SILVER THE ISSUE

So the Members of the Upper House of Congress Thought on Yesterday.

TIME DEVOTED TO THE WHITE METAL

Bland's Seigniorage Coinage Bill the Subject of Discussion.

OPPOSING SENATORS MAKE ARGUMENTS

Some of the Objections to the Passage of the House Measure.

OBJECTED TO THE USE OF THE RECORD

Senator Harris Enters a Protest to the Desire of Senator Dolph to Have Printed Extracts from the "Populist Bible" -House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 13 .- The proceedings in the senate today were of an extremely uninteresting character. Without the intervention of any morning business, except the presentation of a few petitions and the introduction of some unimportant bills, the senate took up the consideration of the seigniorage bill.

Senators Stewart and Lindsay spoke in favor and Mr. Dolph spoke in opposition to it, holding that its passage would destroy the existing equality between gold and silver, and the two new senators, McLaurin of Mississippi and Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana, received their committee appointments. Mr. Stewart of Nevada took the floor in

support of the Bland bill. He was unwilling to have the bill amended, for he believed that to return it to the house would be fatal to it. Mr. Stewart delivered a silver speech along the line of his well known theories. At the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's remarks

Mr. Palmer of Illinois announced that the senstor from Kentucky (Mr. Lindsay) wished to speak on the subject. As Mr. Lindsay was absent the senate waited while a page was dispatched to the committee room to

Senator Lindsay began his speech with the assurance that if he believed that any of the unfortunate results so freely predicted by the previous speakers would follow the passage of the bill he would be slow in giving it his support. His brief experience in the senate, however, had convinced him that prophecies, especially in financial questions. were to be treated with some doubt. He believed that if the enactment of this bill into law would bring the country to a single silver standard or would stand in the way of an international agreement he would hesi-tate to give it his vote. According to his understanding, however, it simply provided for the carrying out of the unredeemed sec-tions of the law of 1890. It went no further than that the coinage provisions of the act of 1890 should be carried out in the next five years. He denied the assertion made by Senator Sherman and others that the bill permitted the issue of paper money without security, saying that the bill did not permit such an interpretation put on it by those senators who looked for the introduction into our currency of merely flat money after the passage of this bill.

When Senator Lindsay took his seat. See ators Dolph and Mills jumped to their feet the latter to ask for an executive session Mr. Dolph, however, was recognized, and as he was primed for a speech and had been watting since yesterday for an opening, he declined to yield for a motion to go into

executive session.

Mr. Delph thought that those who were urging the passage of the bill were doing so under false interpretations. They were principally those members of the senate who favored the free coinage of silver. The bill was a reckless proposition to Increas colnage of standard silver dollars or of silver certificates without any adequate provision for their redemption or to maintain their equality with gold. The bill was in direc conflict with the declaration of congres made a few months ago, when the purchasing clause of the Sherman law was repealed. that it was the policy of the government t maintain the parity of gold and silver. H then gave an analytic statement of the bill and showed its dangers and imperfections.

An amusing interruption occurred to Mr Dolph's speech. Mr. Dolph had referred to a reply made by a Washington newspape woman in response to a fallacious work which was used, he said, as a political bible by the populist party. Mr. Dolph announced that he would not read the reply, but would have it printed in the record.

This brought Mr. Harris to his feet with an objection and a sharp debate followed. Mr. Harris said that nothing could be printed in the record which had not been uttered on the floor except by unanimous consent, he did not propose to allow any book to be published in the Record. Mr. Dolph mildly remarked that it was no

Mr. Dolph mildly remarked that was not a book, but a newspaper clipping, and be-ing pressed again and again for the amount of space it would take in the Record, refused to commit himself, but said he would read "I do not like to put the senator to that trouble," replied Mr. Harris, sarcastically,

"nor to delay the senate at this hour, but I will not consent to any senator devetailing a book to the Record. I have left out much of the article as it

is," said Mr. Dolph. is," said Mr. Dolph.
"You should have left it all out," retorted
Mr. Harris as he walked out of the chamber.
Mr. Dolph continued his speech a few
moments longer and just announced that
he would print in the Record an extract from a pamphlet entitled "Cheap Money." just then Mr. Harris came in again.

'Does the scuator intend to print a whole library in the flecord? If he does I want him to read it here, so we may know what it

Senator Allen of Nebraska, of whom men tion had been made in connection with the "Populist Bible." just referred to, also interjected an objection to the publication of the extracts, unless they were read.

A brief discussion took place as to whether reading should take place tonight or tomorrow, and it was finally agreed to let

it take place immediately.

Mr. Dolph then started to read in a low tone, when Mr. Hoar was heard to remark that perhaps the senstor from Tennessee (Mr. Harris) would like to read the papers and thus relieve the senator from Oregon. This raised a laugh, which was increased when Mr. Harris replied, with marked em-phasis: "I hardly think I will, but I refer the senator from Oregon to the senator from Mazsachusetts, who is an excellent reader. Mr. Dolph stood in the aisle holding the book in his hand during this exchange of pleasantries, and when the discussion was ver began to read again in the same low,

monotonous voice.

He had not read a dozen lines when Senator Hoar again interrupted him to call attention in a humorous way to the absence of a quorum and suggested that it would not be courteous to the senator from Oregon to waste his powers on a half-empty senate. to waste his powers on a half-empty senate Accordingly the roll was called, and but thirty-six senators responded. Then, on mo-

tion of Mr. Pasco, the senate adjourned. Anti-Pooling. state committee of the senate this morning heard an argument in behalf of the re-

pealing of the anti-pooling clause in the interstate commerce act by \$1. K. Cowan, general counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. WASHINGTON, March 13.—The net gold in the treasury at the close of business was

\$107,150,544, which shows a loss of \$231,298 since yesterday, and the cash balance has been reduced from \$138,590,480 to \$126,893,725. The loss of gold is solely on account of quarterly pensions paid in gold in San Francisco, which began on March 4. The reduction in the cash balance is not significant and is explained by the fact that the warrants issued exceeded the receipts by that amount.

IN THE HOUSE.

Consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropria-

tion Bill Begun. WASHINGTON, March 13.—The house today began the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government and fair progress was made. Only three amend-

ments of any importance were adopted.

The only amendment of importance was made by Mr. Morse of Massachusetts, to cut off the appropriation for the Interstate Commerce commission. The manner which that portion of the appropriation for counsel fees, \$184,000, was worded, led to a rather spirited debate, in which Mr. Cannon of Illinois rather broadly intimated that this appropriation had been placed under the direction of the commission, instead of the Department of Justice, as heretofore, because of the criticism against Attorney General Oney from certain quarters, that he was in sympathy with corporations. made by Mr. Morse of Massachusetts, to

corporations.

The Morse amendment precipitated a rather bitter attack from Mr. Wise of Virginia, who had rend an anonymous letter, charging Mr. Morse with opposing the law from purely selfish reasons in the interest of the stove polish concern of which he is

from purely selfish reasons in the interest of the stove pollsh concern of which he is the president.

When the sense of the house was tested upon the Morse proposition it was defeated by Mr. Haines of New York, who made the point of no quorum against it.

Just before adjournment Mr. Cummings presented, as a privileged report from the committee on naval affairs, his resolution calling for information from the secretary of the navy regarding the violation of the army part of the session on Mr. Stern's objection.

The latter explained that he had no personal knowledge regarding the matter dealt with by the resolution, but he had objected in the absence of Mr. Daizell, until he could communicate with Pittsburg. This he had done by telegraph and had learned that there was no objection to the passage of the resolution on the part of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. He had seen many statements in the newspapers reflecting upon that company in connection with these contracts, while he knew nothing personally about the matter, from acquaintance with Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Phipps, he felt sure that a full investigation would exonerate them from the charges that they had made any attempt to defraud the government. If defective plates had been delivered it was without their knowledge.

The resolution was agreed to and the house then at 5:10 adjourned.

MEETING WITH OPPOSITION.

One Section of the Senate Tariff Bill that Will Be Fought Hard.

WASHINGTON, March 13.-The Indications point to a spirited debate in the senate over the clause in the senate tariff bill inserted by the finance committee, providing for the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty of 1875, and the subject is already beginning to attract attention on both sides of the chamber.

This treaty provides for a general exchange

of the products of the two countries free of duty, and includes sugar as the principal Hawaiian export to this country, the United States in turn being permitted to export agricultural implements and other machinery and manufacturers of woolen and cotton textile fabrics, as well as a great variety of ther articles to Hawaii without payment of duty. It also contains a provision that no other foreign government than this shall acquire title to any port or harbor in the Hawalian islands. There are a number of senaturs on the democratic side who will ob-ject to the clause, and it is believed that the republican party in the senate will be almost solid in its opposition. Already objection is heard, not only because the termination of the treaty would deprive this country of valuable prerogatives in the is-lands, but because also of the fact that the action contemplated would be a serious blov the sugar planters of the islands, ose business, it is contended, is dependent absolutely upon maintaining free commercial intercourse with the United

the sugar interests of this country, friends in the senate will exert their in-fluence to have it retained. During 1893 288,517,929 pounds of sugar and 67,324 gal-lons of molasses were imported from These importations at the rates fixed by the senate bill, would, if the treaty should be abrogated, bring a revenue to the treasury amounting to \$2,886,525.77.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS ORGANIZE.

They Meet in Washington and Protest Against the Increase Tax on Cigars. WASHINGTON, March 13.-Cigar manufacturers assembled in national convention at the Shoreham hotel today for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, and also to protest against the increase o

and also to protest against the increase of the internal revenue duty on cigars from \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\$ per 1,000, as proposed in the senate tariff bill. M. Krohn of Cincinnali presided. It was argued by the speakers at the meeting that the contemplated increase in the cigar tax would result in either increasing the cost of cigars to the consumer or a radical decrease of the wages of the \$500,000 employes in the country.

The committee on permanent organization submitted a favorable report which was unanimously adopted. The organization will be known as "The National Association of Cigarmakers." Permanent officers for the convention are: M. Krohn, chairman; A. Lichten, Philadelphia; Ed Hayman, New York; John Brunt, Detroit, and William Root, Binghampton, vice presidents; R. L. Eldheim, treasurer; Morris S. Wise, New York, secretary.

Another Pension Bill,

Another Pension Bill. WASHINGTON, March 13.-The committee on invalid pensions today or-dered a favorable report on the bill of Repdered a favorable report on the bill of Representative Martin of Indiana, doing away
with the requirement of honorable discharge as a preliminary to a pension. In
many cases death has occurred during a
furlough or outside of military duties. In
such cases no honorable discharge is in
existence and the widow is cut off from securing a pension. The bill makes the
death of a soldier equivalent to an honorable discharge, except when the death

able discharge, except when the death curs during desertion. MADISON, Wis., March 13.-Plaintiff Rol Dow testified in the roster case today, coroborating the evidence given by McFall nd Dow in all important matters in the

and Dow in all important matters in the negotiations for the secret conference, securing the legal opinions of Counsels Bashford and Connell. He testified that when he called on Governor Peck and told him that Clark had repaid \$5,000 of \$20,000 paid on the contract, the governor expressed gratification, followed the witness to the door and said he was very anxious to have the matter settled and get the papers in the deal back.

E. F. Gibbs of Tracy, Gibbs & Co. testified to furnishing an estimate of the cost of printing 25,000 rosters at \$25,000, and never figured on any other number.

Plaintiff's counsel offered parts of Colonel Clark's deposition as an averse witness in evidence, and the reading of the same occupied much of the afternoon session. The plaintiff's will probably finish their evidence tomorrow.

ence tomorrow.

Labor Leaders in Secret Session. MILWAUKEE, March 13.-1t is rumore hat an important secret conference abor leaders in regard to the Judge Jenkins investigation will be held in this city tonight or tomorrow. It is stated that representatives of all the great labor organizations of the country are here and are registered under assumed names. If a conference is in progress today it is being held in some out of the way place.

Miners Return. SPRINGFIELD, III., March 13 .- At a mass meeting of miners of the Springfield sun-effstrict, held here today, it was decided to resume work at the reduced prices of 65 cents per ton, a reduction of 5 cents. The operators also refused to grant reductions in mining supplies. The miners will meet shortly and organize.

COUNSEL NOT CALLED DOWN

Monday's Fracas Between Belligerent Attorneys Has Not Bad Results.

JUDGE BRADLEY KEEPS HIS EYES CLOSED

Colonel Breckinridge's Lawyers Escape Ju dicial Censure for the Little Fight Last Night-Accused of Carrying Arms in Court.

WASHINGTON, March 13 .- Such a gathering of lawyers as today filled the circuit court where the Pollard-Breckinridge trial is in progress was seldom seen in Washington. Members of the bar crowded the place to see what sentence Judge Bradley would mete out to the visiting Kentuckians who had made a pugilistic assault upon Miss Pollard's attorneys the night before, Within the recollection of the court officials there had been no instance of a resort to fisticuffs by praticioners before the local bar.

Impressive silence followed the roll call of jurors, the judge seeming to wait for explanatio of frm the lawyers. Then he spoke: "I rotice the papers have laid out a course of procedure for me to follow recard-ing an occur ence just outside the court room after the court had adjourned yesterday evening, which the court did not see, and which the parties concerned in it here probably regret as much as the court does. It is not a matter of which the court can take judicial notice. As it was past the hour for all orresent when the plaintiff's counsel had finished speaking last night, and as I noticed some evidences of excitement on the part of the defendant's counsel, I thought it best to adjourn the court, thinking that after a night of thought over the connection in which certain words had been used the counsel might look upon them differently. Had the trouble referred to taken place in court, it would have been the duty of the would have done so promptly. THEY WERE NOT ARMED.

Then after a brief pause Judge Bradley proceeded: "There is a matter which I deem it my duty to speak of. The court has received information that some of the gentlemen representing the defendant have come into the court room armed. There is a law for the punishment of the offense of carrying concealed weapons, not as stringent as I wish it was. This is a law-abiding com-munity and the courts are able to protect citizens and, as such conduct is uncalled for, it is most reprehensive. If the court has information adequate he will see that prosecution is begun in the police court of

Here Mr. Butterworth rose, stating that he had never carried a weapon and thought the counsel should be given an opportunity to enter disclaimers as he would regret the occurrence of such a breach of order as much as the court. Mr. Shelby, Colonel Breckinridge's partner,

said he never carried a weapon in his life. Mr. McKenney followed with a similar state-ment. Mr. Stoll declared that he had never entered the presence of a court armed, and then Mr. Thompson remarked: "As I am the only one left I will enter a disclaimer Mr. Carlisle rose to say that he wished it

understood that the information had not come from any of the plaintiff's counsel, to which Judge Bradley assented, remarking that it had been made to him by reputable Judge Bradley excluded the depositions on the ground that they did not conform to the law that they must either be written by the deponent or by the notary before whom they were taken. They were written by a

typewriter. An exception to the ruling was taken for the plaintiff.

Another deposition, that of Mrs. Logan, taken before Notary Lowrey Jackson in Cincinnati, was offered for the plaintiff and ob jected to by the defendant. In the argu ment following it developed that this mony was concerning the birth of Miss Pollard's first child.

Judge Bradley decided that since more than a day had been consumed in cross-exmination of Mrs. Logan, the rights of the defendant had been preserved and admitted the deposition, the defense noting an ex-

Mrs. Mary Logan is a Cincinnati physician She had, in 1884, treated a young girl about to be confined who gave the of Monica Burgoyne, saying that her friends called her "Mona," and the witness said that Miss Pollard, who was then in the notary's office, bore some resemblance, although she had doubtless changed. It was the young woman's first child and she had reported that her husband had died or were family reasons for keeping the

birth secret. At the suggestion of Dr. Logan Miss Pollard had gone for her confinement to the Catholic sisters on the Reading road, three or four miles from Cincinnati. There the physicians had made two or three calls, although the young woman was under the charge of the physicians of the institution. Four or five months afterward, "Mrs Bur goyne' had been taken to the house of Drs. Berry and Buchanan, where she passed under another name, which the witness could not remember. If Miss Pollard was the person the doctor could not identify her cer tainly, saying: "She has changed greatly if it is her. It has been several years since This lady's figure is thinner er hair is different and she has changed in many ways. I am positive that the young woman wore spectacles." (Miss Pollard is thin and does not wear glasses.)

The cross-examination was read by Mr. Butterworth. The witness was certain that the young woman had not passed under the name of Louise Wilson. The reading of the deposition was very tedious, taking more than two hours, and served to empty the court of a majority of the spectators and was not concluded until after the noon reces

NO LADIES IN COURT. During the morning there were no ladies in court, not even Miss Pollard and her two friends appearing. Her attorneys have not decided whether the plaintiff will be placed upon the stand to testify, as she is in such a nervous state they fear she would not

be able to stand the ordeal. The people who had deserted the court began to pour back at 2:30, when the plaintiff's counsel varied the monotony by calling a witness. The door between the jury box and the judge opened to admit two sisters of some Catholic society, attired in the black bonnets and gowns of their order. One of them seated herself beside Mr. Carlisle, while the other took the chair in the witness box, looking very pale and troubled at her un-usual position. Sister Cecella of the order of Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati was the name given. She said that in 1884 she had been sister in charge of the convent at Norwood, O., ten miles from Cincinnati by rail and five miles by road. "Do you recall that n 1885 there was a person there by the nam f Burgoyne?" asked Mr. Carlisle.

"Have you examined the records of the in stitution lately?"

Objection to the question of the result of the examination was made.
"Do you remember a female patient who
was visited by a female physician from Cin-

There was one who was visited twice by Dr. Mary Street." The four volumes of Irving which had figured mysteriously in the case, were placed before the sister, and she said: "I was presented a se, of books like those by a lady who had been a patient in our asylum not long before I left the asylum in August. 1885, but I cannot say whether these are the identical volumes. I placed them in the bookcase of the asylum and left them there." "Are these the books?" Mr. Carlisle asked.

"I cannot say positively that these are the same books, but they look like them."
"What is your best opinion on the ques "What is your best opinion on the quesion?"
"That they are the same."
"Do you remember that it was brought to "The cars left the track."

your attention that one of your patients was corresponding with some one through the Cincinnati Enquirer?"
"She told me so. I thought I had persuaded her to desist. I tried to."
"Do you know Miss Madeline Pollard?"
"I have met her in Washington."
"Would you know her if you should see her?"

WOULD KNOW HER NOW. "I would now."
"Did you receive a letter from her?"

"One; it came to me in Pueblo."
"Did she describe in conversation and by letter the institution and incidents connected with it in 1885 which would lead you

erworth, objecting to recent descriptions of he convent as immaterial. Judge Wilson replied to the objection that LONDON, March 13.-In the House of fter nine years had elapsed it was necessary o depend sometimes upon corroborative cir umstances for identification.
Colonel Shelby counter-argued that the esult of the conversations and letters after the institution of the sult, and when, without making any charges he this instance, it could be easy to fabricate testimony, and was

nanifestly improper.

The hour for adjournment had arrived, and as Mr. Butterworth asked time to con-sult authorities, the court adjourned, leaving the testimony at the crucial question

"One moment," interposed Attorney But-

identify it?"

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Court Martial Called at West Point-Surgeons' Stations Changed. WASHINGTON, March 13 .- (Special Tele-

ram to The Bee.)-A general court martial is appointed to meet at West Point, N. ., at II o'clock a. m. on Friday, March 16, or the trial of such prisoners as may be prought before it. Detail for the court: Captain William F. Spurgin, Two-infantry; First Lleutenant Henry C. Newomer, corps of engineers; First Lieutenant Mason M. Patrick, corps of engineers; First Lieutenant Samuel D. Freeman, Tenth cavdry: First Lieutenant Edmund D. Smith. Sincteenth infantry; First Lieutenant Welds P. Richardson, Eighth infantry; First Lieuemnt William H. Allaire, Twenty-third nfantry; First Lieutenant Barrington K. West, Sixth cavalry; First Licutenant James

West, Sixth cavalry; First Lieutenant James
A. Cole, Sixth cavalry, First Lieutenant James
A. Cole, Sixth cavalry, First Lieutenant
Austin H. Brown, Fourth Infantry; First
Lieutenant Benjamin A. Poore, Sixth infantry; First Lieutenant Richmond P.
Davis, Second artillery, Second Lieutenant
Mathew C. Butler, jr., Fifth cavalry; First
Lieutenant Edwin B. Babbitt, ordnance department, judge advozate.

The following changes in the stations and
duties of officers of the medical department
are ordered: First Lieutenant Paul F.
Straub, assistant surgeon, will be relieved
from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and report
to the commanding officer at San Carlos,
A. T., for duty at that post, relieving First
Lieutenant Horton E. McVay, as istant surgeon; Lieutenant McVay, on being relieved
by Lieutenant Straub, will report to the
commanding officer at Whipple Barracks,
A. T., for duty at that post, and by letter to
the commanding general, Department of the
Colorado. The following transfers in the
Twenty-fourth infantry are made: First
Lieutenant Charles Dodge, from company
F to company G; First Lieutenant Henry
C. Keene, jr., from company G to company F.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieuten-

C. Keene, jr., from company G to company F.
A board of oilicers, to consist of Lieutenant Colonel Albert Hartsuff, deputy surgeon general; Lieutenant Charles R. Greenleaf, deputy surgeon general; Major Benjamin F. Pope, surgeon, is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of Captain William R. Hall, assistant surgeon, with a view to determining his fitness for promotion. Captain Hall will report in person to the president of the board for examination at such time as he may designate.

Destructive Sterkers

PATERSON, N. J., March 13.-The strikng sllk dyers today murched to the works of Simon & Auger, bri a down the doors and forced the workmen out of the establishment. They threw the unfinished sik on the floor, turned on the steam in the tubs and burned a large quantity of the tubs and burned a large quantity of the material. They then proceeded to the dye house of Richard J. Berdan. The owner threatened to shoot the first man who entered the place, but the crowd took no notice of his threat and invaded his premises and ordered the operators to cease work. Policemen are grarding all the dye between the city. ouses in the city.

Mismanaged the Estate. CHICAGO, March 13.—Charges of fraud are made by Flora Caruthers against her orother, Malcolm McNeill, as trustee of he property bequeathed to her by the the property bequeathed to her by the late Malcolm MeNelll, in a court bill filed today. She asserts that he has broken his trust and has lost to her not less than \$50,000 worth of property. Her portion of the estate amounts to \$150,000. Malcolm McNeill, died in Kentucky in 1875, and left his property to be managed in the interest of other heirs, by his grandson, the present defendant. The latter is charged with general mismanagement of the estate.

Catholic Benevolent League.

NEW YORK, March 13.-The supreme council of the United States Catholic Benevdent league is in session in Brooklyn today, olent league is in session in Brooklyn today, Supreme President John C. McGuire in the chair. Among the delexates in attendance are Dr. Goldsmith and Mr. Keefe of Indiana and Mr. Kent of Illinois. The secretary reported that the number of councils in the United States was 416 on December 13, 1893, an increase of thirty over last year. The receipts on account of the benefit fund during the year were \$783,296.28, and the expenditures to beneficiaries, \$782,000.

Sovereign Talked for Himself.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Mich., March 13.-E. Clark, grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors said that he considered way Conductors said that he considered the recent defiant declarations and expressions of Grand Master Sovereign of the Knights of Labor concerning Judge Jenkins' restraining order in very bad taste, in view of the fact that he had nothing to do with procuring a modification of the order. From his personal experience he was satisfied that Sovereign's expressions were not an expression of the views of the Northern Pacific railroad employes.

When Rogues Fall Out. GALESBURG, III., March 13.—The gang of bank robbers that has within a month nade five attempts to crack safes here, made live attempts to crack sates here, planned to rob another last night. The police, hearing of the plans, surrounded the office, but the robbers had a failing out among themselves and postponed the robbery. One of them, Stank Rennison, an ex-convict, was arrested at his home and

rills and other apparatus were found in EMPORIA, Kan., March 13.-Jose Smith, the populist lawyer of Kansas City, Kan., who is being prosecuted by Governor Lewelling for criminal libel, today filed a

Lewelling for criminal tabel, today filed a suit for \$50,000 damages agrainst Colonel H. C. Cross and others, alleging malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. The charge upon which Smith was imprisoned was forging his mother's name to checke on the First National bank of this city, of which Cross was president.

Old Soldiers Complain. ST. LOUIS, March 13.—A special to the Post Dispacth from Emporia, Kan., says: Post Dispacth from Emporia, Kan., says:
Serious charges have been made
against the Fort Dodge home for
old soldiers and Judge E. W. Cunningham
of this city, who is judge advocate of the
Grand Army of the Republic, has gone out
to investigate. The allegation is that
diseased beef has been given to the inmates
and that certain of the contractors and
home authorities knew of it.

Murderous Mania. of insanity today Stephen Coyne, an old resident of a suburb of this city, attempted

to kill his daughter. Mrs. John Hill, with an ax. Failing in this he set fire to the barn, which was consumed, together with two cows. He then forced an entrance to the house and cut his throat with a razor, inflicting fatal wounds. In a Head-End Collision BOSTON, March 13.-The Montreal exress, northbound, and the Quebec express met in a head-end collision at Capleton

AN ATTACK ON THE LORDS

Labouchere's Motion to Abolish the Upper English House Carried.

IT WAS PASSED BY A SMALL MAJORITY

Mr. Morley Makes an Explanation of the Utterances of the Newly Appointed Premier-Promises for Home Rule

that Will Be Fulfilled.

Commons today the chief secretary for Ireland, Rt. Hon, John Morley, said that the references of Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the conservative leader in the house, to the evicted tenants savored of vindictiveness and reminded the house that the liberal unionists had declared in favor of the reinstatement of the evicted tenants upon reasonable terms.

Referring to the conversion of England to home rule, Mr. Morley said that this would be both easy and rapid, but, he added, the government did not hold that an English majority was necessary in order to obtain home rule for Ireland.

Continuing, Mr. Morley said there was no fear that Lord Rosebery would de anything to vitiate or depart from the home rule policy. Mr. Moriey then referred to Lord Rosebery's much commented upon speech of yesterday evening in the House of Lords, saying that Lord Rosebery, in stating that before home rule was conceded to Ireland the English majority must be convinced of its necessity, meant to say that the home rule bill would meet the same fate as before unless the peers are convinced that the feeling of the English people favored it.

(Cheers.) Mr. Morley said that the government was not blind to the fact that the majority of English commoners were opposed home rule, but it was an impossible propo tion to distinguish between the English and the imperial majority, ending: "I, however, do not wonder at the vigilance, suspicion and jealousy exhibited by the Irish members in spite of their confidence in our good faith. when cowardly rumors in regard to dissensions in the cabinet are circulated as they were yesterday. The honorable member of the Harbor division of Dublin (Mr. Timothy Harrington) yesterday found fault with our not instantly repealing the opercion act, but it is evident that it would be a waste of

time to introduce such a bill.' Mr. Harrington here interposed, and quoted Mr. Morley's speech, in which the chief secretary said that the first duty of the liberals in coming to power would be to re-peal that bill. (Loud Parnellite cheers.) Mr. Morley continued, remarking that the government had chosen between a bill repealing the coercion act and an evicted tenant's bill, and continued: "It is impossible to trace a hard and fast line regarding the date when a home rule bill would be introduced. We frankly admit that in the case of a bill of such constitutional magnitude we are bound to prosecute them with all dispatch which the circumstances allow, having regard for the time of the session. It is premature to expect the government to give a cut and dried statement as to whether the home rule bill will be reintroduced, amended or not amended, or whether a dissolution will first be brought about without another home rule bill being passed. The govern-ment, however, is composed of men of honor, who will never flinch from or cease to adhere

to the home rule policy which Mr. Glad-stone pressed upon us." (Cheers.) Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite leader. humiliating position in explaining Rosebery's utterances, and added that he must express dissatisfaction at the recent declarations of the ministry. The ministry recognized that a general election was neces-sary before the home rule bill could be passed and were afraid that a dissolution would be indefinitely postponed and that the home rule bill would be quietly shelved. The leadership of the home rule party, according to Mr. Redmond, had passed from Mr. Gladstone to men in whom they (the Parnellites) had no strong faith and whose declarations

were halting and ambiguous. Continuing, Mr. Redmond said that it was clear from Lord Rosebery's statement and the home rule bill would not be reintroduced in this Parliament and that a dissolution would not occur until the whole Newcastle

orogram had been sent to the Lords. Mr. Henry Labouchere proposed, as an amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech, the abolition of the House of Lords After some discussion and consider able excitement the amendment was put to vote and was passed by a vote of 147 to 145 in spite of the opposition of the government When the figures were announced they cause an outburst of prolonged cheering, which was renewed when the deputy speaker read the address in reply to the queen's speech with

Mr. Labouchere's amendment attached to it. A manifesto, issued by the National Reform union tonight, says that it is uscless to hope that popular reforms can be achieved even by a liberal government, unless the powers and privileges of the House of Lords, which enable a selfish and irresponsible clique to frustrate such measures, be cur-tailed or abolished. The National Reform union therefore puts forth determined efforts to establish the self-government of the British people upon a truly democratic basis, and by the abolition of the House of Lords,

Want the Monetary Conference Reconvened. LONDON, March 13.-The Chamber of Commerce has memoralized Lord Rosebery to take steps toward a resumption of the monetary conference, in the hope that further discussion may develop some plan to remedy the evil which has dislocated

business in the east. The president of the board of trade, A. J. Mundella, speaking of the Associated Chambers of Commerce today said that while England's customers abroad faced monetary troubles and were greaning under heavy taxation there was little prospect of a large ucrease of trade,

Mexican Bishopric Promotions. CITY OF MEXICO, March 13.-Rev. Porillo, bishop of Zacetas, was promoted to the archbishopric of the Durango diocese, made vacant by the death of the filustrious Rev. Mgr. Salinas and Rt. Rev. Silva, bishop o Colima, will be transferred to Zacetas. Dr Florinco Para of the chapter of Guadalajara will look after the acc of Colima.

MONTEVIDEO, March 13 .- Dr. Ellauri has been elected by congress president of Uruguay, after a contest in which violence was only avoided by the withdrawal yester-day of Senor Gomenzorro. Today Dr. Eliauri withdrew his acceptance of the presidency.

Protest Against Wholesale Arrests. PARIS, March 13 .- After a violent alter cation, in which Socialist Fourance denounced exaggerated measures as leading to voted against arbitrary arrests and scarches as encroaching on the liberty of the people

CITY OF MEXICO, March 13.-Leopold Pardee, a prominent newspaper man charged with libel, has escaped from the custody of two officers. One of the policemen has disappeared and the other is in prison.

Giadstone's Play. LONDON, March 13 .- Mr. Gladstone finished a translation of Horace's Odes into English verse on the day he resigned office.

ON TRIAL FOR SLANDED

It Does Not Pay to Bring tharge | minst BERLIN, March 13,-The joint at slander brought by Dr. Miquel, the of finance, and Chancellor von rivi Herr Dewald and Herr Schweinhagen which was commenced yesterday, was continued today. As afready cabled, Herren Plack and Dewald Issued a book entitled "Pharisees and Hypocrites," and reproduced in this book charges made by Rector Ahlwardt, Herr Schweinhagen villified Dr. Miquel and Chancellor von Caprivi luspeeches which he made at various meetings, declaring that Dr. Miquel had been guilty of a criminal transaction in connection with the Roumania loan.

Dr. Miquel was on the stand today and concluded his testimony with the remark that men such as the prisoners could not wound his honor, and that he brought the suit on account of his official position. which was commenced vesterday, was co

In the German Relebsing. BERLIN, March 13 .- During the German Russo treaty debate today Baron Manscahll von Bieberstein, secretary of state for foreign affairs, warned the members of the dangers of continuing the tariff war. Eventu ally the amendment, fixing a duty of 5 marks on rye, instead of 3½, was rejected by a vote of 205 to 151. The government pro-

posals in regard to the duty on rye, oats and wheat were adopted. The stamp duty committee of the Reichs The stamp duty committee of the releas-tag has rejected by a large majority the government proposals in favor of a stamp duty on receipts, checks, bills of exchange and bills of lading. After some further discussion the treaty

passed its second reading. Chief Fodisiliah Captured. BATTHURST, March 13 .- It is said that Slaver Chief Fodisiliah has been captured.

TRAGEDY AT RAVENNA.

John Brecht Settles His Domestic Difficul-

ties with a shotgun. RAVENNA, Neb., March 13.—(Special relegram to The Bee.)-John Brecht, a young German farmer living several miles outh of Ravenna, at about 1 o'clock this afternoon shot his wife, a bride of four months, and then blew his own brains out with a shotgun.

Just before the tragedy Brecht sent his 4-year-old step-son to the barn to feed the It-year-old step-son to the barn to feed the horses and two other children were sent to a neighboring field to herd cattle. Soon after leaving the house the boy at the barn heard the report of a gun, and while standing undetermined a second shot was heard. Rushing to the house he tried to open the door, but found it locked and while clamoring for admission a third shot was fired. Falling to break in the door, the thoroughly frightened boy ran to the house of a neighbor a mile or two distant and told what had happened. A party of neighbors immediately proceeded to Brecht's house, a small sod structure, containing but two rooms, and forcing an entrance beheld a horrible sight.

Siretched at full length upon the floor near the door lay the dead body of Brecht, with a hoie as large as a base ball blown in his forchead, and brains and blood and hair were scattered all about the apartment. The suicide's head rested in a pan of crushed and broken eggs and a shotgun lay athwart his rigid form. Near the threshold of the door leading to the bed room lay Mrs. Brecht, blood welling from a ragged gunshot wound just back of her left ear. When found the woman was still breathing, but insensible, and ded in a few hours without regaining conaclousness. Evidently there had been a desperate struggle between Brecht and his wife before shooting. The norses and two other children were sent

without regaining consclousness. Evidently there had been a despirate struggle b tween Brecht and his wife before shooting. The mattress of one of the beds in one of the bed rooms was found lying upon the floor, soaked with the dying woman's blood, and the condition of the furniture indicated a terrible struggle. Around the the of Brecht's boot was tied a looped string. After shooting his wife he tied a string to his foot, connecting with the trigger of a shotgun. and placing his right eye to the muzzle tripped the trigger with his foot. Death must have followed instantaneously. must have followed instantaneously.

Mrs. Brecht was the widow of Vencil Blaschko, who died a little over a year ago, and was the owner of a large, finely cultivated and well stocked farm. Brecht came here from Clay county soon after Blaschko's death and was employed by the widow to do the farm work. About four months ago they were married, but their married life was not at all happy. This morning Mrs. Brecht talked with her neighbor, Frank Schuller, administrator of her oor, Frank Schuller, administrator of h first husband's estate, and told him th Brecht had threatened her life and fear Brecht had threatened her life and teared that he would do her harm. Schuller ad-vised her to go before the nearest justice of the peace and have him placed under bonds to keep the peace. Within six hours after the woman's worst fears were con-

The Buffalo county coroner has been noti-fied and an inquest will probably be held Wednesday.

NOT A FORMAL ORDER

Satolli'a Interference in the Sloux Fall Trouble is Conditional. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 12 .- (Specia to The Bee.)-After the regular church services Sunday evening at the Catholic church the male members of the church attended a private meeting at the Catholic parsonage, at which Father Nolan was present. It has been learned, although the meeting was altogether a secret one, that Father Nolan had not been peremptorily ordered by Mgr. Satoly to retract his charges against the sisters, but that he was

estructed to withdraw his allegation

instructed to withdraw his allegations, provided that he could not prove to Satolli that they were correct.

At the meeting Sunday evening a committee was appointed to secure evidence against Mother Stanislaus, and they have already begun their investigations. It is understood that depositions have been received from the sisters at Grand Forks, N. D., to the effect that Mother Stanislaus was not free from criticism there. I. ral C-tholics are giving much testimony which is of a damaging character, but of course has not been proven. The testimony will be taken and sent in the form of affidavits to Mgr. Satolli.

Father Nolan said in his sermon Sunday gr. Satolli.
Father Nolan said in his sermon Sunday
int the newspapers had him about ready
start for Washington, but he assured his
ingregation that he was to going for

some thine yet, and probably not at all. The whole Catholic society here is stirred ap and many leading Catholics claim that the order which Mother Stanislaus purported to be signed by Mgr. Satolil is a RECOVERED THE BODIES.

Mutilated Remains of the Victims of the

Gaylord Disaster Brought Up, WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 13.—The mine February i3 have been reached. They are so badly decomposed that identification is only possible by means of the clothing. The names of the Caylord mine victims are: Foreman Thomas Fictor, Thomas Jones, Richard Davis, John Morris, James Kingdom, Thomas Merriman, Thomas Cole, Joseph Olda, John Hammer, Peter S. McLaughlin, Michael Walsh, married; Thomas Leishorne, Daniel Morgan.

The cave-in which resulted in the death of the thirteen miners occurred February 13, Ever since the terrible accident the little town of Flymouth has been in mourning. The accident was the more distressing, owing to the number of fatherless children who had been left. Almost fifty little ones are mourning to loss of their fathers. mine February 13 have been reached. They

Utah's Legislature Adjourns, SALT LAKE, Utah, March 13.—The leg stature finally adjourned last evening. The sixty days' session reached its legal limit inst Thursday, but by stopping the clocks both houses prolonged the last day of 120 hoth houses promage, hours.
Governor West vetoed the republican tax bill and the legislature adjourned without reconciling the differences. The governor vetoed bounties proposed for the production of sugar, silk, tannin root, etc. He also refused to approve the memorials against free wool and free lead.

Delegates to the Omaha Convention. TOPEKA, March 13.-The governor he appointed the following delegates to the irrigation convention at Omaha March ished a translation of Horace's Odes into and 22: D. M. Frost, Garden City; J. S. and 22: D. M. Frost, Garden City; J. S. Bristow, Salina; J. K. Wright, Junction City; H. D. Coburn, Topeka; J. W. Gregory, Garden City; H. D. Coburn, Topeka; J. W. Gregory, Garden City; E. R. Mosee, Great Hend; G. W. Clement, Wichita; J. H. Churchill, Paola; Prof. Robert Hay, Junction City, and H. V. Hinckley, Topeka.

trip to Jerusalem. The dispense i of the pope in his case will be rendered i, when Dr. Burtsell will start for New Y Dr. Burtsell will start for New Y

His Hostile Demonstrations in Rio Harbor Brought to an Ind.

CAUGHT IN A TRAP BY THE GOVERNMENT

Opposed by a Superior Force He Had No Recourse but to Surrender.

PORTUGAL REFUSES HIM A REFUGE

Instructions from the Home Government Sends Him Aboard His Own Vessel.

FIRED UPON THE INSURGENT VESSELS

Government Forts Commence the Bombardment, but Receive No Response-The War is Now Virtually Ended-Information from Washington.

(Copyrighted 1894 by the Associated Press.) RIO DE JANEIRO, March 13.—The war is practically over and the cause of the insurgents is lost. There is much rejoicing in this city at the culmination of the struggle which has lasted so many months, seemingly but to hamper business and destroy property. The rebel forces have surrendered unconditionally almost without firing a shot. The officers of the insurgent fleet have taken refuge on board French and Portuguese war ships. One French war vesse! has put to sea with many of the rebel officers on board.

It is said that Admiral da Gama is on board the British warship Sirlus. When the fact became known that da Gama had offered to capitulate the government fleet entered the harbor quietly. As the vessels made their way up the bay they were saluted by the various government batteries. The greatest excitement prevails in the city. The streets are crowded and everywhere can be heard the cry of "Viva

For the last two days the streets have been packed with people, and all the available trucks and handcarts have been busy, carrying household goods and personal effects out of the city. The tram-cars have been jammed until this noon, when it was learned that the war was over. This was the most joyful news to the people, who fully expected that a battle was at hand. There has been much suffering in the city. All business houses have been closed and it has been very difficult to get food. The whole available police force has been on duty constantly, but there has been little disturbance. Almost the whole population is gathered in the center of the city. Probably 100,000 persons have left the city. Railroad fare to the suburbs has been abolished and the government is feeding the poor. Great crowds have congregated on the hills with the expectation of witnessing a battle between the two fleets. The insurgent warship Aquidaban is not in the harbor. Admiral de Mello was false to the emperor and to President Fonseca and President Peixoto. He now proves false to Admiral da Gama. Where he and his yessel are now is not known.

Admiral da Gama remains on board his own vessel according to the latest advices

The report which circulated soon after the arrival of the government fleet off the bay of Rio de Janeiro to the effect that Admiral da Gama, the rebel commander in these waters, contemplated surrendefing, turns out to be correct, and in all probability the Brazilian rebellion so far as Rio de Janiero is concerned, will soon be at an end.

DESERTED HIS FLAGSHIP. Admiral da Gama yesterday sought refuge on board the Portuguese warship Mindello, and has sent a message to Peixoto, offering to capitulate on the following terms: The rebel admirat offers to surrender the forts in possession of the insurgents in the bay and turn over to the government all the war-ships in the bay now in the hands of the insurgents, surrendering the garrisons and crews to the government upon the conditions that the admiral and all of his officers be allowed to withdraw to a foreign country under the protection of Portugal, and that the lives of the insurgent soldiers and sailors

As this dispatch is sent the reply of hought that some kind of arrangement will se arrived at, and that the war is over as far as the insurgent fleet in these waters in con-

Aquidaban, Republica and Tiradentes, and Admiral de Mello, the leader of the rebellion, are still absent, and nothing seems to be known of their whereabouts. One report has it that Admiral de Mello some time ago saw the hopelessness of the insurgent esition in Rie bay, and consequently took his two best ships southward in order to cooperate with the insurgent land forces operate with the insurgent land forces in that quarter, seeing that the only chance for a successful end of the revolt was in a march upon Rio by land. The government is of the opinion that such a movement upon the part of the insurgents army will shortly be met and defeated, and it is said that after the surrender of the fleet number of vessels will be sent in pursuit of Admiral de Mello, while others will be immediately utilized in an attack upon Des-terro, the port and island in the south which is now the headquarters of the insurgents and the seat of the revolutionary junta. In fact, it is reported that the government has sounded the crews of the insurgent vessels with the view of ascertaining how many men can be counted upon in the contemplated operations against Desterro and do Mello, and that the insurgent sallors are so disgusted at the seeming desertion of Ad-miral de Mello that a number of them will be found willing to man the government vessels, which will be sent south as soon as possible to push the government success while the insurgents are disheartened by the loss of the larger portion of their fleet.

WERE READY TO BEGIN. The forty-eight hours notice which Peixoto gave on Sunday last preparatory to com-mencing an energetic attack upon the rebels has expired, and unless some terms of surrender are promptly arrived at, the insur-gent forts and fleets will soon be exposed to uch a tremendous fire that their surrender t discretion can be but a question of a very short time. Peixoto has completed all his arrangements for this attack, and the rebel fleet may be said to have been caught like rats in a trap. Powerful shore batteries, which have not yet spoken, will, if necessary, open fire upon the rebels, and to this fire will be added that of the government forts, which have so long been engaging the enemy, and the dynamite shells of the Nictheroy and energetic onslaught upon the part of the torpedo bouts brought from Germany and from the United States. The prospect is not a pleasant one for the weakened and disheartened crews of the rebel ships, now reduced to about 600 men affect and ashere. President Peixoto is estimated to have 15,000 men, and the result of the battle, if it is fought, should not long remain in doubt

LOYAL CITIZENS ELATED. Naturally, the supporters of the govern-ment are elated at the prospects of the sur-render of the rebel fleet, and President Peixoto is being praised for having waited until the rebels were exhausted and then concentrating his fleet for a final attack. He seems to have suddenly placed the insurgents at his mercy. The merchant vessels in the harbor, profiting by the forty-eight hours' notice given by Pelxoto, have withdrawn to places of safety and are new