Congressman McMillin of Tennessee Opens the Debate in the House.

HIS ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE MEASURE

Its Enactment, He Claims, Will Insure Justice in Taxation.

REPUBLICANS OPPOSE THE SCHEME

Democratic Policy of Past Years Contrasted with that of the Fresent.

REPRESENTATIVE COVERT SPEAKS OUT

Although a Democrat He Announces H:mself as Unalterably Opposed to the Biii -Other Speakers - Elections Law and Hawaii in the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The general debate upon the internal revenue feature of the tariff bill was entered upon today, but only one sensational speech was made, that of Mr. Covert, democrat, of New York, who announced his unalterable opposition to the entire bill because, in his opinion, it was framed to compel the incorporation of a new tax. Messra McMillin of Tennessee and Hall of Kansas ably presented the arguments in favor of the imposition of such a

Under the call of the committees for reports, after the reading of the journal, Mr. McCreary, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, reported his resolution expressing the sense of the house in the Hawaiin situation. The minority asked leave to submit their views. Upon the completion of the call, the house went into the committee of the whole for the purpose of further consideration.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, chairman of the ways and means subcommittee on internal revenue, was immediately recognized, and, according to the caucus program, he offered as an amendment to the provision imposing a tax of \$1 per thousand for cigaretts, the entire internal revenue bill.

etts, the entire internal revenue bill.

When the reading was completed, Mr. McMillin was recognized to open the debate in
favor of the amendment. As he was about
to begin Mr. Tracey of New York asked to
reserve all points of order against the
amendment. Messrs. McMillin and McCreary contended that it was too late to
make a point of order, debate upon the
amendment having peer, entered upon by amendment having been enterred upon be-fore the point was made. The chair over-ruled the point of order and McMillin was

McMillin's Opening.

"The republican party," he began, "started out for high protection, then clamored for high protection, and at last under the act of high protection, and at last under the act of 1880 reached the highest protection ever known here. They pretended first that it was for the purpose of protection of infant industries; but finally they candidly proclaimed that they wanted to legislate for capital also and they did it. How do you love its fruits? Are you satisfied with the kind of prosperity to obtain the state of the dutable list, the reduction only of auty upon a particular industry protected. At this hour, 5:30, the house adjourned until 8.p. m. it. How do you love its fruits? Are you satisfied with the kind of prosperity it has given? Are you content to obtain the home market and cut yourself eff from all the balance of the markets of the world to enable a few corporations to combine in trusts and put up prices on the articles that are produced here and that are excluded from coming from other countries by re of our excessive rate of taxation! Wi it that in the midst of plenty we are stary Why is it that when we should be prosperity we are in adversity? Why is it that nearly 1,000,000 of people are unem-ployed without wages and more people are pegging for alms at this hour on this continent than ever did before since America was discovered?

Stop the Robbery.

"Mr. Chairman, we will not discharge our duty to the people who suffer, we will not keep the pledges that we have made to them, we will not deserve that continued support that the American people have given to the democrats from time to time if we do not, like men, come resolutely to the discharge of these duties and determine, whatever else occurs, that this robbery shall no longer be carried on by operation of law. Let come what will we will reduce this tariff to a revenue basis; we will impose taxes for public purposes and not for private gains or to enable some individuals to accu-mulate private fortunes at the expense of The government of the United States requires a vast amount of revenue to carry on its various operations. A less fa-vored people could not meet the ex-cessive drain that is made for the purpose of maintaining it, It requires nearly \$8 federal taxes imposed upon every man, woman and child in the United States for this purpose. This is raised almost exclusively from consumption. There is a very small part of it that is a tax upon the wealth of the country.

Tax Wealth Not Poverty.

is imposed by way of taxes upon all spirits that enter into drugs that are given to the people when sick; on all of the spirits that are consumed by them; all tobacco that is used in various forms. But this is only a portion of it, for the greater part is obtained from import duties upon the clothes the people wear and the things they must have for their comfort or existence, owns \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 of property in the United States, as some do, he pays only on what he cats, what he drinks, what he wears and the other things he uses. The time has come when this should be changed time has come when this should be changed. I ask of any reasonable person whether it is an impust to expect that a small percentage of this chormous revenue shall be placed upon the accumulated wealth of the country instead of placing all upon the consumption of the country. Is it not time that great estates which are protected by our army, which are defended by our navy, which are benefited by the various operations of government, should contribute in some greater degree to carry on that government. in some greater degree to carry on that gov erament through which alone they could have been accumulated or by which they are to be protected! The people of the United States do not ask that air of it shall

have a fortune made or inhersted, we hear a hue and cry raised by some individuals that it is unjust and inquisitorial in its nature and should not be adopted.

be placed on accumulated wealth, but they

do insist that it is not unreasonable or un

do insist that it is not unreasonable or un-just to require that a very small proportion shall be. And yet when it is proposed to shift this burden from those who cannot bear to those who can, to divide it between

consumption and wealth, to shift it from the laborer, who has nothing but his power to toil and sweat, to the men who

Only One Way to Do lt. "Then we insist, Mr. Chairman, that it is tot unreasonable or unjust that a small part of this money should be collected from this tecumuration. I know of no argument that is at all conclusive or rational that can be arged against this form of taxation. I beits to that once it is inaugurated it will be a source from which to draw some of the vast revenue that we need. If we are not to impose any additional tax on cigarettes, as we so: if we are not to impose a tax on playing cards, as is proposed by us; if we are us; to impose a tax on inheritances, and if we are not to place any tax upon the incomes in this country, as this bill provides, or increase the whisky tax, I wish to know from what source we are to get that deficiency, which has been characteristic of the revenues for menths past and bids fair to be up to the and of the present, if not the succeeding,

the ways and means committee to so con-struct the bill as to leave it as far as possible from this criticism. Unlike the old law, it does not require a schedule from every citi-zen. Only those who have \$4.000 income have to make a return. There is nothing in this against which any just man can com-plain. There is nothing to arouse fear that plain. There is nothing to arouse fear that any ill can fall of it. It is no tax on bread, it is no embargo placed upon prosperity, it is no effort to prevent prosperity. It is no death blow aimed at commerce, but it is an effort to in some way require each citizen to effort to in some way require each citizen to contribute to the government in proportion to what he has. Now let us see some of the advantages that will follow it. Today there are great contentions and strifes among our people, some feeling that the others do not contribute their proportional part to the support of the government.

Government and Liberty Hand in Hand. "Mr. Chairman," he concluded, there we have the most wonderful government that have the most wonderful government that ever flourished—a 'government of the people, by the people and for the people.' We have at last discovered how to govern man and still leave him free. This is best done by protecting him in his life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, and leaving him to work out his own salvation. Any laws that discriminate against one class of citizens and in favor of another cannot long stand. The spirit of justice which animates our people will forbut this. It should be the duty and the plogsure of every American duty and the pionsure of every American citizen to see that each other citizen has equal and exact justice administered to him under the law, and that wealth, not poverty, should be taxed. We think that the enact-ment of the bill will insure that justice which has so long been denied. We believe that by it many who have herotofore not contributed their proportional part of taxes to the support of the government will be required to do so. If I believed that this law did not tend in that direction I would have my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth and my right hand forget its cunning mouth and my right hand forget its cunning before I would give my voice or my vote to this measure. But believing as I do that its adoption will result in a public benefac-tion my whole heart goes forth in its advocacy and I am ready to stand or fall with the principle of equity which it carries."

Senator Stewart introduced a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the senate Secretary Cariisle is not clothed with the legal authority to issue bonds.

Other Speakers. Mr McMillin was followed by Representa-tive Rsy, republican, of New York, who opened the debate for the republicans in op-position to the income tax. He attributed the business depression to threatened tariff changes, and contrasted the democratic policy on an income tax during the war and at present.

Mr. Tarsney of Missouri, a democratic mem-ber of the ways and means committee, followed. The income tax was first resorted to, said he, in the dark days of the civil war. Since then the taxes which the rich were able to bear were repealed and the taxes of the poor were retained. This is unjust. Men should pay according to their wealth for the support and protection or the government.

Mr. Dinsmore, democrat, of Arkansas said this time was an auspicious one, as it marked a new era in taxation. It meant that the wealth of the country was to pay a just tribute to the government for the benefits it received from the governmental system. It meant the great burden of taxation was to be taken from the shoulders of the poor. Mr. Daniels, republican, of New York made a careful argument against the in-come bill, while Mr. Williams, democrat, of

Mississippi supported it. Mr. Covert, democrat, of New York in criticising the action of the ways and means committee, contended that the meaning of tariff reform was well understood during the

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Teller Advocates the Aunexation

of the Hawaiian Islands. Washington, Jan. 29.-The Hawaiian conroversy and the federal elections bill occupied the time of the senate today. Senator Teller of Colorado argued in favor of the annexation of Hawaii. The Hawaiian reso-lution went over and will doubtless be again discussed at much length before a vote is

Senator Vest of Missouri entered a protest against the habit of republican mem-bers of reading petitions against the pass-age of the Wison bill. The rules provide that all petitions shall be mentioned by title, and when Senator Dolph of Oregon proceeded to read a petition of binding twine employes of Oregon, Senator Vest promptly objected and despite the remonstrances of Senator Dolph secured a ruling from the vice president that such petitions can be

read only by unanimous consent. Senator Wolcott of Colorado presented the nemorial of the Colorado legislature, here tofore published, repudiating the proposi-tions of Governor Waite that the Colorado legislature has power to legislate on money question. In speaking of resolution, Mr. Wolcott said: ask that the resolution may read as bearing testimony that the peop Colorado stand or fall with the laws of the rest of the country, that they accept the situation, painful and upfair as it may and I may add to this memorial that although the silver industry has been stricken down, prosperity is returning to its borders, and its citizens have found other channels of industry.

The resolutions were read and referred. Suspended Penstoners.

Senator Hoar, republican, of Massa-Senator Hear, repushean, of Massa-thusetts introduced a bill giving suspended pensioners the right to appeal their cases to the United States court of their districts after giving due notice of such intention to the commissioner of pensions.

The following resolution was presented by Senator Stewart:

Senator Stewart: Resolved. That in the judgment of the senate of the United States, the secretary of the treasury is not at this time clothed under existing laws to issue and sell bonds and other interest-bearing obligations of the govern-

"I would like to have that resolution voted upon tomorrow," said Senator Stewart. "The bonds are about to be issued. This is an important question and it seems to the senate ought, at least, to express an opin-

ion one way or the other.' Mr. Teller made a strong speech on the President's Hawaiian policy, asserting that it was the only instance in which a govern-ment had recognized another government, but had immediately sought to tear that

government down.

The Hawaiian resolution then went to the calendar and the federal elections bill was taken up, and Senator Chandler took the floor in opposition to the bill. He resumen his discussion of the fraudulent means alleged by him to have been employed by the

democrats to gain control of the New York legislature in 1891.

Other speeches followed, and at 5:45, on motion of Senator Harris, the senate went into executive session, and at 6 p. m. ad-

WEDDED TO A WIDDWER.

Romance of Mass Stattle Walker, a Topeka

Musical Instructor. TOPERA, Jun. 29.-Miss Hattie Walker, musical instructor at Washburn college and well known in musical circles throughout the west, left Topera suddenly a week ago and telegraphed President McVicar from Kansas City that she halbeen called to Cleveland, O, and would return in a few days. President McVicar has now received a message from the young lady at Morcer Pa., that 'she is very sorry, but will never

The affair has created a sensation here by reason of the statement that Miss Walker has been married to W. H. Cochrane, a widower, of Mercer, Pa. There are two stories current as to the elopement and marriage of the William of the elopement and marriage of the elopement and elopeme riage of Miss Walker. One is that she mes Mr. Cochrane at Kansas City and they went to Cleveland, where they were married, and the other and more commute story is that Miss Walker was secretly married to Cochriage of Miss Walker. One is that she met "Mr. Chairman, it has been the effort of | rane in St. Joseph during the holidays.

STILL IN AN ANGRY MOOD

Striking Miners in the Pennsylvania Coal Fields Restless and Threatening.

MANY RIOTERS PLACED UNDER ARREST

Nearly All of the Men in Custody Are Ignorant Foreigners and Hold to the Teachings of Anarchy-Searching for Lawbreakers.

Pressumo, Jan 29.-The striking miners n the Mansfield coal district seem to be totally cowed by the disastrous attack on the Biedling mines and the presence of a couple of nundred of deputy sheriffs in the district, for peace prevailed in the district all Sunday and this morning. At Bridgeville intense alarm still prevailed last night and a vigilance committee of citizens assisted the deputy shoriffs in patrolling the streets. They had several alarms, but they all proved groundless.

Rumors of all kinds are still flying. The woods, according to the reports of the scared farmers, are filled with bands of Slavonic and Belgian miners, awaiting an opportunity to rush from their hiding retreats upon unaware deputy sheriffs, put the latter to rout and then continue their destruction of coal tipples. The succession of plarms kept the deputy shoriffs awake last night from Mansfleid to the upper end of Tom's Run.

Sheriff Richards, who has been at Mansfield receiving reports, returned to Pittsburg for a brief time this morning. He says he does not expect any further concerted attempts at property destruction will be made by the strikers. They seem to have lost heart over their defeat at the Biedling mine and are generally in hiding.

Many Had tone Back. Mansfield, Pa., Jan. 29.—Sheriff Richards went to Bridgeville at 10 a.m. to attend to the starting of the mines there. Most of the old men who were driven out by the mob on Saturday have returned to work and about fifty foreigners are watching

Deputy Foster and Slattery went out to the Tom's Run branch with forty assistants to make arrests. They have nineteen informations sworn out before 'Squire Means of Mansfield. Deputy Sheriff Preslin will take charge of the Mansfield deputies.

Reports from W. J. Steen's mines are to the effect that the men have returned to work in a body. So far the miners at Tom's branch are idle, with no indications that the men will return to work soon. A meeting of the miners was held at Junc-

tion No. 2 this morning. It was kept profoundly secret and every precaution was taken to prevent the deputies and operators from securing information of it. A significant fact about the meeting is that it was not called by any responsible seaser among the miners and was controlled by the more radical element.

It Was a Day of Excitement.

This has been an exciting day in the Mansfield coal region. From dawn to dusk re-ports of intended outbreaks by the striking miners in different localities came thick and fast and Sheriff Richards was kept busy dispatching deputies to protect the threatened plants. Early in the morning the miners were said to be marching on the Armstrong works, then they were assembling for an attack on the works of Foster & Steen. In the afternoon a mob was reported to be gathering about the Ridgeway mines and this evening an assault was feared at the Rend & Cherry mines near McDouald. While there were good grounds for the rumors in every in-stance, the prompt appearance of the officers had the desired effect. The strikers would quickly disperse without having committed any serious breach of the peace. Since the afternoon the situation has developed no immediately alarming features. Sheriff Richards believes that the worst is over, and while he does not fear further trouble he will keep his deputies in the district for several days. The operators and railroad men, however, who have had long acquaintance with the miners, do not share this con

Trouble at McDonald.

Very serious reports of trouble were brought from McDonald tonight by Mr. Mc-Cue, owner of the Cherry mines at Hays station. He states that before daybreak this morning notices were posted on the blacksmith shop, notifying the 125 miners who were working at the 65-cent rate that they would have to vacate at once or tipple would be burned. Frightened over the notice, the men prepared to obey. As they left the mine Thomas McMahon, a stable boss for the mining company, nar-rowly escaped death from bullets fired by an unknown person. He replied with two shots from his revolver. All the miners

left the mine.

About 8 o'clock a crowd of from 150 to 200 men from the mines gathered about the mines and remained there all day. Toward night they left in the direction of McDonald station, and the report then was started that the Rend mines and the Robbins company store were to be nurned tonight. Chief Deputy Sheriff Lowery telegraphed the deputy sheriffs at McDonald, and they reported that there was little danger that any attempt would be made to carry out the threat. Fearing trouble, Frank Armstrong, owner of a mine at Bridgeville, ordered his men to quit work at noon and the mules were driven into the fields.

Timia Anarchists.

Considerable excitement was occasioned at Bowerville during the day by the an-nouncement that the anarousts would raise a red flag and declare for blood. About fifteen foreigners did appear with their flag, but when they saw the deputy sheriffs, who were on guard, they fled.

Twenty-two Slavs in the Tom's Run dis trict, who are alleged to be connected with the rioting at Steen's mines, were arrested this morning and are now in juil charged with rioting. The mine itself has resumed and quiet prevails in that neighborhood.

An attempt has been made to start a number of works. No trouble has been

The Biedlings are well prepared for any attacks that may be made. A Galling gun has been placed at the door of their company store and a large cannon faces the rall-road. Besides this they have Winchesters for all the men and a large stock of ammuni

White Budges and White Feather.:

WOODVILLE, Pa., Jan. 29.-The Armstrong Coal company's works are an object of attack by the miners. At an early hour a notice was served by some unknown person that if the men now working in the mines did not cease they would be driven off, the tioples burned and the mules killed. The Armstrongs, upon receipt of this, at once took away all the mules not necessary for the absolute working of the mine and then notified Sheriff Richards, who had gone to Mansfeld. With a force of deputies he at once went to the mines. Arriving at the station he found a large crowd of men congregated. He ordered the deputies to patrol front of the works. They did so, exhibiting white badges.

This show of force alarmed the men, and they got on trains and marched over the hills toward Mansheld. The men in the mine have been armed, and swear they will de-fend the tipple to the last. Deputy Taylor returned here from Foster's mine this morning and reported that a num-ber of strikers were gathered around the works making the carkest threats. One man who spoke English quite well, said:

"So long as there is any one working, so long will this pince be in darger. You fellows had better leave here soon." Thirty deputies went over to the run this | yard.

morning and arrested fifteen Slavs. They were taken to Mansfield. The men had congregated around the upper mines for two days and last night built bonfires. They were drinking and made many threats. The deputy sheriffs tried to quiet them by their presence, but the miners were deflant. This morning Sheriff Richards sent an additional force with handcuffs. They succeeded in force with handcuffs. They succeeded in arresting fifteen of the strikers, who offered no resistance. Some sympathizers on the hillside hooted and huried stones, but as they were not otherwise riotous no reply was made to them.

Are Without Leaders. A large crowd of strikers is on the streets of Mansileid today. They seem to be without leaders and walked about in an uncertain manner. The sight of the deputy sheriffs caused the most intense hatred, and were it not for the fact that the latter were armed, they would stand but little show. Quite a large number of miners from the Monongahela region are flocking here. They Mononganesa region are flocking here. They are mingled with the strikers, marching from pit to pit trying to induce the men to commit acts of violence. The leaders in the attack at Schulz's tipple were strangers.

Deputy Speriff A. L. Green returning from Bowerville reports that an English speaking miner, who understands the Stavonic language overheard a paymer of the latter in ing miner, who understands the Siavonic language, oveheard a number of the latter in close consultation. He drew nearer and learned that there was a plot to hoist a red flag this afternoon and to call for blood. There were about fif-een Slavs in the group, and they seemed terribly wrought up, denouncing the coal operators in the most unmersured terms. "Instructed the man," said Deputy Sheriff Green, "to return to them and warn then that if they searched for blood they would find it."

Thirty-two ricters have been captured and are now in Mansfield jail.

Made Askry Threats.

Made Argry Threats.

Nine Humarians went to Forster's gun store at Bridgevillo this afternoon and de-manded ammunition. On being refused they threatened to demolish the store. They then left and fifty men ar lived with Winchesters

and pursued them, capturing them. The latter were armed with revolvers.

About 2 o'clock 150 miners marched towards the Ridgeway mine, up Miller's Run.
They were seen and the sheriff sent twenty deputies in a special train. They arrived and found the men holding a meeting in the woods near Broberia school house. They were orderly, but scened to be discussing the advisability of marching to McDonald In the Tom's Run and Painter's Run dis-The deputies have complete control and are not meeting with the slightest resistance. The rioters have come to a realization of the scriousness of their work and are hiding in every corner. The deputies went from house to house and thoroughly searched for the guilty parties. The deputies were divided into arresting squads, and with their weapons ready for any resistance, visited the different places where the rioters were thought to be thought to be About fifty arrests have been made so far.

The arresting squads brought their prisoners to Roseville, where they were hand-cuffed in pairs and marched to the train with four deputies with Winchester rifles as guards. A large crowd appeared to see them off and many threats were made. At Mansfield hundreds of people followed them to the lockup.

Not One of Them a Citizen. Not One of Them a Citizen.

The prisoners were badly frightened lest they should be attacked. They made up one of the roughest looking gangs ever seen in that section. Not one of them is a United States citizen. Most of these arrested are miners from the Roseville and Hazeltine miners and Tom's Rua. They were found in the attics, cellars, or houses, under beds, in closets, and servication of them were found in the settlement known as Dutch Hill, where the cloter killed formerly lived. Not one of the five men wounded at the Bieding mine have been found, their friends having so far succeeded in keeping their

It was reported this afternoon that trouble had broken out at Bishop's coal mines at Ridgeway, and as a request was mide for more deputies a force of deputies was sent at once to this scene. It is thought that the report grew out of the meeting in the woods near Ridgeway. No word has been received

since the departure of the deputies. President R. B. Frick of the miners did not go to Mansfield to attend the mass meet-When seen in Pittsburg this afternoon he said that he would not go into the district while it was in such a condition unless be received a summons from some of the cooler

heads among the diggers. Headquarters for Rioters.

Helderberg, a hamlet one mile from Wood-ville, is said to be the general headquarters of the rioters. Three groups of anarchists are located there and it is known that the rioters have much ammunition. This afterdeputies are searching the houses to ringlenders. It is said that the anarchists held nightly meetings last week, and at these the plot to advance upon the miners

was hatched and agreed to.

A report reached here at 8 o'clock that the strikers were rioting at McDonaid, but particulars have not been received. A dispatch from McDonald at 3:45 p. m. says there is no trouble, but at 2:50 p. m. men were con gregated above the station and the outlook

OHIO MINERS STAYED AWAY.

Conference Between Employers and Em-ployed Attended by the Side Only. Columbus, Mn. 29.—Not a single Ohlo miner appeared today to attend the conference called for by the operators to consider the wage question. The operators are fully represented, but so far the miners have not been heard from. Secretary McBride of the United MineWorkers refuses to say why the miners have falled to respond to the call. The wage question seems to be further from settlement than ever, and a resumption of work in the Ohio mines in the near future seems very improvable.

APPOINTED TO OFFICE.

President Cleveland Sends a Long List of Nominations to the Senate. Washington, Jan. 20 - The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-

To be collector of customs -John T. Caffey, Los Angeles, Cal. To be marshals of the United States-William M. Desmond, northern district of lowa; Charles R. Pratt, western district of

To be attorneys of the United States-Alfred Lyon, cassern district of Michigan John Power, wastern district of Michigan Robert S. Culberson, western district of

Commodore John B. Walker to be a rear admiral. Thomas Moonlight of Kansas, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of

traordinary and minister plenipotentiary of
the United States to Bolivia.

Postmasters—A. I. Salts at Corring, Ia.:
Moses M. Hall at Dubuque, Ia.: Thomas
Bowman, Council Bluffs; Andrew O. Mayfield, Lebanon, Mo.; J. L. Paul, Brownsville, Mo.; Elward L. Proebstring, Phillipsburg, Mont.; W. D. Neely, Waxanachie,
Tex.; A. W. Dibrelt Seguin, Tex.

To be United States consuls—Edgar
Batte of Texas at Acapulco, Mex.; Louis
H. Bryyhiof Texas at Catina, Italy; Frank
W. Roberts of Maido at Hozales, Mex.

Interior department—William P. Watson,
surveyor general of Washington; John V.
Terry, receiver of public moneys at Seattle,
Wash. To be registers of land offices.

Terry, receiver of proble moneys at Scattle, Wash. To be registers of land offices: Thomas J. Bilton at Los Angeles, Cal.; Soion B. Patrick at Visalia, Cal.; Raymond Miller at Pueblo, Coto.; William C. Bowen at Del Norte, Colo.; Louis Davis of Georgia at Perry, Okl. Herbert Savage of Utan to judge of the district court. Secretary Carlisle has appointed M. F. Alexander of St. Clairwille, O., an inspector a the immigrant service.

He Was Superstitions. Arcursov, Kan., Jan. 29 .- Jofferson Hall, a prosperous farmer near here, killed tamself oday upon hearing a dog bowling in his AFTER CHICAGO GAS NOW passed an act aims trusts of this character.

Big Trust of the World's Fair City is Being Pursued by Law.

SOME HISTORY OF A GIGANTIC DEAL

How Baron Yerkes and His Associates Built Up a Corporation with a Stock of \$25,-000,000-Anti-Trust Law to Be Enforced.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.- Special Telegram to tomorrow a three-column expose of the workings of the gas trust brought out in an information filed today with Attorney General Mailory, on which it is expected he willproceed immediately. The article states that in 1887 the eye of a great financial genius threw its glance on Chicago as the proper place for an immense deal in gas. 'In that year the Yerkes-Elkins-Widener combination came to town and set about an operation which has resulted in more milions than Colonel Mulberry Setlers ever dreamed of in his most brilliant flights of imagination.

The first move in the scheme was to get control of the Gas Light and Coke company, which they did at one bite. At the time they took possession, according to the sworn affidavit of James K. Burtis, secretary and treasurer of the company, after a period of more than thirty-five years prior to the purchase the organization had no debts or mortgages, stacks of money in the treasury and was earning obout 9 per cent upon its investment.

Raised the wind at Ones.

Immediately upon obtaining control the Yankee syndicate caused the company to execute a mortgage securing the sun of \$10,-000,000 and sold first mortgage gold bonds for \$7,650,000. This was one of the most curious incidents which has occurred in the history of finance. In connection with it Columbis R. Cummings appears for the first time op-erating harmoniously with the Philadelphia syndicate. For a bank with which he was connected he offered to take the entire issue connected he offered to take the entire issue and did so. The check for \$7.650,000 which paid for these bonds never went through the clearing house, nor did the checks which gave to each of the manipulators their divvy. Now, to a man like Vanderbilt a little matter of \$7.650,000 would not cut much figure, but to the unfortunate stockholders, from the value of whose investment something over \$7.000,000 was suddenly with thing over \$7,000,000 was suddenly with-drawn, there can be no question that the figures looked at least ten feet high.

"This \$7,650.000 was charged on the books of the company to "permanent investment." and it was in truth the most permanent in-vestment that was ever made of any stockholder's money. In pursuance of its scheme of controling the entire gas output of Chicago the syndicate began reaching out its tentacies in the neighborhood of the other gas companies. This was accom-plished by a purchase of the majority of the

stock. Others Taken Into It. About this time A. M. Billings, president and principal owner of the People's Gaslight and Coke company, showed up as a ganized a company entitled "the Fidelity Insurance Trust & Safe Deposit company." This very safe deposit company took the stock as trustee, with the power to vote it at the annual meetings of the different companies. This gave it the appointe control of each of the four gas companies in Chicago, and the deal took place about October 15, 1887. Then the schemer began to put on

SCICWS. Inflating the Balloon.

During the same year the syndicate or-ganized the "Chicago Gas Trust company" under the laws of Hilmois, with a capital stock of \$25,000,000, and obtained a charter from the secretary of state authorizing the gas trust to purchase the stock of other cas gas trust to purchase the stock of other gas companies. The only property which the Chicago Gas Trust company had was the \$14,000,000 of the four original companies, now in the vaults of the Fidelity company in In 1888, Attorney General Hunt of Illinois

began proceedings against the trust and was backed up by Francis B. Peabody of this city. His first movement was the filing of a petition to forfeit the charter of the Chicago Gas Trust company. In 1891 the state supreme court declared in a decison that the company had no right under the laws of Illinois to be incorporated for the purpose of purchasing stocks of other gas companies niso that the effect of its doing this would be to destroy the separate exist-ence of the companies whose stocks it might purchase, thereby preventing such companies from discharging their duty to the public. The syndicate found itself in this situation. It had ounched the stock of the four gas companies into a common pool, had issued and sold \$25,000,000 stock of the Chicago Gas Trust company, which was represented by only \$14,382,375 of the stock of the four original companies as an entirety and divisible, so that no one holding a certificate of stock on the Gas Trust company would be entitled to of the four original companies.

Trying to Get Out of the Box. Matters drifted along until the spring of 1891, when, after much study of the situation, the managers of the syndicate decided that the only way to get out of the box was to change the name of the institution, which they did, calling themselves the "Chicago Gas company." Things did not improve however, and in 1891 they concluded to surrender the charter of "the Chicago Gas con pany" and modify the deal with the Fide ty Insurance, Trust and Safe De-company like this: The Fidelity may issued its own certificates to holders of the stock of the Chicago Gas company share for share, to the amount of \$25,000,000, giving to each holder of certificates of stock of the Chicago Gas company certificates of stock issued by the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit company. In the meantime, as the certificates of the old Gas Trust company stock were surrendered and the new certificates of the Fiderity were issued in place thereof the latter were listed on the New York and other stock exchanges and traded in as a speculative foot ball. The business of the Chicago Gas company was carried on abou as it had been since the formation of the trust, the Finelity company voting the shares of stock held by it in the four original companies at the stockholders annual meetings and officers were elected who were simply the tools of the pastles running the

Some of the Pooh Baht.

C. K. G. Billings is president of the People's Gas Light and Coke company and the Consumers Gas company, and also vice president of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke company and the Equitable Gas Light and Fuel company. C. R. Wooster is secretary end treasurer of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke company. Chicago Gas Light and Coke company, Consumers Gas company and the Equitable Gas, Light and Factoupany, George O. Knapp is president of the Equitable Gas, Light and Fact company and vice bresident of the People's Gas, Light and Coke company. E. J. Jorannauski is president of the Chicago Gas, Light and Coke company These and the various boards of directors are the parties who do the bidding of the besses in the syndicate, and respia com-mensurate reward.

Things begin to look squality for the new deal in 1891, when the influes registrature

This law provide the Law.

This law provides of any pool, trust, confederation, or of any commodity she of any commodity she of a conspiracy to deficers, directors and age fine or imprisonment of person purchasing an corporation which should be liable to the modify from a corporation which should be made to the modify from a corporation which should be made to the modify from a corporation which should be made to the modify from a corporation which should be made to the modify from a corporation which should be made to the modify from a corporation which should be made that any in the Law.

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person parchasing an amodity from a corporation which shou come a member of any such pool, etc., sh. not be liable to pay for any commodity schased.

Afterwards in 1816 the registature passed a further act, which provided that any corporation bolding a charter under the laws of lilinous should forfeit its charter and franchists. chises, and its corporate existence should cease and determine if it should enter into THE BEE |- The Inter Ocean will print any treat or combination of capital, saili or acts with any other corporation or corpora-tions, persons or firms, or associations of persons, either to increase the price of any commodity or to prevent competition in the manufacture and sale thereof, or to affix any

standard whereby its price should be con-trolled and regulated.

The movement now instituted is to wind up the affairs of the syndicate under this law and to again give the citizens of Chicago competition in the matter of illuminating

The attorney general will be asked to proced against the trust on the ground that it s a trust and has stifled hawful competition. Attorney General Maloney, when seen tonight, said: "I do not desire to talk upon the subject, either as to the legality of the so-called trust or as to my intentions."

SWALLOWED A CITY.

Persian Town of Kuchan Was Wiped Out

with Tweive Thousand Souls. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.-Advices from China complete the story of the annihilation by an earthquage of the town of Kuchan, Persia. As already recorded, 12,000 persons were killed in the awful disaster and where an important and beautiful city of 20,000 persons stood, there is now nothing but death and terror.

At the date of the dispatch, 10,000 corpses had been discovered. In addition to this stupendous loss of human life, 50,000 cattle are said to have

perished in the upneaval. Details of the terrible event are not given

in the dispatch. The town of Kuchan was a walled city of Persia. It was situated about eighty miles northwest from Meshed, on the route to Shirvan, and is enclosed by the Nazarmezjia and Ala Dagh mountains. The town lies at the foot of Shah Japan Kuh, a mountain which rises to the lofty height of 11,000 feet above the sea. The city itself has an altitude of about 3,000 teet. It was a most delightful and prosperous place and its sudden and awful destruction is one of the greatest calamities ever known in Fersia. The town was the residence of the district governor. It was surrounded by rich and extensive gardens and vineyards, the fruits and wines of which are noted for their superiority,

DEATH OF ROSINA FORES.

Her Brother and Charlie Mitchell Married Sisters—A Famous Family, London, Jan. 29.—Miss Rosina Vokes is

dead. Miss Rosina Vokes, who was the most talented of the famous Voices family closets, and serentified out open bed ticks and crawled in fifteen of them were found in the settlement known as Dutch Hill, where the cloter killed formerly lived.

Not one of the five men wounded at the Biedling mine have been found, their friends having so far succeeded in keeping their hiding places secret. Whether any of them are dead or not is not known.

The deputies have the names of fifty of the men who are charged with riot.

It was reported this afternoon that trouble who had been suffering from overwork in the United States, closed her tour and sailed for England December 13 last.

Dropped Head from Heart Disease.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 29.-Henry Harrington one of the pioneers of Wyoming, and a well known resident of Cheyenne, dropped dead in Thomas Henney's club rooms yesterday of heart trouble. Mr. Harrington was bank rupted during the panic and has had considerable family troubles of late, which were no doubt the direct cause of his death.

Denth of Major Kleutsch. LINCOLN, Jan. 29.-Major J. D. Kleutsch editor of the Lincoln Freie Presse, died

esterday of paralysis of the brain. He was 61 years of age. Herman Moos. CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.-Mr. Herman Moos aged 58, a prominent attorney and also a well known Jewish novelist and poet,

dropped dead today from heart disease. Judge William H. Calkins. Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 29.-Judge William H. Calkins died this morning of Bright's disease, aged 52. He was a member of con-

gress from Indiana from 1876 to 1882. Louis Ultrich. CHICAGO, Jan. 29. - Word was received to day that Mr. Louis Ullrich of Chicago, on

chants in the west, had died suddenly disease in New York. He was 59 years of age. Dr. August Hirsch.

of the oldest and best known tobacco mer

Berlin, Jan. 20.—Dr. August Hirsch, physician and pathologist is dead. He was celebrated for his researches into the geographic distribution of epidemic dis

TRIED TO ROB BIS OWN HOUSE.

Scheme of a Georgia Tax Collector to Re tain the County's Money. Morgantown, Ga., Jan. 29.-A thrilling story of robbery and murder was told here by Mason Reynolds of Union county. With iam Jones, tax collector of Union county, received a notification from Comptroller Gen-

eral Wright to close up his belated returns. Thursday night a peddler called at the residence of the tax collector and asked for a night's lodging. He was taken in. About two hours after a negro made his entrance into the house and, covering the peddler, ordered him to give up his goods, which he did. The robber then turned on Mrs. Jones and ordered her to bring out the tax While he was receiving the money money. While he was receiving the money the peddiar fired, sending a built through

the robber's brain. The next day it was discovered that the dead body was that of Tax Collector Jones, who had adopted this scheme of keeping the

PASSED A QUIET DAY.

Latest Bulletin from the Bedside of George W. Childs,

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The physicians in attendance on George W. Childs assued the following bulletin at madnight: -Mr. Childs has passed a quiet day. There has seen no marked change in his general consi-

Decialon Against the Western Union

Kansas City, Kun., Jan. 32 -The court of appeals today, through Judge Smith, deided a telegraph company is as much ommon carrier as a railroad company, and therefore when it does business in more than one state it comes under the interstate commerce iaw. The decision was made in the suit of James W. Reid and wife against the Western Union Telegraph company to enforce the statutory pennicy of \$200 for failure to properly transmit a telegraph message. A number of questions were presented in the case involving the constitu-tion of the United States.

European Enuking House Suspends. Frankrour, Jun 29.—The well known and affirmation barrers. Sciemon & Mass of

GAMA CALLED

Admiral Benham Gives Him a Lesson in International Courtesy.

HIS IMPUDENT REPLY TO A POLITE REQUEST

It Was Quickly and Effect vely Answered by the Yanker Admiral.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION IN RIO HARBOR

After Endangering American Vessels, the Insurgent Refused to Be Careful.

WERE PROTECTED BY CUR WAR VESSELS

Fleet of the United States Cleared for Action and the Endangered Ship Es. corred to Safe Anchorge-It Aroused Great Excitement.

[Copyrighted, 1834, by the Associated Press.] Rio de Janetho, Jan. 29.—This has been one of the most exciting days that Rio has experienced since the commencement of hostilities between the insurgents and the

Brazilian government. The United States naval fleet stationed

ere has furnished the exc.tement, Provoked beyond endurance by the coninued carelessness of the gunners aboard the rebel warship Aquidabar, and tired out by the indifference shown on the part of the revolutionary admiral to all his protests that the American vessels entering and leaving the harbor were not afforded proper protection by the rebei ficet, Admirai Benham today made a demonstration with the American vessels under his command, which has taught a much needed lesson to the belligerents on both sides, and which will undoubtedly have the effect bereafter of securing proper recognition of the rights of

vessels under the American flag. Caused Great Exchement.

In the events of today the foreign colony was particularly interested, and the action of Admiral Benham will probably furnish a precedent by which the commanders of other foreign vessles in this port will be guided in the future.

The cause of all the trouble was the treatment which three American barks were subjected to on last Saturdry by indiscrimmate fusilades from the war ships. On Saturday last while lying at anchor all three vessles were endangered by the chance shots fired by the insurgents. The bullets whistled through the rigging and passed close to the men at work upon the decks, Muny of the crews of the three vessels nar-

rowly escaped fulury. The three captains appealed for protection to Admiral Benham. They also requested an escort to the wharves.

Admiral Benham promised he would do everything in his power to afford them the fullest protection. He said, however, that before making any display of force on the part of his fleet, he thought it only right to first notify the insurgent admiral of the

aptains complaints. Given a Short Answer.

Accordingly Benham sent one of him officers to the Aquidaban with orders to acquaint Admiral Da Gama with the facts in the case and to ask him to have an end put to the reckless gunning. When the American officer had finished his statement da Gama said in a very sharp tone: "It is not my fault. The American captains should know enough to keep themselves and their crews out of the range of our guns. 1

shall not take any notice of this matter." This response to his message aroused the fighting blood of Admiral Benham, and be determined to produce a lasting effect upon the insurgents.

Shortly after daybreak this morning the decks of the flagship New York, of the San Francisco, Detroit and other United States war vessels there were cleared for action

and their anchors were raised. Prepared to Make the Demonstration. Admiral Benham then sent word to the captains of the three American ships that he was prepared to keep his promise to them, and that soon as they were ready to proceed he would escort them to the wnarves. At this moment two of the captains weakened and said they did not care to embitter the insurgent admiral by putting themselves under the escort of the United

Blackford of the Amy, however, announced that he would get ready at once and accept the protection of Admiral Benham. Accordingly the Amy took her position in the ranks of the United States war vessels

States navai fleet. The third captain, Mr.

and the formidable procession started on its way up Ric harbor. The news that something important was taking place on board the American warships spread rapidly both on shore and on board the ships of all foreign governments

represented at thif port.

with people, and every vessel in the harbor presented an animated scene as its crew rushed upon deck and the men settled them-

The streets fronting the bay were crowded

selves to witness what followed. Led by the Detroit. The Detroit took the leading part in the procession. The first as it approached earer to Rio came quite close to the shore, causing great excitement among both the

soldiers and civitians on land and the sailors on board the various vessels. The Amy proceeded on her way to the wharf and was safely moored. Not until her captain had reported he was fully satis-

fied did his powerful escort leave him. Throughout the whole affair not a shot was fired but the scene was as impressive as if it had been done. After passing along Rio's water front the fleet turned out into the bay and anchored in nearly the same position as It had occupied prievously. The affair is the sole absorbing topic of conversation affeat and on shore to-

night. The policy of noninterference so steadfastly pursued by Commander Picking has today been absolutely reversed by this action of Admiral Benham. Future protection from this time on will be given all American vessels. It is believed here that the minister's repeated messages to Washington in behalf of the American snip owners have, at last, had the desired effect with the present administration, and that Admiral Benham's action of today is the result of orders which he has recently received.

action on the part of the communiters of otner foreign snips at this post.

Similar orders are being irsued for like

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 39.-A dispatch from Pernambuco andounces the arrival there of