# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

## ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

## OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1894.

## SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

WILL COME IN FREE Action of the House Yesterday on the Sugar Schedule. DUTY HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM ALL KINDS

Refined and Raw Have Now Been Placed on an Equal Footing.

REPUBLICANS AID RADICAL DEMOCRATS

With Their Support the Measure is Passed by a Big Majority.

COAL AND IRON SCHEDULES TAKEN UP

The Discussion Reveals There Are Still a Few Randall Democrats Left in the House-Talk of Resubmitting the Wilson Bill.

WABHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- The house today determined the abolition of the duty upon refined sugar, which was passed upon just before the house adjourned last night as an amendment to an amendment of Mr. Robertson of Louisiana. A way out of the confusion which existed upon the effect of the amend ment adopted last night was found after a two hours' discussion of the parliamentary situation, by submitting the question to the house, as to whether the Warner amendment placing refined sugar on the free list, should be considered as a substitute for the Robertson amendment. This was decided affirmatively, and then, by an overwhelming vote, in which the republicans joined with the radical democrats against the sugar men and several memoers of the ways and means committee, the substitute was adopted. With regard to the sugar schedule, therefore, the committee of the whole has abolished the bounty and placed all sugar, both refined and raw, upon the free list.

Vigorous Protest from Southerners. When it came to consider the coal schedule tolay, nowever, the committee fared much better, and all four of the amendments, designed to place a duty of from 40 to 70 cents. per ton upon coal, were beaten. The debate on the coal schedule developed a great deal of feeling among the southern members, especially those from Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama, whose states are interested either in coal or iron ore. The general impression is that the defeat of the sugar men and of those who are interested in retaining a duty upon coal will result in strengthening the movement developed on the democratic side to recommit the bill. If the iron men are defeated tomorrow, and especially if the income tax should be placed upon the bill as a rider later in the week, another strong faction on the democratic

side will be added to this movement. The republicans will also vote for the motion to recommit, and the republicans who dare not vote on the bill outright, bat who are not satisfied with it in its present form may send it back to the committee. This is now admitted to be the chief dauger. If the bill could be brought to a direct vote there is no

uestion about its passage.

made the point that, as modified, the amend-ment was not germane, and the chair also sustained the point of order. **Opposed** Free Coal. Mr. McKaig, democrat, of Maryland was first recognized in support of his substitute. His constituents, he said, were vitally inter-ested in preserving the duty on coal. He insisted that the miner was entitled to a continuation of this protection. Mr. Brossins opposed free coal. His state produced 90,000,000 tons a year. Free coal would leave his constituents naked and de-Mr. Wise supported the proposition to Mc. Tucker, democrat, of Virginia advo-cated an amendment to place a duty of 40 Mr. Allerson, democrat, of West Virginia said the democrats were elected to reform the tariff and this they would do. This was the time to measure democracy, and no time the time to measure democracy, and no time to bloker. Mr. Lacey, republican, of Iowa said he had supposed the last of the Randall demo-crats had gone, but he was glad to see so many democrats on the other side appealing for protection to their interests. Mr. Grosvenor, republican, of Ohio said his state was third in the production of coal, and that his district produced three-eighths of the production of slate. Free coal meant the United States: that the provisional govthe highest international interest requires it of the production of slate. Free coal meant the destruction of the coal industry of Ohio. Mr. Wheeler, democrat, of Alabama critishall pursue its own line of policy, and foreign cised the free trade, character of the bill, and said it put the burdens on the south, and New England is to enjoy its benefits. Mr. Perkins, republican, of Iowa-I judge that the gentleman will vote against such a Mr. Wheeler-No. I will vote for it. Laughter Mr. Hicks, republican, of Pennsylvania said his state stood at the head of the coal producing states. It produced last year over 109,009,000 tons. Many people were lican, of Neoraska.

over 100,000,000 tons. Many people were dependent upon it for support, numbering at least 300,000, while another 1,000,000 were indirectly affected. Fifty per cent of the freight of the state was coal transportation. Mr. Walker, republican, of Massachusetts declared that Massachusetts would vote for during the state was coal transportation. a duty of 75 cents on coal, nothing less, nothing more.

#### Closed the Debate.

federal elections law was taken up. Mr. Wilson, democrat, of West Virginia closed the debate in support of the free coal dressed the senate in opposition to the bill. proposition in the pending bill. The voting then began upon the pending amendments. The first vote was on an amendment of Mr. Wise to the amendment of Mr. Oates, to make the duty on coal 50 tor Cullom asked consent to take up the resolution of Senator Frye declaring against incents instead of 40. It was lost without a The next vote was upon an amendment to

Mr. McKaig's substitute, reducing the duty, by a sliding scale, 12½ cents each year for six years, the duty to cease entirely at the end of that time. Upon this proposition the re-publicans refused to vote. Lost by a vote of 2 to 172.

The vote then recurred upon the McKaig president of the United States that this bill should pass. I infer the president of the substitute, practically to restore the present law, imposing 75 cents per ton. Upon this proposition the republicans voted almost United States would be very willing to let these laws remain on the statute books and be tested at another election. Therefore, I suggest to the senate that the bill be al-lowed to go over until the first Monday of Decamber 2 solidly with several democrats voted almost while the rest of the democrats voted against it. It was lost.

against it. It was tost. The final vote was then taken upon Mr. Oates' amendment, placing the duty at 40 cents. The republicans divided on this. Messrs. Oates, Outhwaite, Tucker, Coffeen, Blanchard, Pendleton, Wise, Brickner, Myer, Weadock and the Pennsylvania demo-orats and others voting in favor of it, while December. ator Chandler then yielded to Senator Cul-lom. The elections bill being temporarily laid aside, the Illinois senator spoke on Mr. Frye's Hawaiian resolution of noninterfercrats and others voting in favor of it, while ence. the vast majority of the democrats supported the position taken by the committee and In his opening remarks Senator Cullom

#### voted against it. Defeated, SI to 131. Took Up the Iron Schedule.

The iron schedule was taken up under the rder allowing three hours for its consideration. Mr. Oates offered and advocated an amendment taking iron ore from the free list and placing a 40-cent duty per ton

Representative Sibley spoke against free Mr. Hendrix, democrat. of New York spoke

secretary of state and the reported declara-tion of Minister Willis that the revolution against the iron schedule of the bill and Mr. Haughen, republican, of Wisconsin de-sired, on the part of the iron men of the was primarily incited and fostered by United

events in our diplomatic service initiated since March 7 last and have seriously con-sidered the mental equilibrium of the execu-HAWAII AGAIN IN THE SENATE sidered the mental equilibrium of the execu-tive and cabinet who could each, by accident or design, have stumbled into such unpre-cedented and incomprehensible errors. In the Hawaiian affair the history of nine months of successive blunders is so full of the tragic, the ridiculous and the farcical and the responsibility has become so diffuse and general that the predident, premier and cabinet, with all their new-fangled para-mounts and mysterious cipher dispatches, are the tin clad actors in a stupendous comecy of errors. Bitter Words of Criticism Directed Toward the Administration. CLEVELAND ARBAIGNED BY MR. CULLOM He Characterizes the Course of the

Government Toward the Islands as

Shameful as Well as Offensive

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23,-In the senate today

Mr. Turpie, democrat, of Indiana, from the

foreign relations committee, reported favor-

Resolved, That from some of the facts and

ect of annexation of the Hawalian Islands to

ernment there, having been duly recognized,

intervention in the political affairs of these

Islands would be regarded as an act unfrigadly

Senator Turpic asked immediate consider-

Senator Teller objected vigorously and

A bill for an American commission at the

Antwerp, Belgium, international exposition

was presented by Senator Manderson, repub-

Senator Peffer's resolution, denying the

authority of the secretary of the treasury to

issue the bonds now contemplated, was taken

up and Senator Stewart took the floor

favoring the resolution. When Senator

Stewart concluded the bill repeating the

Senator Wilson, republican, of Iowa ad-

Senator Gray, however, objected, and Sen

Cullom's Severe Criticism.

Senator Teller Objected.

the resolution went over under the rules.

to the government of the United States.

ably the following:

ation of the resolution.

to a Friendly Power.

Ridiculous Mantle of Secrecy.

"But where is the man whose chees has not blushed with bitter shame as, day after day, he has been forces to read the humili-ating story of our blundering Hawaiian policy? Where is the living man whose very heart has not swelled with indignation as he witnessed the perpetration of inexcusable and unprecedented chirages upon a weak and strugging people, outrages which, un-just and criminal as they were toward the little band, were a thousand times more dispapers laid before the senate it is unwise and nexpedient to consider at this time any prograceful and criminal a ministour own Amer-ican citizenship? The shiell and panoply of honor which has shown like a star over the home of American glory has been blackened and tarnished, while our entire people are doing penance of humility and shame.

The ridiculous mantie of secrecy which had hidden for months the actions of the executive has been removed. The patchwork policy is fully revealed. from now appears that sham and shouldy management which, according to the public press, marshaled the subordinate employes of the state in the halls of the state building and administered to the charwomen, messengers, laborers and clerks a monstrous oath that they should never reveal to the outside world a single word or thing pertaining to the Hawaiian correspondence. Was the usual constitu-tional oath of office which every one had taken of so little value that Secretary Gresham could make the obligation stronger by a new fangled, unlawful and wholly nugatory position? Was all this necessary to impress the beautiful queen with the entire sincerity of an American prime minister Or was he fearful that the touching petition sent to her on tinted paper and endorsed, 'By the politeness of Mr. Willis.' urging her not to cut off the heads of his 'great and good friends' might finally reach the American people?

#### But Only One Answer.

At the end of Mr. Wilson's remarks, Sena-"By the persistence of the representatives of the people in congress the electric light of intion of Senator Frye declaring against in-terference in Hawalian affairs. Senator Chandler of the republican side was quite willing to extend the time to Senator Cullom for that purpose and allow the elections oill to go over. "In fact," said he, "I will make even a broader proposition. I will suggest the bill repealing the elections law be allowed to go over until the 1st of December next, in the absence of any recommendation by the president of the United States that this bill public scrutiny was turned upon a scene which until now was only recently brought into view. And what personal hates and dislikes, partisan prejudices, charges of un-faithful conduct against an honest minister, offers to restore a falle, monarchy upon the ruins of a crushed republic, disavowals of American manhood, treachery and unfair dealings! All these things piled up each upon the other give the lie to an honorable record of more than 100 years of our national life. What answer to these things do we hear from those senators who timidly and with soft step and whispering volces say a weak defense for the administration which has two or three years longer in which to dispense its patronage. Up to this hour the only attempted answer of defense has been, 'What about Stevens" When Secretary Gresham revels in cipher dispatches which take him days to translate and senate and press and public grow weary of waiting and wondering why he does not take the United States into his confidence some peeping cuckoo settles the whole matter by saying, 'Well, Stevens is to blanc.'

#### End of a Vindictive Blunder.

reviewed briefly the history of Hawaii and the incidents which led to the revolution of "The president set hunsalf in hot haste the incidents which let to the revolution of last year, occasioned, he asserted, by the queen when she attempted to revoke the constitution of 1887. He spoke in sharp terms of this action and then directly at-tacked the policy of the administration. upon the task of carrying out the Chicago platform by offering to make Mrs. Dominis once more the queen of the Camibal Islands. After various sorts of my yes he told Mrs. Dominis, through Minister Willis, 'Now, Lil, if I do this thing you must be a good Abundant testimony, he said, had been fur-nished upon every hand in controversion of the assumed theory of the president and the queen; you must not get me into trouble by cutting of the heads of my great and good friend, Mr. Dole, and the other fellows.<sup>3</sup> The dusky madam stamped her foot and swore she would kill every mother's son of them

WILLING TO QUIT FIGHTING Mello and Pexioto Said to be Growing Tired of Their Little War. BOTH SIDES READY FOR A SETTLEMENT Rumors that Overtures Have Been Made to

the United States to Act as Arbitrator of the Differences Between the Rival Commanders.

[Copyrighted, 1804, by the Associated Fress.] PERNAMBUCO, Jan. 23 .- A dispatch from the Associated press' correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says: There have been rumors that the United States was to be asked to arbitrate the matters in dispute between the government of President Peixoto and the commanders of the insurgent forces, But these reports were denied.

It is understood that feelers have been sent out by the government of President Peixoto and that the reply to these feelers was that the United States officers were not in a position to arbitrate any dispute so long as only one of the parties directly interested intimated that it was open to conciliation under the advice of a third party.

Today, however, the Associated Press cor respondent lu Rio was informed upon good authority that Admiral de Gama, the rebel admiral in command of the insurgent fleet, has made a request to Admiral Benham, the American admiral, asking that the latter American admiral, asking that the latter would be kind enough to act as mediator between the insurgents and the government of Peixoto with the view of bringing about some understanding. The Associated press correspondent has been unable to see Admiral Bonham and ob-tain a confirmation or denial of this report.

but it may be safely said that there is little or no doubt of its truth.

When the news that Admiral de Gama was communicating with Admiral Benham reached this shore the greatest satisfaction was expressed by everybody at the prospect of an ending to the wearisome civil war which has been clogging the wheels of business for months past. Nobody seems to doubt that the admiral

will soon be able to patch up a peace, but both sides, all admit, are heartily tired of the distressing bombardment and attacks and counter attacks which have been going on for so long with little or no advantage to either side.

#### INSURGENTS GAINING HOPE.

#### Recent Developments in the Brazilian Troubles in Their Favor.

[Copyrighted, 1834, by the Associated Press.] LONDON, Jan. 23 .- The Times tomorrow will publish the following cable dispatch, dated Rio de Janeiro, January 20, via Montevideo:

Since the arrival of the Aquidaban, the insurgents have been gaining ground steadily. They appear to be more confident and public opinion ashore is becoming more favorable to the revolution. The people condemn se-verely the action of the government in not

adopting decisive measures. On the morning of the 16th the rebels at-tacked Mecangua islands. While the Aquidaban made preparations to advance she kept up a heavy fire with the machine and quick firing gans until half past Soclock. Then at 4 o'clock the insurgent launches advanced, covering the landing of three parties of twenty-seven men, each with a reserve of thirty-eight men, who were placed on Mocangua islands.

The insurgents landed just at daybreak, and at once charged the government bat-tery, capturing its Krupp field pieces, one

tian army and the English army during his trip on the Nile Brigadier General Kitch-ener, sirdar of the Egyptian army, resigned, but subsequently withdrew his resignation at the request of the khedive. The criticisms of the khedive have excited military and political circles here, and the officers Bismarck and Emperer William Are Now are highly indignant. DISTRESS IN GERMANY. Discussion in the Reichstag as to the liest ALL GERMANY IS VERY MUCH PLEASED Manner for Releving It. BERLIN, Jan. 23 .- In the Reichstag today the debate on the distress among the unemployed was resumed. Herr Singer denounced the methods of the police and cited the case of a reporter named Reuss, who was a police spy under ex-Minister of the Interior Von Puttkamer, and who brought Anarchist Neve to the gallows, Reuss, Herr Singer continued, was now admitted to the gallery of the Reichs-tag, though it was intimated he still had relations with the police. Herr Kardorff, imperialist, said the exist-

ing distress could only be relieved by the protection of national labor, which, he added, Prince Bismarck initiated. [Loud theory. ] Then, amid loud and prolonged applause

Herr Kardorff expressed the greatest satis-faction at Prince Bismarck's impending ourney to Berlin. After a further and long discussion of the condition of the unemployed, the question

## was drepped. OBITUARIES FOR DR. TALMAGE.

American Pulpit Strong Enough to Dispense with His Peculiar Methods. LONDON, Jan. 23.-In commenting on Dr. Talmage's announcement of his intention to resign from the pastorate of Brooklyn tabernacle, the Chronicle says: "Are we to suppose that there is any connection between the resignation of Dr. Talmage and the falling receipts of his Tabernacle? Dr falmage has been an eminently sensational preacher, and maybe, after twenty-five years of overcharged rhetoric, the people of Brooklyn think that they have had enough for their money. The American pulpit of today, however, is strong and influential enough to dispense with the peculiar methods which Mr. Taimage has adopted." The Standard says that he is without a serious rival in his peculiar line of oratory, and adds that when he retires from the Tab-

## RESCUED BY THE PAVONIA.

ernacle pulpit it will be a difficult thing to

replace him

Crew of a Wrecked American Schoon Picked Up and Landed Safely. QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 23 .- The British steame Pavonia of the Cunard line, Captain Watts which left Boston January 13 for Laverpool. has arrived here and reports that on January 15, in latitude 42° north and longitude west, she met the American schoone Porter S. Roberts of Gloucester, Mass., in sinking condition. The crew of the Roberts. fourteen in all, ran alongside the Pavonia in four dories and were taken on board and brought to Queenstown.

## MEXICO WANTS THE ISLANDS.

Part of Southern California Claimed by the Republic. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 23 .- A movement is

is commonly considered to belong to southern California to this republic. It is claimed that the relinquishment of the California archipelago off the coast of southern California has never been made either by Spain or Mexico to the United States. The islands to which the claim is made are those

# LOBENGULA'S FUTURE,

of Santa Catarina, Santa Rosa and Santa

Arrangements Made by His British Captors Krupp fi h and

and Emperor William. Special attention is paid to the effect which it will have upon the internal policy of the empire, much comment being made upon the announcement that Bismarck, in addition to being reconciled to the emperor, is also in full accord with Chancellor von Caprivi and the imperial secretary of state for foreign affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein.

## Increases William's Popularity.

It has also increased the emperor's popularity and strengthened the government. There is no doubt a very great number of people in Germany objected to the practical exiling from Berlin and from the participating in the affairs of the empire, of the great German statesman who laid the foundation of German unity and who built up on them the empire of Germany,

On the other hand, the Agrarians, who rehed upon Prince Bismarck's support against the Russo-German treaty, are downcast and apparently convinced that there is no longer much strength in their opposition to this measure:

The effect of the news of the reconciliation between the emperor and the ex-chancellor was most marked. There was a gen-eral rise in stocks and bonds on the bourse on foot in Mexico to annex a portion of what | and a much stronger and more healthy feel-----ing on all sides.

Lielights in Surprises. Emperor William delights in surprises and thus it was, according to the story, that he allowed no intimation of his intention to seek a reconcidation with Prince Bismarck to leak out until after the reconciliation was au fait accompli. Little by little the facts in the case are gaining publicity, and it would seem the reconciliation was brought about entirely by the emperor himself and that he accomplished it in a most graceful memory. nanner.

WILLIAM MADE THE FIRST OVERTURES His Little Kindnesses to the Ex-Chancellor Brings About the Result. THEY WILL MEET SHORTLY IN BERLIN now the Reconciliation Was Brought About-Germany's Great Statesman Affected by His Ruler's Condescension-Emperor's Birthday. (Copyri hied 1894 by the Associated Press,) BERLIN, Jan. 23.-Emperor William has apparently become reconciled to Prince Bismarck and the latter will in all probability visit the emperar in Berlin shortly after the latter's birthday celebration of Sunday next. The greatest importance is attached in this city and throughout Germany to the reconciliation between Prince Bismarck

Its Good Effect Upon Social, Political and Business Affairs.

**RECONCILED AT LAST** 

Good Friends.

#### Referred to a Committee.

At the opening of the house this morning, on motion of Mr. Wise, the president's veto of the New York and New Jersey bridge bill referred to he committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

A few minutes later, when the house went mittee of the whole to resume the consideration of the tariff bill, Mr. Oates of Alabama called attention to the peculiar complication that had arisen owing to the failure of the committee the failure of the committee complete the consideration of the sugar hedule. It came over as unfinished busischedule. ness, while by the special arrangement last Saturday today was set aside for the coal and iron schedules. Some followed as to y status, and it discussion the parliamentary status, and it was finally decided by unanimous consent to go ahead with the vote on the sugar schedule, and after that was disposed of to take up coal and iron. The pending question was the Robertson

amendiment imposing a duty on raw sugar and increasing the duty on refined sugar as amended by Mr. Warner, placing both raw

and refined sugar on the free list. The confusion entailed by these two incon-gruous amondments had first to be straightened out. Mir. Dingley claimed that the Warner amendment was utterly inconsistent with the Robertson amendment and should be considered as a substitute. Mr. Robertson took issue with him, main

taining that the effect of Mr. Warner's amendmicht simply was to place refined sugar on the free list, leaving so much of his amendment as imposed a duty upon sugar below 16 Dutch standard unaffected.

Finally the Warner amendment, as a substitute to place all raw sugar and refined sugar on the free list, was carried-

#### Talked for an Bour and a Half.

The debate on the point of order cousumed over an hour and a haif. The chairman finally stated that the Warner amendment was voted upon as an amendment to the Rob-ertson amendment. He was now asked, he said, to decide that it should have been voted upon as a substitute. He declined to rule and submitted the question to the house to determine whether it should be considered a substitute or amendment. Without divi-sion it was decided to treat the Warner amendment as a substitute. The committee was then called upon to vote upon it as a substitute, its effect if adopted being to place all sugars, raw and refined, on the free list. The great mass of democrats and practically all the republicans voted for the proposition, only a handful of democrats, in-cinding Mr. Wilson and several others of the ways and means committee, Mr. Everetts, Combs and the members of the Louisiann delegation voting against it. It was carried

7 n vote of 161 to 39. The conf schedule was then taken up. The first amendment was made by Mr. Oates of Aiabama, as follows: "Strike out of the free list free coat, etc., and insert coal, blum inous and shale, 40 cents per ton of twenty a half inch screen, 20 cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the

Mr. Wise of Virginia followed with an amendment to the amendment, striking out 40 cents and inserting 50 cents. Mr. McKaig of Maryland then offered a substitute pro-viding for a duty of 75 cents per ton on bituminous ceal. 30 cents on ceal, slack or culls, and striking bituminous coul from the

#### Hitt's Amendment.

Mr. Hitt of Illinois offered an amendand first of finitions onered, an anesid-ment to the substitute as follows: "Insert at the end of coal paragraph, provided that if any article on the free list is imported, the product of any country which imposes a duty on said article exported from the United States, then there shall be levied, collected and paid upon said imported arth ele the rate of duty existing prior to the pas of this act. suge :

Wilson made the point of order that Mr. Litt's reciprocity amendment was not germane and, therefore, not in order. It was a proposition for general reciprocity on the whole turiff bill, or rather retalistion upon ourselves for the follies of other people. The chair sustained the point of order and Mr. Hitt modified the amendment so as to restrict it to articles on the free list.

Mr. Burrows, republican, of Michigan

Lake Superior district, to enter a protest against the proposed abolition of the duty on iron ore. Mr. Blair, republican, of New Hampshire

took the floor and was speaking when a eccas was taken at 5:30.

Night Session.

The night session was devoted to set speeches. The speakers were Tate, demo-crat, of Georgia; Hall, democrat, of Minnesota: Bartholdt, republican, of Missouri, and Patterson, democrat, of Tennessee.

#### National Beard of Trade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- The National Board of Trade held its annual banquet tonight in the Shoreham. A large number of delegates were present from bearts of trade and chambers of commerce from all over the nion. After listening to the reports of the representative delegates the board re-elected the venerable President Frederick Fraley of Philadelphia to his twenty-seventh term unanimously. The afternoon session was largely taken up in the discussion and action upon recommendations and resolutions proposed by the boards of trade of various cities represented. Among these were the resolutions offered by the New York board of Trade and Transportation, urging on the congress the enactment of legislation to authorize the registration and protection of trade marks.

#### Sweet's Hawaitan Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-The addition to the Hawaiian resolution in the house today was the following, presented by Representative

Sweet, republican, of Idaho: Whereas, An effort is now being made to es-tablish a republic in the Hawalian islands,

tablish a reputate in the state in circula-and Whereas, Conflicting reports are in circula-tion as to the policy of the United States with relation thereto: therefore. Resolved, By the house of representatives of the United States of America, the senate of the United States extends to the struggling representatives of said islands its sincere sympathy with their efforts to extend the principles of free government.

#### Carlisle's Instructions to Bidders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-Secretary Carlisle today issued a circular of instructions to bidders for the 5 per cent bonds to be issued by him February 1. The bonds will be issued in the following denominations: Coupon bonds, \$50, \$100 and \$1,006; registered bonds, \$50, \$100, \$1,000 and \$10,000.

Gold certificates will be received the same as gold coin in payment of subscriptions, but no payment should be made by any sub-scriber until he has been notified by the secretary that his subscription has been ac cepted.

#### To Recommit the Witson Bill,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- The vote on the enemy of the government, and secretly and tariff bill thus far, especially upon matters in which many members were interested, such as coal and sugar, has revived talk of a ovement to recommit the entire Wilson ill. Representative Haines of New York has been arranging such a move, but the members of the ways and means committee enemy and treating him accordingly. say it cannot prevail.

#### What Blount Was Laid Open To.

In Honor of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. - The official dinner Secretary and Miss Herbert to the president and Mrs. Cleveland took place tonight, but owing to the president's departure for New York he was un-able to be present. Among the guests were the cabinet officers and their wives and sev eral others prominent in official life.

#### Failed of a Quorum.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-The ways and means committee made futile efforts to have a meeting this evening to finally pass on the internal revenue bill. A quorum failed to appear, and the subject went over until tomorrow morning at 10:50.

#### Cleveland's Sad Mission

Wasuingron, Jan. 23 .- The president will go to Hartford tonight to attend the funeral of his nephew, Henry E. Hastings.

#### Prevented Their Shinment.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 23 .- At the request of the Brazilian minister the Uruguayan police have captured a supply of arms intended for the insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul.

States Minister Stevens and by Captain Wiltze, who was in command of the Boston. That theory had been completely disproven not only by the combination of circumstan tial and corroborative evidence, but by di rect and conclusive testimony. This testi-mony had been accepted by the mass of the American peeple as ample and sufficient, ild be an imposition upon the patience of the senate as well as upon the publie to present it again on this occasion

But suppose the Americans had (which deny) committed the acts alleged, what lifference would that make as regards Mr Cleveland's act m attempting to recrown Mrs. Dominis? Mr. Cleveland found there an established government-you may call i what you will, but it still is a governmentin possession and in operation. Where did the president of the United States find precedent or authority for the most singular

## action which we have seen.

Blunders of Faistaffian Diplomacy. "Passing by some of the intermediate steps taken by the United States govern-

ment, such as the withdrawal of the peuding treaty from the senate, the sending of special commissioner as a detective to act as spy upon a foreign government without the advice and consent of the senate then in session, and other equally ridiculous blunders of Falstaffian diplomacy, we have found a government in Hawaii recognized by the world in full control of affairs. Acting under instructions this American spy per-formed his duty by frequent secret reports to the secretary of the state as to what he found and what he did, which included the

singular incident of pulling down the Amerider: 'If any man pull down the American flag shoot him on the spot.' At a later day, by the order if I mistake not of Gen-eral Butler at New Orleans

eral Butler at New Orleans, one man wis shot for the same act for which another low receives the thanks of the executive of the United States. "Another event in revolutionary history has a certain parallel to the story president's detective in Hawaii. thing over 100 years ago a British officer of

undoubted character and reputation was selected as the special commissioner of his government to act the part of what would complete the betrayal of West Point and other American forts into the hands of the British. Major Andre, the distinguish spy, was apprehended, and paid the penalty with his life.

Whatever may be said of deserting our fing in Honolulu that was only humiliating to Americans and a self-inflicting disgrace to this administration. But the sending of an American spy into Hawaii with crede tials to the head of the recognized govern-ment addressed: "My great and good ment addressed: "My great and good friend," for the simple purpose of plotting and negotiating with Mrs. Dominis, then an

stealthily endcavoring to arrange for her re-euthronement upon the ruins of the temporary or provisional government, was such an offensive act that the provisional government would have been fully justified, unde the rules of war in declaring him a public

"In the United States treason consists in levying war against the government or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. What was Blount in his relation to Hawaii! Neither more or less than a public enemy. Personally I am very glad to see the exparamount here in Washington walking safely about the capitol, but I m confess there would have been a good d deal

of grim justice if the act of the Hawalian government had caused his trial, either by the civil authorities or by court martial at Honolulu, as would have been done by any other government. Just look at it, Purporting to be an ambassador and credited to a recognized government, his secret instructions not even made known to this senate, if obeyed by him put him in the attitude in fact and in effect of the most despicable offenders against international proprieties. True, his offense was that of his superiors morely, but the punishment is to the agent who is caught in the act. Major

Andre suffered death. Commissioner Blount received compensation from the United States, but the world condemns him and his employers. The people of the United States of America of all shades of party have dis-cussed with bated breath the series of range for this contraction.

and confiscate all their property besides. Imagine Minister Willis with tears in his eyes begging the angry woman not to throw away this chance to become queen again! "But the march of events of

events continued steadily on. The effort to discredit the clear and honest policy of a previous admin istration has passed into the bundle inbelec 'vindictive blunders.' Everything w has been attempted to be done in that which gard has come to naught, but the president has inally gathered the scattered shreds and patches in disgust, has brought them to the capitol, relegating the whole subject to con gress. No other president of any party dur ing our history of nearly 120 years has eve put this people in an attitude of contemp and shame, subject to popular derision and made us laughing stocks before an enlight ened world.'

### Other Correspondence Requested.

At the end of Senator' Cullom's remarks a resolution, presented by Senator Dolph was adopted, requesting the president to ommunicate to the senate any correspo ence exchanged between this and the govern ments of Colombia, Hayti and Venezuela since the proclamation issued by the presi-dent on the 15th of March, 1892, levying import duties on sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, hides and other produce brought from those countries to the United States.

The federal elections bill being again take up, Senator Chandler replied to the recent speech of Senator Vest of Missouri on the operations of the federal elections law in 1876. He was interrupted at 4:45 with an executive session and at 5 p. m. the senate adjourned.

## IMPLICATED IN A MURDER.

#### Wilson of Omahu Held on a Serious Charge in Texas.

WACO, Tex., Jan. 23.-Among the prisoners in jail as suspects in the Lipschitz murder are a negro who says his name is Radford and a white boy who gives Wilson as his name. Police Officers Hardwick and Hall arrested them at the stock pens of the Mis-souri, Kansas & Texas railroad shortly after the murder was committed and entered charges of vagrancy against them. Close examination made today reveals the fact that the nearo's clothes had been recently roughly washed and stains remain which may blood. He had n key in his pocket which fits the door of the Lipschitz store. En trance was effected through the window but the key which was inside was missing and the theory is that it was taken off by the murderers. The white boy, Wilso says he came from Omaha. In her incohe ent mutterings Mrs. Lipschitz continues to ent mutterings are, inpacting continues to say: "Two men killed my husband; they hurt me so bad." Her first remark this morning was: "Keys and money." She gave birth to a child to ay, which had a red mark on its head corresponding with the gash on the head of the mother. It died within an hour of its birth.

## MAUD BONESTBEL'S FATE,

#### Surmists of a Kansis Chy Detective Who Has Worked on the Case.

KANSAS CITY, Jac. 23 .- Thomas J. Conklin, superintendent of Pinkerton's detective agency, who has had charge of that agency's search for Miss Maud Bonesteel, who disappeared January 11, and who personally worked on the case, said today that he had come to the conclusion that she had drowned herself. He based this decision upon the fact that no trace of her could be found after she left the corner of Ninth and Wyan-dotte streets a week go last Thursday, that she was dressed for the theater when she left home and had no money with her.

## The Union Pacific in Bad Favor.

Chicago, Jan. 23 .- Western roads today had not much good to say of the Union Pacific. They charge that road with sundry breaches of good faith and say that it is bent on causing trouble in the transMissonri territory. The reason they aver is that the territory. The reason they aver is that the Union Pacific notified them it would extend the sale of tickets for the Miljwinter expo ition at excursion rates until June 30. tickets, by agreement, were to be withdrawn from sale April 15. The Union Pacific had previously extended the limits to July 15 without waiting for the western roads to ar-

whitworth of ammunition. The turned the heavy large The insursupply gents then turned the battery against the government troops stationed at Morro d' Armacao and Punta Areia. sharp hand-to-hand fight took place on th island and was maintained for half an hour At the expiration of this time the govern-ment troops surrendered. The total loss to the government on Mocangua islands was The commanding officer and ten is follows: men killed, fifteen men wounded and three officers and 100 men taken prisoners. The government loss on the mainland is un The rebels lost five men. Both known. illes showed pluck, but the determined rush of the sailors overcame all resistance.

Advices from Desterro say the insurgents have occupied the town of Paranagua. After two hours sharp fighting the garrison sur before the court of the queen's bench today rendered, the greater part agreeing to jo The appeal of the museum was dismissed and its management compelled to show from the revolution. The insurgents captured a large supply of rifles and ammunition, six Krupp field pieces and 20,000 rounds of amwhom it received the books and what step were taken to ascertain their characters munition. General Lima, commanding troops The museum representatives pleaded priv at Paranagua, together with the governor o lege and absence of malice. that state, fled to Sao Paulo. step in a litigation which promises to be long and interesting.

The government's new warships are still at Pernambuco. The man-of-war Tiradentes and the Bahia remain at The government continue Montevideo. to arrest many persons on suspicion of their sympathy with the revolution. It also kee, s on sending strong reinforcements to Nictheroy, where the garrison now amounts to about 1,500 men.

sian new year's day. Baron de Monren heim, the Russian ambassador to France The insurgents report they have received notice of the consignment of 5,000 rifles 2,000,000 cartridges, forty-eight Krupp guns will receive the grand cordon of Viadimir, and among the Frenchmen who will receive and a large supply of ammunition for then

There is no confirmation of the reporthat the presence of five warships in this harbor is due to the proposal by the United States to interfere in the present quarrel No such proposal has as yet been made either to the government or insurgents. The epidemic of yellow fever here is in creasing in virulence.

#### SAILED FOR THE SOUTH.

#### Peixoto's Warships Set Forth to Do Battle with the Insurgent Fleet.

(Copurighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.) RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 23 -After a long de lay, puzzling alike to the people who continue loval to the government and to the insurgen leaders, Peixoto has given orders to his new warships, purchased in the United States to sail southward and begin the long expected naval contest, which, in all probability, will decide the struggic for supremacy between Brazil's chief magis-trate and those who are seeking to wrest the power from him. Word was received today that the Nictheroy, Aurora, Decrementian and America, reached Babia today that the Nictheroy, Aurora Parannaiba and America reached Bahir

ing than was supposed their officers would be able to get them, considering the fact that their crews are made up of mixed nationali The dynamite gun of the Nietheroy lies. has been tested and is now said to be work

vessel. Much comment has been excited by th visit yesterday of the insurgent admiral, da Gama, to Admiral Benham. It confirms t is, up to the time of seading this dispatch. kept a secret. The information that the government war

vessels had sailed from Pernambuco, it is believed, was conveyed to da Gaina by somof his adherents in the north, and his visit to Admiral Benham was the result of this

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.-Noian and Mearns, the two men arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Reed, and who were discharged owing to the failure lect them with the crime, have sailed for America

Khediye and flis British Sled ir.

CARD, Jan. 23.—It is reported that owing to a stricture of the khedive upon the Egyp-badly. The other two are not hurs

#### for Els Well Being.

Russian Bonors for France.

LONDON, Jan. 23 .- A Paris dispatch to the

News says that there will soon be a shower

of Russian orders in connection with the

Franco-Russian fetes and that the confer-

the grand cross of Newski is included M

Dupuy who, when a minister, rendered serv-

ices against the mullists. Numerous mayor

Robbing the Pope to Pay Peter.

deficit of 100 francs in Peter's pence will b

balanced by drawing upon the reserve which

the pope has kept in the name of himsel

and the trustees since the losses by Folchi'

injudicious investment. The decrease in th

revenue is largely due to the fact that th

French loyalists have lessened their sul

all, however, will enable the vatican to turn

the corner and the pope intends to abolish

Coalition Scheme Abandoned.

BELGHADE, Jan. 23 .- The proposed coali

ion cabinet has been abandoned and the

ing has charged M. Arukumovics to form a

beral ministry. M. Arukumovics has failed to form a new

abinet, and M. Simitsch, the Servian min

ister to Austria, is trying to form a coalition

Another Italian Bank in Trouble.

ROME, Jan. 23 .- The Banca Populare at

Brescia has applied for a moratorium. Its

BAD GANG BROKEN UP.

Captured by Officers.

VINITA, I. T., Jan. 23 .- The gang of train

robbers of which Bob Rogers was the leader,

and which had its headquarters in this sec

tion of the country for months, were located

by officers this morning at the home o

Rogers on Big creek, twenty miles from here between 3 and 4 o'c'ock, and the poss

sounced down upon them while the outlaws vere asteen in the house. Bob Rogers and

This is presumed to be the outfit which

successfully robbed the Kansas & Arkansas Valley train at Seminole a short time since

and two days before that made on unsuccessful attempt on the Missouri, Kansas

Four Surra, Ark, Jan. 23 - A telegran from Deputy United States Marshal W. C

Smith confirms the capture of the Rogers

l'exas at Kelso.

gang of outlaws. It renose

ndian Territory Desperadoes Killed

assets largely exceed its liabilities.

several costly sinecures.

abinet

Lonnon, Jan. 23 .- A dispatch to

and prefects will also be honored.

ring of them is only deferred until the Rus

The aid-de-camp of Emperor William, olonel Count von Moltke, arrived at Fried-CAPE Town, Jan. 23 .- Commissioner Loche has sent a messenger to King Lobengula asrichsruhe yesterday and sought an inter-view, with Prince Bismarck, which was readily granted. Colonel von Moltke, it apsuring him in the queen's name that his life and interests will be safely guarded if he pears, was the bearer of an autograph letter from Emperor William to the ex-chancellor, surrenders, and promising that he will not be sent out of Africa. Commissioner Loche has arrived at a settlement with Premier Rhodes to give King Lobengula an adequate tract of land south of Orange river. Provicontaining congratulations on the recovery from his recent attack of influenza, and begging him to accept a bottle of old and very valuable wine from the imperial cellars, which Colonel von Moltke was also charged sions have also been made to maintain him Victoria Woodhall and the British Museum. to convey to the distinguished German

statesinar LONDON, Jan. 23. - The libel case of Mrs Prince Bismarck is said to have been John Bidulph Martin, formerly Mrs. Victomuch affected by the kind messages con-veyed to him by the emperor's aid-de-camp ria C. Woodbull, the social and political re former, against the British museum, for al and the best of feeling is reported to have lowing books touching upon the Beecher Tilton scandal in the reading room, cambeen displayed on both sides.

This is

the

#### Pleased the Ex-Chancellor.

Colonel von Moltke was so successful in pleasing Prince Bismarck that the latter not only invited him to take a drive about the neighborhood of Friedrichsruhe, but also invited him to dine at the castle. The emperor's aid-de-camp accepted both these invitations and returned to Berlin bearing, it is said, an autograph letter from Prince Bismarck to the emperor, in which the iron chancellor thanked his imperial majesty for his extreme kindness and thoughtfulness and assured the emperor that he, Prince Bismarck, would be most pleased to wait upon his majesty after the latter's birthday celebration.

Newspapers hall the reconciliation as the happiest event in Germany for a long while, and the people everywhere give evidence of joyful excitement and thanksgiving. The semi-official North German Gazette says Colonel Von Moltke's visit to Frince Bismarck was due to the emperor's own initiative, and the same paper quotes Prince Bismarck as saying he would pay his respect to the emperor at Berlin immediately after Emperor William's birthday.

The Cologne Gazette, referring to the present of the wine, says Prince Bismarck, replying to Colonel Von Moltke, said ho would walt upon the emperor at Berlin at Chronicle from Rome says that the monthly the beginning of next week.

### Rejoicing in the Reichstag.

In the Reichstag the statement of Herr Kardorff, imperialist, who said the existing distress could only be relieved by the pro-tection of national labor, which, he added, Prince Bismarck initiated, was greeted with Inde Bisharek innated, ussifteed applause was ac-casioned by Herr Kardorff's announcement that he feit the greatest satisfaction at Princo Bismarek's impending journey to Berlin.

One of the results of the reconciliation between the emperor and Prince Bismarck is that preparations to celebrate the emperor's birthday on Saturday next have been multipiled, and that this event will now probably be made the signal for a general outburst of patriotic enthusiasm throughout Germany. The excitement and satisfaction is not confined to political circles. In the army, among the hourgeoise, among the clergy, among the aristocracy and among the peasants, here and there and everywhere, all ranks and all ages, as well as all conditions of people rejoice to hear that there is no longer that angry feeling between the ruler of the German empire and the renowned servant of the country. Thus it is, the ap-proaching meeting between Emperor Wil-ham and Priace Bismarcs will be a memorable one in the history of Germany, and one which will fig 1 an echo of sympathy in every patriotic German heart, not only throughout the German empire, but when

ever the German language is spoken. The Bismarck incident was the principal-topic of conversation in the lobbles of the Reichstag today. Some of the evening papers refer to the step as the outcome of the messages exchanged between the auticipate a complete reconciliation. view of Bismarck's advanced uge and co-feebled health it is not expected he will ever

## again take a prominent part in politics. Pesalt of the Riots.

PALERMO, Jan. 23.- General Lavernio has addressed a circular to the Sicilian profects enjoining the utmost economy in their comnumal expense, the adoption of measures to improved the condition of the people and the institution of an inquiry into the methods of levying communal taxes.

today on their way from Pernambuc to Rio. They are reported to be fully manned and in better condition for fight

ng to the satisfaction of the officers of the

the rumors current here for some time that da Gama has made proposals to Aumiral Bentiam to act as mediator between the insurgents and the Brazilian government. The conference lasted four hours. The nature of

Denamite Jack were captured unburt. Dyna mite Jack's brother, Kiowa, was killed, and Willis Brown was so severely wounded that his death is expected. None of the officer were burt. news

#### Satied for America.