# JUMPED ON THE BILL

Not Much Good Seen in the Wilson Proposition Even by the Democrats.

EOUGHLY HANDLED BY TOM JOHNSON

Ohio's Single Tax Advocate Scores the Democrats for Cowardice.

HIS SPEECH EXTREMELY SENSATIONAL

Some of the Things Which He Would Do if He Had the Power.

DALZELL UPHOLDS THE PRESENT TARIFF

His Etoquent frien for the Protection o American Industries -Other Speakers Who Gave Their Views on the Subject-Senate Routine,

Washington, Jan. 10 .- The third day of the tariff debate in the house was enlivened by a sensational speech by Mr. Johnson of Ohio, the free trader and single tax advocate, who claims, with Hon. Laurence T. Neal, late democratic candidate for governor, the joint authorship of the tariff plank in the Chicago platform. He boldly attacked the democrats for the timid manuer in which they had handled the tariff question and charged them with cowardice all siong the line.

Mr. Dalzell made a brilliant speech in defense of the tariff, awelling particularly on the iron and steel interests. Messrs, Woomer of Pennsylvania and Coombs of New York were the other speakers.

Mr. Cummings, chairman of the committee en naval affairs, arose and asked unanimous consent to consider the Boutelle resolution reported back from the naval committee, calling on the secretary of the navy for copies of all orders and communications which placed the officers and men of the ships of the United States navy under the control of Mr. Blount, a civilian, who had not been confirmed by the senate.

The attempt to secure unanimous consideration of this raised another merry row, which concluded with another verbal due! between Mr. Boutelle and the speaker. Routelle Was Sareastic.

During the war of words Mr. Tracey of New York asked the chair whether it would be in order to call for the regular order. "Oh, the white house clock has not struck

this morning," interposed Mr. Boutelle sarcastically. Mr. Tracey's cheek flamed. He inquired

hotly whether a member while making a parliamentary inquiry could be affronted, and called attention to the fact that on another occasion a gentleman (Wilson of Washington) had shouted, "Cuckoo," while he was talking. Mr. Boutelle disclaimed any intention of insuiting his colleague, and after the chair

had said that in courtesy he was giving Mr. Boutelle a hearing, Mr. Tracey took his seat, still chafing under the affront put upon him and declaring to his friends about him that he would not stand this sort of treatment "The next man who save any thing of that kind," he declared, "will get his face slapped." The tarin debate was then resumed, Mr.

Hopkins, republican, of Illinols, continuing his remarks of yesterday under a running fire of questions from Mr. Coombs of New York and Mr. Bryan of Nebraska.

Tom Johnson's Sensational Sprech. After the completion of Mr. Hopkins' re-marks Tom L. Johnson, democrat, of Onio, the well known free trader and single tax advocate took the floor and created something of a sensation by his bold utterances "We of the democratic party," he said. "went before this country in 1892 asserting that the existing tariff was wrong in princi pole and unjust in operation, declaring the policy of protection a fraud and robbery, charging it with creating trusts, stifling commerce, throttling industry, causing enforced idleness, lessening wages, impoverish-ing lator and creating a few monstrous fortunes, and pledging ourselves to abolish

It if the American people gave us authority.

"They did give us authority, and then our haste to repeal the oppressive taxes suband instead of flying at the throat of protection barons and robber trusts the great democratic party began, as it were, to wag its tail and look for crusts. It was the duty of a party coming into power on such piedges and at such a conjecture to have proceeded without a moments's delay to the radical revision of the tariff. If Mr. Cleveland had shown the sagnetty and courage the situation demanded the ink would not have been dry on the commissions of his sec-retaries ero congress would have been called into extra session to relieve the coun try of its burdens of taxation.

Democratic Delay Denounced,

But instead of that, we proceeded to rest on our laurels and divide the spoils, and the nation is treated to the spectacle of the president and a congress having power to re-move crushing burdens devoting their en-ergies to the discussion of distribution of places. And as the climax of all this comes the snameful days we have just passed through, in which the house has stood paralyzed, in spite of the overwhelm-ing majority. We democrats would neither furnish a quorum to be counted, nor count the one that was really present. It is not that we have not yet done nothing, it is that we have done nothing where we promised much. The worst possible attuation, I must insist, is not that of a high turiff, but that of a high turiff threatened with certain but indefinite reductions. This is the condition our delay has for hearly a year imposed upon our country. Up to the present thanks to our inaction, the victory of the democratic party in November, 1822, has worked evil for good. The McKinley tariff still exerts its strangling power, and worse than the McKinley tariff is the depressing effect of the uncertainty as to what tariff will succeed it."

Good as Far as It Goes.

He commended the bill for the blow at he Sugar trust. "But," he added, "the Whisky trust and the Steel Rail trust, the Cordage trust and the Blevele trust, the Lead trust and the Storch trust; in short, the whole broad of vampires which rob the poor people through the agency of the poor people through the agency of the government by means of the tariff are left free to plack the tariff bound American consumer. He has no lobby to represent him; he has only his congressman."

I the spoke of steel rails, of which he is one of the largest manual courses in the country. The present duty of \$13.44 a ton is equal to persent. The reduction of the country.

per cent. The reduction of the committees as no per cent. It seemed like a large reduction, he declared, but it left all the Steel Rail trust needed. "It is as good to them as 1,000 per cent, for it is practically a prehibitory duty. Steel can be made here as cheaply as anywhere else in the world, and would not have be improved as a see in a per cent in the contraction. not how be imported, save in exceptiona cases, even if there were no duty; while the tendency of invention and improvement is in avor of the United States as against lurope. The steel made into rails in this country is from native one. What pig metal billets and blooms are imported are used ontirely in other iron and steel manufactures. Now it costs less than \$1 a ton to make steel rails from blooms, including straightening and punching. On today's market steel blooms are selling at less than \$17, ateci rails should therefore not bring over \$10. They did fall nearly to that price a few

weeks ago, during a temporary break in the steel rail pool, out that pool was quickly reorganized and the price of steel rails was put up and is now maintained at \$24 a ton. So that by virtue of the duty which keeps out foreign rails the pool is compelling the users of steel rails to pay them 25 per cent more than a fair price.

Carnegie, Philanthropist and Sweater. "This new steel rail pool is composed of seven manufacturers, headed by Carnegle, who absolutely control the product of more than one-half of the rolled steel product in the United States, and who have combined together to pay other large manufacturers heavy annual sums to close their works, discharge their men and make no steel. Do employers pay larger wages when they get larger profits! I do not, and even philans are pists do not. Take Mr. Andrew Carnegie who gives like a prince out of the millions the tariff has enabled him to take from his fellow citizens. He gives like a prince from his more than princely income, but he does not raise wages unless he has to. Before he started for Jerusalem a few days ago he utilized the tariff to re-establish the steel rail pool and pay other manufacturers to shut up their works and throw their men out of employment. Then a general cut in wages was made in all his great establishments, and then he announced himself ready ments, and then he announced himself ready to give as much as \$5.000 a day to feed the unemployed of Pittsburg—a place that, if there were any truth in the theory that pro-tection is good for labor, ought to be a very paradise for worsingmen. Now, which is best for labor, picate of charity soup houses or picaty of employment? There is the question between protection and free trade. What is true of steel is true of all industries. If we could about the whole tariff on the 1st of February I do not believe there is a single manufacturing industry that would close. On the contrary, all that were not purely exotics, kept alive by taxes, would be greatly stimulated, foreigners would want would be open to our goods. Wheat would bring more to the grower and labor would bring more to the laborer, and the masses of our people would want and could pay for more manufactured goods. You cannot de-press industry and impoverish labor by remitting taxes. That is done by imposing

Engaged in a Heated Controversy. While Mr. Johnson was condemning the alleged steel rail pool he became engaged in a heated controversy with Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania.
"You deny the present existence of a

pool " asked Mr. Johnson 'Well, here is the proof of it," said Mr. ohnson, flourishing aloft a document. "Here the agreement in the Iron Age. A certain

R F. Kennedy contracted to receive 25,000 tons of rails at what I considered an exception to price, and to ferfeit \$1,000 a day if he did not take them. I looked into the matter to see who such a large buyer could c. I found that he was a stockholder in the be. I found that he was a stockholder in the Cambria works, a rival concern, and now secretary of the new pool, formed last November. That pool agreed to give the manufacturers at Sparrows Point, Md., \$1.000 a day to close their works and discharge their men. That is the sort of trust the Wilson bill's 25 per cent inty perpetuates. [Democratic applause.] "It gives a concern in Philadelphia \$80.003 a year to close down. The old pool of eight or nine companies agreed to maintain the price of rails at \$29. One of the members secretly undersold the pool. Carnegie made war on him, beat the price down to \$19,

losed him up, and then formed another cool." [Applause.] "I cannot controvert what the gentleman says," interposed Mr. Dalzeil, "but if such a pool as he describes exists I deprecate it as much as he.

That is where I differ with the gentleman, retorted Mr. Johnson. "I believe in making all the money I can. I am a thorough-going monopolist, and believe in taking advantage of all the bad laws you republicans have made, but I don't believe in defending those laws here." [Long and loud demo-

cratic applause.

At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's speech Mr. Dalzell took the floor. Mr. Dalzell said: "The election of 1892, which resulted in the ascendancy in all branches of the government of the democratic party, had no sooner occured than a crisis ensued which was amoust the most appalling in our economic history. All our industries suffered immediate collapse. Trade, foreign and domestic, became paralyzed. The ghost of distrust stalked threateningly avenues of commerce, alike. As a people teday we walk in the valley of desolation. Furnace fires have gone out, and fires upon humble hearthstones as well, while throughout all our borders factory and workshop and the various im-plements and appliances of industry are unused. In the mouths that the dominant party has held the reins of government it has proved itself conspicuously incompetent to deal with a single important question presented by the responsibilities of civil administration. The executive, with an ig-norance of the limitations of his office inexcusable in an intelligent American citizen has usurped the functions of congress, not to meet an exigency or for any justifiable end, but to undertake and miserably fail in a foreign policy which would be grotesque if it were not contemptible. This house has been organized on the basis of ante-bellum days, so that the section of the country which is least familiar with American is dustries and enterprise dominates the policy of the nation, while it deals out, as of yore to serve its contingent, the crumbs that fall from its table.

Aggravation Instead of Relief.

"In this deplorable condition of things, ud and darkness all around us, what de those who rule our destinies propose by way of relief! A tariff bill that, if enacted, I s legislative crime of our history Instead of relief it brings aggravation. To the manufacturer, whose idle capital is bringing him wo returns, whose plant dis-used is depreciating, and whose income has been sadly narrowed or entirely cut off, it offers the deceptive lure of free raw ma terials and the ignis futuus of the world markets, while it strips him of the ability to compete in any market and be just to his em-doyes. To the farmer it offers instead of protection an enlarged competition from broad in the products of his farm; instead of a vast and grawing nome market, a mar-ket abroad in which his increased surpins cannot but degrade prices. To the cry of laboring men clamoring for work at Amer-ican wage rates, to the end that he, his wife and his children shall live like Americans, its brutal answer is lower wages or war with your employer.

"And for the empty American treasury depleted beyond the power to meet current expenses, what relief? Oh! Shame to tell it. es from \$70,000 000 to \$100,000,000, is to b of peace, by laying on the backs of the peo ple, nowof all times least able to bear them, direct taxes never heretofere in our experionce sought to be justified save awid the rear of cannon and the clash of arms. If this bill, instead of being a monstrosity. was wise in its provisions, its enactment at this time would be unwise. Under the most favorable circumstances, even in prosperous times, a revision of our tariff laws inevitab ansettles business and requires a general readjustment to meet new conditions. Do yo

adjustment to meet new cenditions. Do you find any duty in this bill on tea or codes or sugar? There are no sources of revenue so sure as these. Why are they not taxed?—They are the necessaries of life and a tax on them will certainly raise the revenue. Has the gotting of votes anything to do with the framing of a tariff bill? If so I warn you, gentlemen of the majority, that in the opinion of the poor man the exemption of his breakfast table will not compensate for the deprivation of his opportuoity under such conditions to earn American wages. There is not a single industry in which we compete with our fellows across the sons in which our laborers do not reap richer rewards than their fellow tollers abroad. Read the testimony of these men asking as for fair pacy before the ways and means

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

## MARINES WERE NOT LANDED

English Sailors Have Not Invaded Hawaiian Territory.

ANOTHER MESSAGE EXPECTED TODAY

President Cleveland Said to Have Already Prepared a Communication to Congress on Affairs in the Islands-Latest Developments.

Washington, Jan. 10. -It has been authortatively learned by members of the house committee on foreign affairs that British marines were not landed at Honolulu. It is stated the British commander acted out of an abundance of caution to protect British interests, and not for any purpose of assert

ing British dominion over the Islands. Congressmen who have visited the white house and State department have received definite information that President Cleveland will send another Hawaiian message to congress tomorrow covering the dispatches

brought by the Corwin.

The steamer Mariposa is scheduled to sail from San Francisco tomorrow for Honolulu, but it is probable she, will be held over until Friday for the British mails to Australia, which are somewhat delayed. The instructions to Minister Willis thus can be prepared in time for the Mariposa. If, however, it is desired to give Minister Willis further in-structions until the advice of congress is received, the time probably would be too short to send them on the Mariposa and the Corwin doubtless would be brought into service

Before the Senate Subcommittee.

The senate foreign relations subcommittee The senate foreign relations subcommittee on Hawaii met this morning with Lieutenant Laird as the only witness. He occupied the entire hour the committee was in session, and proved to be one more witness to corroborate the story of Captain Wiltze concerning the landing of troops at Honolulu. The examination was conducted in private. Mr Laird was able to give full particulars as to the time the troops landed, where they were stationed and why they were ocated as they were, and also to furnish more or less information concerning the present Hawaiian officials and their capacity for government, all of which is important to the committee in its effort to form a ust estimate of this country's relations to

The senate committee on foreign relations had a meeting today after the Hawaiian subcommittee had adjourned. The commit-tee had the Hawaiian question under con-sideration, but it is understood the consideration of the subject was confined to hear-ing a verbal report of the subcommittee and to an informal discussion of recent phases of

Honolulu Favors a Protectorate.

Representatative Holman democrat of Representative Holman, democrat of Indiana, has prepared a resolution which he will submit to the house tomorrow, de-claring it the policy of the United States to conclude a treaty with Hawaii by which this country will exercise a protectorate over the islands. This resolution is quite lengthy and, besides, concluding with the declaration for a protectorate. Numerous other phases of the Hawaiian question are covered. The action of Minister Stevens in originally abetting the revolution is con-demned, but at the same time the policy of the present administration in seeking to re-store the monarchy is not approved.

OF NO IMPORTANCE.

British Admiralry Attaches Little Signifi-

cance to the Affair. Jan. 10 .- The Hawaiian charge d'affaires in an interview today said the news cabled to England from Vancouver to the effect that the commander of the British warship at Honolulu had received permission to land marines in order to pro

tect the litigation, was probably true. The Admirality department has not re ceived news of any sort from Hawaiia in regard to the reported permission granted o the commander of the British warship Champion to land marines at Honolulu for

the protection of British Interests. The officials of the admiralty add that even if the report is true it is of no import ance and that it does not in any way indicate a desire upon the part of England to interfere in the affairs of Hawaii.

#### HAD HEARD NOTHING NEW.

Secretary Gresham Did Not Have Any In formation for the Reports. Washington, Jan. 10.-Secretary of State Gresham was seen by a reporter of the Associated press and he consented to answer some nurried questions addressed to him. In reply to the query: "Will you say any thing on the news from Honolulu?" he said I do not know any news from Honolulu. expect to receive dispatches that came by the Corwin, perhaps, tonight. I shall have no official information before that time." "Will those dispatches be given to the

public when you receive them?" "They will be transmitted immediately to congress. I hardly think they will be given out to the press before the hour when they are known to congress. Every instruction that has been sent to Minister Willis is now in the hands of congress. Whatever further dispatches are sent to him will be put into the hands of congress in duplicate immediately upon being sent."

"The matter has then been put entirely in

the hands of congress, has it, Mr. Secre-

"Undoubtedly " There was nothing in the secretary's man mer to indicate any feeling of regret that the matter had reached this status, and it is nade evident that the administration has no intention of proceeding further with the question except with the ad rice of congress Representative Holman has prepared a esolution, which he will submit to the hor omorrow, declaring it to be the policy of the United States to conclude a treaty with Hawaii by which the country will exercise a protectorate over the islands.

AS SEEN IN ENGLAND.

Comments of the Times on Cleve and Policy Toward Hawaii.

LONDON, Jan. 10 .- The Times, commenting on the advices from Hawaii, says: Not withstanding allusions of President Dolo to the right of Hawaii as a soverign state. It is indeed probable that he and his associates place their chief hopes in the exigencies of American politics rather than the wish of the population of Hawaii. That the provisional government is well advised in assum ing an attitude of defiance toward the presi dent of the Unsted States may indeed be doubted. Although it has been rumored that he will accept a compromise. Mr. Cieveland has shown that he has a stiff back and be thinks that his countrymen admire it, and it s quite possible that in the long run he may his Hawaiian policy as on the silver ques-tion. If the report that Senator Turning resolution represents the riews of the ad-ministration should turn out to be well founded it will be an interesting and instructive exercise, even to those best versed in American politics to observe by what con acryative sophistry Mr. Cieveland will try to escoucile his recognition in March of the

"It is indeed difficult to lend credit to the recognize the provisional government, but it must be owned that the conduct of the queen herself has been so imprudent as to afford the American executive an op-

portunity of withdrawing the offers he has made to her. American politicians may argue that in the face of her dilatorness the president's offer no longer holds good. Technically that may be true, but will such pettifogging commend itself to the judgment of Americans! The moral grounds on which the offer was based cannot have vanished altogether, even in the stress of American politics, in less that a month.

Commenting on the provisional government's refusal to comply with Minister Willis' demand that the government surrender

lis' demand that the government surrender office, the Globe remarks: "The situation is enough to make the president of the United States assume the title of Kingmaker or Patron of Royalty. However, it is singular to find the president of a typical ropublic acting as the champion of an injured queen, but it is not easy to see what other course President Cleveland could take with due re-gard for the honor of Americans. Some, no doubt, would like to see the unfortunate island annexed. Apart from the difficulty of dealing with Hawaii in that way without straining the constitution, there are other people besides the Hawaiians and Americans who will have something to say in the mat-

HELD BACK FOR FIVE DAYS.

Minister Willis' Action was Unnecessarily Delayed.

New York, Jan. 10.-The World has the following special correspondence, dated Honolulu, January 1, via Victoria, B. C.: After the arrival of the Corwin had thrown the people into a nervous convulsion every one expected momentarily that an attempt would be made to restore the queen to power. It was thought probable both by the royalists and the provisional government that the revenue cutter had brought instructions from Cleveland to that effect. They felt sure that their long period of waiting would now be broken by something decisive. But for five days Minister Willis made no sign of movement. It was a fact they were ready on the morning of the 19th to move. All the officers had been called on board their ships. The arms and ammu-nition were ready and the great guns were turned on the palace. Minister Willis will say nothing about this, but officers on board the Philadelphia and the Adams and the British gunboat Champion are the World correspondent's authority for it. Admirai Irwin was asked about this subsequently when Mr. Champion are the world when Mr. Cleveland's special message on the Hawaiian question came. He said: "Ah! We had the men ready, not to at-

tack the provisional government, but to protect the citizens in case of rioting. Captain Ronke of the Champion the night before, it is said, had told some ladies at a party that the American, British and Japanese marines were to be landed next day to restore the queen. On the same night the World correspondent met Mr. Hatch, vice president of the provisional government, in Emma square, where the band was playing. Mr. Hatch said it was the understanding of himself and associates that the murines were to be lauded in the morning and the

were to be inided in the morning and the provisional government was ready, but Mr. Willis evidently changed his mind.

On the morning of the 29th he sent Consul General Mills to the palace and informed the government that he would like to call upon them at the building with a communication of importance. President Dole and his cabinet said they would be glad to receive Mr. Willis and the time was set at 1.30 ceive Mr. Willis and the time was set at 1:30 in the afternoon. Mr. Willis arrived at the appointed time. He came alone and was received with due gravity by Mr. Dole and his What transpired has already been pub-

SAILING UNDER A LONE STAR. Thurston Gone to Honofuln to Organize a

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 10.—A member of the Hawaiian joint commission, who was sent to Washington last August to negotiate for annexing the island and whose name is with-

"We were kept a month at arm's length by Secretary Gresham, waiting for President Cieveland to declare his policy. No opportunity was given us to state our case explain our views. The most profound secrecy was kept up and every precaution taken to prevent any intimation of their plot from reaching President Dole before it was sprung upon him. But, I thank God, it failed, partly on account of Willis' good sense and partly on account of Dole's firm-ness and ability. The American people have now been heard from and the policy of in-The tidal wave of popular sympathy which has swept over the northwestern states surprised us. Thurston has gone to Honolulu to help organize a government that will shold the fort' till anneyation is granted and will have to be oligarchical by force of circumstances. I hope that the next administration will have the giory of annexing our islands. For a time we expect to follow the example of Texas and sail under the lone star until we reach port.'

Purely a Formal Call,

LONDON, Jan. 10.-Neither the United States embassy nor the Hawaiian legation have any news of importance from Hawaii. The interview between United States Ambassador Bayard and Lord Rosebery, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, which many of the newspapers attributed to the Hawanan situation, was founded upon a purely routine call made by Mr. Bayard on Lord Rosebery. The interview only lasted

Has field the Mariposa SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10 .- The sailing time of the steamer Mariposa for Honolulu and Australia, has been changed from Thursday, January 11, until Saturday, January 13.

LET THE SECRET OUT. Principles of the New Order of Loyal

Americans Made Public.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 10,-The secret of the new order of Loyal Americans is out. Its flicers are: D. A. Relnolds of Lansing, Mich., grand commander; C. G. Vincent. In iianapolis, grand adjutant; J. J. England of Michigan, grand quartermaster; Rev. Myron Reed of Denver, grand chaplain; S. H. Pierson of West Virginia, grand cosign; W. Bateman of Maine, grant sentinel. Each officer swears that he is not the spy f any monopoly; than he will guard the or-

terest of political parties. The basis of prin-First-The equal rights of all loyal Ameri-

second The prosecution as traitors of all rmed forces not recognized by the consti-Third-The establishment of postal savings rth—The absolute noninterference of oreless power in Americae industries or less finance. h Governmental ownership or control named monopolies.

settlers.

the Government issue of all money in an amount to transact all the nusiness The referentium of legislation of exclusion of European criminals After the property of bridgery a capital from the bridgery with as treason against the

Stole for Twenty Years. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10 - Theodore F.

Baker, for twenty-sight years the paying teller of the Consolidated National bank of this city, confessed today to President James F. Is Watson that during the past ball for trial in February. When excet what he had done with the money he re-"It went in driblets for household CXPUDSOS."

Movements of Ocean Steamers, January 10, At Genoa-Arrived-Werra from New At New York-Arrived-Teutonic from

HIS LIFE FOR THE CAUSE

Finding of the Court in the Case of the Paris Bomb-Thrower.

AUGUSTE VAILLANT QUICKLY SENTENCED

When the Trial Opened a Report Was Cir culated that a Bomb Had Been Found Outside the Court Room-Extraordinary Measures of Precaution.

Panis, Jan. 10.-The trial of Auguste Vaillant, the snarchist who on December 9 last, threw the bomb which exploded in the Chamber of Deputies, was neld today.

Just previous to the trial a report was circulated that a bomb with a burned fuse was found outside the court. The Palace of Justice, in which the trial took place, was surrounded by guards and nobody was allowed to pass through their ranks unless presenting a pass, and not until their identity had been established. The court was thronged with people when Valllant was brought in at noon, closely guarded by policemen. The opening proceedings were of a purely formal nature.

At the conclusion of the proceedings today Vaillant was sentenced to death. After the prisoner had admitted, in reply to the questions of the public prosecutor, that he had been in prison several times for theft, he exclaimed fiercely that the unust conditions of society were responsible

for what "you please to term robberies." Stole to Get Funds to Make the Bomb, Replying to other questions by the presiding judge, Vaillant said that he conceived the idea of blowing up the Chamber of Deputies while he was living at Choisey le Roi and admitted that he obtained the money with which he purchased the materials for mak-ing his nomb from the results of a theft. Later on the prisoner reluctantly admitted that he had received 20 francs from Mme. Paul Reclus, the wife of a young engineer and nephew of the distinguished French geographical writer, M. Jacques re Elysee Reclus. Valilant insisted that Mme. Reclus gave him the money as an act of charity, and not as a subscription to the cause of anarchy or to any way further the ends of which he, the prisoner, had in

Later on, when questioned regarding the actual explosion of the bomb, Vaillant said that he regretted that the bomb did not have the effect he desired, and explained that this was owing to the fact that one of his neighbors in the gallery in the Chamber accidentally knocked his arm while he was n the act of throwing the loaded missile.
At this point of the examination the presiding judge turned to the prisoner and said I suppose you wanted to hit M. Casimir Perier, the premier?"

Wanted to Kill Some of the Ministers. "No. I did not aim at any one in parties ar, but I wanted to kill some of the ministers. All the ministers are the same to me.

Before another question could be put to
him, Vaillant continued: "It is true I hit
some of the spectators, but I only intended to huct the deputies and the ministers, and I would rather three or four deputies had been killed than one spectator had been in-

The judge tried to interrupt the pris-oner, but Vaillant succeeded in adding: "I am not waging was against the people, but against society, and I aim directly at the parasite deputies." The jury retired at 5:35 p. m. and were ab-

sent for twenty-five minutes. Upon their re-turn it was announced that they found the prisoner "guilty without extenuating cirjudge's question, asking him if the jury had agreed upon a verdict, Vaillant sprang to his feet and shouted: "It is death! Death!

I thank you for it." The court then retired to deliberate up the finding of the jury and agreed upon the sentence. Upon the return of the court the presiding judge announced the sentence of death and Vaillant upon hearing the words which condemned him to the guillotine, shouted: "Vive l'anarchie." The session of the court was closed soon afterwards without any further incident.

## INSURGENTS MAKE GAINS.

Their Operations in and Around Ric Buenos Aynes, Jan. 10 .- Most important news has been received here from Rio de Janeiro, According to dispatches received from there the Brazilian insurgents have recaptured the islands of Mocangue and Engenho, and are preparing to make a landng in strong force at Nictheroy

It is also reported that Admiral de Mello, on board the warship Aquidaban, had suc ceeded in entering Rio bay in spite of the active lookout kept for him by the government forts at the entrance to the harbor. and it is added that Admiral de Mello is personally supervising the land operations, which, it is said, are to be undertaken at Nictheroy. Finally, it is asserted that if the rebels are successful in making a landing at Nictheroy that a general attack upon the city of Rio de Janeiro will be immediately commenced, every available man on board the insurgent warships being utilized in the attack. President Peixoto is the contemplated movement upon the part of the rebels, and is taking vigorous measures to meet the attack, which is ex-pected to decide the fate of the rebeilion one way or the other.

#### BELIEVED IN PARIS.

Report of Peixoto's Resignation Finds Some

Endorsers in Europe. Paris, Jan. 10 .- The Matin says that the ews published in Paris yesterday to the effect that President Peixoto of Brazil had resigned was founded on a dispatch announcing this fact which was received at the ministry of foreign affairs. The Brazilian minister here has declared that he did not believe the report to be true and Senhor Guanabara, the Brazilian government delegate in Europe, is quoted as saving that there was nothing in the latest dispatches which he had received which would furnish ground for the belief that the report was true The conservative papers here consider report to be true, and express satisfaction at these reports of resignation.

ITALY PREPARING TO FIGHT.

France Said to Be Aiding the Sicilian Rebets-Warlike Orders. VENICE, Jan. 10.-The Gazette de Venezia says that the commander of the forces in Liguria and Piedmont has been ordered to complete the arming of the forts on the French frontier and to complete the arming of the batteries on the Tyrrhenian sea. In

have been ordered to place themselves in readiness for the outbreak of war. The news has caused great excitement in The news has caused great exercised in the Venice and it is believed that the reason for taking the extraordinary steps is the fact that the Italian government has positive proof that France is siding the revolutionary movement in Sicily.

addition, it stated that several army corps

Witt Build a New Storehouse. Pants, Jan. 10 .- The burning of the scencry of the Paris opera house in the scenery depot on the Rue Richter on the 5th inst proves now to be a blessing in disquise, M. Spaler, minister of public instruction hav-ing a crited to ask the chambes of Deputies for a credit of 7.80.80 transfer the purpose

Lost in the Black Sen. London, Jan. 10.-A dispatch to the Times | with his fingers.

miding a new storehouse outside of

from Odessa says: During the recent fear-ful storm in the Black sea one English, one Greek and two Russian steamers were lost.

FREIS MAY NOT RECOVER. Spanish A pist Prisoner is in a Precarior Condition.

10. Disputches from Sara-MADRID, gossa says the physicians in attendance rench, the confessed perpeupon Salve he Lyceo theater bomb trator twice attempted suioutrage. he was arrested, severely cide wounding telf, state that his recovery is now doub though informed as to his condition the refused the offices of a chapmin were was sent to him by Cardinal wounding now down

French still upholds snarchy. His wife has made the additional statement that her husband was present at a famous anarchis meeting in the bull ring of Barcelona wher all the conspirators were armed with bombs revolvers, axes and knives and prepared to sack the lown and destroy the bourgeoiste.

Von Caprivi's Libelers. Bentin, Jan. 10.-The first steps have been taken in an action against Herr Ahlwardt, and Herr Schwenhagen and Peogersky, the authors, on the charge of libeling Chancellor

Owing to the late disappointing colonial experiences as prominently brought before the public by the Cameroons incidents, it is expected the colonial department will be transferred from the foreign to the main

Rome, Jan. 10. - There was an anti-tax riot at Corato, Province of Bari. The riotous mob stoned the residence of the mayor and when the troops were sent for they were stoned by the rioters. The officers in command of the troops were compelled to give the order to fire and several of the disorderly people were killed and a number wounded.

Camo, Jan. 10.-The knedive arrived at Guirgheh and was everywhere received with

enthusiasm. The beacon lights were displayed along the route and great crowds Guirgheh, where the knedive will embars Small Riot in Berlin.

BEILLIN, Jan. 10. -There was an attempted riot yesterday at one of the warming shelters. A crowd collected and became

riotous, but the disorderly persons were speedily dispersed by the police and a num-ber of them were arrested. Object to the Jesuits. Berlin, Jan. 10.—The Central Evangelical board has issued a long address, protesting

against the reaumission of the Jesuits into

as the

Germany and describing them as the commiss of the Fatherland and Protestantism.

Engaged to Be Married. Benlin, Jan. 10 -A dispatch from Coburg says the grand duke of Hesse was formally betrothed today to his cousin. Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who was born on the Island of Malta in 1876.

Passed Through Committee. LONDON, Jan. 1t .- The parish councils bill passed through the committee stage in the House of Commons last night. The report stage has been fixed for Tuesday.

Russia's Militon-Rouble Surp us. Sr. Perenssons, Jan. 10. - The Grashdanin states that the Russian budget for 1894 shows that the receipts exceed the expenditures by 1,000,000 roubles.

FARMERS IN SESSION.

Associations in the Interest of Agriculture Now Meeting at Topeki

breeders of live stock are discussing points of interest at today's session of the Kansas association. Papers were read concerning the subject of "Trotters," by M. A. Low, general attorney of the Rock Island; "Sheep Husbandry," by E. D. King of Burlington and H. A. Heath, manager of the Kansas Farmer: "Live Stock Husbandry," by Prof. Graham of the State Agricultural college; "Health of Live Stock" and "Breeders' Clubs" were also topics debated. "Exhibi-tions at Fairs" was the theme discussed

this afternoon by a dozen different partici-The Kansas Swine breeders hold their first meeting tonight and leading hog growers are here to attend. The twenty-third annual meeting of the

State Board of Agriculture opened a three days meeting at 4 o'clock this aftergoon by formal reports of committees. Among the numerous papers on matters of interest to the farmer are "Chinch Buz Experiments," by Chanceller Show of the State university "Circulation of Water in Soils," by Prof Whitney of Johns Hopkins university, Balti-more: "Kansas Minerals at the World's Fair," by Prof. Robert Hay: "Irrigation," by J. S. Emory, national irrigation lecturer "Beef Production," John McDearmid Kansas City; "Relations Between Eastern and Western Agriculture," by Colonel Needham president of the New England Agricultural society.

AVENGED SITTING BULL.

fron Thunder, a Noted Indian Scout, Murdered by a Deaf Mute.

St. PAUL, Jan. 10.-A Pioueer special from Fort Yates, N. D., says: White runners just arrived from White Blackbird's camp, fifty miles southwest of here and twenty-five miles up Grand river from the famous Sitting Buil camp and battlefield, report the murder of Iron Thunder, who, courier, made the daring trip of twenty two miles directly through Sitting Bull's hordes, making possible the union of the police and successful issue of the conflict in which Sitting Bull was killed three years ago. A Blackfoot deaf and dumb son of White Blackbird crept into the tepee where Iron Thunder, his wife and child were sled ing, and crushed his skull with an axe. The nearest policemen, Magpie Eagle and Fast Horse, attempted to capture the murderer jured before being overcome that he died shortly thereafter. All is perfectly quiet and orderly at the agency tonight and no fear of trapple is fell.

Lewis Redwine's Triat.

fear of trouble is felt.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 10. -Lewis Redwine's trial entertained a large crowd today. Evidence new to the public comes out slowly however, for the facts in the case have been pretty well uncarthed in the cleven months since Redwine's shortage was discovered. The testimony was introduced that Redwine borrowed money from other banks, so as to deceive the examiner, and that he paid his debis out of the bank's money. One witness testified that Redwine 'told him that Tom Cobb Jackson, who committed suicide, got \$90,000 of the bank's money.

Pecos Villey's Irrigation System.

Enny, N. M., Jan. 10 - Today witnessed he completion of the restoration of the great flumes and irrigation dams washed out by the disastrous flood a year ago; also of an than laire Chruthudin, N. Y. Water today again flows in 2700 miles of canal of the Peecs freigntion and inservement company. The balling of these dams in alx months, at a cost of nearly \$500,000, in the midst of a year of flowing and inversely shows the cene of financial stringence

Peurs values. Brutally Bent Bla I amily. Wixingo, Ind., Jan. 10. - Louis Nob is in jail.

sere tonight gurnied by the sheriff and epaties. Violence was threatened him by his neighbors for the in numer freatment of his wife and for meanly killing his daughter. He almost killed the latter with a club and googed out the eyes of the former

# AT THE OLD STAND

Another Holdup on the Burlington Near St. Joseph, Mo.

ROBBERY OF THE "ELI" BY MASKED MEN

Five Men Do the Job and Meet with No Resistance Whatever.

HOW THEIR SCHEME WAS CARRIED OUT

Their Work, Though Smooth, Bears the Impress of Amateurism.

AMOUNT OF MONEY TAKEN KEPT A SECRET

Railroad and Express Officials Are Reticent on that Score-No One Was Injured During the Function-Looking for the Robbers.

St. Joseph, Jan. 10 .- For the second time within several months this city has been the scene of an attempted train robbery. On the 25th of September last an attempt to hold up a train on the Council Bluffs road was frustrated by the officers being informed of the proposed plan. Two of the robbers were killed that evening, and another was recently sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. This was thought to be sufficient to put a stop to the operations of this kind of people in this city, but tonight another train was held up, and this time almost within the city limits.

In Regulation Style.

The Eurlington "Eli," leaving this city at 6:25, was held up this evening about three miles east of this city by five masked men. The train was stopped by torpedoes being placed on the track and a red lantern swung across the track in regulation form.

As soon as the train stopped three of the robbers boarded the engine with drawn revolvers and ordered the engineer and fireman to accompany them to the express car and order the express messenger to open the door. This they did, and upon being ordered to open the door the express messenger did so, when he was covered with a rifle in the hands of one of the men. Three others, with a revolver in each hand, had entered the car and the messenger was ordered to open the safe, which he did. The robbers then took all there was in the safe, which amount, it is claimed by the officials of the railroad, will not exceed \$50. This statement is not credited here, however, as Superintendent Hohl of the Burlington road and W. H. Moseley of the Adams Express company have been in consultation with the sheriff and chief of police, and a posse is

now being organized. What the Robbers Looked Like.

The following is given as descriptions of two of the robbers who were in the express car: One is tall and slim and wore a light brown suit, with double-breasted coat and no overcoat. The other was short and wore a black suit, black overcoat and black derby hat. The engineer and other trainmen were three men. All of the trainmen think the robbers were amateurs, as they were nervous all during the affair and appeared

badly excited. The holdup was first reported from Easton, the first station out of St. Joseph, and a more extended report was made to P. H. Houlahan, superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road, with headquarters at Brookfield, who has offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of each of the robbers if captured

before tomorrow evening.

Took Everything in Sight. When the train stopped a brakeman went back to flag the St. Louis train following, and, while he was several hundred yards down the track, he asserts he heard shots fired, and suddenly the train pulled out. He secured a horse and came to this city and gave the alarm. He says the robbers entered the mail and express cars and took all the registered mail in the former, and all the packages in the safe in the latter. The shots fired, if there were any, were probably fired by the robbers as the train was ready to pult out to frighten the trainmen. The brakeman followed the "Eli" on the St. Louis train, which leaves this city about half an hour afterward, in the hopes of catching his regular train. On this account no one was

permitted to see him and secure a complete report of the holdup. This city has been the scene of numerous holdups lately, scarcely a night passing without one or r ore, and it is thought by the officers that the robbery of the train tonight was the work of some of the more am-

bitious of the thieves. Made Only's Small Haul.

W. H. Mosely of the Adams Express company, has just received a telegram from the express messenger on the train which was robbed, stating that the exact sum secured by the thieves was \$47. Sheriff Carson has a force of deputies scattered over the surrounding country looking for the thieves. It has also been

learned that the five men had two rigs and it is thought they were secured in this city, A description of these rigs has been secured and the police force are now making an effort to find from whom they were secured. A strong clew has been obtained by the police and the prediction is made that the cobbers will be under arrest inside of

twenty-four hours. DEMANDED UNION WAGES.

Deadwood Miners Cause Serious Trouble at Annie Creek. DEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 10 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |- Today 400 members of the miners union went over to (Annie creek, the scene of operations of the South Dakota Mining company, where 130 men were emplayed at less pay than that demanded by the union. The union men were armed with lubs and brickbats. Arriving at the camp

they demanded of the superintendent that

he pay union wages, and upon being refused

they ordered the men to quit work. The

contractor was driven into a log cabin, where be defended hypself with a shotgun. Mr. Lock, superintendent of the company, and E. W. Martin, its attorney, were both injured, the former by being struck on the head with a rook, and the latter being thrown over an embankment. Only the interference of the sheriff and posse, who had followed the mob to the camp, pre-

vented a scrious collision, as the scabs were heavily armed. This affair is probably only the beginning of a labor light which has long been threatening. The action of the union is severely criticised as being cuttrely encalled for as the men working on Annie creek are not mining and so are cut of the prisdiction of the union. It is fewered that arrives complete cations may be the result.