heard the following day. Representatives of the roads interested have been notified to be presen and urge their objections, if they have any to the findings of the secretaries. The secretaries, who have made the inves-tigations so far, assert that they are some-

what handicapped by the fact that they are compelled to pay their own traveling ex-penses. In passing the law the legislature provided no expense fund or no means to the enforcement of the law. COMPROMISED THE HAY CASE At a meeting of the State Board of Trans portation this afternoon the matter of dis

puted hay rates between the board and th Elkhorn rold was taken up and settled. The Elkhorn proposed a compromise and the board, after going into executive session fo ten or fifteen minutes, accepted it as the best way out of the difficulty. - C - Octobe I the road raised the rates that had been in force since 1887. The Board of Transpor tation ordered the old rates restored, make ing the order effective January 16. that date the road has ignored the order of the board and has kept the new rates force. Neither party would recede, and s both agreed to split the difference. The road has agreed to content itself with one-half of the proposed raise in rates. For instance where it raised the rate 4 cents over the old rate they offer a compromise in the shape a 2-cent raise, and so on. The board accepted the compromise without a dissenting voice and the new rates are to go into effect of

EL PASO, Tex., March 8 .- The Times n receipt of a proclamation issued by the governor of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico announcing that all participants in the late revolution will be granted a free pardon upon the surrendering of their arms within a specified time. Victor Octoa and one other leader are excepted from the terms of the amnesty. It is understood that President Diaz is himself the author of this pol-

#### lcy, which is the reverse of the one tried two years ago with the Tomachans. RECOVERS MIND AND MON

Bishop Warren Must Relinquish 8 ... End of the Famous Case Against Coughlin to a Man of Varying Fortum DENVER, Colo., March 8.-The ourt of Colorado has decided that Warren of the Methodist Episcopsi must pay \$160,000 to Andrew M. Ada HIS CASE GIVEN TO THE JURY YESTERDAY case dates back over twenty-five yo contains romance enough to fill a new the decision the bishop must relinqui But a Few Hours Needed by Its Members to 160 acres of land on the eastern be of Denver or pay for it at \$1,000 an acre Bishop Warren came into possession upor marrying Mrs. Hiff, widow of a cattle king Hiff claimed the land in payment of loans to Adams. The latter obtained judgment from

WAITE IN TROUBLE.

His Efforts to Remove Denver Police Com-

missioners May Cause Bloodshed.

DENVER, March 8.—The city police force is massed at the city hall tonight, under

orders from Police Commissioners Orr and Martin, upon whom Governor Waite yester-

day served notices of removal, to prevent

their successors, Dennis Mullins and S. D.

Barnes, appointed today, from taking pos-

session of the offices. It is believed the gov-

wild with rage. He had arranged, it is said, to pounce down on the headquarters tonight and forcibly take possession. "These men have got to go," he said.

At the city hall, while there is no outward sign of concern, the force is in readiness and well prepared to resist any attack which the conspirators may make. Chief Kellogg is in charge.

Sheriff Eurchinell has a large force of deputies, who will assist in preventing the new commissioners from taking forcible possession.

ossession. Dr. Poole, secretary of the board until the

TROOPS LEAVING BAGLE.

West Virginia Strike War Seems to Be About

on its Last Legs. CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 8.—One company of troops for here have returned

from Eagle. By request of a committee from the United Mine laborers, the organ-

ization to which all the strikers belong, a

conference was held at Eagle today between

representatives of the strikers and the mili-

Indictment.

The fall at Faye teville is overflowing with prisones. The Odd Fellows hall is crowded, and they are also in churches and school

FIXING FREIGHT RATES.

Changes Made Yesterday by the Western

Freight Association.
CHICAGO, March 8.—At the Western

Freight association meeting today rates or

furniture from Duluth, Superior and West

Superior to Texas points were placed on the

basis of 10 cents per 100 pounds above the Chicago rate. A minimum weight of 24,000

pounds was adopted for carload lots of

HURON'S SPASM OF VIRTUE

Against Saloons and Bawdy Houses. HURON, S. D., March 8.-The crusad

gainst saloons and houses of ill repute has

begun here. A delegation of ladies waited

on Mayor Myers today requesting that h

close places where they claimed liquor was being sold, and other places where prostl

utes were kept.

He asked them if they had evidence

He asked them if they had evidence against any particular person.
The answer was "No," they had simply "heard about these places and requested im to close them."
The mayor told the ladies if they would secure evidence he would close the places.
The ladies went to the Methodist church, where a crusade meeting was being held, and reported that Myers would not close the places. This afternoon a blind pig and a beer store were closed by an injunction sot out by Attorney Kramer from Aberdeen, Motions in both cases will be heard tomorrow.

Bishop Matz Transferred.

NEW YORK, March 8 .- A private cable

gram was received in this city today from

Rome to the effect that Cardinal Lede

chowski of the congregation of the Propagated announces that Hishop Matz has bee transferred from Denver, Colo. to St. Cloud Minn., as successor to Bishop Zandetti. The bishop of Denver will be appointed later.

Artist Bierstadt Married.

NEW YORK, March 8 .- Albert Bierstadt

the famous American landscape painter was married yesterday to Mrs. Mary T

Stewart, widow of David Stewart a daughter of the late Edward Hicks Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride, Fifth avenue, by Rev. Dr. J. W. Bro

tomorrow.

About thirty-five warrants are un

the government in 1870 for \$60,000 for cattle run off by Indians. He fell in the streets of Washington soon after receiving intelli-Meeting Between the Acquitted Man and gence of the award and seems to have lost memory of all occurrences in Denyer. Six-His Faithful Wife. teen years later he met an old friend in Albuquerque who aroused the sleeping memory of Adams and he began to investi-

JUDGE TUTHILL'S CHARGE TO THE JURY In this case the statute of limitation did not apply on account of Adams' long

It Was Fair to the Cause of the Accused Man-Eager Crowds Thronged the

DAN IS FREE

for the Murder of Dr. Cronin.

to Reach an Agreement.

"NOT GUILTY" THE VERDICT BROUGHT IN

Court Room and Halled the Result with Joy.

CHICAGO, March 8.-The happlest man on earth at 6:35 o'clock this evening was Daniel Coughlin, when the clerk read out the words: "We, the jury, find the defendant, Daniel Coughlin, not guilty." A warm flush went over his face, which before had been a deadly white. He half rose in his chair and was the next instant pushed back by Attorney David, the law partner of Mr. Donahue, who has so stoutly defended him throughout the long trial. Then with a rush that almost swept the happy man off his feet, newspaper men and old-time friends of the prisoner before his trouble, came upon him n a body and nearly wrung his hands off. "It's all right, boys; all right," gasped Coughlin, as he reached for three or four hands at once. "It's all right, boys. I

won't forget you. You treated me all Then the prisoner worked his way up to jury box and shook hands with as many of the men as he could reach, but the crowd cheering to show its delight, it pushed him away from the box. He gave up the effort to greet the men who have given him freedom, and in company with the bailing started to leave the room, passing behind Judge Tuthill's chair. Just as he was directly behind the judge a cry of, "Make way there; open up a passage; make way! was heard, and two stalwart bailiffs pushed through the crowd, and close behind them, her hat awry, her veil half up and gasping with sobs that choked her, came Mrs. Coughlin. Dan was striding to liberty as though he were seven-league boots.

"Dan, come back; here's your wife," called the officers, and Coughlin retraced his steps. Just at the foot of the little flight of stairs leading up to the judge's rostrum he met his wife. The woman gave an incoherent cry, her arms went up, fastened themselves around her husband's neck, and then she gave way utterly. She only said: "Dan! oh, Dan!" but nowhere, not even in Dan Coughlin's heart, was there such joy as in the bosom of the little woman who clasped tight her husband and felt him hers again. Coughlin bent his blonde head until his mustache swept her cheek and the two rocked to and fro until the woman was able to stifle her emotion, and then she was led away by loughlin's father, who was happy enough to dance a jig, but gave his entire attention to his hat, which he kept putting on and taking off with marvelous rapidity. In a few min utes he, with Mrs. Coughlin, who by this

GREETED BY HIS WIFE.

Attorney Donald Donahue, who, with ex-Judge Wing, defended the prisoner, was the recipient of a shower of congratulations from friends and fellow attorneys. "It is just as I expected. The verdict could not have been otherwise. I will ac-knowledge that it was an agreeable surprise to me to get the verdict this afternoon. I would not have been surprised if the jurors had remained out eighteen or twenty hours. But it is just as well that they decided when

time was radiant, left the room.

conference was held at Eagle today between representatives of the strikers and the military and civil authorities. The miners will probably resume.

The operators all say that resumption must be at a reduction. Several members of the miners' labor organizations say that the committee that met with the authorities will issue a statement denouncing all connected with the riot. Company K from this city returned today. Affairs are now regarded as settled so far as riots are concerned. The preliminary trial of the strikers is in progress at Fayetteville and will consume several days.

The inquest on the body of Tom Adkins will not be concluded until the witnesses now in attendance at the preliminary hearing in Fayetteville can be present at the coroner's investigation. Serious trouble was threatened today at Fayetteville station. A telegram was received by Mayor Banks at Eagle that about 150 strikers had possession of a freight train there. An engine and cab, bearing Deputy Sheriff Walker, soon arrived at Eagle, and a posse was summoned. After some difficulty they cleared the train and it pulled out.

A. H. Ratcliffe, who had charge of the party that arrested Wyant Sunday, became engaged in a difficulty with a man at Sewall and shot his opponent through the heart. He has made his escape, Ratcliffe is a desperate character, and is now under indictment. they did, for they could have reached no other conclusion if they had been out a Neither Prosecuting Attorney Bottum nor Associate Prosecutor Scanlan would express an opinion as to the verdict. "It was a surthey both asserted, but further than that they declined to talk to interviewers. An attempt to interview the jury court room was not productive of good

"I can't tell a thing," said Juror Sharp, pleasantly. "We all agreed not to talk or give any names, and I cannot say anything." "That's right," broke in Foreman Holsman. "We have agreed we would not say a word to the papers. It would not be a fair thing. I will say one thing, though," said the foreman, with a broad grin, "I am just about as happy to get away from this thing as Daniel Coughlin ever was."

"That's what," said Sharp, emphatically. The jury was at once taken into the office of the county clerk, where warrants for their pay were given them and the Cronin trial was out of court and into history for good. JUDGE TUTHILL'S CHARGE.

Judge Tuthill's instructions, which were quite long, were for the most part of a general nature, very few of the specified charges handed in by the counsel being used. pounds was adopted for carload lots of timothy seed, except where class "A" rates are used. A rate of 18 cents from St. Louis to southern Missouri river points on cotton seed oil was adopted.

Some more reductions in passenger rates were announced today by the Santa Fe, but they were made merely for the porpose of equalizing the rates through the gateways. For instance, the rate from Chicago to El Paso was reduced from \$31.30 to \$28.35; Chicago to Houston from \$31.20 to \$31.50. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas also amounced some reductions with the idea of making rates from its northern terminals to points in Texas \$3 below the Californ'a rate. From Junction City and Kansas City to Houston the rate was made \$19, from Hannibal to the same point it was made \$24.95; from St. Louis to San Antonio the rate was made \$25.50. The court instructed the jury that it was not incumbent upon the defense to introduce any evidence tending to prove the in-nocence of Bourke, Cooney or O'Sullivan, ointly indicted with Coughlin, on the charge of conspiracy, and that the absence of such evidence must not be construed as evidence of their guilt, and an inference drawn thereby of the guilt of Coughlin. He reminded them that the latter was alone upon crial and that evidence touching his inno-cence or guilt was alone to be cousidered in the formation of a verdict.

The court then went on: "The jury is in-

structed that it is not claimed by the state hat there is evidence tending to show that he defendant, Daniel Coughlin, directly, took the life of Dr. Cronin. It is claimed that a conspiracy to kill existed, and that this defendant and the other defendants named and other persons designated in the indictment as "unknown" were parties to such conspiracy, and that the purpose of this conspiracy was actually accomplished on the night of May 4, 1889. The court further instructs you that if the evidence in this case falls to show any motive or a sufficient motive on the part of the defend-ant to commit the crime, this is a circum-stance in favor of his innocence which the jury ought to consider in connection with all the other evidence in arriving at a verdict." The following part of the instructions referred to Mrs. Hortel, whose veracity was savagely attacked: "If the jury believes from the evidence that any witness has will-fuly sworn falsely, then the jury is at lib-erty to disregard his or her entire testimony, except in so far as it has been corroborated by other and creditable evidence or by facts and circumstances proved on the trial. The laws allow the impeachment of a witness by the introduction of evidence that the witness is a person of such general had repstation for truth in the neighborhood where he or she resides, as that he or she is un-worthy of credit."

worthy of credit."

The following referred to medical experts who demanded pay for their evidence: "If the jury believes that any witness or witnesses who testified in this case demanded # reward for suppressing alleged knowledge of any thing testified to then the jury should consider the testimony of such witness or witnesses with the gravest caulion, and should take into consideration such facts, together with all other evidence in the case, in determining the weight, if any, which should be given the testimony of such wit-

ness or witnesses."
The court then continued: "You are instructed that the credit of a witness man