OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1890.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY.

Republicans and Democrats Submit Reports to the House on the Tariff.

THEIR VIEWS WIDELY AT VARIANCE.

Representative McKenna of California Dissents From His Colleagues in Regard to the Sugar Schedule.

Washington, April 16.—The majority report on the tariff bill begins with a statement of the financial situation and estimates the surplus of the present fiscal year to be \$92,000,000, and, deducting the sum required to make payments on the sinking fund, the net surplus of receipts over expenditures will be \$43,678,883. The estimated surplus for the next fiscal year will be \$43,569,522, which, with the amount now on hand and available (reaching \$900,000,000) will justify the reduction in the revenue in the sum contemplated by the bill reported-\$60,936,936-and probably more from customs, and say \$10,327,878 from internal revenue, or a total of \$71,264,-414. The majority report says in part: It was the aim of the committee to fix duties upon that class of manufactured goods and farm products which can be supplied at home, so as to discourage the use of foreign goods and products and secure to our own people. and producers a home market. We believe that competition among ourselves will secure reasonable prices to consumers in the future as it has invariably done in the past. We seek by the increased duties recommended not only to maintain but to enlarge our own manufacturing plants and check those supplied from abroad which can be profitably produced at home. The general policy of the bill is to foster and promote Amer-can production and diversification of American industry. The committee believe, inasmuch as \$400,000,000 annually is required to meet the expenses of the government, that it is wiser to tax those foreign competing products which seek a market here than to tax our domestic goods or non-competitive foreign goods. The committee, in respond-ing as it believes to the sentiment of the country and the recommendations of the president, submit what they consider a just and reasonable revision of the tariff, which, while preserving that measure of protection which is required for our industrial independence, will secure a reduction of revenue

The provisions of the bill are discussed in detail. In the case of wool the report cites figures as evidence of the alarming decline in the production, and says an advance in duties has been recommended which it is believed will afford ample protection to wool-growing farmers. The committee believes that the United States should produce all the wool it consumes, and with adequate defensive legislation it will do so. The annual consumption is 600,000,000 pounds, and with the protection afforded by the bill farmers of the United States will be at an early day able to supply this demand. The bill seeks to stop the frauds which have been so shamelessly practiced in the past by importing wools ready for the loom under new names to avoid legal duties. The report gives an increase of duty on wool, and the con-struction given to the worsted clause of the existing law as a reason for increasing facturers. The advance in fine a wool, it is believed, will diminish importations and thereby reduce instead of increase manufacture of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000

both from customs and internal revenue

worth of wooien goods now made abroad, On metal schedules the report says no duction can be made in pig iron ore duties without detriment to existing industries, and the committee has not felt justified in interfering with the further development of our ron ore resources, now so promising in the

On sugar the report says: The committee recommend sugar up to and including No. 16 and molasses to be placed on the free list with duty of 4-10 of a cent per pound on refined sugar above No. 16 and a bounty of 2 cents per pound be paid from the treasury for a period of fifteen years for all sugar, polariz-ing at least 85 per cent, made in this country from cane, beet or sorghum produced in the United States. In 1888 the consumption of sugar in the United States was 1,469,997 tons, or 53.1 pounds per inhabitant. Of this only 189,814 tons were pro-duced in the United States. So large a proportion of our sugar is imported that the nome production does not materially affect the price, and the duty is therefore a tax which s added to the price not only of the imported but of the domestic product. It is clear that the duty made the cost of sugar and molasses consumed by the people of this country in 1889 about \$1 for each man, woman and child more than it would have been if no such du-ties were levied. Even on the assumption that with proper encouragement we shall eventually be able to produce all, or nearly all, the sugar required for the consumption of our people, encouragement can be given much more economically and effect-ually by a bounty of 2 cents per ually by a bounty of 2 cents per pound, involving an expenditure of but little more than \$7,000,000 per annum, with the present production of sugar in this country than by the imposition of a duty, as above. In providing not only that raw sugar but also sugar up to and including No. 16 be admitted free, opportunity is given for the free intro-duction of yellow sugars suited for family use, an arrangement which will secure to the people sugar at the lowest price existing in the markets of the world, while even imported white refined sugar will be subject to a duty of only 4-10 of a cent per pound. Coming to agricultural products, the report

says the committee has given the most of its investigation to the existing conditions of agriculture and kindred matters. Speaking of the depression in agriculture, it says that the enemies of the protective system have no word of criticism for the real causes of the agricultural depression, no suggestion of re-lief from the burdens which are weighing it down today, but, seizing the present as a favorable time, they solemnly charge the de-cline in our markets solely to the tariff. A critical examination of the subject will show that agriculture is suffering chiefly from damaging foreign competition in the home market. The increase in the importations of agricultural products since us been enormous, amounting from \$40,000, 000 to more than \$156,000,000 in 1889. The "world's market," to which the advocates o a tariff for revenue only invite the farmers of this country, is today crowded with the pro-ducts of the cheapest human labor the earth affords. All over the old world there is a rush such a contest as this that free trade would allure American agriculture. With the for-eign grain markets under the sway of such an oppressive competition, with the foreign cattle and pork markets de-pressed and obstructed by various ruinous measures for restriction, with foreign agricultural products crowding our home mar-kets, your committee have recommended an

increase upon agricultural products.

With a view to increasing the number of gainful occupations open to the farmer the committee has recommended a bounty to growers of silk. As a duty of \$1 per pound would be required to protect the American silk reeler, the committee decided that so high a duty would embarrass the silk weaving interests without sufficient reason, and, secure the industry as speedily as possible, offers a necessary differential of a bounty of \$i per pound, or about 20 per cent protection or quire 14,000 basins and give work to over 20,000 persons in different branches of indus-try. To produce the cocoons necessary to

suply this silk will give temporary but re-munerative employment to the families of half a million farmers every season." To encourage the production of co-sons and give direct encouragement to producers the com-mittee has also provided a bounty of 7 cents per round on fresh eccoons, the bounties to continue ten vers ontinue ten veurs.

continue ten years.

Of the internal revenue sections the committee recommended the repeal of all statutes imposing restrictions upon farmers and growers of tobacco, so that they may sell with freedom.

In conclusion the report says: "Of the advances in duties on agricultural products, as they are for the most part articles which this country can produce to the extent of our wants, the increased duty will reduce importations so that the revenues will not be increased, and our farmers will hold their own markets. The same results will follow in other cases of increase, and where the reveother cases of increase, and where the revenue in special cases is increased will be far less than indicated by a computation based on the theory that importations will continue as large as under lower duties."

THE MINORITY REPORT. The minority report is signed by all the democratic members of the committee. It says: "The minority contends for the principle of just and equal taxation upon all, according to their ability to bear the burden, while the majority has, in this bill, thoroughly committed itself to the policy of unjust and unequal taxation of the many for the benefit of the few. We are as anxious as the majorof the few. We are as anxious as the major-ity can possibly be to promote and encourage American industries and advance the intercests of American laborers. But we believe that both these objects can be accomplished by reducing the burdens of taxation and not by increasing them. The majority, after months of laborious investigation, has been able to satisfy a part only of the demands made upon it. The only remedy is to remove as far as possible artificial burdens and reas far as possible artificial burdens and re-strictions and give to all our industries an equal chance in the field of competition at home and abroad. According to a statement made before the committee, the pro-tected industries of the country have never been at any time in our history in such a depressed and discouraging condition as now, after nearly thirty years of continuous protection. A great many parties engaged in these indus-tries declared that the slightest reduction in tries declared that the slightest reduction in duty would compel them to close their works and discharge their employes and others have even gone so far as to assert that they would even gone so far as to assert that they would be forced out of business if the rates of taxa-tion were not increased. At the same time the laborers in those industries complain of insufficient wages, repeated suspensions of work and a general condition of insecurity. These laborers, fully realizing the fact that this system has fully failed to increase their earnings or improve their condition in any way, have been compelled to organize trades unions and resort to other methods of combination and cooperation for self-protection, and these various organizations now afford the only efficient means at tions now afford the only efficient means at their command for the preservation of even the existing rates of wages." The report states that the remedy proposed by the ma-jority is the imposition of more taxes upon every article of foreign origin which the people of this country desire to buy and for which they are ready and naxious to ex-change the cotton which they cannot spin, the corn and wheat they cannot burn and many other products. The majority bill is framed on the assumption that as our indusframed on the assumption that as our indus-tries grow older they grow weaker and more dependent upon the bounty of the government. It devolves upon those advocates now to explain why it is that after a low tariff policy has been abandoned for more than a quarter of a century and a high tariff policy substituted in its place, the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country are less able to maintain themselves than they were when the change was made, and when

this is done it will still remain for them to show upon what principle or policy consum-ers can be periodically subjected to additional taxation for the exclusive benefit of private business enterprises. The silk bounty is severely criticised. The report says the bill will increase the taxes on wool and woolens \$15,500,000 per annum, according to last year's importations, but really

ished. The minority cannot agree to do this at the price of an increase on necessaries. The report attacks some of the details of the bill. Among other things it says that the grade of coarse, cheap blankets will be re-quired to pay 106 per cent, but the finest blankets pay 72 per cent. The coarsest and cheapest woolen hats will be subject to a duty of 111 per cent and the linest to on par Women's and children's cheapest dress goods with cotton warp are to be taxed 106 per cent and the finest 73 per 106 per cent and two finest will of 111 per cent and the finest to 66 per cent cent. The lowest grade of woolen cloths will pay 125 per cent and the highest grade 86 per

the metal schedules the report says there are many increases and scarcely any reductions. The report says: "We have for a long time been trying to increase our trade with the people of Central and South America and Mexico and an international conference is now being held to devise means for the acomplishment of this result. In the midst of the consultations, and when it was earnestly hoped that some good plan might be agreed upon for the establishment of closer commerupon for the establishment of closer commer-cial relations, this bill is reported, containing provisions which will not only retard reciprocal arrangements for the future, but will destroy the larger part of the trade now existing. The bill proposes to make large in-creases in the duties on carpet wools and subject lead contained in silver ores to duties, not because we need revenue, but for the sole not because we need revenue, but for the sole purpose of preventing these articles being imported into this country." Speaking of the coal schedule the report

These increases are made principally upon

the demand of a few large flock masters in the state of Ohio, and defended by the ma-jority on the alleged ground that they are beneficial to the farmers of the country who keep sheep. The fact is that wool is one keep sheep. The fact is that wool is on of our least important agricultural products. The minority goes on to say: 'It is impossible to protect the farmer against foreign com petition and his home market, for he has no ch competition, and the insertion or re on of these articles in the tariff device which will deceive no who gives a moment's thought to the subject During the last fiscal year we exported 69, 582,520 bushels of corn and imported only 2,388 bushels. The same proportion is quoted on wheat and corn meal. This shows how on wheat and corn meal. This shows how futile it is to attempt to afford protection to the farmers by imposing duties upon importations of these products, and this large and intelligent class of citizens can not be reconciled in this way to a policy which increases the taxes upon their clothing, tableware, carpets, earthenware, glassware, agricultural implements and other necessary articles." The minority asks how farmers are to be helped by increased duties on rods used in the manufacture of fence wire and iron and steel for hoops or ties for baling porposes, and says if the bill passes the farmer will be the first to demand the restoration of the old rates or the abolition of the storation of the old rates or the abolition of the duty. While the imposition of duties on live animals and other agricultural products can not possibly do the farmers any good at home the increase made will certainly be a great in jury to them in the markets abroad. Such a policy is certain to prove retaliatory to legis-lation for the various countries interested and the farmers will soon find themselves without a market for surplus products, either at home

No reduction will be made in duties under No reduction will be made in duties under any schedule except that relating to sugar and molasses. The report criticises the sugar county and protests against the gross favorit-ism and injustice of such a policy. It says the bounty on last year's production would have been \$7,220,000, but as it is expected to encourage producers to supply the engire do-mestic demand, the ultimate result, even if the consumption regulared at last year's figure. the consumption remained at last year's figure -2,700,421,302 pounds—would be an annual payment of \$01,328,426 in bounties.

The sugar duty is defended as far more just and equitable than that on many other articles, and while the minority think the duty should be reduced, they cannot see the justice or prepricty of making this article free, paying it a bounty and making this an excuse for impos-ing \$65,000,000 additional taxes on other sened ules. The minority finds it impossible to state with accuracy the effect of the increases. They express the opinion that the increase on tobacco will be \$16,305,925, and other items show an increase of

\$8,000,000. Adding these amounts to the \$40,055,152 shown by the committee's tables to have been added to the duties on articles to have been added to the duties on articles remaining on the dutiable list, shows a total increase on articles still dutiable, outside of the sugar schedule, of about \$65,000,000, and we are satisfied it is more than that. We do not mean to assert that the bill actually increases the customs revenue \$65,000,000 over what it is, but that it proposes to impose upon articles on the dutiable list, except sugar and molasses, that sum in excess of the amount collected on the same schedules last year. It places on the sum in excess of the amount collected on the same schedules last year. It places on the free list articles which yielded a revenue of \$6,030,000 during the last fiscal year and makes a reduction of \$54,922,110 on sugar and makes a reduction of \$54,922,110 on sugar and makes a reduction of \$54,922,110 on sugar and makes, and the two sums, amounting to \$50,902,679, being deducted from \$65,000,000, leave an increase of more than \$4,000,000 in tariff taxation under this bill.

McKerma of California dissents from the

McKenna of California dissents from the sugar schedule, which, he says, makes an ar-bitrary and invidious distinction between the bitrary and invidious distinction between the sugar industry and other industries—distinctions inconsistent with the principle upon which the bill was framed and upon which it can alone be justified. The tariff may be a tax; the bounty is certainly one, fixed and unavoidable, and increases with the production it encourages. The tariff tax lessens with the production it production it encourages. production it encourages and finally vanishes in the competition of home products. The in the competition of home products. The bounty abandons the home market to the forcigin product; the tariff secures the home market to the home product, and a bounty therefore is useless. It has no justification in the practice, principles or professions of the republican party. A republican house of representatives should not set this example. Who can say where the contagion will stop! The bounty on raw silk and cocoons is fully as objectionable as on sugar. Speaking of the beet sugar industry Mr. McKenna says: "Must an industry be able to supply home consumption before it is entitled to protection! Other industries have not done this. Upon every principle upon which a protective duty can be denied to sugar it must be denied to every other American Industry. Protection must be universal or not at all."

The bill as submitted with the report shows a number of changes since laid before the full committee. The committee also added tha following section to the internal revenue bounty abandons the home market to the for-

tha following section to the internal revenue feature: Upon cigars manufactured and sold at or

Upon eigars manufactured and sold at or removed for consumption or use there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereoff. On eigars of all descriptions, \$5 per 1,000; eigar-ettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, 50 cents per 1,000; on eigarettes wholly of tobacco, weighing not more than five pounds per 1,000, 50 cents per 1,000; on eig-arettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, except as hereinbefore provided, viz., to be made wholly of tobacco, \$5 per 1,003.

Not Acceptable to Louisiana,

Washington, April 16.—The sugar bounty proposition is not acceptable to the Louisiana producers, as is evidenced by a statement submitted by them to the ways and means committee. The statement requests that the present rates on the grades of sugar they produce be maintained.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

A Kansas C ty Detective Charged with Killing His Brother-in-Law.

Kansas City, Mo., April 16.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—John A. Sherman, a detective, has been arrested for the murder of William C. Wrightsman on the night of November 16, 1886, on the banks of the Missouri river near this city. Wrightsman was a very prominent real estate dealer whose home was formerly at Springfield, Mo. When the real estate boom was at its height here in 1886 he came to Kansas City with his pockets full of money for the purpose of inpockets full of money for the purpose of investing it. He made several purchases, but when he suddenly disappeared he was known to have had a good roll on his person and no one was cognizant of the fact save Sherman, his brother-in-law, who was seen with a great deal of money just after Wrightsman's disappearance. When the widow endeavored to collect the heavy insurance her husband had on his life Sherman openly endeavored to keep her from doing so. He is known to have paid the expenses of a man to go to California and write saying he had seen Wrightsman on the streets of San Francisco, October 18, 1889, some boys fishing found a clothed skeleton on the sandy bank of the Missouri river where Wrightsman and Sherman were known to have been on a fishing excursion on the week of the disappearance. The skele-ton lay for weeks without being identified, when by chance some one from Springfield said the ciothing and hat were those of the wealthy real estate man. The detective refuses to talk on the subject, saying that he will prove his inno-cence when the time comes. The circumstantial evidence against Sherman is very

Interstate Hearing in Boston. Boston, Mass., April 16.—Interstate Comnerce Commissioners Morrison and Veazy gave a hearing today relative to rates on grain and food products from the northwest to this city. Boston and Albany, Fitchburg and central Vermont backed each other solidly in the statement that the special rate on corn was entirely unprofitable to them; the rates on grain, cattle and other food products, 5 cents higher, are very low, and the rate on corn given was because corn could not be moved unless something of the kind be done. Prominent flour and grain merchants and ex-porters said the price of grain was deter-mined mainly by the Liverpool market, act-ing through the New York market, which in turn was ruled by the size of the crop and the general demand. A reduction in land rates is almost always accompanied by an increase in ocean rates. Any change in export rates

would be deplorable. SECRETARY WINDOWS REPLY.

What He Says About the Finances of

the Country. Washington, April 16.—Secretary Windom today made the following reply to a question addressed to him by Senator Plumb: "The operations of the treasury department have not been conducted with a view to controlling the finances of the country, but in pursuance of a fixed policy to produce the least possible disturbance in the natural current of events. The purpose of the secretary has been and is to pay out for bonds all the available surplus to pay out for bonds all the available surplus as rapidly as possible. In pursuance of this policy and with a view to keep money in circulation to the fullest extent practicable, purchases of bonds were so freely made that January 20 the available balance of public funds was reduced to less than \$20,000,000, and this entire amount, as well as further sums amounting to about \$18,000,000, were on deresting the national banks. From this on deposit in the national—banks. From this it will be seen that the entire surplus and \$18,000,000 in addition were in circulation. In view of this fact and the large disbursements made it was not deemed prudent to draw further on the funds in the treasury and therefore purchases of 4 per cents were tem-porarily suspended and government pur-chases for the times confined to 4% per cent bonds. On March 6, when the purchases of 4 per cents were resumed, the available surplus had reached \$29,000,000, the whole of which was on deposit in national banks. The amount now on deposit in national banks is bout \$3,000,000 more than the entire avail-

The Loyal Legion.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16,-Companions he various commanderies of the Loyal Legion this morning proceeded in a body to the city hall and paid their respects to Mayor Fitler, who held an informal reception. The meeting closed tonight with a reception at the academy of fine arts, the affair taking the shape of an ovation to ex-Pre-Hent Hayes.

Resolutions of Sympathy. New York, April 16.-The convention of he international amalgamation of senfaring men and firemen reconvened this morning. Resolutions extending sympathy to the strik-ing carpenters at Chicago and expressing the hope that they will win the fight were CHANGED THE TARIFF BILL

Sugar and Hides Once More Placed on the Free List.

ALTERED AT THE LAST MOMENT

Chairman Mckinley Talks About the Measure and Expresses the Opinion That it Will Pass Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington Buneau The Omaha Bee, 513 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C., April 16.

At the very last mement before the tariff bill was reported to the house today, sugar and hides were placed on the free list. These changes proved to be a great surprise, as few members had any intimation of the proposed action. However, they give general satisfaction, and are the only material changes made since the contents of the measure were published more than a week ago. The republican members of the committee on ways and means respectfully referred the newspaper representatives to the voluminous and comprehensive report which accompanied the bill when asked this afternoon for explanations regarding the changes made.

Chairman McKinley said: "I think our report is sufficiently comprehensive to explain our action upon every item of importance. There is nothing I can add which will make the situation more clear to any one, or at least to those whose interests have been 'tampered with,' as some may call it. We found at the last moment that the demand for free sugar was much greater than the demand of beet and sorghum interests for protection in the way of a duty. We recognize that our domestic sugar interests are sufficiently important to warrant federal attention, but we could not agree that it would be fair to the great body of consumers to continue a duty which all must alike bear when a bounty could be given."

"The beet and sorghum sugar manufac turers are claiming that the committee has acted in bad faith and that the republican members of it expect to see the bounty clause knocked out when the bill comes up in the house," suggested your correspondent.

"That is a gratuitous reflection," quickly replied Major McKinley, "and is without any foundation at all. We will feel under obligations to fight for the bounty clause the same as for any other provision in the bill. Of course if there is a majority of members on the floor of the house who are opposed to a bounty, the republican members of the committee on ways and means can not help that. The house will change the bill as it wishes. We can not reputal the members it wishes. We can not control the members of the house any more than any other commit-

"Do you think the duty proposed in the "To you think the duty proposed in the original bill, amounting to 15 per cent on hides, would make any difference in the price of goods manufactured from leather?"
"Well," said the chairman, "so far as my opinion is concerned I do not think the duty

would have made shoes bost a penny more, but in the debate upon the floor of the house the proposed duty would have been a great thing. There were a great many conflicting interests encountered is the preparation of this bill and it was in possible to please every-body and every interest. We have made a bill which will, I think, stand as close scruti-lizing as any it was possible to make. We nizing as any it was possible to make. We will begin the consideration of the meafure in the house about May 1. Naturally there will be a great many objections to the bill within our own party and efforts will be made to change it from its present condition, but it is my opin-ion that the bill will become a law as it stands at present, with a few immaterial al-Ex-Governor Gear of Iowa, another repub-

lican member of the committee on ways and means, said: "It is true there will be many men in both parties who will severely criticize the action of the committee and wonder why we made this change and that and what influences were brought to bear to convince us that these changes should be made. It is safe to say that we took no action without good reasons and upon grounds upon which public intensets are based. The committee will make ne apologies for any of its acts. The farmer should especially be its acts. The farmer should especially be pleased with this bill because it increases the protection to his products and makes the greatest decrease in the articles which he consumes or which must be imported. Every republican member of the committee stands by the bill and every feature of it with the exception of Mr. McKenna of California, who dissents to the prescriptor of giving restaction to any the proposition of giving protection to sugar interests in the form of a bounty. is carnestly opposed to a bounty because he does not believe it will be practicable, and he will make a minority report to that effect. To my mind there has never been a bill pres-sented which so lucidly and thoroughly rep-resents republican interests and the issue upon which the national campaign was successfully fought as this bill."

Mr. Burroughs of Michigan, who is also Mr. Burrenghs of Michigan, who is also a member of the ways and means committee, said: "I think it is a very strong bill and will meet with great public favor. I think the bill will pass the house and be approved by the country. I think it is one of the best measures on the tariff ever formulated." BAD POINT OF ORDER FOR OMAHA.

Representative Connell, not having had an opportunity in the house yesterday during the consideration of the Comb bill to move that consideration of the Comb bill to move that
Omaha be fixed as the place for holding the
circuit appellate court provided in the bill
which passed, will make a move through the
senate committee on jufficiary, where the bill
now stands, and will be assisted by the
Nebruska senators. An opportunity would
have been presented Mr. Connell to make the
motion had it not been that Mr. Hatch of Missouri made a point of order against the move
of Mr. Tarsney when a motion was made to
remove the court from St. Louis to Kansas
City, and of course the same point would have remove the court from St. Louis to Kansas City, and of course the same point would have been made against the motion of Mr. Connell had the name of Omalia been suggested. Under the provisions of the bill, as it now stands, St. Louis is fixed as the place for the court, but Mr. Connell produced an improvised map within a few minutes on the floor of the house which demonstrated that Omaha is very near the center. onstrated that Omaha is very near the center of the circuit and undoubtedly would have succeeded in having Omaha fixed as the place if a point of order had not been raised against a kindred motion. The senators from Ne-braska and Mr. Connell think they will succeed in having the senate committee on judic-lary substitute. Omita for St. Louis, as the metropolis of Nebrastrahas every advantage possible. Eighteen circuit judges will be ap-pointed under the provisions of the bill so as to constitute as many appellate courts.
take the following from a statement of Mr Rogers of the house committee on judiciary, which explains the points of direct interest to Omaha: "The first section withdraws all original jurisdiction now vested in the cir-cuit courts of the United States, and also povides that the circuit courts of the United states shall exercise such jurisdiction by writ of error and appeal as they have exercised under existing laws. In short, the circuit court is made an appellate court exclusively, except they have the power to issue all remedial process. By section 2 of the billit is provided that the circuit courts shall consist of the present circuit judge and two others to be appointed in each circuit by the president, by and, with the advice and conpresident, by and with the advice and con-sent of the senate. It requires three judges to constitute a quorum, and in case either of to constitute a querum and in case either of the judges is absent at any term the senior circuit judge of the circuit may require any district judge of the circuit court to sit in his stead for the time being, but there must al-ways be one circuit judge present and no cir-cuit or district judge before whom a case was tried in the district court can sit in the same case in the circuit court, and all laws and parts of laws requiring the chief justice and

and associate justices of the supreme court to perform any duty as circuit justices are re-pealed."

SILVER COINAGE CONFERENCE.

Members of the joint committee on silver coinage have been in conference nearly all today and failed to reach a final agreement. The point in dispute is whethor the certificates issued for silver bullion shall be made redeemable in silver bullion or silver coin at the option of the government, or whether they shall be redeemable in lawful money of the United States alone, meaning any kind of money, or only such money as is received for customs or States alone, meaning any kind of meney, or only such money as is received for customs or dues and obligations to the government in general, without mentioning bullion or coin. For a short time this morning a majority of the house conferces agreed to yield to the senate and strike out the bullion and coin clause. Subsequently there was "a flare up," and the conferces were unable to reach an agreement. A majority of the senators say they will suffer congress to adjourn without any legislation whatever on the silver question before they will submit to the bullion clause being left in the bill, as silver certificates will then be prejudiced and depreciated, and whenever anyone presents them for redemption the government may, and in a majority of instances will, hand out and in a majority of instances will, hand out bullion, which money people will not want, and they object to any discretionary power and they object to any discretionary power being given the treasury department. They demand that any kind of money which is received by the government may be de-manded and shall be paid for the redemption of these certificates at any time. Senators Teller and Stewart and other leading silver men in the upper branch of congress are confident that the senate will have its way in this instance as it concernly. have its way in this instance, as it generally does on all matters in dispute. Neither house was particular whether there was purhouse was particular whether there was purchased \$4,500,000 worth of silver or 4,500,000 ounces per month. The latter proposition has been agreed upon, and it will result in the purchase of \$5,000,000 worth of silver a month, as there are but 72 cents worth of pure silver in our standard dollars, while an ounce of pure silver is worth about 90 cents. The determination to purchase 4,500,000 ounces instead of \$4,500,000 worth of silver per month makes a greater monthly coinage in the proportion that 90 per cent stands to 72 per cent.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Second Lieutenant John C. Walsh, signal corps, now on duty at Bismarck, N. D., will proceed to the following points and make a thorough inspection of the signal service stations located there in accordance with such special instructions as he may receive from the chief signal officer, and, having completed the inspection at the point last named, will return to his proper station and resume his duties: Fort Buford, N. D.; Forts Custer, Maginnis and Assimboine and Helena, Mont.; Fort Washakie and Rawlins, Wyo, Ter.; Rapid City and Fort Sully, S. D., and Fort Yates, N. D.

MISCELLANEOUS. MILITARY MATTERS.

MISCELLANEOUS. There appeared in The Bee March 26 last an article charging one E. S. Manning with being drunk and disorderly and that he was arrested and fined. The article describes Manning as a lumberman in Guthrie. Oklahoma territory, and as postmaster at that place. A special agent went to Guthrie to investigate the matter, who found the postmaster, Mr. Dennis T. Flynn, in charge of the office and much annoyed at being apparently the subject of a scandal. Manning was formedly postmaster of a little office at formerly postmaster of a little office at Seward, in Oklahoma, but left the place last October, an assistant being now in charge. The facts are given in justice to Mr. Flynn, the Guthrie postmaster, who is a thorough

B. F. Pickerell has been appointed post-master at Guernsey, Dawson county, Ne-

Bills have passed the senate to remove the Bills have passed the senate to remove the charge of desertion against the military record of W. S. Bennett, formerly of Nebraska; for the relief of A. C. McCall of Nebraska, and to pension James A. Shiply of Unadilia and Robert Stewart of Sutton.

The senate this afternoon passed the bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Norfolk and in executive session confirmed the nomination of United States Marshal Parsons of Utah.

sons of Utah.

New postmasters appointed for Iowa as follows: Larrabee, Cherokee county, H. H. Carnahan, vice W. Jordan, resigned; Reeve (late Mapville), Franklin county, R. Hamil-ton, vice J. H. Clack, resigned; Middleton,

Des Moines county, E. Beans, vice R. C. Hodges, resigned; Rowan, Wright county, A. D. Hiams, vice W. Wesenberg, resigned, During the morning hour in the house today Mr. Carter called up his bill reported from the committee on mines and mining, exempt ing from the operation of the alien land law all mining property. This is a measure which all the territories are demanding shall be sell some of their mines to aliens, which they cannot do under existing laws. When the morning hour expired the bill was not ready for a vote and it went over, as Mr. Randall's funeral will occur tomorrow. It is probable that the bill will come up again during the morning hour on Friday. Mr. Carter is confident that it will pass the house and that the senate will take favorable action.

BRODERICK PARDONED.

PERRY S. HEATIL

The Ex-Burlington Striker a Free Man Once More.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 16.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Tom Brederick, the famous Burlington engineer who was sent to Joliet on the charge of using dynamite on the road during the great strike, has been released from prison. The engineer was pardoned out just a week ago, when he had worked out within a few days of his full term of imprisonment. Since his release he has been lionized by laborites of all classes and shades of opinion, by whom he is looked upon somewhat in the light of a hero, if not a martyr, for Broderick still affirms his innocence of the charge of which he was con-victed. A movement has been set on foot in

labor circles to get up a handsome purse and testimonial for the ex-Burlington striker. Broderick talks freely of his prison experi-ence and says that while he was used well himself he saw much during his eleven months of imprisonment which calls for investigation and reform. One thing he cannot understand is that if a prisoner shows nerve and fortitude under suffering it is sure to bring on his head increased punishment, if not torture, from his keeper or guard. The most glaring instances of this fact that he says he saw were in the cases of Samuel Fielden and Oscar Neebe, the anarchists, who he says he has frequently seen ill-treated without cause, they conducting themselves

in a most exemplary manner. Trying to Agree About Silver. Washington, April 16.—The house republican committee on the silver question held a meeting this morning and heard the report of the sub-committee appointed to confer with a suh-committee of the senate republican committee with a view to coming to some agreement as to a basis for the passage of the silver bill. The sub-committee reported that it had been agreed that the bill should provide for the purchase of 4,500,000 onnees of silver every month, the certificates issued in pay-ment theref to be redeemable in lawful money. At first, it is said, the members of the full committee were inclined to accept and adopt this basis and voted to do so Afterwards, however, in discussing the man-Afterwards, however, in discussing the manner of redeeming the certificates a sentiment
developed in favor of making them redeemable in bullion. This proposition was advocated by a majority of the committee and the
sub-committee was instructed to again confer
with the senate sub-committee and endeavor
to induce them to provide for the redemption
of the certificates in accordance with the
views of the house committee. The meeting views of the house committee. The meeting of the sub-committees this afternoon was productive of no results. Another meeting will be held Friday.

She Was Too Spiritualistic.

Cuicago, April 16.—[Special Telegram to Tue Bee. - An answer was filed by Henry H. Graham today to the suit for divorce of his wife, Mary E. Graham, one of the Bangs sisters of spiritualistic fame. Mrs. Graham has twice sued Graham for divorce. The first time there was a reconciliation, but it did not

pretended to marry her in New Yor justice of the peace, and it was no year after that she discovered the was a friend of Graham and had no it to marry any one of the peace of was a friend of Graham and had not be to marry any one. Graham substitution married her legally, but treated | 2 rith great crucity, she avereed, compelling to twice leave him. On the first occasion which is a says he deposited \$1,500 in bonds in a time their joint names as a gnaranty that it had not depart, but that he went back is agreement and fiel to Peru. She was le, however, to get the bonds. Graham es having fied to Peru and denies the woman is his wife. He says she is a spiritualist humbur. He put up the bonds continued on her giving up her fraudulent practices and living an honest life, but she returned to the scance, trance and nedium business, and he pulled the string attached to the bonds and landed them back in his pocket.

CHICAGO CARPENTERS.

Strikers Appear to Have the Best of the Situation.

Curcago, April 16.- No changes yet in the carpenter's strike. The men seem to have the best of the situation so far, as evidenced by the almost complete suspension of building operations. It is estimated that 25,000 men connected with the building trades are now idle. The strikers will have a large street parade tomorrow.

Miners' and Operators' Conference. Columbus, O., April 16.—The miners' and operators' joint convention continued in session until late this evening. Chairman Rea of the special scale committee reported that they had agreed to recommend the scale adopted last year. The report was accepted. The scale is 60 cents for the Hocking valley and 39 cents for the Pittsburg district. The question of prices was referred to a committee and after several hours' consultation an adjournment was taken until tomorrow morn-

Indianapolis Carpenters Go Out. Indianapolis, Ind., April 16.—The carpen ters' strike is on in earnest today. The con ditions are fair for a long and bitter fight The men have encouragement in their stand from all the organized building trades in Indianapolis and from the National Federation of Labor. Unless the bosses—show a disposi-tion to meet the men fairly it is probable that

the bricklayers will go out in a few days.

This evening a number of small contractors acceded to the strikers' demands. None of the big firms have yet given in. .

Switchmen and Officials Confer. PITTSBURG, April 16.—The railway superin endents and switchmen met this afternoon The officials refused to treat with the committee as a whole, but were willing to listen to any grievances their own employes might have. The conference adjourned without reaching any conclusion. The switchmen will not strike until they receive orders from

Packing House Employes Uneasy. Chicago, April 16.—Tonight several hundred men employed at Denny Brothers' packing house at the stock yards asked the firm for their deposit money. The demand amounts to a notification that the men intend to strike May 1. There is considerable uneasiness in all the packing houses over the eight-hour

Express Company Reduces Salaries. BALTIMORE, Md., April 16. Employes of the United States express company have been notified that their salaries will be reduced 10 per cent May 1. The reduction starts in the office of T. C. Platt, the president, and runs down to the poerest paid employe of the com-

Choir Boys Strike.

Cincxoo, April 16.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Thirty-five of the forty-five choir boys of St. Bartholmew's church, in Englewood, struck tonight because the vestrymen appointed a new choir master in place of a

Miners' Strike Spreading. VIENNA, April 16.—The miners' strike is rapidly spreading. At Ostrau, in Moravia, the military occupied the mining district and expelled all agitators. In a conflict with

troops two men were wounded. KILLED HIS BROTHER.

The Tragic Outcome of a Quarrel at

Richardtown, N. D. RICHARDTOWS, N. D., April 16.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—This usually quiet own and indeed the entire county of Stark is in a horrible state of excitement over the assassination of Albert Ziner by his brother, O. P. Ziner, at noon today. The cause of the trouble is said to be jealousy. The murdered man entered the house of his brother today and made insulting remarks to the wife of the murderer, whereupon a general scuffle followed in which Albert was shot, dying almost instantly. Excitement runs high and lynching is feared, as a great crowd has gathered about the jail and the sheriff is power-less to withstand it or spirit his prisoner away to a place of safety.

Evading the Foreign Contract Law. Boston, April 16.-There was considerable excitement in labor circles this morning over two reports made public. The first one comes from London and is to the effect that the Free Stone contractors' association has found a way of evading the foreign contract law of this country by assuring the men they are trying to secure in England that they are not authorized to make any contracts in England, but will make legal agreements immediately on their arrival in the United States. The second report is the public statement of a member of the building trades council that bricklayers had signed a contract with employers not to strike for three years, in return for which the men are to receive an advance of 10 cents per hour, with eight hours as a days' work. Most of the bricklayers are non-committal on the subject.

Course of a College Condemned. CHICAGO, April 16.—The Sheffield avenue branch of the Illinois Evangelical conference

today adopted resolutions condemning the course of Northwestern college in deposing the representative of the Illinois conference in the board of trustees. It was resolved that the money collected for the college be turned over to it, but in the future the educational collection be under the control of this confercollection be under the control of this conference. The conference came to an end with the adoption of resolutions that churches be closed to any preacher not having a certificate signed by the president and secretary of the conference. The intention was also expressed of taking legal measures to protect property from factional encroachments.

Before the final adjournment the Sheffield argume conference adopted a report denounce.

avenue conference adopted a report denounc-ing the liquor traffic, endorsing prohibition and stating that the license system was inadequate as a remedy.

The Wisconsin street conference ended last night and Bishop Esher today went to Canada

preside over a conference.

Lost His Money and His Bride.

CINCINNATI, O., April 16. - [Special Telegram to The Ber.] - Mr. J. W. Middleton, a well-to-do citizen of Davis, Scott county, Kentucky, was in Covington today in search of his bride of three weeks and \$7,000 in gold. Last Saturday he had drawn the gold from the bank to use in various ways for the beneht of his bride, but while he was away from home on Monday, Matthew Middleton, his nephew and ward, who was living with the newly married uncle, took the gold and his uncle's wife and came to Covington, where a marriage ceremony was performed. The then disappeared. The bereaved Mr. Middle on is using vigorous measures to find his

The Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity-Fair weather. For Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota-Fair warmer, southerly winds,

money and his wife.

MAKES GOOD ITS THREAT.

The Alton Serves Formal Notice of Its Promised Reduction.

OTHER ROADS WILL FOLLOW SUIT.

The Missouri Pacific Makes a Further Passenger Reduction, Followed By the Rock Island Walker's Decision on Tallow Rates.

Curcago, April 16 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The western lines were startled this afternoon from the confidence they had assumed because of their belief that the Alton would not make its threatened reductions. It will be remembered the Western Freight association lumber committee recommended yesterday that if the Alton reduced the lumber rate from Chicago to Kansas city to 10 cents as threatened, equalized rates should be made from all producing points to all Missouri river points. The recommendation was unanimously passed, and the Alton agreed to give six days' notice to its competitors of reductions in lumber annext packing house products rates and the payment of mileage to shippers in common stock cars. Today the Alton gave the agreed six days' notice that it would put into effect on April 22 all three reductions. Vice President McMullin said in explanation:

"This is not done to demoralize rates. We know absolutely that our competitors are doing secretly what we are now doing openly and we will meet all such competition in just this way if we have to reduce rates to nothing."

The rate committee meets tomorrow to ber rate from Chicago to Kansas city to 10

The rate committee meets tomorrow to equalize all rates to the reduced basis made by the Alten, the reduced rates to go into effeet via all lines on April 22,

Passenger Rate Cutting.

Chicago, April 16.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The Missouri Pacific again showed it was keeping a sharp eye on trans-Missouri tariffs by today reducing to \$6 the first-class passenger rate from Kansas City to Pueblo. The Rock Island was hardly haif an hour behind with a notice of a correspond-ing reduction to Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs. As an illustration of the state of passenger rates the fare under the new entis \$11 from Chicago to Denver. In the days of the Western States Passenger association the rate was \$30.65, with a commission to agents of \$2. On the \$11 fare, commissions as high as \$7 are paid, the two rates netting \$28.65 and \$4 respectively. All other Denvey lines will make the same reduction.

Switchmen Will Not Strike.

CHICAGO, April 16.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The Rock Island switchmen will not strike. The arbitration board which decided the case rendered a unanimous decision and it has been accepted by both sides as final. One of the arbitrators was a Catholic priest, Father Kelly. Said he: "This is the first case in which I ever acted as arbitrator and the first time I ever believed a corporation had a soul. The Rock Island road, and especially General Manager St. John, showed every courtesy and I thoroughly believe were shall never approve another strike the merits of which have not first been discussed by a board of arbitration. I shall tell my parishioners that this is the end of unarbitrated strikes. Had it not been for this arbitration every union switchman on the Rock Island road would have struck because two non-union men were not discharged. Now everything is decided satisfactorily. Pot me down as a firm friend and champion of arbi-

No Reduction in Tallow Rates.

Curcago, April 16.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Chairman Walker of the Interstate Commerce Railway association made a decision teday which again shows the strong ground he has taken against needless demoralization and the tricky charges in classification which a number of roads affect. The decision was based on a disagreement in the trans-Missouri association on a proposition to reduce to 50 cents the present 75 cent rate on tallow, from Denver to Missouri river points, Chairman Walker concludes: "The present proposition is to reduce the east-bound rates on tallow because of a reduction on west-bound rates on scap. When the latter proposition was before me I disapproved it upon the ground that the making of commodity rates was objectionable except in cases of very special urgency and that the making of the rate would establish an unformaking of the rate would establish an unfor-tunate precedent, no satisfactory reasons therefor being showa. I remain of that opin-ion. It is idle to suppose that that the soap manufacturers of Chicago, St. Louis and Cin-cinnati need a reduced rate on the small quantity of tallow produced in Denver in order to obtain raw material for their fac-tories. The rate en tallow between Denver The rate on tallow between Denver and the Missouri river is no doubt out of line with the rate on soap, but I must again dewestern classification upon insufficient

Vice President Stone's Successor. Chicago, April 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- It is practically certain that President Harris of the Burlington & Northern will take the second vice presidency of the Burlington, made vacant by Mr. Stone's

Stanford and Huntington Reconciled. San Francisco, Cal., April 16.—The Alta tomorrow will print an interview with Colonel Crocker, in which the latter says Huntington has written Stanford disavowing any intention of personal reflections on Stan-ford's management of the railroad in his re-cent speech, and that Stanford and Huntington have again made up.

resignation.

The Western Freight Association.

Chicago, April 16.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A resolution to raise local rates to the old 60 cent basis from Chicago to St. Paul and to ignore the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce act by continuing in effect the low through proportions, came within one vote of passing at this afternoon's session of the Western Freight association. The Northwestern was the one line which opposed the raise, basing its objection on the ground that Chairman Couley of the Interstate Commerce commission had declarate the commerce commission band declarates.

sion had declared such rates to be illegal.

The secret report of Chairman Faithorn of the Western Freight association farmisless much food for thought in the figures presented. They show that the Burlington during March carried east from Omnha 24,276 tons of grain, the Northwestern 192 tons, the Omnha line 6,759, St. Paul 5,911, Rock Island 7,831 and the Chicago, St. Paul & Konsas City 14,458 tons. The other totals show about the same proportions.

Young Goes to the Pen.

Stoux Frees, S. D., Arpll 16. | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Charles Shaw, who was indicted for grand larceny by the United States grand jury, he having stolen the diamond earrings of the famous Cora Belle Cheska, plead guilty and was sentenced to the cheska, picad guilty and was scateniced to the penitentiary for one year today. Shaw hails from Aurora, III., and left that place six weeks ago to visit Mrs. Cheska on the Sicux reservation. He skipped with the lady's dia-monds after a stay of several weeks and the authorities of the government got after him in consequence of his misdeed.

Steamship Arrivals. At Southampton-The Fulda, from New York, for Bremen.

At Philadelphia-The Belgenland from

At New York—The Nevada, from Liver-pool; the India, from Mediterranean ports; the Friesland, from Antwern; the Salerno, from New Castle; the Wicklow, from Swan-