COLORADO'S STARTLING CRIME

No Clue as Yet to the Fiendish

Double Murderer.

WHO CAN THE THIRD PARTY BE

Evidence Abundant of the Presence

of a Friend of the Unfortunates at

the Last Meal Partaken on

the Fatal Day.

The Mystery Still Unsolved.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., May 1 .- [Special

Telegram to the Bre.]-The coroner this af-

ternoon empanelled a jury at Manitou to hold

an inquest over the remains of Mrs. Kearney

and her seven-year-old grandson, Jean Hand.

The only witness that testified was Miss Nel-

lie Ellsworth, the youngest daughter of Mrs.

Kearney and the aunt of Jean Hand. Her

testimony did not elicit anything additional

to that already reported. She states that her

aunt had no money or valuables about the

house and that she did not believe the deed

was committed for robbery. The jury did not go into anything of a family nature and

the inquest was only held to determine the

exact cause of death. The session was of

short duration and the jury returned a ver-

dict to the effect that the deceased came to

their death from the blows of a hatchet in the

An effort is being made to induce the county

officials to offer a reward for the perpetrators

of the awful deed. Who committed the crime

is the mystery which now confronts the offi-

cials. Were these defenseless people murdered

for their money or twas there tsome over-

powering motive which induced the mur-

derer to commit the butchery! If money

merely was the object, why was the boy killed first? The house had the appearance

of having been ransacked, but it is thought

that the old lady had but little money or

valuables in the house. Vague hints are

thrown out that the motive for the crime

may be found in the family itself. Between

the Hands and Kearneys there has always

been a bitter feud, which was the outgrowth

of a sudden death under suspicious circum-

stances in this city seven years ago. It is

stated that the boy would have come into a

fortune on reaching his majority. It is cer-

tainly one of the most peculiar crimes ever

committed in Colorado, and brings to light

many things almost forgotten in connection

The father of the murdered boy died in

this city some years ago, suddenly from at overdose of morphine, although it was believed by many that he committed suicide, and even darker suspicions were entertained. His wife was a most beautiful woman, and is

His wife was a most beautiful woman, and is to-day studying to appear on the operationstage in New York. Fred Hand's father was immensely wealthy, and from the day of his son's death until his own, which occurred about two years ago, there existed a found between the Hand and Kearney families. When the old man Hand died he left a great part of his fortune to the murdered boy, but left it in care of a Philadelphia trust company, and only a small allowance has been

pany, and only a small allowance has been given Mrs. Kearney annually for the support of the child. Now it appears that at the time of the murder there was a third-

party in the house with her and the boy. That this person, whoever and whatever he was, committed the crime there can be no doubt. Who was he is the question. There were three plates on the table and their necessity of the committee of the comm

essary accompaniments, and whoever the murderer is was the visitor for whom the

went to the house for the purpose of mur-der; that he first struck the boy a blow on the head with a hatchet in the house. Mrs.

Kearney rushed to the assistance of the boy, who had gone struggling out of the door, and as she went out pulled the door to and it locked itself on the inside by a spring lock. She then rushed for safety to the stable and

the murderer made an exit from the house by means of a window and arrived at the stable. There is every indication to show

that Mrs. Kearney closed the door and had time to drive a nail on the inside to hold it

before the murderer got there and that in spite of the nail and her own efforts to hold the door the villain pushed it open and brained her in the corner where he had crowded her, and that he then returned to the house where the boy had

fallen unconscious at the door, and if not dead dispatched him, carried him to the the stable and threw him into the box as he

was found. The fact is evident that the vis-itor was a friend of the family or some one

who could claim some intimacy with him.
It is said that the fortune left, the boy is

nearly one million dollars, and that there are

parties who would be interested in his death

A Defaulter.

NEW YORK, May 1.—[Special Telegram to the Ber.]—While the body of the venerable

George H. Potts lay in its coffin vesterday

awaiting burial, rumor began to toy with the

affairs of the National Park bank, of which

he was president, for the first time in the

history of that institution. It is said Charles

I. Debeaum, assistant cashier of the bank, is a

defaulter to the amount of \$100,000. He had

been connected with the institution twenty

years. The bank is one of the richest in the

country and will not feel the loss. The de-faulter's methods were to manipulate books;

and it is thought his peculations have ex-tended over a long period. The directors will

not as yet make any statement and nothing definite is known as to Debeaum's where

abouts.

to the amount of two-thirds of that sum.

ppearances indicate that this visitor

with these people.

third plate was set.

hands of a party or parties unknown.

VOORHEES LOSES HIS TEMPER

Crowded Galleries Witness an Exciting Day in the Senate. *

INGALLS' KEEN-EDGED TONGUE.

It Leads the Indiana Statesman Into a Breach of, Parlimentary Etiquette When His War Record is Recalled.

Senate.

Washington, May 1.-The senate galleries presented an unusually animated appearance at the opening of to-day's session, being crowded with spectators-principally ladies -drawn by the announcement of a speech by Mr. Ingalls in response to Voorhees' invective of last wednesday.

At the conclusion of morning business Mr. Stewart proceeded to address the senate in support of his silver coinage resolution, after which it was adopted.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Ingalls commenced his peech. He recalled the fact that in July last Major General Fitz John Porter wrote a letter to his friends thanking them aud saying his heart was always with them. The senator from Indiana had complained last Wednesday that an attempt had been made to blacken the names of all the great civil and military leaders in the late war who had remained true to the democratic party. Fitz John Porter was one of those military leaders who maintained his allegiance to the democratic party, and he, within the last four months, although he had been honorably dismissed from the service and had been restored by the action of the democratic party and its members who had been members of the confederacy, had written that his "heart was always with them."

Referring to General McClellan, Mr. Ingalls spoke of his education at West Point; of his business connection with Beauregard and his attempt to extend and continue human slavery by the acquisition of Cuba. He spoke of him as having begun his mili-tary career by disobeying the orders of General Scott; as having abandoned Pope at Centreville; as having failed to put the rebels to the sword at Antietam; as having re-fused to obey the orders of the president and follow the rebels to Winchester; and as hav-ing fatally controlled the destiny of the army until the battle of Fredericksburg. History had pronounced its verdict upon him as a soldier, and the senator from Indiana would not be able to place him in the category with Napoleon, Hannibal and Cæsar. He (Ingalls) dealt with him as a politician and said no one could read his letter to President Lincoln after the disastrous seven days' fight on the Peninsula and before Richmond without coming to the conclusion that he was not fully and actively in sympathy with the forces, ideas and senti-ments which were then controlling the

American people.

As to General Hancock, he also, Mr. Ingalls said, was one of the military leaders, who were true to the democrcy. His martial career was one of the imperishale heritages of American glory. He marched and triumphed. He filled the abyss of fame with names which would be eternally luminous. The Peninsula, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorville, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. Had he been a sol-dier under Napoleon he would have been prince and marshal of the empire. He had ell been called Hancock the Superb

But after the war closed he, like McClellan, had become tainted with the fatal virus of ambition for the presidential nomination, but notwithstanding his magnificent and unapproachable career, the American people recognized his hostility to the reconstruction easures, and in the presidential election 1880 he carried but three northern states, California, Nevada and New Jersey, and the first two of them had been stolen by the forgery and fraud of the Morey letter issued by den 138 electoral votes of the solid south, which had been promised him, in his speech at Cin-cinnati by the senator from South Carolina, Mr. Hampton. Mr. Ingalls spoke of the ted indignation of the senators from Indiana and Kentucky as discreditable their intelligence or their candor. If they did not know that he had spoken of these union generals not as soldiers but as politicians and as democratic candidates for the presidency, they were dull, stupid and ignor-ant indeed. If they did not know it and persisted in their assertions they were disingenuous and he suspected, if such a thing

were possible, that they were both. (Laugh-Mr. Ingalls, continuing, said: Mr. Presi dent, from the impassioned culogy; from the rhapsody of approbation that flowed from the senator from Indiana at the great military achievements of McClellan and Hancock, began to have some doubts who it was the really put down the rebellion. I was driven curiously to inquire what was the attitude of the democratic party in the north and th senator from Indiana as one of its great lead-ers in 1862, when McClellan, the ideal demo-crat, was fighting the battle of Antietam, and in 1863, when Hancock was hurling back in confusion and dismay the scattered squadrons of the confederacy. I was really, for a moment, Mr. President, inclined to believe that the democrats of the north, the senator from Indiana, and those other great patriots whom eulogizes as an immovable bulwark of erty, of the constitution and the ion—Thomas Hendricks and Horatio Seymour and Wm. A. Richardson—were in the full panoply of battle, assisting McClel-lan, assisting Hancock, doing what they should to make the success of the armies possible. And it seems like the very climax of effrontery, like the apex of audacity, for these men, whose history is so well known, who were from the beginning avowed ene mies of the cause of the union at every step of its progress, and who, like the senator from Indiana, were avowedly in sympathy with the south at the outset, and were cates and champions for slavery and sion, who gave aid and comfort to the rebel n every possible way—"Copperheternuts"—[Laughter]—"The Ki of the Golden Circle," with all their brutal degraded lies-appearing here as adv champions of union solutions. I sup-ise of human liberty, I sup-ised from the enthusiasm displayed favor of the military achievements favor and Hancock, that we should and champions of union soldiers and of the of McClellan and Hancock, that we should upon inspection at last find that the leaders of the democracy, who had been so culogized, were in sympathy with the union cause and in sympathy with the efforts that they were making to everthrow the confederacy. Yet, Mr. President, at the very time, and during the very year when McClellan was fighting the battle of Antietam, the senator from In-diana, without excepting McClellan and without excepting Hancock, speaking at Sullivin, Ind., on the 5th of August, 1862, said, in reference to the union soldiers, that they should go to the nearest blacksmith shop and have iron collars made and placed around their necks with the words inscribed thereon their necks with the words inscribed thereon in large letters, "My dog. A. Lincoln," and at the same time he referred to the union soldiers as Lincoln's dogs and hirelings, without excepting McCiellan or Hancock, Laughter and applause]. And, during the campaign, of President, that resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln, the senator from Indiana, who is now so yethemently in favor of the who is now so vehemently in favor of the prosecution of the war of the rebellion for putting down the south; who so cullogizes the efforts of the union armies and the genius of the union commanders; who poses here as a special friend of the union soldier and asspecial friend of the union soldier and as-perses criticism upon the political characters and affiliations of those who were engaged in that war, made a speech at Greencastle, which was reported in the Cincinnati Com-

mercial, August 8, 1864, by Joseph B. McCullagh, now soiter of the St. Louis Globe Dem-Mr. Ingalls read extracts from the speech which declared the war a failure and spoke of Lincoln as a monster and an unhappy He passed to the question of the electoral

pit the democratic party had dug and fallen into. He referred to Hon. Henry Watter-son's proclamation for "one hundred thou-sand unarmed Kentuckians" to visit Wash-ington, and concluded by saying that they failed to materalize owing to Grant's firmness, because if there was anything that would turn the average democrat inside out, with indignation, it was the sight of a federal soldier in blue uniform. [Laughter.]

Referring to the fact that the country still that Referring to the fact that the country still had the confederacy against it with all that it implied in the past, he asked, who was Lucius Quintus Curtius Lamar! He was never suspected of being a lawyer. [Laughter.] His bitterest enemy never accused him of that. He never had been admitted to the bar of the supreme court, on whose bench he was appointed. He never had tried a reported case in any tribunal, state or naa reported case in any tribunal, state or na-tional, for thirty years. It was an open se-cret that the president at one time percent-brily refused to appoint him. He asked what necessity there had been for the presi-

what necessity there had been for the prosident to offend the loyal sentiment
of the country by placing on
the bench of the supreme court a man who
was not a lawyer and who never had been,
and who had called Abraham Lincoln a
buffoon. Why, of all men in the south, did
the democracy select him and force him on a
reluctant president and a reluctant people?
It was because Lamar was the nearest and
dearest friend and representative of Jefferson Davis. There was no other explanation
of it. If that was not true, then his nominaof it. If that was not true, then his nomina-tion was a farce and a burlesque without ex-

cuse or explanation. Mr. Ingalls then referred to the speech made in the house of representatives in 1879 by Mr. Blackburn declaring it to be the purpose and intention of the democratic party to keep on until it wiped from the statute book

the last vestige of the war.

Passing on to the question of elections in the South, he said, the republican party would have no right to complain if the south would have no right to complain if the south were kept solid by fair means. But the democrat there had been playing the political game with loaded dice and had been "throwing sixes" all the time. He held "stacked cards," and played with a "cold deck." He had a revolver in his boot and a bowie knife down the back of his neck. In closing Mr. Ingalls and the centuries that are to come be saw said in the centuries that are to come he saw said in the centuries that are to come he saw the vision of united, prosperous and happy America, a vast, homogeneous domain of free men, the rulers of the continent from the pole on to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, enjoying the franchises of liberty and the perpetuating arts of peace. The people should remember, he said, on each re-curring day when they celebrated those who had died, that this country held in its fruit-ful and tender breast no more priceless treasure than the consecrated dust of those who had died in order that this might be a
government of laws and not of men, and that
liberty and constitutional government might
not perish forever from the face of the earth.
Mr. Voorhees arose and in slow, measured,

resonant tones remarked that the speech which the senate had just listened to recalled to his mind the fable of the mountain in labor. Two hours had passed away, after the blast of a trumpet before the large audience and the senate, and what had they heard and what had they seen? A poor, small mouse creeping off. His allusion last Wednesday to the senator from Kansas had been merely incidental. Men mistook them-selves and the senator from Kansas did so more than any one he knew. That senator had not been alive politically since the 6th of March last, when the senator from Kentucky (Mr. Blackburn) disposed of him. He had made no attack upon him, but upon the re-publican party. He proceeded to compare Ingalls to a peacock on a barnyard fence, posing of a summer morning, looking at his own feathers as they glanced in the sun and vocalizing the whole neighborhood with his harsh, unmusical and unmeaning cry, unharsh, unmusical and unmenning cry, unmindful of the fact that there were more useful fowls in the barnyard. How useless it had been for that senator to arraign him. He (Mr. Ingalis) had read to the senato the old, stale, putrid, rotten slanders of years gone by on which he (Voorhees) had trampled in forty political campaigns. That he ever uttered one word negingt union soldiers or talked of their lay. against union soldiers or talked of their having collars around their necks was a base

Mr. Voorhees alluded in a sarcastic and amusing manner to Ingalls' war record and said he would stand with the senator before the soldiers of Indiana or Kansas and quit the senate if he was not approved by them over Ingalls.

Mr. Ingalls replied that as the senator from Indiana had seen fit to invite a comparison between their records and their relations to between their records and their remains to the great question of the past twenty-five years, he feit it his duty to put it on record from information in his possession, what the senator's history and record was.

He should refer only to public matters in public records, and should venture the affirmation that whatever, might have been his Ingalls') attitude toward the great struggle setween the north and south the senator from Indiana had been from the outset the de termined, outspoken, positive, aggressive and malignant enemy of the union. "I pronounce that," said Mr. Voohees, ris-

ing with anger in his eyes, "to be a deliber-ately false accusation. I voted for every dollar for that soldier, for every statch of clothes be wore, for every pension bill that rewarded his services."

Mr. Ingails said the senator came in here

to-day and thanked God he never had been followed here by a committee to question his right to his seat: and with much diffuseness of illustration had endeavored to cast asper-sions upon him (Ingalls) and belittle him and humiliate him in the eyes of the American people when he (Ingalls) had only referred to the senator's public utterances—his speeches which he had never denied.

Voorhees declared that he did deny it Mr. Voorhees declared that he did deny it. Mr. Ingalls replied that the senator could not deny the publication he had read. It was a verbatim report and so certified to.

Mr. Voorhees asserted that not a word or a Mr. Voerhees asserted that not a word or a syllable said by the senator was true or be-lieved to be true in Indiana. The accusa-tion had been trampled under foot. The senator's accusation that he (Voorhees) had ever been a member of the political secret society, the Knights of the Golden ircle, was so base and infamously false that he did not know how to choose language to enquice it as such.

Mr. Ingalls, continuing, said the senator rom Indiana had written a letter for F. A. Shute which that gentleman took south with him and filed in the confederate war depart-ment in support of his application for an ap-pointment as brigadier general in the confedrate army. The letter was dated December 2, 1860, and said: "On the disturbing queson of the day, his (Shute's) sentiments are entirely with the south, and one of his ob-lects is probably to secure a home in that section. I take this occasion to say that his sentiments and mine are in close harmony."

DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

The senator said the charge that he called the union soldiers "hirelings and Lincoln dogs" and said that they ought to go to a blacksmith shop and have an iron collar put around their necks with the inscription "My Dog—Abraham Lincoln," was a cam-paign slander and a scandal that had been pit upon. That averment could be substantiated by as credible a witness as then

was in the city.

Voorhees—And even if the senator said it, t would be an absolutely false and paipable

Ingalis-The senator is disorderly. Continuing Mr. Ingalis read from a paper signed by a citizen of Sullivan county, who on April 6, 1862, when Mr. Voorhees made the statement quoted. Everybody know what business the democratic party of Indiana had been engaged in during the war. Seventy thousand of them had been members of the Knights of the Golden Circle and and been conspiring against the union. They and entered into a combination, according to General Holt, for the purpose of aiding sel diers to desert, discouraging enlistments, cir-culating treasonable publications, giving in

culating treasonable publications, giving intelligence to the enemy, and assassination
and murder, and it was succeptible of
proof, that they did conspire
to murder government men. This
organization, which the senator said he never
belonged to, had a ritual of which 112 copies
were found in the senator's office at the time
when Hancock was at Bloody Angle. In
that same office was found other correspendence concerning the objects and purposes of that organization. The correspondence of C. L. Veilendingham was in the office. commission of 1676 and stated that it was a | cace of C. L. Vallendingham was in the office.

The senator, in his address to his constituents in 1861, had declared he would never vote a single dollar nor a single man for the prosecution of the war, and he never had done so so long as he was in congress.

He had consistently and persistently voted against every measure for upholding the union cause and reinforcing its army.

Mr. Voorhees here said if the gentleman from Kansas would find a single vote that he

had cast against the payment of soldiers for their supplies, for bountles, against appropriations for pensions, he would resign his seat in the senate. Every word the senator had stated on that subject was absolutely false, by the record; absolutely false. He measured his words. The senator had said that he (Voorhees) was the object of his charity. The senator was the object of his contempt. He (Voorhees) reiterated his de nial concerning his friendliness to soldiers and said the papers spoken of had been left in his office to put up spoken of had been left in his office to put up a job on him. He could only say, as he said to the people whose names were on the paper from Sullivan county, that they lied and did not tell the truth nor did the senator when he repeated what they said. The letter with regard to Captain Shute he had written. It was in December before the war broke out was in December before the war broke out and he had sympathized with the feeling that there ought to be a compromise. As to charity he responded to that with contempt. Ingalls—Did not the soldiers of Indiana threaten to hang the senator with the bell rope on a train after he had made that Lin-

coin dog speech! Voorhees—The senator is a great liar when he intimates such things; a great liar and a dirty dog. It never occurred; never in the world. That is all the answer I have, and I pass it back to the scoundrel behind the senator who is instigating these lies. (This remark made in reference to Representative Johnson, of Indiana, who was seated at the desk directly in the rear of Ingalls.) Ingalls—There is a very reputable gentle-

man in the chamber, a citizen of Indiana, who informs that me the signers of the certificate are entirely reputable inhabitants of Indiana, and that he knows fifty people who heard the senator.

voorhees—Tell him I say he'is an infamous scoundrel and a liar. Tell him I say so.

Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana, said he would inform the senator from Kansas that the mode and manner in which the Louisiana election had been conducted, being a state election, was none of his business, whatever, He denounced as scandalous, vituperative and unparliamentary, the language had been used by the scenator from Kansas with reference to the peo-ple of Louisiana. There seemed to be a proconceived conspiracy among the repub-lican leaders to question the legality of elections in the south for no other purpose than to convince northern people that a democratic administration elected by the suffrage of the

people was a usurpation.
Senator Gibson followed. He said the charges of the senator from Kansas were an aspersion upon the character and patriotism of the southern people. The southern people were doing their best. With benevolence, with charity, with composure and firmness they were invoking all of the resources of civilization to settle this question. The senate then adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 1.-The senate bill was bassed granting the right of way through Indian Territory to the Kansas City & Pacific railroad company.

The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer of Illinois in the chair) on the tariff bill.

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, took the floor. President Cleveland, he said, had made himself conspicuous before the whole country by the wisdom and courage exhibited in his annual message, when he recommended tax reform and reduction of the surplus. Congress should long ago have reduced tax-ation, but the journals of the house would show that the repeated efforts of the demo-cratic party in that direction were thwarted by the gentlemen on the other side. He then turned his attention to that portion of Kelly's tariff speech in which the latter draws an unfavorable condition of affairs in Kentucky, speaker declared the statement made by the gentleman were marvelous and

gross misrepresentations. gross misrepresentations.

Mr. Foran of Ohio opposed the bill. He discussed it at some length and earnestly opposed the proposition to place wool on the free list. Touching upon wages, he declared f the bill passed, American workmen would be compelled to compete with English work men and receive the same rate of pay for his work. He protested now and would protest under any and all circumstances against the false assumption and suicidal declaration that the socalled Mills bill involved democratic principles and democratic duty. If it was the intention of the bill to reduce the surplus, it would prove an abortive failure As it now stood he not only denounced it, but he repudiated and denounced it. Mr. O'Ferrall of Virginia supported the

Mr. Dorsey of Nebraska followed in opposition to the bill. He said industry and not population created wealth. He adjured the citizens of the west either to stop trying to build up their cities or to defeat such at-tempts as were made in the pending bill to break down industries. The president might deceive the people until the next election but the people would then detect and undo the

The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

She Must Die, and She Did. St. Joseph, Mo., May 1.- [Special Tele-

gram to the BEE. | -Miss Emma Just, a young ady twenty-four years of age, committed suicide this morning by throwing herself in a well at her brother's residence, No. 1124 Faron street. The young lady's family became alarmed at her long absence and went to look for her, when their attention tracted to the well by loud cries for help. A rope was procured and thrown to her, but to take it, calling back, "No, I she refused to take it, calling back, "No. I must die; I must die." There was about ten feet of water in the well and it was impossible to rescue her until help was summoned. When a physician arrived Miss Just was dead. The unfortunate young lady is well known in St. Joseph and was subject to fits of melancholy. She lived with, her brother, a Fourth street clothier.

Cummings Secures a Sit.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 1 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-G. M. Cummings, for merly general manager of the Union Pacific railway under S. R. Callaway, arrived in this city to-day and will succeed Acting General Manager Lush of the St. Joseph & Grand Island. Mr. Cummings retired from the Union Pacific when T. J. Potter took harge of affairs, and has since made his ome in New York City.

Brewers' Strike. BUFFALO. May 1 .- About five hundred union employes in breweries went out on a strike this morning in obedience to orders from the national union. Breweries are running with small forces, and the bosses have given the strikers forty-eight hours to return

Found a bloater. Burnington, Ia., April 30.- Special Telegram to the Bus. - The body of a boy was found floating in the river at this place to-day and was recognized as that of Charles Lieb the fifteen-year-old son of Joseph Lieb, of The boy had been missing fiv

weeks. The Law Too Slow for Them. ATLANTA, Ga., May 1.-Henry Pope colored, was hanged by a mob at midnight from the court house veranda in Summer ville. He was to have been hanged Wednesday, but the news of a respire by the governor led the people of the county to lynch him. He had been convicted of rape.

A Scab's Science. RAVENNA, Neb., May 1 .- | Special to the Brn.]- Yesterday a scab engineer run No. 46, cast bound freight, off an open switch and apset a carload of fat steers, turning that ar over on the side and ditching another car leaded with hogs. Passenger trains are from one to five books late daily and getting

worse all the lime.

DORSEY'S DAY ON THE TARIFF.

Nebraska's Member From the Third Opposes the Mills Bill.

VOORHEES SCORED BY INGALLS.

The Kansas Senator Lays Bare to Public Gaze the Conduct of the Tall Sycamore During the Dark Days of the Rebellion.

Dorsey Against Free Trade.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.

Representative Dorsey of the Third Nebraska district delivered a speech on the Mills tariff bill in the house this afternoon, and acquitted himself so well that he was heartily congratulated. In opening his remarks he said: "As one of the representatives of one of the great progressive agricultural states of the west, I feel it my duty to oppose this bill on the ground that I believe it to be a measure injurious alike to the agricultural and labor interests of the country This bill has not been prepared upon any principle whatever, but it is an emergency or expediency bill, patched up by the demo cratic majority of the committee on ways and means without giving a hearing to those in terests which are vitally affected by the changes proposed. The framers of the bill claim that they have followed in the line recommended by the president in his recent message, in which he poses as the friend of the farmer, and we have presented to us a bill which, in my judgment, injures every man engaged in agricultural pursuits in this country. It would directly injure 1,000,000 of our farmers because it proposes to put wool on the free list, and it would indirectly injure every farmer in the country, because it proposes to reduce the duty or place on the free list so many articles that are now manufactured here, and destroy so many important industries, and thus drive the opera tives to agricultural pursuits. In this respect the bill is the most vicious ever presented to the republican congress."

Mr. Dorsey then gave an epitome of the different tariff acts from 1816 to the present time that relate to wool and woolens, and showed that when protection was given the wool growing industry the flocks increased and the weight of fleece also increased, and the industry was remunerative and prosperous. He also showed that under an insufficient cient tariff the number of sheep in the coun try decreased and the industry was seriously crippled, that this, like all other industries needs stability; how, under a protective tariff and the building up of manufacturing industries, the value of the products of the farm has increased, as well as the value of the land; grouping the states having the greatest number of manufacturing industries, showing that in those states labor is better paid and the farmers more prosperous.

"I have lived long enough in the west," said Mr. Dorsey, "to see the western portion of our continent change from a region wholly given over to the production of wheat and grain to states with diversified industries; towns that have heretofore been distributive towns that have heretofare been distributive points for eastern manufacturers changed into centers of productive industry and distributing the manufacturer of their own furnaces, mills, factories and workshops. First came the cultivators of the earth, whose business it is to feed the many; next came those whose occupation it is to clothe came those whose occupation it is to clothe such workmen and their familie and to shel ter them; then comes the manufacturers of implements of all sorts, and as a consehomes for the people, schools, churches, and every instrument of a higher civilization. There are hundreds of growing young cities throughout the west whose enterprising peo ple are to-day offering to any firm or corpora tion that will establish a manufacturing plant within the borders both lands and noney as a donation, thus to encourage the developme t of manufacturing industries The representatives of these people are asked to support a measure in this congress that if not break down, the industries that we of the west are striving to build up. I now say to those enterprising citizens, either stop trying to build up your cities or vote down the party that will bring forth such a measure as the bill under consideration.

Then Mr. Dorsey answered the charge that agricultural progress and development was greater under a low than a high tariff showing by statistics the increase in number and values of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine, showing a gain of over 100 per cent from 1870 to the present; also the increase in number and value of farms. The depreci-ation that has taken place in free trade England in agricultural lands and the price of labor, etc., were pointed out; the condition of agriculturists in England compared with those in this country, which, he said, could not be answered by the advocates of the Mills bill. He also showed that the passage of this bill would not benefit the cor sumer of manufactured articles upon which the tariff is reduced, but is wholly in the in terest of the manufacturer and importer now very little the tariff affects the prices o manufactured articles in common use, and the benefit directly the farmers of the country derive from a protective tariff. He showed further the indirect injury resulting to farm ers from the closing up of manufacturing in dustries and driving to the cultivation of the soil so many thousands of laborers now en-

gaged in the factories. gaged in the factories.

Mr. Dorsey closed by saying: "We all agree upon these propositions, namely: That the surplus should be reduced and our revenue laws revised, but that these questions should be dealt with in a business like nanner and that those things should be done which are for the best interest of the country; that we should be guided by the experi ence of the past which has so plainly marked out our course, turning from the seductive pleadings of the theorists and following the advice of the practical and successful business man of the country. In my judgment it is the duty of the president to at once expend the surplus now in the treasury by purchas-ing and retiring our bonds. Then congress should authorize the disbursement of the \$100,000,000 of gold now in the treasury, held or the redemption of the legal tender notes By using the surplus and the \$100,000,000 of gold, we could pay off \$200,000,000 of our obligations. To prevent such accumulations in the future we should have a fair, just and equitable revision of our revenue laws, which should be done after careful investigation and patient hearing of all the interests affected by the proposed changes. The principle of protection to the interests that have been developed in this country should never be forgotten. If we could place lamber, coal and salt on the free list and reduce the duty on sugar and molasses so that the revenue arising therefrom shall not exceed \$10,000,000 per annum, and use a portion of that sum necessary to encourage sugar growing in the country, the revenues would be reduced to the extent required and the people of the country benefitted and no industry injured. This country is not ready to take the first step in the direction of free trade; it will make glad the hearts of those who for the past thirty years have been working for the markets of the great republic?

EXCITING SCENES IN THE SENATE, To day's scenes in the senate will go into history as the most exciting and acrimonious that have ever taken place in that august body. The combut of words between Senators Ingalis and Yoorhees opened rather quietly, but at the end of four hours closed amid incidents of the most intense animation. Senator Ingalls, in replying to the speech de-livered last week by Senator Voorhees, set a trap for his adversary and succeeded in catching him in the most perfect manner. In opening his remarks Mr. Ingalls referred to the part the senator from Indiana took in the war, and charged him with Leing a copperhead, a butternul and an active participant in the Knights of the Goldan Circ. and all of

the infamies of that organization. He was the infamies of that organization. He was just enough personal to make the hoosier senator flinch and squirm under the lash, so that when he rose to reply to the senator from Kansas he completely lost his balance and opened up a personal tirade, which licensed Mr. Ingalis to do the exact thing he desired. Mr. Voorhees, in an abusive way, charged Ingalls with unfounded and malicious assertions, and declared that the truth was not in him to the charge that he was a memnot in him to the charge that he was a mem-ber of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and had conspired to not only assist the south in rebellion but to prostrate the federal orga-nization in the north. Mr. Voorhees repeated time and again that he had gone before the people of Indiana in elections, when these same things had been charged against him, and had every time come out vindicated. He kept ringing the charges on having voted pensions for soldiers and with having been the soldier's friend.

When Mr. Ingalls arose to reply to the

passionate and hasty personal essault of Mr. Voorhees, it was observed that the latter instantly became extremely nervous. It dawned upon him at that moment that he had made a fatal error and that his political doom was about to be scaled, for he saw the senator from Kansas take from his desk a large envelope, out of which he drew official documents, manuscripts and records. These were all facts which Mr. Ingalls had held in reserve like a cannon loaded with broken glass, rusty nails and slugs, and when he began his fusillade it was a pity to behold. He first drew an autograph letter upon Voorhees, in which the latter in recommending a friend for an appointment to a brigadier generalship in the confederate army, expressed his full sympathy with secession and the war of the south. Following this, Mr. Ingalls for three-quarters of an hour produced unanswerable proof of documents, manuscripts and records. Following this, Mr. Ingalls for three-quarters of an hour produced unanswerable proof of Voorhees' connection with the Knights of the Golden Circle, the Sons of Laberty, and the leading traitors of the north, and showed that in his law office were stored rituals of the Knights of the Golden Circle, correspondence with the leading officers of that operantization in the country, its conspirators rganization in the country, its conspirators n Canada and the political night riders of the period.

Voorhees' anger was unbounded. He grew pale, his voice trembied, and he shouted across the chamber epithets and such words as "Linr," "False," Base," "Unfounded," till Senators Beck, Cockrell, Butler and others about him moved up and begged him to desist. The scene at this time exceeded description. The overflown galleries broke into uproarious applause at intervals, when the chair threatened to have all arrested who did not keep quiet, and then the immense audience lapsed into a quietude so perfect that one could hear himself breathe; a mo-ment more and the audience would lose its presence of mind and everything would be confusion again over some scoring remark from the Kansas senator.

Finally the climax was capped by Mr. Ingalls when he retorted to an insolent remark from Voorhees by saying: "Did not the soldiers of Indiana threaten to hang you on a train with the bell rope between Terre Haute and Greencastle!" and Greencastle!"

Quick as a flash Voorhees sprang to his feet and in the most dramatic manner rushed forward, pointing his finger directly at Rep resentative Johnson of Indiana, who sat im mediately behind Senator Ingalls, and ex-claimed: "I hurl back in the teeth of the scoundrel, villain and dirty dog who sits behind you the lies he has put in your mouth." Instead of applause there were hisses from the galleries which swelled into a storm Further on, in trying to explain the evidence produced by Mr. Ingalls of the connection of Joorhees with the Knights of the Golden Circle and the plots in Indiana to destroy the organization, the latter said that they were he result of a political job put up on him by his enemies, at which explanation there were the result of a political job put up on him by his enemies, at which explanation there were jeers and hisses. Every effort to explain by the senator from Indiana was a miserable failure and amounted to nothing short of an apology, which made his colleagues hang

apology, which made his colleagues hang their heads in shame.

After the disgusting interruptions had proing to the senator from Indiana, exclaimed:
"If this was a police court the gentleman
f rom Indiana would be sentenced to the rock pile for being drunk and disorderly." The remark created a sensation and

directed every eye towards the senator at which it was made. The result of the scrutiny was not inclined to leave an impression in the minds of those present compli-mentary to Mr. Voorhees. There were many who said that he was laboring under some-If Senator Voorhees has any aspirations to the presidential or vice presidential nomina tion, or any ambition to further politica honors, he may as well banish them from his mind after the proceedings of to-day. He made a pitiable spectacle of himself, while the senator from Kansas disclosed a record of the senator from Indiana which makes him vulnerable and open to any kind of political attacks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The comptroller of the currency to-day ap roved as reserve agents for national banks he Omaha National for the First Nationa of Dorchester, and the First National of Pawnee City; also the United States Na-tional of Omaha as reserve agent for the Oregon National of Portland, and the Chase and Merchants National of New York for the Cedar Falls National of Cedar Falls, Ia

The house committee on Pacific railroad has agreed unanimously to accept Mr. Dor sey's amendment to the Pacific railroad bill giving states power to legislate for the con-trol of the Pacific railroad traffic, the same as if they were incorporated under state

Army News.

Washington, May 1 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Frank E. Upton, late wagon master Light Battery F, Fifth artillery. now in the Leavenworth military prison under the sentence of a general court mar tial for desertion, will be released as soon a he can be enlisted in Light Battery F, Second artillery, for which authority is given.

Leave of absence for six months on sur geon's certificate of disability, with permis sion to go beyond the sea, is granted Captain Augustus DeLoffre, assistant surgeon United States army.

First Lieutenant Guy L. Edie, assistan surgeon, now under orders to report for duty to the commanding officer Fort Douglas, Utah, will accompany the Eighth cavalr from the Department of Texas to the Depart ment of Dakota, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed to Fort Douglas. Paragraph 2,070 of the regulations as amended by general orders No. 63 of 1883. rom this office, is further amended to read

is follows: Paragraph 2,070. After the clothing and equipage is received at a post the quarter master will make issue on special requis tions (form No. 44½) in the usual manner, in such quantities and at such times as the com pany or detachment commanders may re

To complete the record the discharge of First Sergeant Artemus McClaren, Company I, Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry volunteers, February 7, 1865, is amended to take effect December 31, 1864; his muster into service as first lieutenant, same company and regiment, February 8, 1865, is amended to date January 1, 1865, and he is mustered for pay in said grade during the period embraced between the aforesaid dates.

Patents to Westerners.

Washington, May 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE |-The following patents were granted northwestern inventors to-day Casey, Thomas H., Cedar Falls, Ia., tire bolt holder; McCluey, Hugh, Kookuk, Ia., de-tachable plow point; Pierce, Charles, Monti-cello, Ia., belt tightener; Schott, Joseph S., Burlington, la., hame tug; Trideil, John F Clinton, la., machine for swaging saw teet Ware, Joseph G., assignor of one-half to J G. Krautz, Marengo, Ia., nut lock.

Nebraska and lowa Pensions. WASHINGTON, May 1 .- [Special Telegram to the Brg.]-The following pensions were granted Nebraskans to-day: Original invalid-James Weistead, Fremont; R. Mikesell, Hartwell; Henry T. McIven, Murquette. Reissue-William Brady, Omahu. Original widows, etc .-- Amy, mother of John Willson,

North Auburn. Pensions for Iowans: Original invalidJames P. Mend, Pierson; John C. Parish, Des Moines; Anson J. Smith, Fayette, John T. Parker, Sigourney; Joseph Wilcox, New ton; Ninnian H. Schooley, Akron; Henry Snyder, Guthrie Center. Increase-William Snyder, Gutarie Center, Increase—William P. Bingham, Murray; John Ferrise, (navy), Keokuk, Original widows, etc.—Minors of Joseph Barrett, Des Moines; minors of John A. Crippen, Troy Mills, North Liberty and Cedar Falls, Mexican survivors—Jacob Whaley, Cottage. Reissue—Henry Whit-man, Galesburg. Mexican widows— Einsteine, widow of Frederick Stumma, Shady Grove.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, May L.-Following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement Interest bearing debt: Principal, \$1,038,199, 762; interest, \$7,065,343; total, \$1,045,765,105. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$2,846,029; debt bearing no interest, \$658,222,242. Total debt: Principal, \$1,609, 097,159; interest, \$7,736,217; total, \$1,706,833, 376. Total debt, less available cash items \$1,291,877,824; net cash in treasury, \$110,244, 909. Debt less cash in treasury May 1. \$1,181,632,855; debt less cash in treasury April 1, \$1,190,868,155; decrease of debt during menth, \$9,235,300; decrease since June 30. 1887, \$97,795,881. Cash in treasury, available for reduction of public debt, \$314,995,552; total cash in treasury, as shown by treasurer's general account, \$590,368,518.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE]—The following Nebraska ostoffices were established to-day: Kelly Box Butte county, Henry Hoffman, postmaster; Thompson, Cheyenne county, Elijah Beers, postmaster. A postoffice was established at Canby, Adair county, Ia., S. E. Spalding, postmaster.

Bond offerings to-day aggregated \$2,002,000. The decrease in the public debt for April was \$9,300,000.

Washington Briefs.

The president has approved the act o The president has approved the act of making appropriations for the support of the military academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889; the act to secure the relinquishment of Indian title to certain portions of the Sioux reservation, and the act providing for the extension of the system of beacon lights on the Illinois river.

HONORING SCHURZ.

Royalty and People Admire the German-American.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] Berlin, May 1 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-Carl Schurz and Henry Villard are having a grand time -feted, lunched and dined daily, and the choicest vintages of Rhineland are placed at their disposal everywhere. Schurz, by previous appointment, called upon Bismarck to-day at 1 o'clock and had a pleasant chat with him, which was interrupted after a half hour's duration by the chancellors being summoned to the emperor. Bismarck, notwithstanding the rain, drove from Wilhelmstrasse to Charlottenburg in an open victoria. I have never seen Bismarck look better than to-day-hale, handsome, hearty and as straight as a ramrod. Saturday Schurz leaves Berlin to spend some months at Kiel.

Saturday's dinner by Professor Gheist, the kron prinz's mentor, continues to attract much attention because of its semi-official character and the warmth of feeling shown by all present toward the Americans. Count Herbert, who has just refused the title of Prince Geehmrath, Rottenburg, the chancellor's confidential secretary, Count Arco, the new American minister, together with representatives of most of Germany's political parties, all expressed cordially their admiration for America and Americans, and were answered equally cordially by Schurz, Villard, Coleman Crosby of the legation, and Consul General Reene. The public reception which has been offered Schurz will be early in June if he finds it possible to return to Berlin then.

I saw Villard today. He says he finds much confidence in American securities over prospects of good times, as all the disturbing elements seem to have been already dis-counted. Speaking of the crown prince he said he thought his ability and conservatism was not appreciated outside of Germany.

A Duel Ends Without Death.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, May 1.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-The expected duel between Duke Gramont and M. Raimbauld son of Louis Napoleon's ccuyer, came off very quietly at the favorite dueling ground on the race course. Le Vesinet. The weapons chosen were swords, and the hour 1 p. m. General De Bauffremont and the Marquis De la Grande were the duke's seconds; M. G. Espteta and Alfone De Aldama acted for M. Raimbauld. At the third engagement Raimbauld pricked his adversary in the groin and the compat ceased. The wound is about an inch in depth, but not dangerous. After the duel the dake was taken home. His wife is nursing him, and he is now sleeping healthily. It is rumored in the clubs to-night that he will withdraw from the Circle de la rue Royale.

The Duke in Ignorance.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, May 1 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-The duke of Norfolk was interviewed by the Herald late last night on the statement current to the effect that Cardinal Manning is to be made a life peer if Salisbury's bill is passed. He de clares himself in ignorance of any such pro ject and had not heard a word of the subject, He affirmed equal ignorance of the primates of Ireland and a bishop of the Scotch Episco pal church being similarly honored, and also of the imaginary statement that the honors were given as a quid pro quo for the papal decree against the plan of campaign.

The Emperor Worse. LONDON, May 1 .- A dispatch from Berlin

says the emperor passed a sleepless night and that his fever has increased. Berlin, May 1.—The emperor's fever in-creased this evening. His expectoration is more copious, and the cough worse. He is also suffering from a headache. An attempt has been made to relieve him by inserting a new canula. During the day he was lan ruid and had little appetite. During the last wenty-four hours several portions of tissue have come away from the emperor's throat The fover was due to inflainmation in the immediate vicinity of the wound through which the canula passes.

M. E. Conference.

New York, May 1 .- The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church opened its session this morning. Bishop Bowman, senior bishop, presided. The number of ministerial delegates elected is 283, and the number of lay delegates 175. Among the lay delogates are six women. Every state and territory in the union is represented, and there are delegates from Canada, Mexico, China, Japan, Africa, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and Iudia.

den. Norway, Switzerland and India.

Bishop Bowman appointed two committees to consider the eligibility of women detegates and foreign delegates against whom protests had been made. The protests against the women are on the ground their admission implies and compels a vital interpretation by this body of a law not enacted by the general conference alone, but which was ordained by constitutional process. which was ordained by constitutional process.

throwned.

Loxton, May 1 .- Admiral Sir Alfred

Ryder has been drowned in the Thanks by

LONDON, April 80 .- There is a panic in the tin market. The French syndicate has ceased buying. The cash price has fallen from £164 to £105 per ton, and little has changed hands at this price.

Lynched.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 1 .- Jim Harris, colored, who criminally assaulted Mrs. Simmons here Sunday night, was lynched last

Giving Vent to Their Feelings. RAPID CITY, Dak., May 1.- [Special Telegram to the BEE]-The great anxiety that

has prevailed here for ten days is over, and to-night the feelings of the people find vent in a manuer expressive of the most exuberant joy. When the news of the president's signing the Sioux reservation bill came this afternoon all were on the anxious seat, but at once commenced a series of lively demonstrations which still continue. Benfires, brass bands, giant powder rockets, crackers, cheers, belis, etc., enter largely into the exercises. Wine corks are also flying. exercises. Wine corks are also flying. Everybedy is happy and the town won't sleep to-night to-night.

A Big Consolidation. St. Paul, Minn., May 1 .- The directors of

the Minneapolis & Pacific, Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantie, Minnespolis & St. Croix and Aberdeen, Bismarck & Northwestern railways net yesterday and formally approved articles of consolidation of the four companies. The name of the four lines will be changed to the Minneapolis, St. Paul & South St. March 1988. Sault Ste. Marie. A Big Fire.

KEITHEBURG, Itl., May 1.-A fire started in

the business portion of the city at 5 o'clock this

morning, and at 7:30 was still raging. One

block of stores is already burned. There is

no regularly organized department, but the inhabitants turned out and are fighting as flames. The loss so far amounts to \$75,000.

A Panic in Tin.