adopted," he said, "the nouse now resolves itself into the committee of the whole for

the consideration of revenue legislation. The gentleman from Tenuessee, Mr. Richardson, will take the chair."

Mr. Wuson Begins His Speech.

Then Mr. Wilson arose, stepped back a few feet in the aisle, and began his speech.

scheme of tariff reform prepared by the appropriate committee of this house, which it was now for the house to consider and to deal with in its own deliberate judgment.

Necessarily a Bill of Compromise.

Every bill covering so wide a field of legis

lation and dealing with so many subjects must necessarily represent in its details some compromise of opinion among these

entrusted with its preparation. Any bill

passed by congress must necessarily at least represent such compromise. He did not be-

lieve the country would underrate the diffi-culties confronting those who now attempted

to revise and reform our thriff system. Among these difficulties were the dropping away of friends whose zeal for reform was

in proportion to the square of the distance from their own localities and industries, and their own friends who differed in judgment

as to the method to be pursued.
So, also, the great commercial distress,

which has in recent months come upon the country, paralyzing so many industries and

throwing so many thousands out of employ-

ment, made the task of reform the more difficult, while it made the necessity for the

reform more imperious than ever. As what time could taxes be lessened with greater

justice and greater humanity than at a time when thousands are struggling for the bare necessaries of life, and when could we with greater timeliness and benefit strike some of the fetters from production and

trade than when production is sup-pressed by its burdens and trade hampered by its restrictions? A third diffi-

culty in the way of reform now was the emp-tiness of the treasury. We are called upon to reduce taxes at a time when government

to reduce taxes at a time when government debts are running so low that revenue should be raised to meet the daily expenditures. He believed he could not better consume the time of the house in opening this debate than by giving the story of our depleted treasury and placing the responsibility for its present straits where that respectively.

From Wealth to Bankruptey.

During the four years of the last administration we had plunged headlong from an overflowing treasury to a bankrupt treasury and that, too, without any lessening of the burdens of taxatam upon the people, but rather by a most substantial and oppressive increase of the taxes. The last report of Secretary Fabrillo estimated the surplus revenue for the year 1889 at \$104,000,000. The first report of Secretary Windom acknowledged a surplus revenue for that year of \$105,000,000. When the Cleveland administration went out of office on the 4th day of

istration went out of office on the 4th day of March, 1889, it turned over to its successor

in available cash balance amounting, in the

form of treasury statements used in the past two years, to \$185,000,000.

During the Harrison administration the form of treasury statements was twice changed, first by Mr. Windom, who suc-

ceeded to this cash balance, to conceal the surplus, and later by Mr. Foster to conceal the

Increasing Indirect Taxes.

The Fifty-first congress dealt with the treasury surplus after the true and traditional method of protection, which was to lessen or abolish those taxes which pass di-

rectly and undiminished from the pockets of

the taxpayer to the public treasury and to increase those taxes which were intercepted

in their passage from the pockets of the taxpayer to the public treasury by the pri-

vate toll gatherer. The McKinley bill re-

fuced the internal revenue taxes on manu-

factured tobacco, abolishing special taxes on

lealers and manufacturers of tobacco and

wiped out the duties on raw sugar, which for years past had been our chief revenue

Both of these taxes were in a just and

proper sense revenue taxes and neither of them should have been touched so long as

the rates of duty upon clothing and other

necessary articles of consumption were so ecormously oppressive. Tobacco taxes were reduced under the theory that tobacco had

become a necessity to the poor as well as the rich, but new and heavier taxes were laid

on the woolen clothing of the poor man, so indispensable to his health and his produc-

tive energy. Sugar was untaxed to give the American workingman a free breakfast table, but new taxes were placed on his cups

and saucers, his plates and dishes, his coffee pot, his knives and forks, his food and his

table cover. In a word, he was relieved from the taxes he paid his government in order that he might be made to pay much

greater taxes to the beneficiaries of the bill. These released taxes would have yielded us

n the interval since their remission more

than \$150,000,000 and would have saved us from any danger of a treasury deficit, and

the magnificent surplus turned over by the

with high premiums, bonds not yet due. In the first seven months of the Harrison ad-

ministration \$70,000,000 bonds were thus pur-chased at premiums ranging from 5 to 8 per cent on the bonds of 1891, and from 27 to 29

per cent on the bonds due in 1907. In the first five months of the fiscal year, begin

ning July 1, 1890, over \$08,000,000 were dis-bursed in the payment of bonds and in the payment of interest not yet due. But even

this did not dissipate the surplus, and the Fifty-first congress was obliged to try its hand upon it. It refunded the direct tax to

the states, a mere log-rolling scheme to get at the treasury surplus, which Mr.Cleveland

had vetoed when brought up by congress. This was a pure gratuity, but it has taken out of the treasury over \$14,000,000.

Next came the sugar bounty act, under which sums amounting to \$17,000,000 have

been paid to sugar growers. Last of all, as the chief means of dis-

tributing the surplus, was the dependent

pension bill, under which our annual pension expenditure has risen over \$60,000.000.

Whatever right or justice there might have been in this bill, it is certain it would never have become a law, but that those

other pensioners, our protected industries, might have the first pull and largest profit

out of the taxes gathered to pay pensioners.

Surplus Larger Than It Seemed.

Neither must it be forgotten in this story of a depleted treasury that the Sherman law turned over to the last administration as available cash a trust fund of \$54,000,000 deposited by national banks to redeem their

notes, nor that Secretary Foster changed the forms of treasury statements by adding to it \$20,000,000 of subsidiary and minor coins

as cart of its available cash.

If then, to the more than \$290,000,000 thus made away with by the last administration, we should add the \$150,000,000 loss of reveaue

by the removal of taxes on tobacco and sugar

sione, we should have a clear idea of the capit and headlong steps by which we had

een brought to our present empty treasury

He did not believe those who voted to put the last administration in power expected

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE !

bankruptcy of the treasury.

sponsibility justly belonged.

PEACE STILL REIGNS that body for further consideration on the

Affairs at Honolulu Running Along Smoothly and Placidly.

MO RIOTING FOLLOWED WILLIS' DEMANDS

How the Provisional Government Received Cleveland's Message.

~ ITS READING LISTENED TO WITH RESPECT

What President Dole and His Government Were Expected to Do.

PROMISES M'DE BY LILIUOKALANI

If Restored She Will Let Bygones Be Bygones and Not Take to Seek Revenge on Her Opponents-The Document,

(Copyrighted 1894 by the Associate I Press] VICTORIA, Jan. 8. - The Canadian Pacific steamer Warrimoo arrived today, bringing Honolulu advices to January 1. Most intense excitement prevailed in Honolulu until the arrival of the Corwin. After that Minister Willis made his demand upon President Doie to surrender the government to the queen. The provisional government promptly refused and Minister Willis took no further steps to enforce compliance with his order. The excitement then subsided and for a week before the salling of the Warrimoo there was perfect tranquility. It is now thought the crisis is past.

Hosonunu, Jan. 1 (via Victoria, B. C., Jan. 8). - Since the sailing of the United States revenue cutter Corwin at 3 a. m. on the morning of December 24, no advices have left here for the coast. That vessel took press dispatches against the orders of the legation, but it is doubtful if all of them are landed, as it is understood that strict watch would be placed on the vessel as soon as she arrives near the harbor and that she will likely be ordered at once on a cruise.

Application was made by the Associated Press and the special correspondent of the New York World for permission to forward dispatches by the Corwin. This was refused and dispatches were only put aboard aftenwards through the courtesy of those who shall forever be nameless, even though the United States should endeavor to investigate the matter. The Corwin took the demand of Minister Willis upon the provisional government to step down and out which was couched in the following words:

"Foreign Office, Honolulu, Dec. 19, 1893; Present-President Sanford B. Dole, Hon. M. E. Damon, minister of finance; Hon. J. A. King, minister of interior; Hon. W. O. Smith, attorney general; Hon. Albert S. Willis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, United States of America: "Mr. Willis-Will Mr. Jones be present at

this interview?" President Dole-We wish to have him present if you have no objection. Mr. Willis-Is he a stenographer? President Dole-Yes sir.

Mr. Willis-No objection at all. Mr. Willis proceeded:

Demands of Mr. Cleveland president of the United States has very much regretted the delay in the consideration of the Hawaiian question, but it is unavoldable. So much of it as has occurred since my arrival has been due to certain conditions precedent, compliance with which was required before I was authorized to confer with you. The president also regrets, as most assuredly do I, that any secrecy should have surrounded the interchange of views between our two governments. I may say this, however, the secrecy thus far observed has been in the interest and for the safety of your people. Indeed, the president's action upon the Hawaiian question has been under the dictates of honor and of duty; it now, and has been from the beginning, free from prejudice and resentment and entirely consistent with the long established friendship and treaty ties which have so closely bound together ou respective governments.

"The president deemed it his duty to withdraw from the senate the treaty of annexation which had been signed by the secretary of state and agents of your government, and to dispatch a trusty representative to Hawaii to impartially investigate the causes of your revolution and to ascertain and report the true situation in these islands This information was needed to better enable the president to discharge a delicate and important duty. Upon the facts embodied in Mr. Blount's report the president has arrived at certain conclusions and determined upon a certain course of action, which it becomes my duty to acquaint you with.

Not Established by the People

"The provisional government was not established by the Hawaiian people, nor with their consent nor acquiescence, nor has

it since existed with their consent. "The queen refused to surrender her powers to the provisional government until convinced that the minister of the United States had recognized it as the do facto authority and would support and defend it with the military of the United States if violence should be precapitated. She was advised by her ministers and leaders of the movement for the overthrow of her government, that if she surrendered under protest, her case would afterwards be fairly considered by the president of the United States.

"The queen finally yielded to the armed forces of the United States then quartered in Honolulu, relying on the good faith and honor of the president, when intoruced of what had occurred, to undo the action of the minister and reinstate her and the authority which she claimed as the constitutional soy

ereign of the Hawaiian islands. "After a patient examination of Mr. Blount's report, the president is satisfied the movement against the queen, if not instigated, was encouraged and supported by the representative of this government at Honolulu; that he promised in advance to aid her enemies in an effort to overthrow the Hawaiian government and set up by force a new government in its place, and that he kept this promise by causing a detachment of troops to be landed from the Boston on the 16th of January, 1863, and by recognizing the provisional government the next day when it was too feeble to defend itself and the constitutional government was about to be specessfully maintained against any threatening force other

than that of the United States arready "The president has, therefore, determined notion, the treaty which he withdrew from | vicar general of Paris, is dead,

Asked to Step Down.

"In view of these conclusions, I was instructed by the president of the United States to take advantage of an early opportunity to inform the queen of this determination and of his views as to the responsibility of our government. The president feit, however, by our original interference we had incurred a responsibility to the whole Hawaiian community and it would not be just to put one sponsibilly to the whole Hawaiian commu-nity and it would not be just to put one party at the mercy of the other. I was, therefore, instructed at the same time to inform her majesty that the presi-dent expected that she would pur-sue a magnanimous course by granting full amnesty to all who participated in the movement against her, including persons movement against her, including persons who are or who have been officially or otherwise connected with the provisional government, for the depriving them of no right or privilege which they enjoyed before the revolution of last January and that all obligations created by the provisional government in the course of administration should be assumed. assumed.

"In obedience to the command of the president, I have secured the queen's agreement to this course, and I now deliver a writing, signed by her and duly attested, a copy of which I will leave with you. I will now read you that writing. I will read from the original, leaving with you a certified copy:

Li i's Agreement.

"I, Liliuokalani, in recognition of the high "I. Liliuokaiani, in recognition of the high sense of justice which has actuated the president of the United States, and desiring to put aside all feelings of personal hatred or revenge, and to do what is best for all the people of these islands, both native and foreign, do hereby and herein solemnly declare and piedge myself, that, if reinstated as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian stitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian islands, I will immediately proclaim and declare unconditionally and without reserva-tion to every person, who, directly or indi-rectly, participated in the revolution of Janu-ary 17, 41893, a full pardon and amnesty for their offenses with restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the constitution and the law which have been made in pursuance thereof, and that I will forbid and prevent the adoption of any measure of proscription or punishment for what has been done in the past by those set ting up or supporting the provisional govern-

"I furthermore solemnly agree to accept the restoration under the constitution existing at the time of said resolution, and that will abide by and fully execute that consti-tution with all the guarantees as to persons and properly therein contained. I further-more solemnly pledge myself and govern-ment, if restored, to assume all obligations created by the provisional government in the proper course of administration, including all expenditures for military or police service, it being my purpose if re-stored to assume the government precisely is it existed on the day when I was un'aw fully overthrown.

Witness my hand this 18th day of Decem-"Attest: J. O. Carter."

"It becomes my future duty to advise you, sir, the executive of the provisional government, and your ministers, of the president's determination of the question, which your action and that of the queen brought upon him, that you are expected to promply relin-quish her, her constitutionan authority. And flow, Mr. President and gentlemen of the pro-visional government, with a deep and solemn sense of the gravity of the situation and with the carnest hope that your answer will be inspired by that patriotism which forgets all self interest in the name and by the authority of the United States. I submit to you the question, are you willing to abide by the eecision of the president? I will leave this with you, Mr. President, as your stenographer may not have got every word and it may help him.

"I will also leave the certified copy that I

to, the agreement of the queen.'
President Dole—The government will take the matter under consideration and answer you as soon as they are ready. Minister Willis-Yes, sir; gentlemen, good

The reply of the provisional government was drafted by President Dole and contains document and states the case of Hawai in no plending form. One of the strong points of the reply is that the exqueen's point of amnesty is not touched president and government prepared for resistance, are of the opinion that side issues cannot be justly raised by either Mr. Cloveland or the monarchy.

Mr. L. A. Thurston, Hawaiian minister to the United States, arrives here tomorrow. He will take with him to Washington a copy of his government's reply to Mr. Willis which up to the present hour has been re fused to the press.

SCHEME OF THE ENGLISH.

Sensational Report Published by a New York Paper. New York, Jan. 8.—The New York Press

will publish the following tomorrow: "The Hawaiian mystery may be solved to morrow. A key to the riddle comes to the Press in a private letter from the city of Honolulu dated December 14, ten days before the Corwin's sudden departure with Minister Willis' cipher message to President Cleveland, the contents of which is sup-

"The letter is from Dr. Grossman, a well known citizen at Honolulu, whose information has always been highly trustworthy. He en-closed a memorandum in writing by one of the petty officers on board the British gunboat Champion, now at Honolulu.
"Dr. Grossman's letter unfolds the plan of

the royalist and British parties in Honolulu a rew days before Minister Willis expected demand in the name of the United States for the surrender of the provisional govern-ment. Dr. Grossman's letter says: "On December 7 her British majesty's

ship Champion left here for the estensible purpose of going to the island of Maui and naving shell practice off the settlement of Lahaina. She left Honolulu, but did not go to Maui. Instead she steamed a couple hours up and down in front Honolulu harbor, the crew all time going through their gun drill and taking sights on all the provisional government's buildings, where troops were stationed, amunition was stored and public offices were established. The Champion then steamed a little further out and had some shell practice, returning to the harbor late in the day, but no men from either the Reitish or the United States ships were

allowed to go ou shore. The memorandum from on board the gun boat, which Dr. Grossman encloses, is as fol

"Her Malesty's British Ship Champion i representation of the British of Champion is preparing to hoist the British ensign over Hawati. On Tuesday, when off shore, she had gon drill and sighting on the buildings where the provisional government troops are stationed, and their ammunition stores,

nd on the police headquarters.
'It is the intention that as soon as the queen shall be restored by the United States troops and they may retire, the queen is to appeal to the British minister, Major Wooduse, for protection. The English flag is to hoisted and a protectorate declared over twaii. Troops from the Champion will be landed under the protection of the British

"Dr. Grossman writes that such a plan "Op, Grossman writes that soon a unit denied not be a surprise to anybody, be-cause it is quite in accordance with all previous ideas of British selzure, and neither more or less than the execution of ideas for many years cultivated by British interests.

The annual meeting of the Western Art association will be held at the Lininger art gallery at 8 o'clock this evening, at which time the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place. It is desired that all of the members attend, as there is business of importance to be transacted.

Vieur General of Paris Dead Panis, Jan. 8 .- Abov Le Grand, priest of he will not send back to the senate, for its | the church of St. Germain l'Auxerro and

IN FIGHTING FORCE AGAIN

Democrats of the House at Last Succeed in Mustering a Quorum.

MR. BOUTELLE'S TILT WITH THE SPEAKER

After a Sharp Controversy the Maine Statesman Gains His Point-A Lively Scene for a Time-Proceedings of the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 8.-The debate on the Wilson bill is at last under way. After a dead lock of four days the democrats, with the aid of warrants to arrest absentees, succeeded in mustering a quorum; and the obstruction, the non-voting republicans, populists and disgruntled democrats, placed in the path of the tariff debate last week. was forced aside. A sharp tilt with Mr. Boutesle over the Hawaiian matter, and a lively debate over the adoption of the special order, fixing limits of debate, preceded Mr. Wilson's opening speech.

The chairman of the ways and means committee began at 3:15 and after speaking one hour and a naif, was so exhausted that he asked the indulgence of the house to complete his remarks tomorrow. His speech

evidently made a deep impression. The evening session was devoted to general debate on the bill. As soon as the reading of the journal had been completed, the speaker recognized Mr. Catchings to call up the report from the committee on rules. Mr. Boutelle was on his feet demanding

recognition to call up his resolution to the effect that the president's Hawaiian policy had invaded the rights and dignities of the house.

Could Not Turn Him Down. The speaker was disposed to ignore him as he had done on two previous days, but this time Mr. Boutelle made the point of order,

that the speaker, in trying to give procedence to a report from the committee on rules over a question of privilege, himself invaded the privileges, dignity and honor of the house, and that this point having been made, the question must be submitted to the nouse itself to determine whether its privileges had been absolutely abrogated.

The startling nature of this point of order caused the greatest excitement and confu-sion. Members crowded down about the

peaker's rostrum. Mr. Boutelle went on in flerce tones to cite Mr. Boutele went on in heree tones to decision of Speaker Carlisle in the Forty-ninth corgress, when the point of order having been made that the honor, dignity and privileges of the house were being invaded, he decided it was not a question for the chair to determine, but for the house. Under the rule to which he referred and the ruling he had cited, Mr. Boutelle insisted that his point of order should be submitted directly. It was notorious, he went on hotly, that this question which had to be be-fore the house was essential to its dignity. The flagrant acts committed by the executive abroad were known to every member, and it was also known how the president's disgraceful policy had culminated. The house could not afford to disregard this

fundamental question. Only Spurred Him On. At this point Mr. McMillin vainly at-tempted to call Mr. Boutelle to order, but the gentleman from Maine continued more

impetuously than ever.
"If my point of order does not intervene." he said, "then these proceedings can bar out even impeachment proceedings; even a mes-sage from the president, who," he declared, "had usurped imperial power. The house was absolutely manacled."

Speaker Crisp, in ruling on Mr. Boutelle's point of order, went into an elaborate disenssion of the parliamentary situation. order, he said, to give life and effect to the privilege of the house to change its own rules, the rules require that when a proposi-tion to change the rules is before the house nothing shall be in order except a motion to adjourn. If the gentleman from Maine can invoke an existing rule to prevent it from proceeding to consider a change of the rules, then the house ties it-self hand and foot. If the house feels its honor and dignity has been assailed by the speaker or by the president, then the house can vote down this report and the chair will recognize Mr. Boutelle to call up his resolu-

Mr Boutelle tried to continue the due with the speaker and was proceeding to in sist upon a direct ruling from the chair, but Speaker Crisp pounted his desk with the gavel and refused to recornize him further.

Ordered to Take His Seat. Mr. Boutelle was still vainly clamoring fo his rights when the speaker sharply ordered him to take his seat, which the gentleman from Maine did, protesting all the time at what he considered the high-handed method

of Speaker Crisp.
At this point, during a great deal of con fusion, Mr. Reed arose to a parliamentary inquiry, desiring to know whether the speaker refused to entertain Mr. Boutelle's appeal on the ground that it was dilatory.

The speaker replied that he had simply given Mr. Boutelle a hearing upon the point

upon which he had ruled on two different occasions in the belief that possibly he had something new to present, that was all. Mr. Reed then went on under cover of a new parliamentary inquiry, to discuss the previous ruling of the chair on delaying the question of consideration against a report from the committee on rules. He contended that at all times the house should be in a position where it could get a direct vote and that it should never be placed in a position where it could not take up a question affect-

ing its dignity, perhaps its very existence.

idministration was thus scattered. Secured a Quorum at Last. Where the Surplus Went To. A large portion of it was used to purchase

The colloquy between the speaker and Mr. Reed continued for some time. The speaker then stated the question to be on the demand for the previous question, or the report from the committee on rules, and the rote was then taken. The republicans re-used to vote as they did last week, and several of the democrats, headed by Mr. Sperry, also declined to answer to their names. But when the roll was completed was found 199 democrats had voted, ten

According to the rules, the demand for the previous question having been sustained, fifteen minutes for debate was allowed on ach side. Mr. Catchings, the democratic eader on the floor, opened the debate with in explanation of the purpose and scope of he rule which it was proposed to adopt. The majority of the committee on rules, he aid, did not desire to curtail debate on this ill, but the condition of the country was such that speedy action was more important

than discussion.
Mr. Reed replied. "The tariff bill scated here," said he, "offers so many different aspects" that it needs more discussion than any bill ever submitted." It was the juty of the house to act deliberately and frame a bill satisfactory to the country be-fore it was sent to the senate to be ratified The order did not permit the amendment of the bill by sections. Mr. Reed said the house was subjecting itself to a one-man power. I had a grave responsibility and yet it was permitting itself by this rule to be placed within the sacred judgment of the chair.

Answered by Mr. Wilson.

Chairman Wilson answered Mr. Reed and said no one was more anxious than he to so cure full consideration of the bill and possi-ble amendments. Mr. Wilson suit he would move an amendment to the rule providing the general debate continue throughout the present week with might sessions the de-bate under the five-minute rule to begin next Monday, and the final vote to be taken on January 29. There was a ropic of applause as Mr. Wilson finished his proposition for an extension of time. Mr. Roed announced bis associates on the

republican side would not give their consent to Mr. Wilson's proposal. Mr. Reed then

offered a motion to recommit the order, with instructions to amend it so as to give four additional days for debate and to permit the bill to be amended by paragraphs.

The motion was lost by a vote of 194 to 0, and the vote then recurred upon the adoption of the special order of the rules committee. It resulted: Yeas, 175; nays, i. After the rote which agreets the resulted the rule, the special order of the rules committee. Denver Sleeper Burned and Several Passengers Slightly Injured. the vote, which adopted the rule, the speaker rapped sharply for order.
"In accordance with the special order just

JUDGE ED P. SMITH OF OMAHA HURT

Engine and Patace Car Derailed, but Remainder of the Train Kept the

from the Lamps.

Mr. Wilson said that no great question had been so thereughly brought out before the American people as the question of tarifl reform. For seven successive congresses it had been the chief matter of controversy in had been the chief matter of contrave_ray in both houses. For almost as long a period it had been the chief matter of controversy in the press of the country, in every congressional district, in the school house and at the country store. Thus thoroughly discussed, both as to the general principles and as to its practical workings, the people had finally reached a definite insignment and given to this administration definite instructions.

With the house as the immediate representations. one-half mile west of here tonight.

The following passengers in the coach were injured:

MR. and MRS. GEORGE F. CHESTER, Buffalo

J. HUTCHINSON, Denver.

With the house, as the immediate representative of the people, the only part of our federal government rosting directly upon popular suffrage, rosts the constitutional authority to originate bills imposing taxes. The bill about to be considered presented a scheme of taxif reform measurable the analysis. The train is supposed to have been wrecked by a broken rail. The engine and sleeper only left the track. As the Pullman car was heated by steam, it is supposed the fire caught from the lamps.

> passengers in the remainder of the train suffered nothing worse than a slight shock.

Day Couch and Siceper on the St. Paul

Train Overturned, bankment and badly wrecked.

Mrs. F. M. Fensler of this city was thrown or jumped through a window and was caught by the falling car and instantly crushed to death.

scratches, this was the only injury to persons. The cause of the accident was an imperfect switch lock which allowed the switch rails to slip out of position, catching the car wheels, throwing the train from the track.

Slosson Plays Cue Rack, Chicago, Jan. 8.—Central Music hall was well filled tonight at the opening of the three-cornered fourteen-inch balk line billiard match between Jacob Schaeffer, Frank Ives and George Slosson. The first section was played in New York three weeks ago. and was ended in a blaze of brilliancy when in the concluding game Schaeffer made his unparalleled run of 565, an average of 100, beating Ives 600 to 50. The terms of the present tournament are sweepstakes, \$1,500, of which the winner takes all, while the net door receipts are divided into 50, 30 and 20 per cent respectively. Cordial applause greeted the appearance of the three con-

testants. Captain Anson, the ball player, was chosen as tournament referee. At twenty minutes past 8 Schaeffer and Slosson banked for the lead, which Schaeffer won and chose the black ball. He scored on the layoff, but missed the second shot, leav tracted but four, failing on an easy cushion shot. Play on both sides was weak and faulty for a time, neither seeming to get his stride. In his fifth inning Schaeffer in four shots got the anchor rail at the head of the table and made twenty-four before he lost the valued position by too much speed with the cue ball. He stopped at thirty-six on a half miscue, and again left the balls huddled for Slosson, who was doing ragged work, however, and got but twelve out of it. It was not until the eighth inning that Slossor showed anything like form, when by gen

eral good play he ran sixty-two. Score: ilosson, 105; Schaeffer, 84. Schaeffer resumed with a well played of thirty. In the tenth inning he sallied forth and at fifteen had the balls anchored on the lower end, but lost them at thirty nine, when a drive to the side regained the position. At fifty-three he froze, but with a masse sent his ball out and back and scat-tered. This lost him his anchor, however, and he was obliged to rely upon all around execution. He did so with exquisite skill, using the corners and sides with great effect. He lost and regained the anchor several times, making the play all the more beautiful because of the variety, and the big audience enjoyed it keenly. At 155 he had the two object balls frozen to the rail and to each other, and with that marvelous touch, the like of which the world has never seen, he kept on as though he would never stop. At 183 the anchor was abandoned, and at 216 Schaeffer stopped on a long left-hand reach, which

caused him to miscue. Score: Schaeffer, 330; Slosson, 106. The good break which Slosson inherited yielded him but nineteen. The Wizard was still in the humor for billiards, and danced away with a fine assortment of pretty things in which some regular balk-line nursing was greatly relished by the spectators. At 106 he falled on a hard cross-table cushion caron. Then the Student railled with thirty-three, which Schaeffer offset thirty-three, which Schaeffer with thirty-five. The score was to 206. With the air of a man proposed to close the entertailment then and there, Schaeffer, in his sixteenth in-ning, proceeded to run out the game with eighty very neat and attractive billiards.

Slosson—4, 0, 0, 2, 12, 19, 1, 6, 1, 19, 33, 4, 0, 40, 4—206. Average, 13 11-16. Highest run, 67.

Time, two bours. Ives and Slosson play tomorrow night.

Departing From Its Usual Mildness it Does Great Damage to Crops.

freeze came last night with disastrous results to the orange and citrous belt of the state. The mercury fell eight degrees be low the freezing point, which is one degree lower than it reached during the cold snap of 1891, when it is estimated that two-thirds of 1891, when it is estimated that two-taires of the entire orange crop of California was ruined. Today all sorts of rumors are in circulation as to the extent of the freeze. Some growers declared that the loss will be as heavy as it was two years ago. Others, nowever, tou a more hopeful view and expressed the belief that only a quarter of a crop had been juived.

Murderer Sentenend for Life CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Jan. 8. - [Special Telegram to The Ben !- Judge Haney last Saturday sentenced Henry Schroeder, the selfconfessed murderer of Settler Matson, to life impelsonment in the Sloux Falls penitontiary. He was taken there today by an

Track-Fire Originated

fore Meilo and his ships are again in these CLARKS, Neb., Jan. 8 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The Denver sleeper attached to the Union Pacific flyer, which left Omaha at 2:30 yesterday, was consumed in a wreck

JUDGE ED P. SMITH, Omaba.

None of the injured suffered worse than slight bruises. All escaped with their per-

sonal effects.

The train was delayed two hours. The

FATAL WRECK AT MISSOURI VALLEY.

Missouri Valley. Ia., Jan. 8 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE . The St. Paul passenger train was wrecked this morning just as it turned on the Y. The day coach and the sleeper were thrown down a steep em-

With the exception of a few bruises and

STILL THE WIZIRD.

Jake Schaeffer Plays Billiards White George

Schaeffer—1, 0, 7, 0, 36, 0, 21, 19, 30, 216, 103, 35, 10, 18, 12, 80—600. Average, 27% Highest Nosson—4, 0, 0, 2, 10, 10

CALIFORNIA'S CLIMATE.

Los Angeles, Jan. S .- The long dreaded

crop had been injured. The lemon crop has suffered very severely. As yet no estimate can be made of the damage. Advices received today from points age. Advices received today that althrough the citrous beit go to show that althrough the freeze was general the extremely though the freeze was only reached in exlow temperature was only reached in ex-posed places and in depressions in the soil. In the vicinity of Redlands it is estimated that the damage will not amount to more than I per cent. The weather has moderere and there is no danger of another freeze tonight.

GROWING MONOTONO Both Sides in Brazil Idly Awaiting the

Crisis to Approach.
[Copyrighted, 1804, by the Associated Press.]
Rio DE JANEIRO, Jan. 8.—The revolution still drags in monotony, with little or nothing gained on either side. The feeling seems to DESTRUCTION WROUGHT AT JACKSON PARK be that there will not be much change in the situation until Admiral Mella arrives from the south or until something unforeseen happens, which may turn the tide one cated to the Liberal Arts Building. way or the other. If the reports from the

Admiral da Gama is still holding out in the bay here, and is still confident of suc-cess, although there have been no operations upon either side for the past few days, and upon either side for the past few days, and both sides are thought to be tired of the wearisome struggle. It is thought a serious engagement may be expected at Nietheroy, where the government has concentrated a considerable force. The rebels are said to be aware of this fact, and to be preparing for an engagement.

south are correct some time must elapse be-

preparing for an engagement. The government of President Peixoto has decided not to take any decisive action at sea until the arrival and equipment of the new ships which have been purchased in the United States, England and Germany. Five of the fast torpedo boats purchased for Peixoto in Germany have reached Las Palmas and will proceed immediately from that city to Pernambuco in order to join the other government warships being con-

centrated at this port.

At Pernambuco the government ships which recently left Montevideo will also rendezvous. When the fleet is completed it is said that all the vessels will sail for this port and endeavor to promptly settle the rebellion by sinking or capturing all the rebel ships in these waters. It is believed here that the insurgents are growing weaker every day, owing to lack of provisions and ammunition and also owing to the fact that A spy of the rebels, recently captured in Rio, was found to be in possession of most important documents, which are said to have placed the government in possession of valuable information as to where the in-surgents obtained their supplies. The spy

MEETING OF THE 1-1 LEAGUE.

was shot.

session Convenes at Chicago Today with Representative Attendance.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The fifth annual meeting of the Illinois-Iowa league will be held in Chicago tomorrow. Although this gritty little league made an attempt to form a circuit in 1893, there is no lack of enthusiasm for 1894. The following cities will be represented: Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joe, Des Moines, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Burnington, Freeport, Rockford, Aurora, Joliet, Ottawa, Bloomington, Peoria, Decatur, Springfield and Rock Island-Moline.

W. W. Kent, general passenger agent of the Jacksonville Southeastern line and president of the league, will preside and it is more than probable that an eight club circuit will be made up from the following ten cities: Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joe, Des Moines, Dubuque, Rock Island-Moline, Bur-lington, Peoria, Quincy and Jacksonville and Galesburg. A five months season and an Salery limit will be rigidly onforced. It is generally concaded that President Kent will be elected and probably Dave Rowe of Omaha and T. J. Hickey of Lincoln as vice presidents, W. J. Hickey of Lincoln as vice presidents, W. R. Moore of Omahn for treasurer and either ex-secretary McCauli of Joliet or F. C. Lander of Rockford for secretary. Justice McCauli has received letters from nearly every city soliciting him to again enter the base ball arena and handle the secretary-ship. If McCauli declines, then Lander will be desired. no doubt be elected.

MONTGOMERY IN READY.

Trial Trip of the Baitimore-Built Cruise Baltimone, Md., Jan. 8. - The Navy department has been advised by President Malster of the Columbian Iron works of this city that the cruiser Montgomery, now under construction, will be ready to leave Baltimore for her official trial trip at London Conn., Wednesday. The time for the official run has not yet been designated, but it is expected to take place on Monday or Tuesday next. The run will be over a measured course in Long Island sound of thirty miles The Montgomery will be stramed three hours with the tide and two hours against it. The board of inspection, who report or every action of the ship, will consist of Admiral Belknap, Commander Cooper, Lieutenant Reamy, Chief Engineer Morely, Chief-Engineer Webster and Chief Engineer Mills

KILLED HIS MISTRESS.

Bloody Deed of a Desperado in Mining Camp. St. Joseph, Jan. 8 .- A special to the News from Macon, Mo., says: Al Spigney shot his mistress at the Kansas & Texas mining settlement known as "Forty-Six" yes terday. She will die. Jealousy was the cause of the shooting. Spigney escaped from the chain gang in Alabama some time ago, flagged a train, boarded it and forced the

engineer to carry him at the point of a re-volver. Further up the road he joined a car of negro miners bound for this place and has worked here ever since

WALKER'S GOOD RECORD.

Victim of the Birmingham Assassin Well Kuown at Fort Niobrara. FORT NIORBARA, Neb., Jan. 8 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Elugene Walker, who was murdered at Birmingham Saturday, was born at Birmingham, Ala., enlisted January 2, 1889, and was discharged at Fort Niobrara January 1 of this year, had over \$500 with him when he left His bargage was marked for Glen Alan, Ala. He left here with Sergeant Stall of the same troop (H. Sixth cavalry), January He was an excellent, brave man and

Coldest Imy of the Seagon. Sr. Paul, Jan. 8.-Today will be officially the coldest of the season. According to the weather bureau report it was 232 below at

of the city the mercury ranged from 30° to 35° below. The cold wave came down from the northwest and is not due to leave till tomorrow afternoon. A cutting wind made the cold much more severely felt. Confirmations. Washington, Jan. 8.—The senate in execu-

tive session confirmed the following namina

7 o'clock down town, while in the outskirts

Terrence Martin to be receiver of public oneys at Fargo, N. D. Frank B. Dabuey of Louislana to be co sulting engineer with the national boundary sion with Mexico. W. H. O'Connell, postmaster at Audu-

Smriting Plant Sold at Sheriff's Sale. LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. S .- The Holden Smelting and Refining company's plant here was put up at sheriff's sale today. It was bought in by George W. Trimble for \$29,000. The attachments against the concern The attachments against the concern amounted to over \$100,000.

Fine Poultry on Parade. TOPERA, Jan. 8 .- The State Poultry assoclation's fourth annual exhibition opened a five days show in Topeka this afternoon.

The display of pigeons is remarkably fine. the Western club alone displays 100 cages. At the Eleventh Hour. GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. S .- John Dosset, who

was to have been hanged here today, has

been reprieved for sixty days.

OVERLAND FLYER WRECKED officer. Judge Haney will rece and the mency. IN SMOKE AND FLAME

Fiery Climax of the Great World's Colum-

bian Exposition at Chicago.

Fire Start; in the Casino and is Communi-

APPALLINGLY MAGNIFICENT SCENES

Costly Exhibits Buried Beneath Smouldering

GALLANT FIREMEN KILLED AND INJURED

ble Extent of the Damage-How the Fire is Supposed to Have Started

CHICAGO, Jan. 8-[Special Telegram to fur Ber. |- Down where old Michigan last summer washed the shores of the fairest handiwork of man, blackened ruin reigns

The imp of destruction is curling his flery wreath about the frozen grand basin and the most beautiful structures of the White city have been making a conflagration, which, for picturesque grandeur and dazzling effect, echoses the most gorgeous illumination in the living history of the World's fair. If it had been scheduled and a price of admission fixed, more people might have gone to Jackson park tonight to see the

At midnight the classic Grecian peristyle had been scorched to cinders in the seething waves, and, with its massive statuary, also fell the handsome architecture of the music

After completing its epicurean repast, the fire demon leaped across to the roof walk of fire and water, because if they escape the

Nothing can be done to stop the flames from feeding upon the building, as they are firmly entrenched in the wooden roof walk. and furnishing overwhelming odds against the firemen. The perilous nature of the fight can better be imagined than described. Already the record of fatalities and injuries has been started. The blaze will probably rage twenty-four hours longer, but the probability is that the government, state and other buildings in the northern part of the

grounds will escape. The estimates upon the financial losses are arbitrary to a degree. The Manufactures building cost \$1,700,000, the exhibits probably about a million, and the other property represents an outlay of about a million more. All buildings were the property of the South Park commission, to which body they were turned over by the World's Columbian exposition in consideration of \$200,000. The loss on exhibits would have been much greater had it not been that a large quantity had al-

When the blaze began in the Casino, about 5 o'clock, the fire department considered they had it well in hand. It soon became evident that the strong south wind would make it a nasty job. Before an hour all the apparatus remaining upon the ground had been called into play, pouring torrents from the lagoon and the lake, and 250 Columbian guards were placed on duty. After dark, when the skies were illumined for miles about by the flames that fed on the peristyle and Music hall, the guards found as much work as ever they performed during the fair term. The Alley Elevated and the Illinois Central trains began to handle loads as big as last summer's and thousands swarmed to feast upon the sight. It was truly and grandly impressive, if ever a fire was. The crowds stood upon the frozen lagoon, France's rigantic gilded statue of the Republic stand-

ng out above them through the glare in the strange surroundings.

Magnificent in Destruction The Columbian guards were called into service none too soon to drive the masses of people from their dangerous footing, as the ce gradually gave way under the heat. The sight was glowingly magnificent when the arch of the Peristyle was reached. Flames enveloped it with a surge and the great Quadriga, typifying "The Triumph of Columbus," chariots, horses, figures and all, were mantled, and the grandest group of statuary at the fair crumbled, fell away into blackened dust. All along the Peristyle on the lake front there were statues. "The Indian" died stoical, and all the other mammoth figures, one after

the other were destroyed. During the greatest strength of the blaze on the Music Hall was the time when it communicated to the Manufactures building. The wind carried the brands to the center of the roof, where in a second the inflammable

Foreign l'avitions Doomed. At I o'clock the Austrian, Russian, French, British and Austrian pavilions

President Higgenbotham asserts that the damage to exhibits will not be more than \$200,000 but other competent persons say this is a ridiculously low figure.

ous Flames. Curcano, Jan. 8.—The World's fair Pempell

Ruins in the Great Building.

Fatalities Follow the Conflagration—Probac

-Of Incendiary Origin.

terribly beautiful spectacle than were there

hall and the Casino.

Into a World of Wealth.

the great Manufactures building, and in a few minutes had commenced upon its mission of devastation in the vast interior. Here the blazes are sweeping up dellars by handreds of thousands, for under the sweeping iron girders of the biggest building on earth the priceless industrial treasures of France, Germany, Spain, America and other countries are contributing to the levy of the rapacious gourmand. The brands are scattering from the roof upon nearly all the pavilions and exhibits, making almost hopeless the task of the firemen. It seems that nothing will remain but the iron skeleton of the Manufactures building. The loss, now computed at not less than \$2,000,000, will fall heavily upon the United States government, because almost all of the foreign exhibits were in bond. The Russian, French and English sections, directly under the seat of the fire, which came through the roof about the center, are surely losses from both

former they cannot the latter.

Beyond Haman Control.

ready been shipped to the Midwinter International exposition at San Francisco. Miscalculated Its Force.

material caught and ate its way downward.

were blazing, and the others had been rnined by water.

DESTROYED BY FIRE. Wonders of the World Licked Up by Furl.

came tonight. Probably no more magnific-