[Democratic applause.]
Wool was not produced to the extent of our wants and no one could predict when it would be. It was today a declining industry [democratic applaused]

be. It was today a declining industry [demo-cratic applause] and had been given increased protection in this bill because it was a de-clining industry, and yet it was called the keystone of the arch of protection. If the committee was right in the position taken in its report the duty on wool was a charge on the consumer. [Democratic applause]. The

bill made sugar contraband in the protective

If the bounty principle was correct, why

not apply it to other things. Why not apply it to tin plate [laughter] and save at once [if the committee was right; he was only re-

peating its reasons, not endorsing them] \$7,000,000 in revenue and taxation. Why not

country to the extent of the people's wants!
[Democratic laughter.] "Think of the splendid political effect upon the republican party when it will be enabled to point with pride to the working man and farmer sitting down

to a cheap breakfast in a cheap suit of clothes," [laughter.]

Mr. Cannon of Illinois opposed the amendment. What was the position of the republican party touching the protective system?

To relieve from duty those articles of fereign

production, except luxuries, which could not

pe produced at home. Less sugar was pro-

duced in this country now than thirty years ago. The gentleman from California was

not happy when he said wool stood on all fours with sugar. The production of wool last year, under the present insufficient tariff, was 250,000,000 pounds and the imports were 120,000,000 pounds. Twice as much was produced

Twice as much was produced at home as was imported and the home product was sufficient to control the price at home and regulate the world's price of woel. Because he was a republican he was in favor of removing the revenue leech from the pro-

tective system and of placing sugar on the free list. He denounced the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich islands and de-

clared that a few men in California controlled the production of sugar in that country. Put

sugar on the free list and goodby to \$5,000,000

to four men of California who owned sugar plantations in the Sandwich islands.

Mr. Price of Louisiana favored the amend-ment and opposed the bill as being injurious to the interests of the colored laborers of the

south.
Mr. Morrow of California supported Mg.

McKenna's amendment on the ground that was the only legitimate method of protection

and for the further reason that the revenue

of \$55,000,000 derived from sugar was necessary to meet the obligations of the govern-

Mr. McKinley closed the discussion and Mr. McKenna's amendment was rejected— yeas 115, nays 134. Messrs. McKenna, Mor-row, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Harmer, De-

haven, Bartine, Vandever, Brossey, Kerr of

Iowa, Colwan and Reyburn voted in the af

amendments were adopted reducing the duty on certain building or monumental stones

except marble; changing the duty on steel ingots, etc., valued above 16 cents per

pound, from 45 per cent ad valorem to 7 cents a pound; placing on the free list, fish from American fisheries.

and fresh or frozen ish caught in fresh waters, except salmon.

Mr. McKinley also offered an amendment,

fixing the duty on slotguns valued at not more than \$12 at 33 per cent, at more than \$12, 40 per cent; pistols and revolving pistols,

35 per cent.
Mr. Walker of Massachusetts protested

vigorously. If the amendment was adopted, he said, within five years the business of

be destroyed. The amendment was finally agreed to, as was also one taking bristles

from the free list and fixing the duty upon

SUSPECT SYMONDS.

Chief Marsh Thinks He is Somewhere

in Mexico.

to THE BEE.]-For more than two months

Chief Marsh has been in frequent correspond-

ence with an American citizen residing in

Mexico whose good faith was guaranteed by

an American consul. The chief made a most

thorough and conscientious investigation of

his correspondent's statements and satisfied

himself that one of the men implicated in the

murder of Dr. Crowin had sought refuge in

Mexico. From many indications he was led to believe that the man in question was Dar

Coughlin's friend, Smith, who drove the famous buggy, and then went, accord-ing to Coughlin and his partner, to New

force except Lieutenant Brennan, who is sec

retary at the central office, and the two de-

tectives detailed to do the work was informed

that there was anything on foot connected with the Cronin case. Mayor Cregier and

Comptroller Onahan were told just enough of the case to enable the chief to secure their

help, which was promptly given. Hedged in

by this wall of secrecy there seemed no chance of the enemies of law and order get

ting wind of what was going on, and detectives and Mr. and Mrs. Conklin, with whom

Dr. Cronin lived, were despatched secretly to

Chiliuahua to apprehend and identify the sus-pect. In some mysterious way the mission of

the Chicago detectives was communicated to

the suspect by friends or policemen in this city, and when the officers arrived at Chihun-

hua the man had suddenly disappeared Chief Marsh feels confident that the suspec

Work on the Elkhorn Extension.

DEADWOOD, S. D., May 20 .- [Special Tele

gram to The Bee.]-Contractors for the Elk

horn extension from Whitewood to Dead-

wood have started to work in earnest. Five

graders' camps have been established be

tween Whitewood and the tunnel site and

the work of grading has | commenced in sev

eral places. A large quantity of railroad iron was delivered today at the mouth of the tunnel to be used for the tramway for taking

A Surveying Contract.

DEADWOOD, S. D., May 20 .- [Special Tele

gram to THE BEE.] - Dick Anderson and Frank

Peck of this city have a \$12,000 contract from

the government to survey land in Scobey

county, the next county east of Meade. They

wagons loaded with tents and camp supplies

Messrs. Peck and Anderson will each take charge of a party and work independent of

each other. They expect to be gone all sum

A Prince Marries.

Ward and Prince De Caraman De Chimay,

Too Much Rain.

most without interruption in the Mohawk val-

ley since Sunday night. All the streams are

the rain stops soon much damage will be done by floods. Farmers in central New York are discouraged at the outlook. The soil on the

hill ground is saturated until it is like morta

Business Troubles.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 20. - Stiefel & Cohen.

overall manufacturers, have assigned for the

Assets, \$50,000; liabili-

UTICA, N. Y., May 20.-Rain has fallen al-

Paris, May 20 .- [Special Cablegram to

start the latter part of this week with

on the

CHICAGO, Ill., May 20.-[Special Telegram

this country woul

manufacturing firearm

them at 10 cents per pound.

Mexico Not a man

was the veritable Symonds.

out the rock.

British minister.

On motion of Mr. McKinley a number of

firmative.

ANTI-MONOPOLY REPUBLICANS

Representatives of the People Assemble in Force at Lincoln.

A STRONG PLATFORM ADOPTED.

The Maximum Railroad Rate Resolution Adopted in Spite of a Desperate Attempt to Sidetrack It.

Lincoln, Neb., May 20 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The anti-monopoly republican conference which adjourned at 12:30 this morning was not demonstrative or boisterous but the discussions that took place over the resolutions, and especially over the resolution favoring the maximum freight rate and the demand for an early convention, coupled with the organization of an executive committee empowered to call a state convention, were exciting and drew forth frequent demonstrations of approval. The efforts of Judge Mason and Secretary Gilchrist to sidetrack the maximum rate res olution proved abortive, as did the against the vital proposition to force an early convention. The outcome is regarded as very satisfactory by the promoters of the conference, who feel confident that it will have a salutary and reassuring effect upon alliance republicans who are disposed to favor the independent move-

Before the Convention.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 20 .- Special to THE BEE.]—An extra passenger train from Omaha reached Lincoln at noon today with a full carload of interested "delegates" to the antimonopoly republican conference. Men were on board of all shades of political belief, including revenue collectors and howling prohibitionists, city officials and ward heelers, brass-collared railroaders and corporation baters. Andy Wiggins circulated about among the passengers and gave it out that he was out on "fishally business," but he might drop in and take a hand in the political game. When the train reached Lincoln and the pas sengers congregated at the hotels a careful look over those assembled showed that K. R. Butherland represented the Union Pacific road, H. A. Snyder and L. B. Gorham were on hand for the Rock Island, and the other railroads had a man or two to look after the "comfort of the delegates." Councilman Blumer and City Clerk Groves represented the office holding contingent, but both claimed to represent nothing but themselves. Then, in rich profusion, came Henry T. Clarke, John H. Butler, Robert Duncan, Captain Wood, G. E. Specht, C. A. Starr, E. J. Cornish, Pat O. Hawes, John L. Webster, Charles Offutt, Charley Van Dusen, Charles, Lane, G. I. Lovell, Albert Fell, R. W. Breckenridge, C. A. Whyman, Charley Potter, C W. Brandt, John H. Harte, Thomas A. Fry. George Rogers and H. D. Neely. Some, o course, were only down on business, but all concluded to look in on the conference. From the hour of moon until 7 o'clock this

evening the rotunda of the Capital hotel presented a lively appearance. Little conferences were held and buttonholing and buzzing was the order of the day. Among the leaders of the anti-monopoly movement who were on hand early were Attorney General Leese, Charles Keckly, D. M. Nettleton, J. R. Ballard and a number of others. Senator Sutherland, however, was cheated out of the privliege of attending by an attack of measi-

Then there was the same old gang of lobbyists and cappers an hand which is always to be seen on like occasions. Church Howe, Walt Seeley, Ed Carnes, Bill Canada, Tom Cooke, et al, were conspicuous.

The prohibition element was represented

by A. G. Wolfenbarger and Rev. Ralston of

Among the interested workers spectators were Governor Thayer, ex-Governor Butler, Squatter Governor Pearman, ex-Speaker Harlan, Colonel Ed Roggen, Representative Hall, Senator Beards-ley, Representative Lab. tey, Representative John A. Dempster, Repre-sentative Gilbert of York, Editor J. W. Johnson of Sutton, Mayor W. H. Dickinson of Wahoo, Editor Ross L. Hammond of Fre-mont, C. D. Marr of Fremont, J. R. McPheely of Minden, J. A. White and James Stevenson of Falls City, W. G. Summers of Beatrice, C of Falls City, W. G. Summers of Beatrice, C. J. Dilworth of Hastings, R. M. Snaveley, J. W. Dolan and S. R. Smith of Indianola, Editor Smith of the Wahoo Wasp, Editor M. C. Frank of the York Republican, Editor John F. Albin of the McCool Record, Postmaster H. M. Detrich of York, Editor Brazleton of the Fairmount Signal, ex-Representative N. M. Satchell, George W. Sheppard of Bloomington, E. P. Weatherby of Norfolk, O. Horne of Syracuse, O. A. Corbin of Tecumsch, J. A. Wilcox, C. E. Shaw, Steven Balles, John F. Majors, C. F. Babcock and A. J. Rittenhouse of McCook, L. A. Hilton of Blair, W. J. Stevenson of Aurora, General J. C. McBride, Captain Baine, J. M. Raymond and J. L. Caldwell of Lincoln, W. A. Shipman of Alliance,

well of Lincoln, W. A. Shipman of Alliance R. W. Hyers and Senator M. D. Polk of Plattsmouth, I. P. Gage of Fremont, J. P. Plattsmouth, I. P. Gage of Fremont, J. P. Lindsay of Beaver City, Joe H. Easterday of Tecumsch, C. J. Nobes of York, George W. Roper of Indianola, Byron Clark of Plattsmouth, J. G. Dodd of Genoa, Thomas Wolfe of David City, J. S. Hill of Bellwood, O. Frost of Bartley, W. F. Forbitt of Bennett, James Marsh of Blue Springs, John B. Roper of Grand Island, Editor F. G. Simmons of Seward Editor I. D. Chamber. Simmons of Seward, Editor I. D. Chamber lain of Stromsburg, Judge John Reese and Editor J. Hern of Broken Bow, L. W. Knapp of Nelson, J. C. Davis of Nebraska City, Joe and D. McCaig of Wabash, J.W. Scabrook of

Seward and J. G. Ladd of Union At 4 o'clock a caucus of leading anti-menop y republicans was held and a programme laid out for the evening meeting

fn order to prevent railroad strikers and corporation tools from participating in the conference the caucus drew up the following for signatures: We, the undersigned republicans, agree to

use all honorable means in our power to pre-venifithe corporations from controlling the re-publican party, to abolish the proxy system in republican conventions, and to further ballot reform.

The Proceedings.

At 8:20 Attorney General Leese rapped the conference to order, with fully four hundred persons present, about one hundred of whom had signed the declaration of principles. In opening General Leese said that for years the republican party of Nebrasia had been con-trolled by the railroads, and for that reason the call had been made for this conference to purge the republican party of railroad dom-ination. He then placed in nomination ex-speaker Harian for temporary chairman and he was unanimously elected.

he was unanimously elected.

Mr. Harlan took the chair and opened his remarks by explaining the causes which led to the issuing of the call for the conference. For years there had been a conflic between corporate power on one hand and the people on the other. "The elements that represent the corporate power," said the speaker, "are organized and the people are unorganized. This conference is for the pur-pose of better organization of the people to formulate a platform and secure the nomina-tion of men who will answer to the people and not to the corporations."

Thomas Wolfe of Butier county was elected temporary secretary and read the call for the

Committees were then named as follows:
Permanent organization—Corbin of Jonnson, Turner of Harlan, McCaig of Cass, Manning of Wayne and Dempster of Flimore,
Resolutions—Smith of Saunders, Resewater

of Douglas, Satchell of Cass, King of Polk, Bushnell of Lancaster, Keckly of York and Hill of Butler.

After a recess of forty minutes, during which those who had not appended their sames to the declaration were asked to take

back seats, the committee on permanent or-ganization reported the following roster of officers and the report was adopted Chair-man, D. M. Nettleton of Clay; secretaries, Messrs. Wolfe of Bultler, and Leyda of Cass, Mr. Nettleton was greeted with applause on taking the chair. He made but a brief speech, setting forth the importance of the work before the conference. "Upon the ac-tion taken," said the speaker, "will depend in a great measure the future of the republi-can party in Nebraska."

The committee on resolutions then reported

The committee on resolutions then reported the following, the reading of which was frequently greeted with applause:

quently greeted with applause:

Resolved, That we reiterate and cordially endorse the fundamental principles of the republican party as enunciated by successive national republican conventions from 1856 to 1888, and we believe the republican party capable of dealing with every vital issue that concerns the welfare of the American people whenever the rank and file of the party are untrammeled in the exercise of their political rights.

people whenever the rank and hie of the party are untrammeled in the exercise of their political rights.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the intense discontent among the republicans of the state, chiefly due to the mallelous and the demoralizing interference of corporations and their attempts to control all departments of our state government—legislative, executive and judicial—and we earnestly appeal to all republicans who desire to preserve our institutions to rally to the rescue of our state from corporate domination by actively participating in the primary elections and nominating conventions.

Resolved, That while we desire to necord to rallroad corporations their rights and privileges as common carriers, we demand that they shall go out of politics and stop interference with our conventions and legislatures.

Resolved, That railroad passes distributed

Resolved. That railroad passes distributed in this state for political purposes are a species of bribery pernicleous in these influence and tending to undermine public morals, subversive to a free and unbought expression of the will of the people in their conventions, legislatures and juries, and we hereby demand the prohibition of passes and free transportation in any form, under severe penaltics. enalties. Resolved, That Nebraska has for years been ibject to exorbitant transportation rates to exorbitant transportation rates, inating against her products, thus rearding her development, and we condemn he state board of transportation for alling to exercise the authority vested in hem and by refusing to afford to he people the relief they were piedged to tive. We therefore demand that the legisla-ure shall enact a maximum tariff bill cover-ng the transportation of our products and principal imports.

rincipal imports. Resolved, That the national convention of

Resolved, That the national convention of 1888 pledged the republican party to revision of the tariff and a reduction of import duties, therefore we, as republicans, request our delegates in congress to oppose the McKinley bill in its present form.

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen, flv from each congressional district, be appointed to draft an address to the republicans of the state embodying the resolutions adopted by this convention, and said committee shall urge the republican state central committee to call a state convention, to be held not later than July 8, for the purpose of nominating a full state ticket under regulations that will give equitable representation and exclude proxies. And, in case the state central committee declines to fix the date of said convention as requested, this executive committee to call a requested, this executive committee to call a regular state convention under the regular apportionment. On motion it was decided that the resolu-

The first four were adopted without a dissenting vote, but when the fifth was read Mr. Bruner of Cuming urged that it be changed from a maximum to a maximum and minimum.

maximum and minimum.

Judge Mason spoke in opposition to a maximum rate law. He believed it would be a curse to the state, and he cited in support of his position the action taken in the other states. There had not been, he said, a fast and fixed maximum rate law which had stood the test of experience. He believed the state board of transportation was organized all wrong. The members of the board should be elected by the people and

be responsible to the people.

L. G. Todd of Cass coincided with Judge Mason, as did also Secretary Gilchrist of the state state board of transportation. The latter went into a comparison of the rates in Nebraska and Iowa and argued for a law classifying railroads. After talking at length the chairman asked Mr. Gilchrist if he had signed the call which entitled him

to address the conference.

Mr. Gilchrist said he had not, and was requested to take his seat. He did not show a willingness to subside, and after a lively war of words the chairman firmly impressed or the secretary that he must sit down.

Mr. E. Rosewater then speke in favor of the resolution, taking issue with Judge Muson. He cited the failure of California to

transportation.
Judge Mason again interposed a few words and was followed by W. T. Foster, who sup-ported the resolution with an amendment that the legislature shall enact a maximum

regulate her railroads under the board of

rate law. Mr. Rosewater said there was no need for the legislature to enact such a law, as the constitution already provides that the board of transportation may fix reasonable rates. This schedule of rates may be a maximum rate. The legislature can fool the people as well as it can the board of transportation. Judge Reese, in a forcible speech, favored he resolution. The trouble is the hat the power behind the board

of transportation would not allow secretaries to exercise their powers. change will be productive of good results.

The people demand it, and will have it.

An amendment was then offered eliminating the maximum rate clause, adding the following to the original resolution: "We therefore demand that the legislature shall enact a plan in harmony

with the demands of our state constitution on this question." amendment was voted down almost un mimously and the original resolution was passed without a dissenting vote.

The sixth resolution was adopted with but lew negatives. A long discussion was precipitated on the

A long discussion was precipitated on the seventh resolution, which was participated in by a number of delegates.

Mr. Keckley said the people of Nebraska were afraid that the corporations would continue to denominate the action of the republican party. It was time that the politicians were made to fear that the anti-monopoly members of the party would desert it unless their rights were observed. The best way to layoud a runture observed. The best way to avoid a rupture in the party was to instruct the state central committee that it houst call the state convention in the to give the people a chance to investigate for themselves the condidates and discuss the insues on which the condidates

issues on which the canvass is to be made.

Judge Reese favored an early convention
and believed the committee would listen to the demands of this conference. He did not go much on the theory that you can't drive men, but he preferred to appeal to the conscience of the committee to do what was the fair thing. Discretion must be exercised. If the committee does not call the conventior early the committee must be cleaned out.

Mr. Rosewater said the action taken onight would decide the fate of the epublican party in the state this fall. tenight would decide the fate of the republican party in the state this fall.
"You must impress on the state committeemen that they must cell an early convention. The resolution is not a threat. It is perfectly proper to clothe the committee named in the resolution with the powers designated."

An amendment having been offered by

An amendment having been offered by Mr. King of Polk to strike out that portion of the resolution empowering the ommittee to call a state—convention. Judge Reese spoke strongly against—climinating the The committee must be told that it they do not call an early convention "by the great Jehovan we will do it." Mr. King's amendment was defeated by a

arge majority, and the original resolution was adopted by the conference. D'The following additional resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor of ballot reform, and we domand that the legislature of this state enact a law establishing the Australian system.

After the adoption of the resolutions a re-ess was taken to allow the delegates from the

three congressional districts to name the members of the committee of fifteen. The following were appointed:

First District—E. Rosewater of Douglas, Corbin of Johnson, Goodell of Lancaster, Hayes of Cass and Smith of Saunders. Second district, Ecoldy of Verk, 410 of Raylor ond district—Keckly of York, Hill of Butler, Elliott of Harian, Harian of Frontier and Hedlund of Phelps. Third district— Sutherland of Burt, Marr of Dodge, Man-ning of Wayne, Beebe of Custer and Smythe

D. M. Nettleton of Clay was elected com-nitteeman-at-large and chairman of the committee

The convention then adjourned.

THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE BILI

Vest Argues Against the Measure as a Dan-· gerous Precedent.

AN ATTACK ON THE SUGAR SCHEDULE

McKenna of California Thinks It the Only Weak Point in the McKinley Bill - Stanford Introduces His Money Loaning Scheme.

Washington, May 20.-In the senate today Mr. Stanford introduced a bill providing for loans on public lands and announced that he would hereafter address the senate on the subject.

The senate then proceeded to consider the 'original package" bill. There was an address by Mr. Wilson of Iowa in favor of it. Mr. Vest opposed the bill.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa, who introduced the bill, addressed the senate in explanation and advocacy of it, stating that it was made necessary by the recent decision of the supreme court. It was in response to a suggestion contained in that decision that congress could permit the exercise of the restraining power of the state, and it was for the purpose of giving that permission that the bill had been introduced and reported. The effect would be to leave each state to determine for itself what its policy should be in regard to the traffic in intoxicating liquors. At the present time original package saloons were being organized in his state. A package might be a pint or a half pint of whisky or a keg or a bottle of beer. In was to put a stop to such a practice and to recognize in every state the power to regulate its own internal

policy that the bill was reported.

Mr. Vest said he was not able to agree with the majority of the committee in reporting the bill, because it would sweep away the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States over interstate commerce. The supreme court had decided emphatically that alcoholic stimulants were articles of interstate com-merce, and the power to regulate commerce among the states and with foreign nations was an exclusive power vested in congress by the constitution. The intimation that congress might delegate to a state that power was contained in a mere obiter dictum of that decision. He [Vest] contended that it could not be done. The supreme court had decided that the power of congress over interstate commerce was exclu-sive. If it could be delegated in regard to one article of merchandise [alcohol], it could be delegated to any other article—wheat, corn, rice, oleomargarine, etc. Was the senate going to make that new departure? Was it on the mere dictum of the supreme court to tear down the barriers of the constitution? The question, he said, was whether congress could delegate the power vested in it by the constitution to any state or number of states. He believed it could not. To do so would be to destroy the interstate clause of the constitution and all purposes for which it was enacted. So far from having any uniformity there would be, in that case, diversity and hostil-ity. Missouri would shut out one article, Kansas another, Iowa another, and so on, until there would be chaos from one end of the union to the other.

At 2 o'clock the silver bill came up as un-

finished business, but was laid aside inform-Mr. Vest continued that if this bill were passed it would open up opportunities for a successive series of such bills, just as emergencies or the opinions of the different states might call for that sort of legislation. The senate was now asked to enter the domain of interstate commerce, vested exclusively in congress, and to make an exception as to alcoholic liquors, which the su-preme court had decided to be as much an article of commerce as any other merchan-How long would it be, he asked, until another demand was made upon congress to

give permission to all states to except something else, tobacco for instance.

Mr. McPherson asked Mr. Vest whether the right to import an article implied the

Vest replied in the affirmative, Mr. Hoar argued in favor of the bill. He apposed that there did not exist a community anywhere where the danger of per-mitting the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors was not recognized and guarded against by public authority. Unless what was proposed in this bill, or something equiv-alent, could be done it would be the law of the United States for all future time, unless the constitution was amended in that respect, that any person living in another state or eign country could send intoxicating liquor into any state and dispose of it there through his agents and that it should not be compe tent for any state authority to prohibit it. Mr. Edmunds remarked upon it as a curious and interesting circumstance that a condition of things had been reached when, according to the debate, and according to the judgment of the supreme court, the states had no power to deal with the subject, and congress had no power to deal with it. The result was that there was in every man in one state an interest in direction. one state an inherent, individual, personal right to carry into another state what that state might consider injurious to its safety, there to sell it, an that congress had no power t stop it, and that the states could not stop that unless congress gave them that power, was only necessary to state such a proposition to show that somewhere, either in the upreme court or in the senate, there was a fault in the logic of somebody. He did not feel embarrassed by the fact that the supreme court had taken the largest step over taken within a hundred years, in the republic, towards the centralization of power some where, either in the supreme court or in con-gress. He did not believe in centralization of power. He believed in its segregation and separation in every re-spect. Speaking of the importation of intoxicating liquors into a state, Mr. Edmunds claimed that once they got there, they were, whether in the hands of the natives or not the subject of state laws, and that was what the supreme court would come to within the next twenty years. The constitution declared that congress should have power to regulate commerce among the states and left to the states the power to deal with objects of com-

merce after they got there.
After further discussion, the bill went over without action and the senate proceeded to the consideration of resolutions offered by Cameron in memory of the late Repri entative Kelly of Pennsylvania.
At the close of the culogies the senate as a further mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Kelly, adjourned.

House, Washington, May 19.-In the house today a conference was ordered on the District of Columbia appropriation bill and then the house went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

Amendments abolishing the minimum punishment prescribed for violations of the internal revenue laws and repealing the tobacco tax were offered, but rejected.

Mr. Sayers of Texas offered an amendment providing that iron and steel cotton ties or hoops for baling or other purposes, not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, shall be admitted After considerable debate in which the

southern members and Mr. McKinley participated the amendment was rejected by 96 to 124. Mr. Breckenridge of Arkansas moved to fix

the duty on cotton ties at 45 per cent ad val-Mr. McKenna (rep) of California moved an amendment to the sugar schedule reducing the existing schedule 33 per cent and retaining the dividend line at 13 and 16 as in the present bill. He at acked the sugar schedule in the McKinjack of the sugar schedule in the dcKinley till amid great applause on the

Mr. McKenna said the pending bill in all particulars except the sugar schedule was brave and strong. In the sugar schedule it was timid, time serving and weak. In the benefit of creditors. Assets, \$50 ties, between \$89,000 and \$50,000.

other schedules the bill carried out republican COLONEL CANADAY RESIGNS. principles. The Chicago platform enumer-ated ways and means of reducing the revenue and declared that the internal revenue sys-

and declared that the internal revenue sys-tem should be destroyed rather than that any part of the protective system should be sur-rendered. The sugar industry was a part of the protective system. It was surrendered by this bill. The sugar schedule pointed as directly as ever a free trader pointed to the benefit of buying in the cheapest market. (Democratic applause) His Resignation Tendered to Take Effect on June 30.

IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

An Educational Standard Likely to be Favored by the Joint Committee -Comment on Senator Wilson's Amendment.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.

Colonel Canaday, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, tendered his resignation today to take effect on June 30, next. Mr. Canaday's letter of resignation was prepared several days ago apply it to linen goods, which we did not produce, and give people cheap linen to go with cheap tin and cheap sugar! [Laughter.] Why not apply it to wool until the article was produced in this and would have been handed in ere this had it not been that the republican senators upon learning that he intended to sever his connection with the senate on the last day of the present month at once joined in a letter, which received the signature of nearly the entire body, in which they requested him to reconsider his determination and to continue in the exercise of his duties until the middle or latter part of June.

AN EDUCATIONAL STANDARD.

Chairman Owen of the joint committee on mmigration and naturalization expects to be in Chicago with his committee the first o next week. The object of the committee's visit to Chicago is to get further information and advice as to the advisability of setting up an educational standard of admission to this country. The committee has pretty well out lined the features of the bill which it intends to present on its return from Chicago, but it is in doubt as to the advisability of the educational requirement. Mr. Owen says that the information and advice received up to this time is about equally divided for and against an educational standard. The class of immigration which it is desired to exclude are nihilists, communists, socialists, communists, and a majority these, it is contended, are educated, while th honest tillers of the soil and those who acquire trades and enter factories are often without education. Inasmuch, however, as a large number of states have filed an educational standard and are adopting compulsory education, it is believed that it will be wisdom for the federal government to set the example and not per mit foreigners to become citizens until the are able to read in the English language the constitution of the United States. The wit constitution of the United States. The win-nesses who will be called in Chicago to testify before this committee will be questioned more upon the educational feature of the pro-posed bill than anything else.

A UNIQUE TABLET SPEECH. One of the most unique tariff speeches ever delivered in congress was made this after-noon by Mr. McKenna of California. Mr. McKenna is a republican member of the com mittee on ways and means and a high protec tionist. His speech was a hybred or hydra headed, in that it favored the first principles of a tariff for protection and offered an argu-ment to the democrats for free trade. Mr. McKenna warned the republicans against placing themselves in a position of having to support the proposition of the democrats in some future congress to place wool on the free list for the same reason that they now place sugar upon the free list. He said it seemed to be a list. He said it seemed to be a necessity in the progress of the republican principle of protection to throw a home in-dustry upon the free ist from time to time, like a tub to a whale, and that the sugar in-dustry was accepted as a sacrifice in this instance, because it affected so many people and was a good escape valve for the surplus. He wanted to reduce the present duty on sugar 33 per cent and encourage the develop-ment of our beet and cane sugar industries by maintaining the balance of the sugar duty. brilliant than that of Major Butterworth, and although it favored the highest type of protection, was applieded only by the democratic side, because it delivered heavy blows against side, because it delivered heavy blows against some of the positions taken by the majority of the committee on ways and means in favor of developing some industries as against sugar. He declared that the domestic sugar industry already yielded a greater income than the tin industry and promises many more increases in development, and yet the sugar industry was stricken out while the tin mines which were scarcely so, far developed mines, which were scarcely so far developed as to be called "an infant industry," were given protection by this bill. The speech was a puzzling one. Although the was proceeding under the five ute rule the republican member of th committee on ways and means acknowledged the importance of the question involved by giving over two hours and a half of time t the discussion of the free sugar proposition. Mr. Cannon of Illinois was accorded the Mr. Cannon of Ininois was accorded the distinction of answering the argument of Mr. McKenna. The pith of what he said was contained in the sentence, "It was placed upon the free list instead of wool because, in the first place, it realized a greater amount of revenue while affecting our industries to a ess extent than could have been reached by any other article going upon the free list The wool, he said, which was produced in this country was many times more valuable than the sugar, and inasmuch as the wool industry was developed, to strike it down would be hardship to a very large class of people while the placing of sugar upon the free list

and creating a bounty to encourage its do nes tic production was a hardship to no one e members listened to and participated in the discussion of the sugar question than any other feature of the tariff bill. The beet sugar men have been here nearly all winter working against the sugar feature of the McKinley bill and every effort has been made to drive into line against it all the members from the cane and beet sugar producing states, but the effort has failed. The free sugar section stood the attack and the vote keeps it in the

WILSON'S AMENDMENT.

On the lounges and in the smoking room of the senate this afternoon some very important questions were discussed in a private way in connection with the amendment t the interstate commerce law reported by Ser ator Wilson of Iowa, prohibiting the ship ment into prohibition states of original pack ages of liquor. The measure is intended to thwart the operation of the recent decision of the supreme court to the effect that state laws cannot be enseted to prohibit the sale of liquors in their original form and as receives from their states. The question uppermos in the minds of the senators is whether it is not a very serious blow to the business interests of a new state to enact a prohibition law, whether it will not keep out people and enterprises necessary to the development of a new state. It was argued that the state of Iowa developed more rapidly in one year under well regulated liquor laws than it has in five years under prohibition. It was contended by senator that the Dakotas could not have done any thing which could have operated more seriously against their internal development against the introduction of capital and manu factories, than the enactment of their prohibition laws, for the reason that no one will THE BEE.]-The marriage of Miss Clara bition laws, for the reason that go one will locate in a prohibition state, simply because there are prohibition laws in force, while the majority of the population of the country and the bulk of the capital will not locate in a prohibition state for both business and social reasons. The question now uppermost in the minds of the people in Nebraska, high license or prohibition, was discussed vigorously and it was the judgment of a majority of those who voted for Senator Wilson's amendment to the inter-state counterce law that Nebraska could do nothing to more seriously son of Prince De Chimsy, Belgian minister of foreign affairs, took place at the Nuncia-ture in this city today. The witnesses for the bride were Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the Amer-ican minister to France, and Lord Lytten, the braska could do nothing to more serious brassa could do nothing to more seriously injure her business prosperity than to adop a prohibition law. Several senators who sup ported the Wilson amendment frankly ac knowledged that they did so against their full and are overflowing the level lands. Re-ports from surrounding towns say that unless judgment; that they were compelled to do so because they were instructed to by their con-stituents, as the prohibition party in their state holds the balance of power and is able to dictate the action of their representatives in congress. It is believed the Wilson amend-

ment will fain in the house. FRRE FIRE. As the result of the labore of C. M. Clark

and Mr. Trible of Washington as the

al against the duty placed by the McKin ported into the Unite ates, the committee decided to admit all on ways and means 1 decided to admit all fish, fresh or frozen, except salmon, free of duty. This is a great victory for the fishmen and is one of the very few amendments that has been made to the bill.

Lake fishermen to a

iffalo, who came

When the tariff bill is reported to the house morrow it will be found that a number of nendments have been made to it in commit tee. It is nearly impossible to secure the adoption of any amendment to the bill upon the floor of the house, so well organized are the republican forces and such complete conthe republican forces and such complete con-trol has Major McKinley, the chairman of the committee over them. The knowing ones do not risk their interests to a vote, but go quietly to the committee and there plead their cause. One of the amendments agreed upon is that to give a rebate on salt used in the is that to give a rebate on sait used in the curing of meats for export, which was secured through the efforts of Representative Adams of Chicago. It is expected that this provision will be opposed by the Michigan salt men, who will try to strike it out, but it is believed that the friends of the amendment are numerous enough to defeat any attempt that may be

TABLEF BILL AMENDMENTS.

made to strike it out.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE. The conference committee that was ap-ointed in the hope of bringing the two ouses to an agreement on the pension question held its first meeting yesterday, when two members of the pension committee of the Grand Army appeared and explained the po-sition of that organization upon the subject of pension legislation. This was about the only real work transacted, although the committee sat awhile and discussed the differences which separate the two houses. The conference committee, without fixing any time for a future meeting, adjourned. There is said to be a disposition in the committee to reach ar amicable adjustment of the subject at an early day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Iowa delegation in congress called at the white house this morning with Colonel Ballingball and invited the president to open the coal palace at Ottumwa, Ia., in Septem-ber. The president said that he could not make an engagement so far ahead, but that he would bear the invitation in mind. G. Stortz and Fred Metz of Omaha and J. F. Nattes of Nebraska City are here attend-

ing the brewers' convention. Senator Manderson is indisposed and confined to his room. He caught a severe cold the other day which has given him a fever.

J. M. Marsh of Grand Island is here
Assistant Secretary Chandler today af-

firmed the decision of the land commissioner in dismissing the contest of Alphonso Gates against the timber culture entry of Wilber F. Stoddard for the southwest 4 of section 22, township 14 north, range 17 west, Grand Island district; also in dismissing the contest of Elsoworth Vaugha who contested the tim-ber culture entry of Phillip Brecheinzen for the southeast 4 of section 20, township 26, range 49 west, Chadron district.

Permy S. Heath.

DAKOTA ODDFELLOWS.

The Meeting of the Grand Lodge at Deadwood.

DEADWOOD, S. D., May 18 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]- The grand lodge independent Order of Oddfellows were escorted to the city hall by the Metropolitan band of Deadwood and the Canton Excelsiors at 9 o'clock this morning, where Mayor Star delivered an address of welcome. He was reponded to by Grand Master Nugent of Grand Forks. Mrs. Mooreland of Peoria, Ill., made a brilliant plea on behalf of the Ill., made a brilliant plea on behalf of the Daughters of Rebekah. A grand lodge of Daughters of Rebekah will be organized this evening. This will be the first effort in that line ever made in Dakota. A bunquet at which 400 persons participated was given in the city bail last night in honor of the visiting delegates and their wives.

Governor Melette responded to the toast, 'Our State,' The reports of both the grand master and grand secretary which were read in a flourishing condition. The increase of membership during the last year outdoes any thing in the history of the state or territory.

SHOT HIM DEAD.

The Result of a Sunday Night Brawl

in Chicago. CHICAGO, May 20 .- Wild with rage and insane with drink Barnet Benson committed a most brutal murder snortly after 2 o'clock this morning. Jerry Sweeney was the victim and the murder was the result of a quarrel which occurred in a saloon on Sunday night. Benson is foreman of the national boiler works, and some time ago he discharged Sweeney, who worked under him. Sunday night they met in a saloon and both being under the influence of liquor, soon got into a fight, in which Benson was badly beaten. Early this morning while going home they met and during the quarrel which was renewed, Benson shot Sweeney through the heart and then fied.

Suicided on the Beach. Manison, Wis., May 20.- Special Telegram to The Bre.]-Max Bradley, a brotherin-law of Hon. George Raymer, proprietor of the Madison Democrat, committed suicide at 9 o'clock this morning by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He went panion, sat down on a bench and when his friend's back was turned drew the revolver and killed himself instantly. Bradley was twenty-eight years old and had a host of friends. He was of a very sensative nature, and it is supposed that some misunder-standing existing between himself and a young lady to whom he was showing atten-tion caused the despondency which resulted in the rash act.

A Feast Produces Sociability.

GUTHINE, I. T., May 20 .- (Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- Information from the fowa reservation is that after the feast of yesterday, which consisted of two fine bullocks provided by the Cherokee commission, the Indians were a little more sociable. The pipe of peace was handed around and it appeared that negotiations with the Towas for the sale of their lands was on the way to a beginning. The Indians have stated that they intend to treat with the commission

Garfield's Remains Removed.

CLEVELAND, May 20 .- At an early hour this morning when Lake View cemetery was quite free from visitors the remains of President Garfield were taken from the public vault to the crypt in the monument which is to be their last resting place. The remains of the president's mother were also removed to the onument which is to be dedicated on mem-

Buffalo Mill Hands Strike. BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20 .- The mill hands

in all but two of the planing mills of the city struck this morning for nine hours instead of ten and no reduction in wages. The proprieors of the two mills mentioned conceded the A Big Landslide in Pennsylvania.

Connellsville, Pa., May 20.—The biggest andslide over known on the east branch of the Baltimore & Obio railroad occurred near Confluence, Pa., last night. The track was carried away and the roadbed covered for a quarter of a mile.

Bohemian Strikers Killed by Troops, PRAGUE, May 20 .- The striking miners at Pilsen today made a raid upon the pits, and forced the men at work to quit. Troops were sent for and upon arrival had a collision with the rioters. The soldiers fixed upon the strikers killing five and wounding seven.

Killed His Wife and Himself. San Francisco, May 30 .- Edward Flading, a German, shot and instantly killed his wife last evening, and then fatally shot himself. His wife had left him on account of a de-

mestic quarrel.

READ THE RIOT ACT TO JAY. presentatives of the President Manvel of the Atchison Throws

> Down the Gauntlet. GIVEN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS GRACE

> If Gould Does Not Favor an Advance in Western Passenger Rates the Missouri Pacific Will Suffer.

CHICAGO, May 20 .- [Special Telegram to The Bee.]-A railway news bureau says! President Manvel of the Atchison has thrown down the gauntlet to Jay Gould. In a personal letter to that gentleman he has given him the choice of agreeing to an advance in rates or suffering an attack on the Missouri Pacific's southern system, which will make the gross passenger earnings dwindle to an almost invisible figure. The letter was written yesterday and is short, sharp and to the point. It gives Gould twenty-four hours in which to declare himself in favor of an advance in western rates. Should he not do so, President Manvel wrote that he would retaliate on the Missouri Pacific by getting the passenger rate to Galveston from the Missouri river to \$1. This would entail an immense loss to the Missouri Pacific, far more than the loss to the Atchison occasioned by the Missouri Pacific's reduction to Denver.

Boston, May 20.—The Atchison directors today voted to announce the failure of the voting trust proposition. About 200,000

Failure of the Voting Trust.

shares were deposited under the call, and 50,000 shares are to be taken whereby the abandonment of the trust idea will work no harm to property or security holders. Addition to the Atchison System. New York, May 20. - The principal owners of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad stated this afternoon that the control of the company had been absolutely sold to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. This

deal adds 1,400 miles to the Atchison system, besides giving it absolute control of the At-lantic & Pacific railroad. Central Traffic Cut.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The lines in the Central Traffic association this morning gave notice of a cut in rates to go into effect next Mon-day. Rates from Chicago to the seaboard on bulk meats will be 30 cents; on provisions and live hogs 25 cents and on oats and cil cakes 20 cents.

The Passenger Rate War.

CHICAGO, May 20 .- The Chicago & Northwestern railroad this morning made a \$5 rate both ways between Chicago and Omaha, to apply locally. To points beyond Omaha a \$3 rate was made for basing purposes. The \$5 rate was made to protect rates between local points and the \$3 rate to meet that of its competitors on through business. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad this morning met the \$3 rate of its competitors between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, both-

Jeffrey's New Position.

CHICAGO, May 20 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-It has been learned why ex-General Manager E. T. Jeffrey of the Illinois Central refused the director generalship of Chicago's world's fair. He has been offered and has undoubtedly accepted the vice presidency of the Lake Shore road, with headquarters in of the Lake Shore road, with headquarters in Chicago. The appointment is a surprise, as it was generally supposed that Mr. Jeffrey was to be general manager of the Grant loca-motive works, which are soon to be moved. to Chicago. The verdict of the Chicago rail-road men is that the Vanderbilts could not have secured a more able officer.

VILLARD DENIES IT.

He Has Not Joined Hands With Hunts ington-George Gould Talks. New York, May 20. - Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Henry Villard denies the rumor that he has joined hands with C. P. Huntington to obtain control of the Pacific Mail steamship company and cause George Gould

to retire from the presidency. George Gould,

when seen by a reporter yesterday, said:
"When I became president of the Pacific
Mail steamship commany I found that it was
largely run in the interest of the Central Pacific. I immediately looked into the contracts and succeeded in making better arrangements for the company. Some time ago negotiations were opened with the Northern Pacific representatives and terms exceedingly satisfactory to the Pacific Mail were made. The next step taken in the interests of the company was an arrangement with the city and thorities of Tacoma. They offered several hundred thousand acres of land to the comhundred thousand acres of and to recreice pany providing it provided a monthly service in that port and maintained it for a year. All these agreements, which would have greatly benefitted the Pacific Mail, were upset by Huntington, who although a director has Huntington, who although a director has rarely attended any of the meetings of the

"Do you intend to retain your interest in "No; I shall sell. If the stockholders in-tend to throw the company into the hands of the Huntington interest I shall get out."

WAS SHE POISONED?

The Body of Etien Wishard Exhumed for Official Examination.

Missouri Valley, Ia., May 20.—|Special to The Bee. |—Yesterday the body of Ellen Wishard was exhumed from the cemetery here, after having been buried for four years. The deceased was a daughter of Mrs. A. E. Bresee of this city. The latter claims to be an heiress to a vast amount of money. The daughter died under very peculiar circumstances, and it has been intimated that the cause of her death was by poison, to determine which was the object of the exhumation. The body was found to be almost disintegrated, but was identified by a ring. Prior to the investigation it was intimated that the body had been removed by those thought to have been implicated in the alleged

The Bresces were lately taken before the insane commission who found no reason for committing them to the asylam, but returned special findings that they are not altogether of sound mind, particularly upon the point of Mrs. Bresce's fortune, which she alleges is wrongfully kept from her by local parties who are among our best and wealthiest citizens. Their conduct has been such as to excite no little comment as to their motives in their strange actions. It is strongly asserted by the parties whom the Bresces claim have done them wrong that it is but a blackmall scheme to secure money. But there is no proof of this charge. Mrs. Bresce is a woman of considerable intelligence on other matters and has been very successful in business until about a year ago, when she was supposed to be worth several thousand dollars which she had accumulated in business, most of which has vanished in the apparently vals pursoit of her stolen fortune. She is a spiritualist, and has at various times consulted mediums regarding her father, who she claims is Lord Wadsworth of England, and that he is now held in captivity by the parties she alleges to be the authors of her aumentous wrongs. As singular and fanciful as her story is there are a number of people here who helded to be easied of the other of people here who laddeve it. No examination for the discounty of poison has been had as yet. Poisoning.
The Bresees were lately taken be-

Stephani's Victim Dead. New York, May 20. Clinton B. Reynolds, the lawyer who was shot a few days ago by Apphonso L. Stephani, died carly this mora