SUGAR IN THE HOUSE

Opening Fight on that Part of the Wilson Bill Which Belates to that Industry.

STRONG AND INTERESTING SPEECHES

Enruest Efforts Made by the Priends of Protection to Carry Their Point.

HEMOVAL OF THE BOUNTY UPON SUGAR

McRae's Amendment to that Effect Carried by a Large Majority.

VOTE UPON THE SEVERAL AMENDMENTS

Radical Democrats Score Signal Victories - Boutchie of Maine Creates Another Scene and is Rebuked by the Speaker-Exciting Session.

Washington, Jan. 22 - The fight to amend the sugar schedule of the Wilson bill is on in the house today. It opened immedistely after the reading of the journal, according to the agreement reached last Friday, by which three hours were set aside for the purpose. Before the first amendment was offered some discussion was had as to come tax. whether the amendments could lie to each of the three sections of the Wilson bill schedule sengentely, the bounty provision. the duty of five-twentieths of a cent on refined sugar above No. 4 Datch standard, and the duty of 30 per cent on sugar candy and confectionery, and of 15 per cent on grape sugar. Pending an agreement as to the mode of procedure, Mr. Hitt of Illinois withdrew the amendment pending last Saturday with reference to reciwith Canada on free coal. Then after further consultation the sugar men, represented by Mr. Blanchard, withdrew their first proposition and asked that the time be divided into three parts, an hour for those in favor of the bounty provision. an hour for those who favor the bounty pro vision of the McKinley bill and another hour for those who favor a duty on sugar.

To Aboust the Bounty. Mr. McRae objected because this arrangement gave no lime to those who were for free sugar and no bounty. It was finally agreed, however, that the Louisiana members who were most interested should have an hour and the remainder of the house should take chances of recognition of the chair coring the other two hours. The first amendment was that offered by Mr. McRae of Arkansas to abolish

entirely the sugar bounty. In support of his amendment. Mr. McRae said that it proposed to abolish entirely the sugar bounty and leave sugar on the free list where it was pinced by the McKinley A time when the treasury bankrupt and the secretary the treasury was proposing to borrow money at 5 per cent interest was no time to pay a special bounty to any interest. He had no personal feeling against the section of the country to be affected, out gress would perpetuate this, the most vicious provision of the McKinley bill. The bounty would cost the people of the country, as it stood, \$50,000,000. The bounty last year cost \$10,000,000. He contended that the bounty was unconstitutional and undemperatic, and

Maiklejohn's Amendment. Mr. Moikleight offered as an amendment to

Mr. Meikleighn offered as an amendment to that of McRae the sugar bounty provision of the McKinley law. The bounty provision of the McKinley law, he said, had been passed to afford an opportunity for Ameri-can capital. The purpose of that act had been fulfilled. It had resulted in a vast in-vestment of capital, \$130,000,000 m. Louisiana, \$15,000,000 in California and \$10,000,000 in Fiorida. If the provisions of the Wilson bill were passed this great industry would be destroyed and we would be placed at the the mercy of foreign producers of sugar, at the same time giving to the Sugar frust a protection of 50 per cent or a quarter of 1 cent on every pound of refined surar.

Mr. Dockery of Missouri offered as a substitute for the amendments a proposition to

abolish the bounty on sugar and piace the raw and refined sugar on the free list. If there was anything, said Mr. Dockery, on which he thought the democracy wanted unity it was opposition to this bounty. The beet, sorghum and maple sugar bounties were petty while the bounty on cane sugar rose to the dignity of grand larceny. Mr. Beatner of Iowa wanted to know

why Mr. Dockery did not strike down all duty and all protection on cotton and woolen goods and all other articles and place them on the free list. The list of so-called reforms could be accomplished in a day. The farmers who fought with the plow did not demand a bounty on wheat or corn. All they wanted was an equal chance

Mr. Cannon of lilinois supported Mr. Meiklejohn's amendment. The free sugar clause of the McKinley bill and saved the people of the country, rich and poor alike anot proposed to throw away the revenue, starve the industry in this country and ulti-mately cause the price to advance to the American consumer. If the democrats were

American consumer. If the democrats were honest why was not this revenue acticle places on the dutinble list? That would be in line with a jacif for revenue only.

Mr. Breckinflage, democrat, of Arkansas Supposed the bounts provision of the Wilson bill. Sugar in the McKinley law was only free up to No. 16. Dutch standard. There were the ways of committing the crade of were two ways of determining the grades of accorded the color test. Sugar under No. 16, Buish standard, was not used on the American table; above that standard th McKinley law places a duty of half a cent per pound. This duty was reduced in the Wilson bill to a fourth of a cent. Sugar

With reference to the bounty be said no man could say a word in deprecation of the bounty, direct or indirect, which would not have the protected industries, they must have some consideration. Therefore, this bill pro-posed to reduce the bounty year by year until at the end of eight years it would be wined out. Then sugar would be ab-

Mr. Prince democrat, of Louisiana then took the floor to make the principal spench in behalf of the Louisiana sugar interests. Coming from Louisiana, and from a district particularly identified with the case sugar industry, he begged the industry of that industry. He traced it step by step. In 1786, before Louisiana became a state of the once, the duty obtained. The industry grew until in 1890, when it reached 150,000 grew until in 1800, when it reached 130,000 hogsheads. The civil war with its devustation rained it and in 1804 but 10,000 hogsheads were produced. After the war the people of Louisians went to work, under a revenue duty of 2 cents, to rebuild their industry, and is 1890 the production had exceeded that 1800 and was 180,000 hogheads. The policy of the government was then chapter and the coverage.

protest of every representative from Louisinns, and a bounty of 1 cents per pound was substituted for the outy. This industry remained district 50,000 and the production increased over 50,000 hogsheads. To abolish this bounty new horself. would crush that industry and bring pov-ers and discress, not only to the sugar planters, but to those interests benefited as

distributing agents.

Mr. Finrier, democrat, of Ohio was recognized at this point and offered a substitute for the proposed amendments, that of Mr. Dockery having been withdrawn, to abolish the bouncy and substitute a duty of 1 cent per pound to be increased to 2 cents from such countries as levied an export duty. Genr of lown Cheered.

Mr. Genr. republican, of lows rose from his sent and was recognized at the conclusion of the reading of Mr. Harter's amendment. As the chair recognized him the republican side broke into cheers, which were quickly taken up on the democratic side. and for several moments the demonstration continued. Mr. Gear offered an amendment to make a reduction of the nounty, beginning in 1908, eastend of 1905. He explained the effect of the free surgar and sugar bounty processions of the McKinley offi. Free sugar, he said, saved the people of the country \$170.000,000 and had increased the consumption of the country of m of augur from lifty to sixty pounds per

Mr. Bryan, democrat, of Nebraska in support of the bounty provision of the Wilson oil! denied the right of any congress to und future con-gresses. The Fifty-first congress could not bind congress for litteen years to conhime the bounty. If it could, it could bind congress for 100 years. As a matter of fact, he doubted whether the Fifty firs congress could raise a moral obligation of any kind. [Loughter] Instead of replacing any kind. [Laughter] the duty on sugar and thus taxing the con-sumer of sugar in the United States, he favored giving the people the benefit of free nd raising the revenue from an in

Bortelle Baises a Storm.

At this point, on motion of Mr. Turner democrat, of Georgia, the committee arose and the speaker had before the nouse the special message of the president, transmitting additional Hawnian correspondence. At the request of Mr. Dingley the correspondence was read. The speaker ordered oferred to the committee on foreign affairs and to be printed.
A very exciting and unusual scene followed

which grew so tempestuous that the ser-genut-at-arms with his sliver mace of authority was called upon to preserve order.
Mr. Houtelle got recognition on a point of order, and in an impassioned speech declared it was not apparent that the government was engaged in fomenting insurrection in a country with which we are at peace.

"I submit," said be in stentorian tones that the house has three times been not fied that the administration is engaged to inciting insurrection and revolution in Ha-waii, and that it is our duty to express the disapproval of congress in that policy. I can-not conceive that the speaker will interpose his will between the house and its impera

By this time the democrats had crowded down the aisles and were in a high state of excitement, Mr. Hatch, democrat, of Missouri, loudly demanding that Mr. Boutelle's words be taken down. This, under the rules, forces the member called to order to immediately take his seat. The speaker ac-cordingly ordered Mr. Boutelle to his seat. but the latter went on talking. Again the speaker called his attention to the rule.

Called the Sergeant-at-Arms.

"All right," retorted Mr. Boutelle, de without showing any disposition either to comply with it. "The trouble with the gentleman is." sam the speaker, slowly and deliberately, "that he repeatedly violates the rules. The rgeant-at-arms will see that the gentle-

mun takes his sent." The deputy sergesnt premptly took his mace and started loward Mr. Boutelle, who quietly took his seat at the latter's ap-

Boutelle sat down The rule was then read, and immediately afterward the speaker recognized Mr. Wilson for a motion to go into the committee of the whole for the further consideration of the tariff bill. On division Mr. Boutelle made the point of no quorum and the speaker, in accordance with the custom, appointed Mr. Boutelle and Wilson tellers.

"Am I sufficiently purred of contempt to act as toller?" usked Mr. Boutelle, contemp-The speaker, however, was in no mood to triffe. "The chair accepts the gentleman's

statement," said he, "as a statement that he declines to serve," and appointed Mr. Hopkins. [Democratic applause.] Mr. Boutelle protested that the chair had no right to place such a construction on his statement, but the speaker declined to listen

Most of the republicans, however, declined to vote, and it was ten minutes before a democratic quorum was procured. Resumed the Tariff Debate.

The tariff debate was then resumed under an agreement to extend the time of the sugar debate until 4:15.

Mr. Dingley of Maine and Mr. Mercer of Nebraska supported the present bounty and Mr. Tarnsey defended the Wilson bill. Mr. Robertson of Louisiana offered the following amendment:

following amendment:

To strike out the bounty provision of the Wilson biff and insert "all sugar shall may duty upon their polariscopic test as follows: All sugar testing by the p dariscope not above 75 degrees, I cent per pound duty, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree three-tenths of a cent per pound additional and all sugars above 16 Dutch standard an additional duty of five-twentieths of I cam per pound; provided that all sugar when experied from a country which pays a bounty on sugar shall pay in addition to these rates a duty equal to the bounty paid by such country.

Mr. Hopertagn explained that the resolu-

Mr. Robertson explained that the resol tion contained in this amendment was not to be offered unless the bounty provisions were voted down. The equity of the contract made between the government and the people of Leuisiana demanded that the interents of the latter should not be stricken down unless they were placed by a sugar duty in a position to defend themselves. The bounty had been placed on sugar by the republicans, he declared, not to benefit the people of Louisiana, but to benefit the sugar refineries. He warned the democrats that the rejec tion of duty on sugar meant as individual

income tax.

Mr. Snodgrass, democrat, of Tennesses and Mr. Mallory, democrat, of Florida opposed the bounty.

Hanging by Its Ey lids. Mr Harter, democert, of Onio arged that his substitute should be adopted as a means of raising revenue, as the treasury was "hanging by its eyelids." The substitute would do away with the bounty and save \$5,000,000 unnually. It would produce \$25,000,000 in revenue, or a net gain to the treasury of \$45,000,000. He vizorously exposed

ure of \$45.00,000. He virorously opposed the income tax, which was the necessary alternative of a duly on sugar.

Mr. Bewers, republican of California was opposed to the abaition of any portion of the existing bounty on sugar and Mr. Hooker, democrat of Mississippi favored the restoration of the sugar July, as in accordance with the democratic platform.

Mr. Warner, democrat, of New York offered an amendment to Mr. Robinson's substitute to place refined sugar on the free list. He said this amendment was to re-

He said this amendment was to r

law furnished the best committee of what a removal of the enerous protective duties would do for the consumer.

My Hainer, republican, of Nebunska advocated the resontant of the present bounty, and Mr. Bontner, democrat of Louisiana, in concluding the arbate for the sugar men, in contributing the arbate for the sugar men, in sisted that the traditions of the democratic party were not orposed 15 a revenue outy Had Louisiana imagined he said that he great industry was to be stricken down be vote would not have been given to Cieveland at the last election.
Mr. Payno said be was organical to the

restoration of the sugar Date, tocause a war a tax on the israelefast table. He defended CONTINUED OF SECOND PAGE |

WHY THEY WERE NOT PAID

Dealings With Brazilian Authorities Not Always on a Oash Basis.

NICTHERDY CREWHAD TO WAIT FOR MONEY

Officers Delayed Payment in the Bope that Something Might Turn Up. in Other Words, the the Vessel Might Be Sent Down,

[Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.] PERSANDUCO, Dec. 31.-As late as Docember 28 the American crew of the Natheroy had not signed their new articles, although they had agreed to accept the terms offered them by the Brazilian government. The men are to receive \$500 bounty and \$100 a month for three months, and the officers \$5,000 for the same length of time.

The only thing that delayed the signing was the question of security. The Brazilians offered drafts on London, while the Americans demanded cash in hand. Further, there was a balance still due on the price of the ship and Captain Baker, as Mr. Plint's agent, demanded this in gold.

The officials here were believed to have plenty of money, but it was said they were delaying payment on one pretext and another in the hone that something might ocour to make it unnecessary. That "something" they noped for was the

coming of the Aquidahan, which was momentarily expected here. The fact is that most of the officials here are friends of Admiral de Melio and anxious to crippie his adversaries.

BERLIN'S UNEMPLOYED.

Their Five Meetings Beld as Advertised Yesterday- An Ep sods.

Beaux, Jan. 22.-The five meetings of the unemployed, called as a result of the police outrages upon the people who attended a meeting of unemployed on Thursday moraing last, took place today in five of the electoral districts. Herr Liebnicht spoke at Eiskiller hall, and urged the workmen to secure a reduction of the number of hours in a day's work. Herr Liebnicht also said that he was opposed to migration, deciaring that there was plenty of work in Germany The speaker referred to the conduct of the police at Laps' brewery and urged his hearers not to allow themselves to be incited to disobey the police.
Dr. Gumplowies, an Astro-Polish Hebrew,

who was to have spoken at Lips' brewery, followed with an exciting speech, combatting one of Herr Liebmeht's proposals regarding state intervention to cope with the question of the unemployed, and declared that the state was composed of a gang of

At this stage of the meeting a police officer sprang to the side of Dr. Gumplowies, promptly piaced him under arrest, and hustled the speaker out of the hall amid a scene of considerable uproat.

When order was restored a young woman

made at energetic speech, during the course of which she urged that the employment of soldiers at the theaters be abolished, claim ing that they deprived the people of a living and that the piace of the soldiers was in the

barracks.
Resolutions were passed in favor of restor ing the hours of labor and excluding the Local Angelger, a newspaper, from the clubs, owing to its asserting that the intervention of the police at Lips' brewery was due to the disorderly conduct of the growds which the disorderly conduct of the crowds which had assembled there. The meeting finally dispersed, with cheers for socialism.

IN THE GERMAN REICESTAG

Recent Disturbance at Tips' Brewery Dis

cussed by the Members. BERLIN, Jan. 22,-in the Reichstag today Dr. Von Bostticher, secretary of the interior replying to questions by socialists in regard to the distress prevailing, declared this distress prevalled only in certain industries and that is was not keen or widespread enough to compel the government to adopt mensures to relieve the suffering. Wages generally, continued he, had taken an un-ward tendency, and the condition of the working people was improved. The deposits in the savings banks had, he said, increased Replying to other questions Dr. Von Boxt ticher said no complaints had been made re-garding the conduct of the police at the re-cent meeting of the unemployed which assembled at Tips brewery, but which was dis-persed, owing to the fact that the organizers I the meeting did not procure the permit Later on Herr Richter maintained that

state interference could not prevent dis-Herr Bebel, in a long speech, combatted Dr. Von Bottlicher's statements and dwelt upon the reduction of the length of the work

day in British military factories. Her Bebel also referred to the disorders at Tips brewery, claiming they were fomeated by the police.

Dr. Von Bottieber denied the statement

that the disturbances were fomented by the police, and the house adjourned.

SCHEME IS DOOMED.

London Times Prenicia Faiture for the Indian Silver Experiment. Loxbox, Jan. 22.-The Times, commenting upon the government autouncement in regard to the India council bills, says: "We do not suppose that all hope of making the Indian government's silver policy a success has been abandoned by the initiators, but

their whole scheme appears to be doomed It is more than likely that the mints will be reopened sconer or inter. It is now evident that their policy could be made effective by an import outy on silver, but the government inturally shrinks therefrom because it would have rained India's expert trade. The in-dian government will probably maintain its present attitude for a short while longer, out the best judges are of the opinion that Sitver Project in Russia. LONDON, Jun. 32.—A dispatch to the Standard from St. Petersburg says that a project has been presented to the finnee minister

salver coinage. Miss Margot Tennant Injured. Loxuon, Jan. 22.-Miss Margot Tennan

was badly injured on Saturday while following the Cottesmore hounds. She was conveyed home in Mrs. Seborowski's carriage Miss Marget is cenerally credited with being the founder of the society railed "The Socia," which flourished in the west end of London, and to which Mrs. Henry White, wife of the farmer sacretary of the United States embaney, becaused It is also said that the nuther of "Dado" partly modeled the scroine on Mrs. Murgot Teament. Gallin Rins a Mishap. Queenstown, Jan. 21.-The eteamship

New York, arrived here, having broken her ame red off Waterford. After an inspection on the part of the officials of the Board of Trade, the Callia left for New York. Roun, Jan. 22 - Scarches made in the pub le gurdens at Cutania, Sleily, have resulted in the discovery of three cases of dynamics is beled with the name of a form, a numerical committee. A bundle of form was also

allia, from Laverpool on January 20 for

Propress of Water Califf to the flistera-Lawner, Jan. 31 - Orners have been given for the re, as yacht, Osborne, and the prince | inal arrest.

of Wales' cutter, Britannia, both of which are now refitting, to be out of hand and ready for use by February 20, when the princess of Wales and her daughters expect to leave Engined for the Elviera, in order to witness the regattain which the Britannia

will compete. SERVIA'S CABINET.

King Alexander Trying to Secure the Matermi for One Favorable to film.
Brionant, Jan. 22 - King Alexander of

Servia toda, summoned M. M. Cruics and Koetics, to whom he stated that he desired to retain the radicals in office if they consented to eliminate the anti-dypastics from their ranks and abundon the impeachment of the Avakuçuous madnet. The radicals re-fused to comply, and left the king's presence. Subsequent to the audience with the premier. King Alexander summoned the leaders conference in reference to the formation of a condition entinct. Committees of those par-ties are now assembled for the purpose of arranging a common program and constitu-tion for this new cabinet. It is reported that Queen Natalie will arrive in Belgrade Wednesday and that she will sustain both the king and the ex-king in their desire that the impeacement of the cabinet shall be absoluted. M. Riberac vesterday, for the first time since the coup d'etat in April expressed a wish for reconcilia agreed to let the past be forgotten.

A dispatch from Vienna to the Stangar says that late on Friday night King Alexan der telegraphed to M. Simitezch, Servian minister to Austria, instructing him to meet ex-King Milas and to accompany bim to Bei-

This shows, says the disputch, that the young king selected his new premier at the same time that he made initiary preparations to carry out his will Enving succeeded thus far King Alexander proceeded to the second act of the drama. He gave a series of audionees beginning at midnight his favorite hour, and insting until 2 in the

morning to the political leaders.

Private telegrams from Belgrade say
Alexander jutends to make a tour abroad, leaving his father as revent. "I have it on the best authority." says the Standard's correspondent, "that the present coup has been inmo way fomented or intenanced by Russia or any other foreign

DOWER. Soubbed by the Emperor.

BERLIN, Jan. 22 - After a year's absence, Herbert Bismarck today attended the apnual festivities of the distribution of orders. Emperor William did not notice him, although he spoke to many others.

A Berlin dispatch to the News says that

when the dinner was over and the emperor irose to address the guests individually Herbert Bismarck was placed at a point in the half circle, where the emperor was to pass. Before he came to Horbert's place the emperor turned purposely and avoided him. When he approached the second time Herbert bowed and the emperer noaded in return, but did not spend.

Forger Knox in Jall u Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 22.-Robert J. Enox. the widely known sporting man of Milwantee, serving a four years sentence here for obtaining \$10,000 warth of jewelry by forged checks, is making another effort for rehearing on the ground of error in both the supreme and district courts.

Application has been made through the American legation to Governor Gallarado for permission for him to leave the prison under escort long enough to attend to caring for the effects of Mrs. Anna J. Knox who died lately at the American hospital, and to visit the grave of his wage.

For the Government of Alsace-Lorraine. BERLIN, Jan. 22.-The official Gazette in Strasburg publishes a cuft of the new local government bill for Al ape Lorraine, which has been submitted to the Bundesrath. The bill is modeled on one submitted two years ago and which failed to satisfy the Alsatians. Concessions have been made in the present bill to meet their views, bu not likely to prove satisfactory.

Have Received no Bonds. Paris, Jan. 22.—The officials in charge of the 450 offices opened to receive 4% per cent bonds for conversion, according to the new law just passed, report that they have neither received bonds for conversion nor

M. Finquet Seriously Ill.

Paris, Jan. 22.-M. Floquet, formerly president of the Chamber of Deputies, and who, in July, 1888, fought a duel with General Boulanger, wounding the latter in the throat, is severely ill from influenza.

Returned to Proctown London, Jan. 22 .- A dispatch from Free town, Sierra Leone, announces the return there yesterday of the expedition headed by Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Ellis, which has been operating against the Sofas.

Battling with Another Enemy RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 22 -It is impossible for vessels to discharge their cargoes at the port owing to the yellow fever epidemic The deaths from this average eleven daily.

Engage in a General How. Meanvinia, Pa., Jan. 22.—For some time past the rival factions of the United Brethren Valley church in Bloomfield township, this county, have been contending for possession of the church. Early inst December the "radicals" went to the church, took forcible possession and placed a new lock on the door. Last Thursday the "liberals" went in a body to the cource and took possession, put on a lock of their own and fully armed, equipped and supporting a commissary department well supplied with provisions, went into camp to guard the property. They were fully prepared to prevent being routed by a surprise attack and gave notice to the "radicate" that they proposed to hold the

fort against all comers on their arms waiting until late Saturday night. And they did not wait in vain. The "radicals" got reinforcements from around the county and came slown in force to cap-ture their church. A regular riot followed. and many of the participants were seriously hurt, among them Rev. Harvey Earl, Wil-liam Oakes, Chauncey Lee and his aged father. The light family ended in a draw. with the "liberals" still in possession of the fore Justice Miller against the leaders of the "radicals" and warrants issued. The chargeare riot, assault with intent to kill, etc. Bet. sides are terribly wrought up, and further violence is expected.

Makes a Good Showing.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 22 -A special to the Journal from Sedalin Mo. says: The missionary board of the German Evangelies church of the western district of Missouri which embraces also the states of California and Oregon, had its namual meeting here today, all of the members using present, as follows: Rev. United by inconcreting Rev. William T. Bachelar of Mayriew, Rev. H. Leesman of Califferna and Rev. William Meyer of Senglia. Reports from the different missions in the darket showed that schools in connection with them.
Considerable relating business was disposed of and at a late bour tempta the board no-

Sparsersman, III. Jan. 22 - Governor All-gold today refused to bonor a requisition time. from Governor Northea of Georgia for the extradition of Harry Mill. wanted in Atlanta on a charge of obtaining moos; under false proteches. Governor Allgrid anys in is convinced that the proceedings against Hill are merely to compet his wealthy friends to may a debt, and that it is not a bone fide crim-

AFTER KITTSON'S MILLIONS

Litigation at St. Paul that Almost Equals Lickens' Jarndyce Oasa.

TWO FAMILIES CLAIM THE WEALTH

Record of the Old Commodore Being That ough'y Aired in Court-Legitimacy of Several Children Involved

on Both Sides.

Sr. Paul. Minn., Jan. 22.-(Special Telegram to The Brn. !- The taking of testimony in a suit that may be called a paraticle; Dienens' famous "Jarnevee vs Jarnevee. and known almost throughout the United States as the suil involving the legitimacy of the heirs of the late multi-millionnire. Commodore Kittson, was begun in the district court of this county today. Anded interest is given the case in view

of the late decision of the United States supreme court, which freed the entire Kittson estate from the Farley claim of over \$2,000 -000, and practically ordered a distribution of the immense wealth of the late commodore among the heirs. The scene in court today was intensely

dramatic and practically goes over the entire history of the state of Minnesota, Sophy Crevier, or Sophy Perry, as she was known when Commodore Kittson first met her, was the mother of the commodore's oldest boy, Norman kittsot of this city. If her ofkin as widow of Commodore Kittson is ever established it will make liegitimate children of every one of the Kittson heirs living with the exception of the eldest child.

Half to Go to Lawyers.

It is alleged that during the lifetime of Sophy Crevier, Mr. Jewett happened to learn of her early alliance with Commodore Kittson that he informed her of her alleged rights, and obtained, in common with Judge Brisbine a written contract calling for one-half of the widow's third of the estate. The Perrys are of French ex-traction and the witness, Charles Perry. Sophy's brother, told a strange story of the stand this norming speaking French through Father Rayoux as interpreter. He is 78 years old and came to this countr with his parents and sisters in 183 in the same ship with Lard Selkirk, finally settling at Fort Snelling, being but 10 years old at the time. Arriving at Fort Spelling the Perrys built a small house near the historical cave, still to be seen today, and here they lived for more aire became acquainted with Sophy Perry He was at that time connected with the American Fur company and traveled a good deal, but came to see Sophy at the cave frequently, staying but a day at a time.

"Knew What Was Going On." Flor brother Charles testified emphatically that the commodore never introduced his sister as his wife, and that he never heard her claim to be his wife, although he "knew what was going on." From the cave

house, which was destroyed by the soldiers, the Perry family moved down town to a house owned by Commodore Kittson. The witness detailed the circumstances of what is claimed by the heirs to be the first marriage of Southy Parry. He said she was married by the Indian agent, Taliferro. prior to witness' marriage, in 1841, to one Godfrey, the marriage being solemnin a stone building adjoining Spelling. Several years later, or in Sophy Perry, or Godfrey, was again 1847, Sophy married to Peter Crevier, with whom she lived thirty-nine years. Father Ravoux performed this marriage ceremoney, and rebook, kept in his own handwriting, to refresh his memory as to these old marriages.

Ciarm It Was a Common Law Marriage marriage existed between Sophy Perry and Norman W. Kittson, and that all other marrages contracted by either party after-ward were illegal. They intend to prove that the common law marriage was in force for ten years, during which time five chil-dren were born to Normar W. Kittson and Sophy Perry, all of whom were baptized under the name of Kittson by Father Rayoux. Norman Kittson is the only one of the five now living and the claimants will try to prove that he is legitimate and not a

putative son, although he nimself is arrayed on the other side.

The Klitson heirs, on the contrary, claim that this union was merely a liason and that the claimants have no legal right to any portion of the Kittson estate.

M BGAN'S NICABAGUA CANAL BULL.

Some of Its Provisions as it Was Intro duced in the Senate Yesterday. Washington, Jan 22.—The bill introduced in the senate by Senator Morgan for the amendment of the charter of the Nicaragua Canal company provides the capital stock of the company shall be 1.000,000 shares of \$100 each. All the stock heretofore issued by the company is to be called in and canceled and all the bonds heretofore issued redeemed and canceled and all obligations satisfied. The company is authorized to issue new bonds to the amount of \$70,000,000 to run for sixty years, but redeemable at the negaure of the United States after ten pears. The bonds are to draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent and to be issued from the United States treasury. A provision in the bill restricts the issue of bonds to \$40,000,000 before July 1, 1807, and authorizes the president of the United States prior to that time to suspend the issue of bonds, which suspension shall remain in force until congress may

otherwise direct.

The bill provides that all the property of the company shall be held as security for the payment of the bonds.

The payment of the bonds, principal and interest is to be runranteed by the United States. If default is made in the payment of the interest before the canal is put in operation the president of the United States can foreclose upon written order. Of the canalance of 5,000,000 is to be insued to the United States in consideration of its guarantees States in consideration of its guarante for the bonds, \$5.900,000 is to be issued to the government of Neurarus, \$1,500,000 t Costs Even and the remainder is to be dis-posed of by the company. Of this amount \$0,500,000 is to be issued in payment of the expenditures already made. The comparis authorized to offer the remaining \$16,000 Difference to make and to use the proceeds exclusively for the construction of the caust. The company is prohibited from selling any of the stock except for each, or at a less price than the par value.

Wardnesday O., Jan. 22 - This morning is telegram was received from Selma, O., say ing that Samuel G. Nage of this place had committed suicine by shooting. Nage made an assignment on Saturday, which it is affered is producing some starting develop-pours. He was coinciding again for several large from and consideration money capac-be accounted for

Onternation O. Jan. 21—A special from Wepalimeta O. says there was considerable most on the story of Nage's suicide. It is said that he purchased a new spit of clothes at St. Mark's and land his board shaved off. It is aliened that Nage is short in his necounts as assigned, guardian, treasueer of the Odd Fellows, etc. about \$10,000.

Colorato's depointer . Drivers Jan 21 - The legislative rande mously in favor of nagournment after the passage of the bills for the construction of state count No. 1 and the Twin lakes reserved ment to labor, the tell making a new county of Crippie Creek and an appropriation to pay the expenses of the assembly. The report of the conference committee

in the home because it provided for the passage of internal improvement measures only to the extent of funds available.

IN DEFENSE OF COUGHEIN

Evidence for the Prosecution is All In and the to her Side Has an Inning. CHICAGO, Jan. 22 - Attorneys for the state

in the Coughlin trial today asked for a reopening of their side of the case in order that they could prove that the horse which Reporter Beck showed to Frank Scanian was the same horse he showed to Mrs. Conklin and which she identified as the one driven on May 4. No ob-pection was made and Adderman Epstein was called and testified to having rented Dinan's white horse and buggy to put on exhibition in his museum Mrs. Conking then testified that her has band had seen the white horse when He norter Peck brought it to their house before the funeral. Mr. Conkin was sent for to peclare the identity of the white horse as

the horse of Dinan.

The defense then introduced as their first witness Dr. J. E. Todd, ex-county physician but before he inished his testimony Joseph R Duniop, ex-editor of the Chicago Times R Dunion ex-editor of the Chicago Times, was called. He said Exporter Bock was in his employ in 1889, and Juage Wing wanted to know if he was the man who footen a jury and was sent to the insane asylum, and afterwards created a sensation by circulating his reports. Dunlop admitted that it was the name Bock. Dr. Todd resumed his testimony distalling the americance of Cromic's mony, detailing the appearance of Cronin's body at the autopsy. Judge Wing attorney for the defense, asked Total if he could, as a physician and surgeon, determine the cause of Cronin's death. Todd replied that he

ROUTED THE REBELS.

Latest Authentic Information from the Battle Fought Near Chihunhus.

Et Paso, Jan 22.—The Times is in posses sion of information that there has been a conflict at Chihuahun between the federal troops and the insurrectionists, which resuited in the killing of thirty outlaws and the capture of thirty-three by the rurales and regulars. The news comes by wire to Max Weber, manager of the house of Kettleson & Demeteau and consul for the German empire at the city of Junea.

A special from Unibushus, signed Kettleson & Demeteau, says that the insurrectionists, under Victor Ochoa, were met near Santo Tomas by Coloneis Peinodo and Orriz and routed. It is said Ochoa himself, with a small escort, escaped, but that Lujan was killed. Santo Tomas is situated 130 miles west of the city of Chihuahua, in the country of the Tomochins, indicating that two regiments of federal troops under their colohers have pursued the outlaws from the neighborhood of the state capital. The only communication between the city of Chinushus and the score of the engagement is a telegraph wire owned and operated by the government, and the report given out is as Invorable to the federal troops as is possible

MORE OF WOODRUFF'S WORK.

Arkansas' State Bonds Returned a Second Time for Redemption. LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 22 - Another scusational development occurred today in the Arminens state treasury. An Arkansas state bond, Issue of 1870, interest bearing. numbered 1,883, was presented today to the treasurer for redemption by agents of a New York holder. Its apparent face value and interest was \$2,200. The state debt board examined it, and found the bond record to reveal that it had been redeemed May 30. 1876. It was endorsed by William E. Woodination of the band register revealed the startling fact that the page which should have contained this number, with forty or filty others, had been cut out of the register. Governor Pishback expressed the opinion that Woodruff stole these bonds from the treasury during his administration and sold them. He urges the calling in and registry of all outstanding evidence against the state, and making it a felony to hold any invalid evidences of the state indebtedness

BROKEN IN BEALTH.

Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means Committee a Very Sick Man. Washington, Jan. 22.-There were many anxious expressions of sympathy for Chair-

man Wilson of the ways and means commit tes today. He was not in his sent and his democratic colleagues on the committee admit, what has long been suspected, that Mr. Wilson is a very sick man. His bealth is completely broken down with the long strain through which he has passed in free paring the Wilson bill, and there are predic-tions that he will not re-enter the arona of the tariff debate, but act upon the counsel of his physicians and yield the leadership to other hands. He may go abroad as soon as

he is able to travel.

Mr. Wilson's collegrues remember how Mr Springer yielded under the strain of preparing the tariff bill in the last congress and gave up the fight. After hovering at the brink of death for several weeks Mr. Springer recovered sufficiently to totter into the house one day and read the closing re-marks of the tariff discussion, but he was so pale and haggard that his speech provoked more sympathy than applause.

Clothing Dealers File a Deed of Trust. St. Louis, Jan. 22. - Findley & Hull, dealers n furnishings and clothing, Broadway and Pine street, filed a chattel deed of trust in the recorder's office to Anthony Kohn to socure \$14.475 due various creditors for money becrowed in the course o business. Mr. Kohn has taken charge of the store, which will continue to do business as usual until all the debts are paid, at the expiration of which time new acrangaments will be made between Findley & Hull and their creditors habilities unknown.

BARROURSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.—The Louisvide & Nushville passenger train, which passed here early this morning, ran into a heavy landslide about half way between Pineville and Middlesberough. One passen-ger couch and two sleepers were detailed. Considerable damage was done to the conclus but there was no loss of life. The passengers were badly shaken ap.

NASHVILLE Jan. 22-It is given out that a plan is on foot to reorganize the National Electrical company. General W. H. ancison, the race horse dealer, has the deal in hand. It is proposed to retire all hands, issue \$2,000,000 new bonds at 5 per cent, pay the floating debt and soule old stock as as to put the company again in possession of its

Coloradors Cont Combine.
Draven, Jan. 22 - The motion to dissolve the injunction against the coal combine came. up before Junge Rising today. The idmintiff scored a point at the start by compelling the production of the contract maptioned in the compaint as the basis of the combine. The rest of the day was spent in the taking of

Trying to Sertie the Wages.

Perrancing Jun. 22 - A joint convention of river and mairrad coal miners, to settle the wages in the Pittsburg district, is in wester today. Ansat synctrony neighbor, representing nearly all the plus in the dea-trat, are in altendance. It is said that the action will have its effect more the Onio

HAS CUT THE STRING

Duval Club Lets Go All Hold on the Purse for the Fight.

WILL CONVERT THE CHECK INTO CASH

Referes Kelly Says This Must Be Done or He Will End the Contest.

MAY HAVE THE MILL IN THE ARENA

Steps Taken to Secure an Injunction Against the Sheriff.

MAYOR FLETCHER ON THE SITUATION

He Defines the Attitude of the Cay Authorities of Jacksonville - Adjutant General Houston Arrives to Com-

maps the Military Forces, Jacksonviller, Jan. 22,-17 ever there was

a string on the purse check of \$20,000 offered Corbett and Mitchell by the Daval Arhlenie club, the string is new cut and the cash before high noon tomorrow will be in the bands of Referee Kelly. The wind this again shifted and Mitchell has changed his attitune and decurres he will fight and will win-"Honest" John Kelly, accompanied Johnny Colville of Hoston to the training quarters of the Euclish champion, and after a long confub returned to Jacusonville, convinced Mitchell is anxious to fight, is not suffering

wriggling out of the fight. "Charley," said Kelly, "I have the club's certified check for \$20,000. I understand you do not care to contest for the purse in

from a sprained ankle and has no idea of

that shape. "That man Bowden, who has had this affair in charge," said Mitchell, "has not got brains enough to get a good headache. I thought it no more than proper to demand There is nothing unfair in the demand. Now, I will tell you what I will do.
If you say you think the check is good and
will not be stopped, if you think I ought to
do so, I will fight for that scrap of paper
you have just shown me. Now it lies with you have just shown me. Now it lies with you. I will go into the ring and fight on your assurance the money will be there if I win. You can act for me and whatever you

If I should then demand the cashing of the check, or samisfy myself that there is some valid reason why it should stand as it is," asked Kelly, "it will be approved by Yes," answered Mitchell, shaking Kelly

by the hand, "whatever you decide will be satisfactory to me."

say I will tack up.

Insisted on the Cash. It did not take Kelly long to decide what to do. Corbett and Mischell had both agreed to leave the matter in his hands, and he noted immediately in the furtherance of the trust imposed. When he supposed the cars here he made a straight line for the club rooms. President Muson was there. "Mason," said Kelly, "The men have agreed that I shall secide the matter of this

check. I want you to take it up and give me the maney by 2 o'cleck tomorrow after-noon, or I shall wast my hands of the whole matter and declare the first off. I will listen to no orgument why this should not be done because there as not a good one against it. You must hand over the cash at the hear of 2 o'clock tomorrow. If you do not, I will order the men home and call the

This scared Mason, and in all haste be Sent after his prothers of the directory.
Garrison Smith, Vendig, Shiler and Cain.
Bowden was nowhere to be found. The
matter was submitted to those present, and all voted to turn over to Kelly the \$20,000 in cash. This was at 6:30 o'dlock, and Kelly was asked to come back at 8:30 this evening. The bond was returned to the agents and Mason promised to have Bowden there then The meeting reconvened at 8 o'clock with every member of the club present. Kelly stated again, for the edification of Mr. Bowden, the proposition he had made in the afternoon, and the result was the unanimous decision to turn the \$20,000 over to Referee

Kelly by 12 o'clock tomorrow noon. Will Enjoin the Sheriff.

There is one bright executive mind in the Duval club. He is the one optimist in the organization and to his suggestion is due the fact that the pugilistic army is thought the fact that the puglistic army is thought now to have taken motion within lines of safety. The new feature is legal. The law firm of A. W. Cockrell & Son was called into the case as an ally of the club, and interthis aftermoon a bill was filed by the club's counsel in the Fourth directly of the state of Florida, praying for an injunction restraining the shoriff or any of his representatives or agents from interfering in 10 way with the proposed exhibition, from preventing any person entering the grounds, etc. The bill sets forth that the agreement for the contest is in accordance with the city ordinance passed by virtue of power granted by the legislature, to license amusements and exhibitions.

ments and exhibitions.
Notice was served upon Sheriff Broward Notice was served upon Sheriff Broward of the action soon after the bill was field and a hearing will be held before Judge Call tomorrow, colintered to this segal action.

Declarations unde on the subject tonight by Mayor Pletcher of Jacksonvulle amount to the inference that there is to be a chaupe, and that after all the fight may be builed off in the areas originally built by the club He declared tomight to an Associated press correspondent that the city had paised an ordinance permitting such contests as the one proposed between Matchell and Corbett, and had accouled from their representatives the money for a heemse. Under these circumstances, he continued they may compet the city to protect the city and lighters as far as it can.

What the Mayor Will Do.

"There has been considerable talk," said the mayer, "about my swearing is special palecemen to protect the fighters sod seaing that they are allowed to have their little affair without incleatation. I have never done such a thing, mer will I do it. These men and the club are violating to have of this meanerpailty, and I have no right to interfere with them. Nor are I in any way begin to protect them, beyond seeing that they are allowed the right to proceed under the archance passed by the city council."

He says the chief of police must be at the rings de and satisfy himself that the parties to the fight have a permit and the cloves. "There has been considerable tath," said. weight have a permit and the rioves weigh not less than five owners. The will be not the rieg of the fight comes off in the arena. He will how at the permit and weigh the

giotes, and then he will allow them to pers

That is no business of the city. I sumit allow the men to go ahead, but if the nutburities of Duvni county or of the state step in and stop the fight it is no affair of mine. The city round of decisoryme cannot by passing up or sincence render wald the counties now, which, funderstand, Governor filletell decirres will be violated. Whether is not the law is being violated is a matter for the course. The city of Jacksonwille has suching I to do with it and does not propose to argue it. We will allow the men in proceed but will not project them if the state or mainly steps in we are no more bound to protest the Dural club, simply because it has a decine, this we are bound to protest and grainences are resulted as a subunity per or ingreater the Dural of business for which a levings has been graphed.

grunted."

Some Privadly "Deputies." . Two baggape cars, a cuboose and at en-