THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1894-SIXTEEN PAGES.

the bills before congress for the extermina-

tion of the Russian /thistle. Governor

Shortridge of North Dakota was the prin

FROM THE SUBCOMMITTEE

Senate Tariff Bill to Be Laid Before the Full Committee Tuesday.

SOME CHANGES REPORTED TO BE MADE

Rumors that a Duty Has Been Placed e Sugar, the Tax on Whisky Increased and a Duty Laid on ConL

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 Fourteenth Street. WASHINGTON Feb. 17

It is the understanding that the tariff bill will be laid before the full membership of the senate finance committee by the democrats of that body on next Tuesday morning. This is promised by Chairman. Voorhees. The changes made in the bill by the democratic members of the committee will be given to the public when the measure is placed in the hands of the republican members of the committee. is understood that there have not been many changes made in the measure, and that it will pass the senate in practically the form it passed the house. It is stated that there will be a duty of 1 cent per pound placed upon all grades of sugar; that the whisky tax has been increased to \$1.20 per gallon and the bonded period extended to five years; that a duty of 30 cents or 40 cents per ton has been placed upon coal and possibly, although not probably, a slight duty laid on iron ore. It is stated, also, that no duty has been placed upon wool or timber, and that otherwise than therein reported the bill has not been materially amended.

There were many rumors afloat at the capitol today about the committal of the bill to the finance committee, with instructions to grant hearings to representatives of industries who have been here for many days begging an opportunity to give the finance committee information which would lead it to make further changes. The sugar men have protested against the 1 cent duty and demanded that a duty of not less than 15 cents per pound shall be levied for protec tion, if there is to be no recognition of the Membounty pledge in the McKinley law. Mem-bers of the subcommittee having the bill in charge have snubbed the representatives of 75,000 working men from New Jersey and New England, now here asking for a hearing. It is stated upon what appears to be excellent authority. asking that Senators Hill and Murphy of New York and Smith of New Jersey, democrats, and Allen of Nebraska and Peffer of Kansas, populists, have promised the republicans to vote for recommittal of the bill, while your correspondent has heard the two senators from Louislana state in most positive terms that they would vote for recommittal if only 1 cent per pound duty is placed upon sugar. Five democratic and populist votes added to the solid vote of the republicans will recommit the bill. If solemn demo cratic threats and announcements amount to anything the senate will vote to send the bill back to the committee with instructions to grant hearings and with a view to making further amendments to the measure

4-

FINAL VOTE ON THE TARIFF BILL. Democratic members of the senate com mittee on finance refer al inquiries as to the date when the tariff bill will be disposed of to the republican leaders in the senate

"Of course the majority will do every-thing they can to expedite consideration of the bill, and try to get it into law at the earliest possible day, but the republicans have it in their power to delay final action and you must ask Senators Sherman, Alli-son or Aldrich of the finance committee, or some other republican leader," is the way the democratic senators reply to inquiries as to when the tariff bill will be finally acted upon.

Republican members of the finance com mittee are wary of expressing opinion as to when the bill will be disposed of, or giving any indication as to the program minority, but they all declare that while the

statement is incorrect. All of the Nebraska republicans in the house are opposed to coining or certificating the seigniorage believing it to be a sacred security for the outstanding silver obligations, and they will vote sgainst the Bland bill. Nebraska revote sgainst the Bland bill. Nebraska re-publicans say the Bland bill is a political trick, intended to help out the democracy with a forced loan of \$55,000,000 without calling it such; that it is to renew the mortgage on the populists by yielding that much to their craze and to sustitute silver certificates for treasury notes, thus making two kinds of paper money in our country, the greenbacks, redeemable in gold, and the silver certificates, redcemable only in silver and thus effectually destroying the parity between our several kinds of money. Our republican members stand squarely on their platform and insist that each dollar shall be cept as good everywhere and in every way

as every other dollar.

END OF THE HAWAHAN AFFAIR. Within a short time the curtain is to be cung down on the Hawalian incident. It i spected that Minister Willis will be recalled, and this administration left without representative in that country, soon after the senate acts upon the report which is about to be submitted from the foreign re-lations committee by Chairman Morgan. The house has already adopted a resolution endorsing the policy of President Cleveland in opposition to the provisional government, and it is expected that the senate will take similar action. Then there will be nothing left for this government to do but withdraw its diplomatic relations, as President Dols to promulgate a constitutional form o government when the senate has followed the lead of the house. As soon as the senate endorses the administration's Hawaiian policy, it is said that President Dole will give Minister Willis his pass-

ports, if the latter is not earlier recalled. IN A GENERAL WAY

In view of the contest for the various ms offices now in the hands of republicans in various parts of the country, a state ment just prepared by Secretary Carlisle showing the official emoluments of customs officers for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, becomes of interest. The customs offi-cers in The Bee's field received pay uring the last fiscal year as follows: Villiani H. Alexander, Omaha, \$5,000 fenry C. McArthur, Lincoln, \$1,256 during the Henry Charles Millner, Burlington, Ia., \$425 William Arndt, Council Bluffs, \$282; John C Hotchkiss, Des Moines, \$257; Georg, Fengler, Dubuque, \$936; Jeremiah Sullivan Montana and Idaho, \$2,186; Nelson E. Nel North and South Dakota, \$3,000.

Mrs. Fred G. S. Shrader, wife of the well nown newspaper correspondent, and for-nerly of Omaha, died here last night. The uneral and burial will occur here ow afternoon Prof. A. L. Perry of Williams college,

Massachusetts, is visiting Secretary Morton M. L. Roeder and wife of Omaha are at Welker's

George D. Beck of Buffalo, Wyo., is here for the season. Mr. Beck's friends here ba-lieve he may yet be elected to the Wyoming vacancy in the senate Mr

and Mrs. F. B. Tiffany of Omaha are St. James. PERRY S. HEATH. at the St. James.

SENATORS AND THE TARIFF.

What They Are Doing in Regard to the Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The senate subcommittee on tariff sat as such in Senator Vest's room until 11 o'clock today and then repaired to the room of the finance committee, where the meeting was continued with all the democratic senators of the com nittee except Vance present. The members remained very close in the room, and it was Impossible to secure information as to the detailed proceedings. It is known, however, they are making great efforts to get the bill inshape for presentation to the full committee at its regular meeting on Tuesday next, when the republicans will present their side.

Secretary Carlisle met with the subcon nittee for an hour this morning, discussing in the main the administrative features of he bill and comparing figures with them as to the amount of revenue necessary and the best means of raising it. The committee is of the opinion that if the bill can be made to insure \$450,000,000 per annum at present that sum can be made to serve the purpos-As times improve the revenue will naturally increase Mr. Carlisle has also been consulted as to sed change in the whisky

VAN WYCK'S VIGOROUS VIEWS

He Sizes Up the Political Situation in Nebraska with Characteristic Frankuess.

HITS DEMOCRATS AND KICKS REPUBLICANS Middle-of-the-Road Populists Condemnee for Partisanship-Fusion of Free Sil-

ver Men of All Parties Urged as the Only Solution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Ex-Senator Charles H. Van Wyck of Nebraska, who is spending the winter in Washington, is a close student of legislation in congress, the work of the administration and the affairs of the country, and he is taking a deep interest in the coming contest at the polls between the three great political parties. He has been giving considerable attention to the politi al o the k of N braska, and in a conversation with The Bee correspondent expressed himself freely and vigor ously on the affairs of that state. The exsenator was asked as to his opinion of the future of the populist and democratic parties in his own state, and reminded that the populists in Nebraska are re-organizing for the approaching contest.

"Yes, sir, they are clearing the decks for more effective work," said General Van Wyck. "Dr. Miller's speech at the last Jacksonian banquet in Omaha was a revelation, removing the veil from the vision of many who had thought they had seen the African in the wood pile for years past,

clearly portraying what has been the cause of the defeat of the people's party." "Dr. Miller is one of the strongest men in Nebraska, is he not ""

"For the doctor's ability and frankness I have the highest respect," said General Van Wyck. "And the doctor has great strength because he is frank. You remember at one time he proclaimed himself a dyed-in-thewool monopolist, and fearing the people might doubt his sincerity he actually made solomn orth that he was and desired to be so considered. In the aforesaid speech to the faithful the doctor first informed his brother democrats that there was trouble in their camp; that there was an internecine war; that two great clubs like the San and Jacksonians could not exist in one state that they were troubled with too many great

men. Then he warned them that unless they barmonized and united it was evident the democrats could not succeed, and in one year the populists would triumph, or what would be less horrible, the republicans would

"The doctor himself must be lately enjoy ing a new revelation?" VAN WYCK'S PLEA FOR FUSION.

"Bless you, no! This has evidently been the doctor's preaching and practice the last four years, and certain leaders have co-operated with him and will now make his tory and fact conform to his prophesies. He again wants to defeat the dreaded populists, and defeat them as he has done in the past by nominating democratic tickets and then urge the devoted to vote it straight. If the democracy cannot succeed Dr. Miller wants the republicans to continue in power. A few populists are very much like the doc-tor-if they cannot succeed, then better have republicans. If by such influence the republican party is to be kept continually in power isn't it to learn more sense or time to learn more sense or ground arms? Dr. Miller and his brand of partisans ground

who always boast and practice the most uncompromising partisanship, always teach and inspire that there is no political good outside the straight ticket. So it was in each judicial election and the state election of last year. No one knew better than the candidates that the only ends to be gained was their defeat and the success of their old republican adversaries, satisfied to pun-

OUR INTERESTS IN SAMOA. ish the populists because unwilling to elect Some Interesting Questions of Diplomacy

democratic candidates who were more ob-noxious to some than the old republicans.

the

that Have Arisen. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 -- The intimation brought by the last Australian steamer that a movement was afoot to change th bipartite agreement relative to Samoa which was probably the only means of preventing actual hostilities between the United States and Germany a few years United States and Germany a few years ago, is news to the officials in Washington. The proposition mentioned contemplated the delexation to ohe of the three treaty powers-the United States, Great Britain and Germany-the responsibility now di-vided between the peac-ful government of the Samoan group of islands. There can be no doubt that the tripartite arrange-ment has a ver given entire satisfaction to any of the parties affected, and, probably, least of all, to the unfortunate natives, who are said to be "governed to death." The arrangements were also anamolous and without precedent so far as the United States was concerned, for, although in Frypt the United States priticipated in an international judicial schrme, and in Japan forced a commercial arrangement in which other nations shared, still this country has never before undertsken to participate di-rectly, in conjunction with other nations, in the actual government of another coun-try. During the progress of the long drawn out Hawalian debate in congress bitter references were made to this entrag-ling alliance, and President Cleveland him-self, in one of his messages to congress, used the case as an illu traiton of the evil results likely to follow interf rence in Ha-walian affairs. But the Berlin-Samoan treaty was the means of tiding over a very dangerous crisis in American diplomacy, and it is the general impression that the time has not yet arrived when any change may be attempted without reviving un-pleasant feelings and jeopardizing our in-terests in the Pacific. ago, is news to the officials in Washington

partment that the discale has not appeared on the Baltimore, but there is one case on board the United States steamship Concord, which is closely quarantined there. IT WAS A PRETTY PICTURE RUSSIAN THINTLE. Women of the Equal Suffrage Convention Have Their Photographs Taken. Bills Before Congress Looking to Its Extermination. WASHINGTON, Feb., 17,-Hearings were

given by the house committee on agricul-ture today to representatives of the farm-WHAT THEY DID IN MEETING YESTERDAY ing interests of the northwest who favor

Tributes to the West-In that Section the Cause of Equal Suffrage Flourishes to a Greater Extent than Elsewhere.

cipal speaker. The secretary of agriculture was ridiculed by Representative Sibley, a democrat from Pennsylvania, bucause of a letter written last August stating that the weed was a blessing, because sheep would letter written last August staling that the weed was a blessing, because sheep would eat it.
Representative Hainer, a Nebraska republican, resented the remarks of Mr. Sibley and defended the secretary.
The first speaker was Representative Boen of Minnerota, who has a bill for exterminating the thistle before congre s, and he described the advantages of the weed.
Governor Shortridge said that the weed had been brought in by immigrants a few years ago and had spread until it had covered 70,000 square miles. It grew to a height of three feet, completely choking out grain. Unless war could be successfully waged against this weed many farmers would be compelled to abandon their lands entirely. State legislation had been directed against it for its destruction by the town and county agencies, but this proved insufficient. He advocated a liberal appropriation from congress.
A letter was real from A. H. Moh'er, superintendent of the Great N-rherr railroad. He wrote: "Deless united action is taken by the farmers in different communities and the railroads the damage to the land would be inlightly greater than any of the worst grasshopper plaques these districts have ever experienced. Farmers were discouraged because the weed completely choked the growth of grain. Its spread had been within three years, and there was dance of further extension to Minnesota and North Dakota by shipments of grain." WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The ladies at tending the woman suffrage convention had their photographs taken in a group this morning. There was a large amount of business on the program for transaction oday and the convention immediately proceeded to business after the picture was taken. The subject of assistance to the work of the association upon the present news papers of the country came up incidentally, as a question of discussion, and, in this connection, letters were read from D. R. Anthony, a newspaper man of Kansas, offering to publish items of interest to the cause and a letter from Governor Waite of Colo rado, on the subject of woman suffrage in that state. There was a feeling among some of the delegates to the convention that the next meeting should be held in some other city than Washington. So many of the conventions had been held here that t was believed more good might be ac omplished by meeting in some one of the cities in which the woman suffrage question is paramount, as the moral effect migh-be beneficial. Invitations were extended to the convention to meet in Washington, Cin clinicati, Atlanta and Detroit. Fifteen min-utes were allowed to the adherents of each city to present their views. Washington found a friend in Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, who held that the capital was the proper place to hold the convention, be

holding the conventions here during the pas twenty-six years than would have been ac complished had they been held elsewhere The newspaper reports sent out from this city were more elaborate and complete than would be sent out from any other city, and she spoke in complimentary terms of the Asoclated press in sending out daily reports of the convention.

Speeches in favor of holding the next meet ng at Cincinnati were made by Mrs. Jeff, Mrs. Detrick, Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman, Mrs. Brown and Miss Laura Clay. They held that the sentiment in favor of woman suffrage was greater in the west than in the east and that the moral effect of holding a convention in Cincinnati was bound to be good, especially in the far west, where woman suffrage had made its greatest progress. The delegates who spoke favored taking advantage of the provision of the constitution which, by appli cation, allows the convention to meet every other year in some other place than Wash ngton. One delegate intimated that if there hould not be a change in the place of meet ing there might be a split in the present

gusta Howard, Miss Maxwell and Mr. Call. Miss Maxwell said a woman's convention was regarded in the south as a curiosity and to bring the woman's suffrage conven tion to the south would bring women to ether from all over that section of the Mr. Henry Blackwell and Rev. W south. A. Nash also thought Atlanta was the proper place for the next meeting. Frederick Douglas of this city also seconded this proposition. Ninety-four votes were cast for Atlanta, resulting in the selection of the southern city.

Miss Catherine Spence of Australia delivered an address, which had for its basis the improvement and reform in poll affairs. Miss Spence conducted an election in the audience, illustrating the reform proposed by the National Representation league, of which Hon. William D. Foulke is president.

Uncle Sam Isn't Building Many New Houses for Nasbys Just Now.

amination of witnesses for the defense in the Breckinridge-Pollard case today two witnesses were examined. Major McClellan, principal of the Sayre institute, where Miss BILLS FOR NEW BUILDINGS NOT REPORTED Pollard attended school from the fall of 1884 to February, 1885, said she was fre-quently absent from the school. It was not uncommon for her to be absent

Remarkable Record of the Fifty-Third Congress in This Regard-How Complaints of Delay Are Met at the Treasury Department.

whose districts buildings for postoffices or custom houses are wanted do not look hopefully to this congress. No bill for a new building has passed the Fifty-third congress and but one has been reported from the committee on public buildings and grounds. The treasury is, of course, mainly responsible for this remarkable record.

There has been no lack of bills for public buildings even in face of the general understanding that few would be authorized. At the beginning of the special session they came in thickly, but they have steadily fallen off since then.

While the committee on public buildings has held numerous meetings, it has not yet decided to make a favorable report on any building bill, but has authorized the purchase of land and the erection of a government printing office in Washington at a cost of \$1,500,000. In this instance the committee did not lean toward undue econ-omy, for Chairman Bankheau contended that economy in the long run would be gained by the erection of a building which would hold the entire force of government printers and

to make the printing office the main work of his committee and push it through if possible

stand a great chance of success, however. There are 123 of them from every state and very equally distributed regarding sections.

artillery; Major Henry Lippincott, surgeon; Captain William C. Borden, assistant surgeon; Captain Louis V. Caziare, Second artillery; WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- At the opening First Lieutenant Edwin StJ. Greble, adju-tant, Second artillery, is appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R. I., on February 28, for the of the session of the house this morning Wheeler moved the senate amendment to the bill to require railroad companies operating mental and physical examination of ap-pointees to the United States Military in the territories over a right-of-way granted by the government to establish stations and depots at all townsites on the lines of said road and established by the

The senate amendment provides that within thirty days after the passaeg of the act an election shall be held in L and O counties in Oklahoma for the purpose of lo-Leave for two months, to take effect March 1, is granted First Lieutenant Henry cating the county seats of the counties.

Jerevey, corps of engineers. Captain Charles H. Clark, ordnance de Messrs. Wheeler and Simpson opposed the senate amendment on the ground that the partment, will proceed from Philadelphia to the works of the Winchester Repeating Arms company, New Haven, on official busibill was intended to compel the railroads to establish stations in the town sites located ess pertaining to the inspection of rifle ball The senate by the Interior department. amendment, Mr. simpson declared, would give rise to county seat wars. This was a A board of officers is appointed to meet at Chicago for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Colonel Judson D. Bingham, as

tions. Was the government going to pro-tect the people who lived in townsites located by the Interior department, or was Francis L. Town, deputy surgeon general; Lieutenant Samuel Ovenshire, Fifteenth init going to turn 10,000 people over to the tender mercies of the Rock Island railroad and the land companies of Oklahoma?

master; Captain Francis B. Jones, assistant Wilson of Washington, Pickler, Dunn, Gear, Captain Forrest H. Hathaway, assistant Clark, Cannon and McRae, Mr. Hopkins withdrew his motion, and Mr. Wheeler dequartermaster, will report to Colonel Judson D. Bingham, president of the examining board at Chicago, at such time as he may manded the previous question on his motion to concur and ask for a conference. Withdesignate, for examination as to his fitness

Rising to a personal explanation, Mr. Burrows called attention to the fact that in Under the provisions of general order, January 30, a board of officers to consist of Colonel Joseph C. Balley, assistant sur-geon general, Major Louis M. Maus, surgeon, Captain Robert J. Gibson, assistant surgeon, some remarks printed by his colleague, Mr. Gorman, the latter referred to a speech

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Congressmen in

had any acquaiatance with Colonel Breckinridge at that time witness knew nothing of it. One of the witness daughters was Miss Pollard's teacher, and three of his daughters were schoolmates of Miss Pollard, so witness thought that if anything had been wrong with Miss Pollard

he would have known it. He had no knowledge of anyone communicating with her at the time she was in school. Her uition was always paid in cash and receipts were given as if the money had been paid by her mother. Witness did not know why she left school; if she was in a delicate condition in April, 1885, he saw no indica-

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 17 .- In the ex-

not uncommon for her to be absent for several days at a time, - If she

He had no information concerning Miss Pollard's relations with James C. Rodes until about the time of her leaving school in the spring of 1886, when he learned that Rodes had been paying her bills up to that time because she had contracted to marry him when she finished school and the payment of her board and tuition, etc., was part of this contract. Mrs. M. A. Ketchum stated that Miss Pollard entered her house as a boarder in the fall of 1884 and remained in her house

Various Examining Boards.

board of officers to meet at Fort Warren,

Mass., is revoked and a board of officers to consist of Colonel Richard Loder, Second

First Lieutenant Bogardus T. Eldridge

ended one month.

academy

cartridges.

until about February, 1885. Miss Pollard was absent several times. During her stay at Mrs. Ketchum's house Miss Pollard's room could be reached from the street. If there was anything about Miss Pollard's con-duction when she left her house either in

1885 or 1886 it was not known by her. NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

need no additions or extensive repairs for many years. Mr. Blankhead has determined Changes in Old and New Details Made for WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- (Special Tele-

gram to The Bee.)-The leave granted The bills for the various cities do not Major Alfred E. Bates, paymaster, is ex-So much of special orders as appoints a

IN THE HOUSE.

Amendments to the Oklahoma Townsite Bill Discussed in the House.

Tenth infantry, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Interior department be nonconcurred in. Columbus Barracks, O., to examine ap-pointces to the United States Military academy, vice First Lieutenant Eaton A. Edwards, Twenty-fifth infantry, relieved. Leave for two months, to take effect

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois moved to concur, and a spirited debate followed.

contest between the power of the govern-ment and the power of the railway corpora-

After some further debate by Messrs. out division it was so ordered.

which he (Burrows) delivered, but which had not been printed in the record.

"If his statement were true," said M

Minnesota and North Dakota by shipments of grain." Another letter, from Governor Sheldon of South Dekota, stated that the weed had found lodgment in the routhern counties of the state for years and was just miking it appeurance in northern Dakota, where the people were much alarmed. He has been surprised to learn that the people preferred the Russian thistle to foxtail grass. In answer to questions from Representa-tive Simpson, the covernar stated that 1.000.00 scress of the 2500000 acres of land in North Dakota belong to the govern-ment. Russian agricultured officers had told him that large that is of hand in Russia had been absolutely abandoned because of the weed. Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania cause the law-making power was here. Miss Anthony seconded Mrs. Blake and said that more had been accomplished by

he weed. Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania sked: "Have you not a letter from the coretary of agriculture saying that the armers should regard this weed as a bless-are".

Mr. Shortridge replied that Secretary forton had written such a letter, but in is opinion the secretary must have been deceived by newspaper articles written by a man who had sheep to sell. Then Representative Sbley stated that the secretary of agriculture had written that the low price of wheat was a blessing, because it could be sold abroad and our gold brought back in return. Secretary Morton's letter was character-ized by Governor Shortridge as "rot." Representative Halter rose to say that he wanted to protect Secretary Morton from attac'r. The secretary had a deep in-terest in the welfare of the agricultural classes. ceeived by newspaper articles written by

"I can see no necessity for an eulogy of the secretary." replied Mr. Sibley. "to quote his words is not to attack him. I have put no words in His mouth that he did not use. We have specimens of the secretary's great interest in the agricul-tural classes, as he is to be discussed. If the secretary believes the weed is a bless-ing, he is not the man to put in charge of the measures for its extermination." Chairman Hatch of the committe de-clared the discussion out of order and ended it. rganization. Atlanta had for its champions Miss Au ended it. Major Charles W, Buits of Buttsville, N. D., a large farmer and an ex-member of congress, addressed the committee upon the effects of the word, It choked the prain bioding machines he said, and made their use impossible. The Russian govern-ment had taken charge of its infested lands for two years, feeding the farmers mean-time. Since congress permitted the for-eigners to enter who headly its infested.

At the afternoon session of the convention time. Since congress permitted the for-eigners to enter who brought the weed, it should furn'sh funds for extermination.

The remainder of the afternoon session was consumed in the discussion of a number proposed amendments to the la

February 27 be settled upon. After a long-discussion Judge Bradley, after referring to the fact that Mr. Lotten was not the only counsel, settled the matter by fixing on Thursday, March 3, as the date DISCREDITING MISS POLLARD.

bill will not be rushed through there will be no factious delay on the part of the republicans. "We do not propose to have democrats on

the hustings during the approaching campaign lay at our door any responsibility for the continued depression in business," said a leading republican member of the finance to The Bee correspondent. committee "The republicans cannot afford to herald their in tentions respecting consideration of the tariff bill further than to say that there must be due consideration, time in which we may offer and advocate proper amendments and warn the majority against the adoption of feature which will destroy the interests of country.

"You can emphasize the fact, however that there will be no factious opposition, no opposition intended to simply delay final action, upon the part of the republicans. The democrats are contending that as soon as this bill gets into law the fires in the factories and mills will be started, the doors opened, men will return to work and there will be resumed at least a part of our former prosperity

WILL MERELY WARN THEM.

"While we do not intend to stand idle and quiet, and permit the democrats to pass any kind of a bill desired by them without suggestion and warning, it will not be truth-fully charged that we offered opposition simply to defeat final action. 1 realize thoroughly that from a political point of view it might be better for the republicans if the present conditions continued as far into the approaching campaign as possible. I realize further that when the Wilson tariff bill becomes law many factories which have been closed will resume operations, and many men who are now idle will be given employment. This of course will operate to a cer tain extent against the republicans in their campaign. But I know and so do all the other republicans in congress that the fac-tories will hereafter, or so long as the Wilson tariff bill remains upon the statute books, operate without much, if any profit, and labor will be paid less wages. Besides the cruelty which would attach to republican delay in action upon the tariff bill, there would at the same time be given the demo crats opportunity to charge that delay to us, and for them to say that times will be a great deal better under the operation of the new tar ff law than they really will be; there fore it is better that the country know exactly how the Wilson bill will operate before the voters go to the polls.

HISTORY WILL BE REPEATED.

"Every intelligent person knows," con-tinued the republican senator, "that there has now been a stop in the production manufactured goods in this country for over a year; that very soon after the democrati in November, 1892, the factories began to close up entirely or run on short There has since then been little pro duced, and we have been steadily consuming the surplus, until we now find our factorie almost empty. Certainly we have reached a point where they must start up on some basis and begin the production of sufficient to meet the pressing demands. The day of The day of starting is being deferred until the tariff bill becomes law, so that the producers may know just what they can do in the way of buying material and paying for labor. There would be some production and some sort of wages paid labor until the demands consumers were checked if we went upon an absolutely free trade basis. This litthe spurt of brightness in the commercial world the democrats during the coming campaign will take advantage of, and they will claim that it is the precursor or harbinger of better times permanently. But we all know that Europe is jammed full of manu-factured goods, ready to be poured into this country as soon as the customs duties are lowered. Thus the factories cannot be kept going very long after the new tariff goes into effect, unless they are run upon the English basis. You will remember that the democrats ennounced that as soon as we repealed the silver purchasing act the hard times would be over. The repeal did improve conditions, but only momentarily. and now they are again distressful. You we that history repeated when the new tariff law is promulgated.'

NEBRASKA AND THE BLAND BILL. General Tracey of New York, of the house gave out a statement the other day to the effect that all of the Nebraska delegation in the house but one. Mr. Mercer, would vote an ex-for the Bland silver seigniorage bill. The ment,

the best information obtainable is that he has advised that there be no extension of the bon.'ed period, unless there is also a corresponding increase of the tax, because of the revenue requirements of the govern ment and the necessity for an immediate increase.

Senators who are interested in securing an extension of the bonded period are firm in the belief that the committee will report favorably to them in this respect. They also elleve that there will be an increase which will meet Mr. Carlisle's objections.

Senator Proctor was before the democratic tembers for quite a time this morning, and is understood he put in a plea for several England industries, marble being inluded in the list.

Senator McPherson sat with the commit-ce and continued his efforts to secure certain changes in behalf of the manufacturing interests of New Jersey. There has not been a day this week that there has not been a delegation from that state urging large changes. Senator Smith has taken a very active part

in behalf of some of these interests and he has gone to the extent of saying that the success of the bill would be endangered un-The democratic members of the senate

finance committee took up the sugar sched-ule, only to decide to postpone further consideration of it until next Monday, for th purpose of permitting the advocates of a duty nother opportunity to be heard.

It is supposed the democrats will desire to have the bill introduced in the senate as soon as possible, but the republicans will ask for time to consider before it shall be reported.

Senator Morrill, senior republican membe of the committee, has announced his in tention to ask an explanation of the changes made by the majority, and other repub-licans will sustain him in this. If the request is granted some days will necessarily e consumed in this work.

If the democrats should present a written report with the bill the republicans will also ask for time to consider the bill and prepare a minority report. Democratic mbers of the committee express the opin ion that the bill will be presented to senate the latter part of next week. will probably be the policy of the republicant to move to commit the bill when it is presented. They will make an effort when the bill is under consideration to have it amended.

AS AN ACT OF CHARITY.

Guatemala Gives Up an Embezzler to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The Department of State has just succeeded in securing a criminal from a country with which we have no extradition treaty. Some months ago Joseph F. Fahn fled from Natchez, Miss. embezzling \$90,000 and a quantity of diamonds. After long inquiry he was located in Guatemala, and, as there is no extradition treaty between the United States and that country. Winchester, who was a close friend of the embezzler, went to Guatemala to en deavor to secure the return of Fahn and the valuables. Winchester fell a victim to the climate and died suddenly. Mr. White, the governor of Mississippi, urged the Departnent of State to act, and finally W. M. Forsee, an agent of the department, was sent to Guatemala. As an act of comity, solely, the Guatemalan government caused the arrest of Fahn, and a letter received at the State department announced Forsee had sailed for San Francisco, bringing Fahn and the bonds and diamonds.

News from Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The news of the seizure of Greytown by the troops of the Nicaraguan government, which was unfficially received here today, is not believed to indicate that American interests in that mportant section of Central America have been placed in jeopardy. All arrangements which the United States has made or at-tempted touching on the Nicaragua canal have been directly with the Nicaraguan government; no official intercourse has been had with the local authorities at Greytown and our consular agent at that town holds an exequatur from the Nicaraguan govern-

And the new party, the populists or inde-pendents, unwittingly were helping that class of democrats. We were arraigning We were arraigning the partisan democrats for bitter partisan-ship, and yet we were doing the same thing by preaching and prating 'keep in the mid-dle of the road,' and we could consent to no man unless he not only believed as we did but had made all the pledges and promlises we had. We have tried the middle of the road for four years, and have never got out of the middle of the road, and left the opposition in control of all else. I was al-ways in favor of a fair fusion. It is more important now than ever. Corporate and money power have the nation by the throat. Rothschilds in Europe and Wall street in America control both continents. Independents and pro-silver anti-monopoly dem-

ocrats have a common cause and should unite in tickets as well as policy, but are beating their brains out against straight tickets and keeping in the 'middle of the road' until the country is injured, its prosperity stagnated, by contracting the cur-rency, by withdrawing \$4,500,000 of silver a month, by putting out furnace fires throwing the multitude out of employment and making reductions of protection duties almost impossible. In Nebraska we have had four years experience with scarcely any beneficial results. If we have learned nothbehencial results. If we have learned noth-ing from experience our latter end will be worst than the first. It is suicidal folly to continue the same policy which has brought us a succession of defeats. We want or-

ganization to further our principles, not re-tard them. What better are we than the old parties if we decline to support men, who, believing with us the faith, cannot mouth our party shibboleth? unler the banner of principle is better than defeat under the guise of party perfection."

"Then what will the populists do to im prove it? "Then what ?" repeated General Van Wyck "Let us make one more effort to accomplish practical results, stop what our adversarie. approve. There are enough pro-silver anti-monopoly democrats and republicans in Ne-

braska, if voting with the populists, to make a large majority." ONLY ONE HOPE FOR SALVATION.

"It was generally believed that straight laced democrats and populists in Nebraska voted for Weaver electors to take the state from Harrison, as the Weaver electors in the end would have favored Cleveland, ch' "No, sir, far from it. The democrati-ticket was put in the field with no hope o The democratic its success, and with a full knowledge and for the purpose of saving the state to Harrison. When slavery dominated, slave-holders and their northern allies had no rison. trouble to work the same result. Now corporations and combined capital do the same. Can't we learn from them? Both old parties are manipulated by the same influence. Look at the boasted bloody shirt and bloody chasm. Representatives rush-ing like John Sherman to stay up the hands and support John G. Carliale under the pre-tense of patriotism. It is enough to make Lincoln and Chase turn in their coffins And the work of depression goes on. Carlisle and Sherman have long told up surplus in the treasury was dangerous, and they soon rid us of that danger. That it was shameful to pay interest on outstand-ing bonds, they declared, and they paid in premiums \$50,000,000, or 25 cents on every

iollar, if the Rothschilds and corporations would graciously consent to accept it for bonds not yet due; and then the Slamese Johns would give no rest until they could issue \$50,000,000 additional bonds, drawing inter-Then in a few months there will be ost. needed another \$50,000,000, and then other, until they have obtained what they demanded, \$200,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds. A blind man can see this and un-derstand its significance. What we need for speedy prosperity is more money, either silver or greenbacks. It saved the nation's life at one time, it will restore pros-perity now. Let us suspend politics for the

present, unless we restore the policy and currency of our fathers. Unless all agree on principles will also unite ticket the struggle will continue without results."

Smallpox on the China Station

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Some anxiety has been excited in naval circles by the report that smallpox has broken out on the United States steamship Baltimore, now lying at Hong Kong, China. It seems, however, from advices received at the Navy de-

FOR THE RESCUE OF THE KEARSAGE

New Hampsh re People Want to See the Old Ship Floated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .-- "New Hamp-shire did much to furaish the country with the Kearsarge, and she is naturally de sirous to preserve the old warship." sale Representative Blair, referring to his resolution for a Kearsarge rescue expedition Mr. Blair recalls the circumstances under which the Kearsarge was built. The order had come to the Portsmouth navy yard to build a ship with all the speed possible, in order to cove with the privateer and con-federate flottilla which were playing have with northern shipping. The people of Portsmouth partook of the patriotic spirit of the times and watched the building of the ship as a home institution. The best timber procurable was sought for her. There was a small clump of oak on the side of the Keararge mountain which was known to be the cholcest growth in the state. It was a long distance from Ports-mouth, but it was cut and hauled there and served in the sturdy futucture of the ship her name. When the ship was manned a son of New Hampshire was made executive officer. This was the Thurston whose name is connected with the scale of the ship connected with the scale of the ship divent. Studiard, who managed the big eleven-inch bun which did such have with the Alshama. The also a New Hamp-shire man. He is the one who new pro-poses to rescae thes dd ship. Altogether, New Hampshire has had much to do with the beginning and ending of the Kearsarge It Will Be Upön Party Lines. which the Kearsarge was built. The order

It Will Be Upon Party Lines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Sufficient is known of the proceedings of the state senate Hawailan committee today to justify the statement that the division will be two re-ports and that the division will be upon party lines, Senator, Morgan joining with his democratic colleagizes in a report sus-taining the administration and the report of Mr. Blount in all essential particulars, while the minority will criticize him and sustain Mr. Stevens, it is probable, how-ever, that Mr. Blount will be criticized for the ex parte character of some of the tes-timony taken and for his failure to give both sides of the controversy an equal op-portunity to be heard. The report prepared by Mr. Morgan has been amended in some respects at the suggestion of other dem-ocratic members, but it will be essentially, when made pupilic, as prepared by the chairman. the statement that there will be two re-

Foreign Weavers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.- The case of Mrs. Ernest Hart of Philadelphia, who is charged by the New York immigration officers with violating the alien contract labor cers with violating the alien contract labor law in bringing to this country four Irish weavers to work in ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker's establishment, is attracting the attention of the treasury officials. After a brief examination held today Su-perintendent Stumpff decided to send the case to Mr. Bogers at Philadelphia for further examination. It will be neveral days before final action is taken.

The evening session was noticeable for the frequent references by the speakers to the

senate's vote on woman suffrage in Okla-toma and on the townsite question. Marian Howard spoke on "Some Georgia Curiosities," and Harriet A. Shinn of Illinois talked on "Woman Suffrage from a Business Woman's Standpoint." Miss Elizabeth Yates of Maine spoke with strong sarcasm ness for promotion. upon "Fashionable Thinking." Rev. Anna Shaw discussed "The Effect of the Theory of Subjection Upon the Character of Woman," incidentally praising the senators who had, for the first time in the history of the country, of their own accord, brought a proposition into the senate to give tain Hedburg at Fort Sheridan.

women who were equal taxpayers with the men, equal rights.

WILL BE TRIED IN MARCH.

Pollard-Breckinridge Case Finally Given a Place on the Docket.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-Judge Bradley of the district supreme court after listening to counsel for each side this morning fixed March 8 as the date for beginning the hearing of the suit of Madeline Pollard against Representative W. C. P. Brecklaridge of Kentucky,

The case came up for hearing today in he form of arguments on the question of postponements. The court room was crowded, many friends of the distinguished defendant being among the onlookers. Judge Jere Wilson and Calderon Carlisle of this city represented Miss Pollard, and Colonel Phil B. Thompson of Kentucky and W. A. McKenoy of this city represented Con-gressman Breckinridge. Mr. McKenny took he place of Enoch Letten of this city, who s ill in Florida.

Counsel McKenny stated that he did no want a postponement, but merely asked for a continuance of the case until March 21, be-cause of the illness of Mr. Letten and the necessity of taking depositions. Mr. Car-lisle followed. "We are here," he said, "to oppose the motion. Since the case was filed August no step has been taken in or out of the court by the defendant looking to a speedy trial of the case. The demurrer was filed, argued and overuled, and thereupon a plea put it under an order of the court (last September). Nothing has been done since until very lately, and that has ot been to prepare for trial on the part of the defendant. The extraordinary nature of the case demands that the defendant be ready for trial. Colonel Letten is not the only counsel and the case can certainly be proceeded with in his absence. Notices have been given of a great number of depositions on the part of the defendant taken in Cincinnati, Hot Springs, Va.; Danville, Lexingtor and Prankfort, Ky., and other places. It was early disclosed that a policy of delay ind obstruction was to be carried out, and this has been done.

"The case is an action for damages for breach of promise to marry. The third count details the relations between the defendant and the plaintiff from 1884 to the time of bringing the sult. Now when the plaintiff is ready to go to trial she is met with the proposition, under the guise of setting a day postpone the trial for more than a month We ask the court to exercise its discretion and not submit the plaintiff to an unreasona

ble and unwarranted delay." Judge Wilson also spoke for the plaintiff He argued that postponement owing to the absence of Mr. Letten was not warranted and that the plaintiff's counsel could not assent to the motion unless affidavits were filed showing the testimony to be taken in the proposed depositions was material. "They are seeking," he said, "to examine seventy five or 100 witnesses on ma ters that occurred several years before any promise was made." Colonel Thompson asked that the case be forwarded to a certain day in the term, in-stead of being continued, "and then letting it lay over until the next term of the court, ix or eight months elapsing before its trial.

He argued that instead of seeking a post ponement is was trying to force a trial.

"We'll see when we get through," he con-cluded, "whether the plaintiff is entitled to the respect of the court or is here for a

vindicative purpose." Mr. Brechinridge's counsel stated that March 13 would be a satisfactory date for the trial, while Counsel Carlisle urged that

is appointed to meet at the call of the presi-dent thereof at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, with a view of determining their fitness for promotion

sistant quartermaster general; Lieutenant

fantry; Major Daniel D. Wheeler, quarter-

uartermaster, recorder.

or promotion.

First Lieutenant Ben Teneyeck, assistant surgeon, will report in person to Colonel Bailey, president of the examining board at Fort Sam Houston, at such time as he may be required for examination as to his fit

Detail for the

MANEY MUST ANSWER.

a week ago, but no action was taken on the

The time for hearing the case has not yet

peen set. A capias was issued for the arrest

VACANT SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

Gentlemen Who Are Now Being Urged for

WASHINGTON, Feb.17 .- The New York

delegation in congress is disturbed over the

state. Already three prominent New York names are being actively canvassed, but it

Australian Beef in Austria

Peffer's Religious Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-Senator Peffer,

Sankey meeting, will tomorrow night ad-

iress the young people of the Foundry

Methodist Episcopal church in this city.

He is becoming quite prominent in religious

narket for their products.

work in Washington.

the Position.

Maney, who has been at liberty under

There was no question as to the killing.

an indictment for murder.'

which to select a justice.

\$10,000 bail.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 .- The federal grand "what a safe place the Record is as a burying ground." ury today returned an indictment charging Lieutenant Maney with the murder of Cap-

fight over the silver seignlorage was re-sumed. Mr. Bland moved to go into comnittee of the whole on the bill and pending that motion moved that all debate be limited to one-half hour. "In view of the evidence," said a grand juror, "there was nothing to do but bring in

of the measure repeated their tactics of yesterday and refrained from voting, and again the motion was defeated by a vote of 157 to 3, for lack of a quorum, nineteen short. Mr. Bland moved a call of the house.

quorum and then at 2 o'clock, by special order, the remainder of the afternoon was devoted to eulogies upon the life, character and public services of the late Congressman William Lilley of Pennsylvania. Those who delivered tributes to the memory of their late colleague were Messra. McDowell, Woomer, C. W. Stone, Hicks, Wright, Scran-

of W. H. Peckham for the supreme bench. They do not want the recent discord over further mark of respect, the house, at 3:05, Hornblower and Peckham to result in send ing the appointment outside of New Yorl adjourned. York

is known that the president considers that the whole country is open to him now from WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The senate subcommittee which has been investigating the Representative Tracey was at the white house today and saw the president concern-Hawaiian question was in session for seving the nomination of Judge D. Cady Her-rick of Albany, N. Y. The leading demo-cratic members of the delegation are urgeral hours today and it is understood that the entire time of the session was devoted to listening to the reading of Senator Moring the selection of Judge Edgar M. Culle gan's report, which has been completed, and of Brooklyn, a judge of the supreme court of the state, and steps will be taken to formally present the name of Judge Cullen to discussing it. It is not known what will be done in the

to the president. A third New York name is that of Judge Lacomb, one of the judges of the federal court in New York, who is matter. A few days since a member of the committee stated that Senator Morgan was in accord with the views of the adminisespecially urged because of his freedom from party and factional entanglements. tration on the Hawalian question, but those who remember how ardent an annexationist

he has always been are inclined to the opinion that he will at least find some words WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Notwithstandof excuse for the course of Mr. Stevens if he does not endorse the methods he pursued. ng the enormous distance between Australla and Austria, and the difficulties of tralla and Austria, and the difficulties of transportation by water and rail, it ap-pears that it is not only practicable, but profitable to ship frozen beef from Aus-tralia to compete in the maikets of Vienna with native beef. Max Judd, the United States consul at Vienna, records the arrivat of a lot of beef, amounting to 5,000 kilos, which sold at from 50 to 60 kreutzers per kilo. The charges, aside from the trans-portation expenses, were a duty of 7.25 florins per 100 kilos, an eatable tax of 3.23 florins and 3 per cent commission. This leads the consul to ask why, if Australian meat can be sold in Vienna at a profit, Americans should not be able to open up a market for their products. Senators Gray and Frye, the former representing the views of the administration and the latter the views of those opposed to that position, are known to be quite radical and it is difficult to conceive how a man can write a report which will be accepted and agreed upon by both. Senators Butler and Sherman, the other members of the committee, have not been so outspoken. The belief of those who know Senator Morgan is that his report will be conservative in tone, but that it will not be lacking in forceful ex-pression and decided statement concerning he essential facts involved.

The report has been printed and if it should be agreed to by other members of the subcommittee it would now be in shape for presentation. If any of the members should who last Sunday prayed at the Moody and would have from this time until next Wednesday to do so before the next meeting of the full committee. There is little doubt that Mr. Morgan's report will be presented on that date.



Burrows, "the difference between him and me would be that he prints his speeches without delivery and I deliver mine with-out printing them." (Laughter.) "Howout printing them." (Laughter.) "How-ever," he continued, "the speech had been printed on the day after its delivery."

Mr. Gorman explained that he had no desire to do any injustice; that he had ex-

amined the index of the Record and had failed to find any trace of the speech. "Which shows," interjected Mr. Reed,

After some further routine business the All the witnesses in the case were here over question of an indictment until today. It took but a few minutes to settle the case.

The republican and democratic opponents

The call developed the presence of a

result of the rejection of the nomination ton and Bynum. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, as a

SENATOR MORGAN'S REPORT.

It Was Read and Discussed in Committee This Morning.