# MORE CHANGES MADE

Again the Wilson Tariff Bill Feels the Edge of the Pruning Knife.

HOW IT LOOKS AS GIVEN TO THE SENATE

Alterations Made in the Measure b. the Full Finance Committee.

DEMOCRATS STILL FIND FLAWS IN IT

Senator McFhereon Objects to the Incom-Tax and Other Features.

SUGAR INTERESTS GET ANOTHER BOOST

One-Eighth of a Cent Per Pound Being Added to the Rate Agreed On by the Subcommittee - Dissatisfaction Loudly Expressed.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- After the senate was called to order at noon today Mr. Voorbees, chairman of the finance committee, reported from the committee the tariff bill and introduced it in a few words. When it had been read by title Mr. Voorhees rose and said: "I ask that this bill be printed and placed on the calendar and I give notice that on the 2d of April, a week from next Monday, I will call the bill up for consideration by the senate."

Mr. Morrill, one of the republican memders of the finance committee, said he had no objection to the bill being reported to the senate, but he was opposed not only to the income tax, but also to the change from specific to ad valorem duties.

Mr. Manderson, republican, of Nebraska, inquired whether there was to be a written report accompanying the bill. "There is not," said Mr. Voorhees emphat-

"Will there be any statement?" asked

Mr. Manderson "There will be when the bill is called up," replied Mr. Voorbees,

The most important change made in the bill is in the sugar schedule, a change being made by which an additional duty of onc-eighth of 1 cent per pound is given on all augars testing above 98 degrees by the polariscope test, or which are above No. 16

Dutch standard in color.

The text of the sugar schedule as now agreed upon is as follows: All sugars, tank bottoms, syrupa of cane juice or best juice, melain, concentrated melain, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 80 degrees, shall pay a duty of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree above 80 and not above 90 degrees shown by the polari-scope test, shall pay 1-100th of 1 cent per pound additional, and above 90 and not above pound additional, and above 90 and not above 98 degrees for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscope test, and shall pay a duty of 2-100ths of 1 cent per pound additional, and upon all sugars testing above 98 degrees by the polariscope test, or above No. 16 by the Dutch standard in color there shall be levied and rollegged a duty of 14 of 1 cent per and collected a duty of 3a of 1 cent per room t in addition to the duty imposed upon sugars testing above 98 degrees; molasses testing not above 56 degrees by the polarimolasses testing above 56 degrees shall pay

a duty of 4 cents per gallon. The provision abrogating the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty was struck from the revised bill and a specific declaration is in serted repealing the reciprocity treaties ne gotiated under the McKinley act.

Other changes made in the revised bill from the bill as agreed upon by the subcommittee are as follows:

CHANGED BACK TO HOUSE RATES.

Glycerine is changed back to the rates fixed in the house bill, which are 1 cent per pound for the crude and 3 cents for refined, instead of 20 per cent ad valorem, as in the scnate subcommittee bill; licorice, 4 cents per pound, instead of 25 per cent ad valorem in the senate subcommittee bill and 5 cents per pound in the Wilson bill; blues contain ing ferocyanide of iron are restored to the Wilson bill rates, which is 6 cents per pound instead of 20 per cent ad valorem, the senate subcommittee rates; lime is placed at 15 per cent ad valorem instead of 20 per cent in the senate subcommittee bill and 10 per cent in the Wilson bill, and duty is made to in clude the value of the covering of barrels plaster of paris, which was not changed in the senate subcommittee bill from the son rate of 10 per cent ad valorem on the ground article, is to pay a duty of \$1 per ton calcined plaster of paris, \$1.25 per ton instead of 15 per cent ad valorem in the Wilson bill; cast polished plate glass, finished or unfin ished, and unsilvered not exceed 24x60 inches square, 20 cents square foot instead of 10 cent as in the Wilson exceeding all above the dimensions given, 35 per cent square foot instead of 30 as in the Wilson bill; all sheets of iron or steel, common or thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, and black daggers, fron or steel, pickled or cleaned, is changed from nine-tenths of I cent per pound to three-fourths of 1 cent per pound and the provision which the house bill carried, but which was stricken out of the original senate bill, that this change shall take effect after October 1, 1894, is restored; tin plate, terme plate and taggers tin, 1 cent per pound instead of 11-5 cents as in the Wilson bill, the senate subcommittee not having before changed from the Wilson rate. In this paragraph the Wilson bill provision that the rate shall take effect October 1, 1894, is restored; cast iron pipe of description, 221/2 per cent ad valoren instead of 25 per cent in the Wilson bill and 20 per cent in the senate subcommittee bill; cross-cut saws, mill, pit and drag saws, 15

changed from the senate subcommittee rates. as are the iron ore and coal duties.
Outmeal is put at 15 per cent ad valorem. instead of 20 per cent, the Wilson bill rate castor beans, restored to the Wilson rate of 25 cents per bushel. The paragraph in the Wilson bill relating to "cans or packages, made of tin or other metal, containing shell is stricken out entirely. Collars and cuffs are left unchanged from the senate subcommittee rate, but such articles and all other articles of every description, not espe cially provided for, composed wholly or in part of linen, 50 per cent ad valorem, instead of 35 per cent, the Wilson bill rate. Playing cards are restored to the Wilson bill rate of 10 cents per pack, instead of 2 cents per pipes, pipe bowls and all smoking articles, not specially provided for in this act, in-cluding cigarette books, covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms, the Wilson bill rate of per cent ad valorem is restored, the senate subcommittee rate having been 40 per cent ad valorem, and the remainder of this paragraph is made to read as follows: "And bowls of clay, 10 per cent ad valorem."

per cent ad valorem instead of 25 per cent.

the Wilson bill rate; aluminum, in crude form, 15 per cent ad valorem instead of 25

per cent, the Wilson bill rate

BANANAS AND PINEAPPLES. The provision of the senate subcommittee ill for a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on bananas and pineapples is stricken out. The following are the articles restored to the free list: Cocoanuts and horn strips and

horn tips.
In the internal revenue schedule the con mittee strikes out the provision which the subcommittee inserted, first, taxing cigara and digarettes weighing more than three pounds \$5 per 1,000 and digarettes in paper not weighing more than three pounds \$1 per 1,000, and wrapped in tobacco 50 cents

per 1,000, thus leaving the taxes on these The provision in the income tax amendment, relating to a tax on building and loan associations, which was exempted by the house and stricken out when the subcommittee reported the bill, has been restored, with upon those institutions which make no loans except to shareholders, for the purpose of

enabling them to build homes. enabling them to build homes.

The following, which was not in either the house hill or the bill framed by the senate subcommittee, is inserted: "Every person whose business it is to manufacture tobacco or anuff for himself or who employs others to manufacture tobacco or snuff, whether such manufacture be by cutting, pressing, grinding, crushing or rubbing of any raw or leaf tobacco, or otherwise preparing raw or leaf tobacco, or manufactured or partially tobacco, or manufactured or partially manufactured tobaco or snuff, or the putting up for use or consumption of scraps, waste, elippings, stems or deposits of tobacco resulting from any process of handling tobacco, tobacco stems, scraps, clippings or waste, by sitting, twisting, screening or any other process, shall be regarded as a manu-facturer of tobacco. Every person shall also be declared as a manufacturer of tobacco whose business it is to sell leaf to-bacco in quantities less than the original hogshead, case or bale, or who sells directly to consumers or to persons other than duly registered dealers in leaf tobacco, or to duly registered dealers in manufactured tobacco shuff or cigars, or to persons who purchase in original packages for the export; and all tobacco so sold by such persons shall be regarded as manufactured tobacco, and such manufactured tobacco shall be put up and prepared by such manufacturers in such

packages only as the commissioner of inter-nal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; pro-vided that farmers and growers of tobacco who sell leaf tobacco of their own growth and raising shall not be regarded as manu-facturers of tobacco; and so much of section 3,244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and acts amendatory thereof as conflict with this are hereby repealed." MODIFIED SOMEWHAT.

The language of the bill repealing the Mc-Kinley act has been modified to a consider-able extent. The house bill provided for the repeal of "all acts or parts of acts in-consistent herewith."

consistent herewith."

The senate subcommittee bill which was first reported struck out that language and named the McKinley bill by title and repealed it outright, as well as all acts inconsistent with the present bill. The report today provides specially for the repeal of section 3 of the McKinley act, the reciprocity section, and inserts the following, abrogating the treaties made under the section: ing the treaties made under the section: 'All agreements or arrangements made or

proclaimed between the United States and foreign governments under the provisious of said section are hereby abrogated, of which the president shall give such notice to the authorities of said foreign governments as may be required by the terms of such agreements or arrangements.

Sections 15 and 16 of the McKinley law are repealed specifically. These sections provide that the produce of the forests upon the St. John and St. Croix rivers in Maine and their tributaries may be admitted free of duty. The following section, which was inserted in the bill by the senate subcommittee, has been eliminated from the bill, the effect being to leave the Hawaiian treaty in full force and effect: "That the president of the United States shall immediately upon the passage of this act give notice to the government of the Hawaiian islands that the United States intends to terminate the treaty of June 3, 1875, made between the United States and his majesty, the king of the Hawaiian islands, as provided in the 5th article of said treaty; and it is hereby further enacted that after the expiration of twelve months from the time of giving such notice the said treaty shall be terminated and its provisions ceased to be obligatory upon the contracting parties

thereto.

The fellowing provision, which was in the Wilson bill, and remained in the senate subcommittee's bill when first reported, has remain in force: "That section 2,984 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows: 'Section 2,984—The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized, except as otherwise especially provided in this upon production of satisfactory proof to him of the actual injury or destruction in whole or in part of any merchandise from any cause whatsoever, while the same remained in the custody of the officers in any public or private warehouse under bond, or in the appraisers' stores undergoing appraisal in pursuance of law or regulations of the Treasury department, or while in transportaany other port in the United States, or while in the custody of officers of the cus-toms, and not in bond, while in the limits of any port of entry and before the same the officers of the customs, to abate or re in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the amount of import duties paid or ac-cruing thereon, and, likewise, to cancel any warehouse bond or bonds, or enter satisfac ion thereon, in whole or in part, as the case

may be. CHANGES IN WORDING. When the bill was first reported by the senate subcommittee a great many changes were made in the wording of the adminis-tration section of the Wilson bill. Some additional changes have been made since then. In section 4 the house bill provided that in levying duty upon two articles of similar material, quality and texture, and mixed articles, the highest rate of duty chargeable under this act should be levied The senate subcommittee struck out "highest" and inserted "lowest." This has been changed back again, and is now the same as t was in the Wilson bill.

In section 5, relating to the delivery of imported packages to the importer, it is provided that such delivery shall not be until the packages are plainly marked," and the words "except under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe" are stricken out.

In section 22 the subcommittee struck out of the Wilson bill the following: "And provided, further, that the drawback on any article allowed under the McKinley law shall be continued at the rate herein pro-vided." This is restored in the new bill. The following in the same section of the Wilson bill, which was not disturbed by the senate subcommittee, is now struck out from the revised bill: "Provided, further, that drawback shall be allowed equal to the duly paid, less one per centum, upon any imported bagging made of jute, but on this, which shall have been used exclusively as ontside covering for lint cotton when exported, the rate and amount of such draw-back to be assertained under such regulation; is the secretary of the treasury may pre-

It adds to administrative features changed In section 29, providing for an additional or corrected entry of the importer, the Wilson bill provided that inspectors should levy an additional duty equal to the amount of lawful duty on the article, that is to Fay, the duty upon the merchandles in question shall be double the amount added by the appraising officer. This has been changed since the bill was reported and now proprovides that an additional duty of 1 per cent the total appraised value for each cent that each appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry. This, the new bill further provides, shall only apply to the article under valued, "and shall not exceed 40 per cent of the appraised value

such articles. The law in relation to the appointment of appraisers is left as at present, the full ommittee deciding not to accept the Wilson bill changes.

A new provision has been added to th bill providing that the word "value," relating to goods, shall mean actual "market value, or wholesale price." Section 44 of the bill is stricken out. It provides that no allowance for damage to goods imported shall hereafter be made.

M'PHERSON'S OBJECTIONS. McPherson of New Jersey explained his relation to the balance of the finance committee, stating that he had assented to the raport, believing the bill was the best obtainable in committee. He said: "There are two subjects in the bill which have re-

(Continued on Second Page.)

SOME OF MADGE'S LETTERS

Read in Open Court and Admitted to Be Hers by the Plaintiff.

NICE THINGS SHE WROTE TO MR. RHODES

Plaintiff in the Famous Breach of Promise Trial Still on the Witness Stand-Further Evidence Given

Today. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- "Miss Pollard, when did you first meet Mrs. Blackburn?" was the first question asked by Congressman

Ben Butterworth today of the plaintiff in the Pollard-Breckinridge breach of promise suit. Miss Pollard said she had met the widow of he ex-governor of Kentucky in the winter of 1890 when she (Miss Pollard) was stopping in Washington with Mrs. Follette. Mrs Blackburn had called at the house and the

A letter was then handed to the plaintiff which she said had been written by her to her protector, Mr. Rhodes. After looking at it she inquired why the heading had been torn off. Mr. Butterworth replied that he did not know and her lawyers cautioned her that it was not her place to ask questions. Mr. Butterworth read the letter to the jury. It was dated, Lexington, November 20, 1884, and read:

hostess had presented them.

Miss Hovt has just asked me for the money for my board. Please, dear, get me \$40 before Saturday without fail. I know any one with as many friends as you can get it. You can come Saturday evening at 7 and stay until 8:30. Be careful in talking, and we can have a pleasant time. Put the money in an envelope and hand it to me at the door as you go. Yours truly.

MADELINE.

There was a reference in the letter to people who lived across the street and whom she did not want to know or be made known to. Another letter was presented to the plain-

tiff, scrutinized by her lawyers and read to the jury. It was dated November 27, and began: Dear Mr. Rhodes: I am so worried and disappointed that I hardly know what to do. I felt certain that you could get that tonight. I was sure a man with as many rich friends as you could get it, and especially so near pay day. You can come at 3 Saturday afternoon and no one will be here, though the girls may come at finy time. Be sure and come in the afternoon, as Belle's friends may come in the afternoon. Yours truly, MADELINE.

There was a reference to her pleasure at receiving his fine birthday present and

at receiving his fine birthday present and a promise to remember him on his birthday, with explanations that they owed a coal bill for which they were being dunned. Other letters were identified and read. One said: "I never before had to fuss at you for a long letter," and was signed "Yours with love." Another spoke of her disappointment at not having received another remittance from him, and said she could not understand the delay as payday was two days past. This was just before

Miss Pollard was going away for the birth of her first child. OTHER LETTERS. Among the letters were two dated at New Orleans and postmarked Toolesborough, Ky. in which the writer told Rhodes of her ar-

rival in New Orleans, of the weather and other inconsequential things. Other letters, some dated at Cincinnati and others at Lexington, asked Rhodes for money, the sum varying from \$10 to \$40. Mr. Butterworth devoted his questioning principally to the New Orleans letters and the plaintiff frankly admitted she had never been in the city. 'Mr. Breckinridge would have given me noney if he had dared." the witness said 'But I had to seem to be in need of money."

"And you got money from Mr. Rhodes?"
"There would have been no use in seeming to need money and then not taking it in the letter of March 26?"

"I presume very likely he did, although I o not recollect. Mr. Breckinridge planned it all.

"Did he write those letters?"
"He did the ones dated at New Orleans. Mr. Breckinridge planned them all; dictated them to me. Some of them he wrote on the typewriter when I was ill at the asylum and able to write, saying, in explanation, that I was learning the typewriter. of them he wrote in advance and dated ahead. He would mail them on the cars, or wherever they would not be postmarked."

The answer was attempted to be cut of by Mr. Butterworth, but Miss Pollard waved

him aside with her hand, saying calmly imperiously: "No. I must answer this." with her broad, fashionable accent.

The following question, in which Miss Pollard's mother was referred to as an agent in the deception upon Mr. Rhodes was objected to by the witness, who inter runted with the correction: "Do not speak mamma as the agent in a deception of qualify it by saying unconscious agent. This coolly and with her customary broad accent upon the last syllable of "mamma."

HAD DECEIVED HER MOTHER. The explanation was resumed after the oon recess, Miss Pollard representing that she had deceived her mother regarding cause of her absence from home when letter to Rhodes was written and her first child was born. Her counsel objected to questions designed jo bring forth the details f the deception employed by Miss Pollard.

Judge Bradley said that it did not seem se material and an exception was noted. Her mother had not seen her in Cincin ati, but had known that she was not i New Orleans or Mississippi. Miss Pollard, continuing, said: "When it became neces-sary for me to go to the foundling asylum, it came necessary for me to invent story to account for my absence from home Just what the story was Mr. Breckinridge ould probably tell better than I, since

wrote the letters. Questions as to her employment in Washthe Agricultural department and Census bureau, both positions having been secured by Mr. Breckinridge.

"Did you ever represent that you wrote for the newspapers?" asked Mr. Butterworth. "I had represented that I wrote for several Mr. Breckinridge and I had to make these deceits to account for ourselves, be cause I was a young woman under his pro The things got to be almost a habit in after

you and Colonel Breckinridge to cover u 'Yes; and there was a great deal more.

"You visited houses of assignation together in Washington?" "We did up to the 17th day of May, 1893, after the secret marriage which is said to have taken place on the 29th of April."

"Was there any conversation between y regarding that marriage?" "I asked him if it was possible that he was paying attentions to Mrs. Wing, as I had heard. I knew that she was a worthy

woman and I knew she had stopped wit him twelve days and nights, which I coulnot believe a worthy woman would do. He maligned her, maligned her in such terms that I could not believe he intended to marry her. He said he had been engaged to her when he was in the army and would never marry her."

"Did you stop with Colonel Breckinridge at the Hoffman house, New York, registerng as his daughter?" did, on the 17th day of May." "I did, on the 17th day of may."
"Did you occupy a room next to his?"

"Did you threaten to shoot him in that (Very firmly.) "I did."

JUDGE WILSON WARMS UP. For the first time during the case Judge ere Wilson warmed up to the old time fire which had bene expected of him and eagerly He faced Mr. Butterworth, putting to him

categorically question after question, de-

signed to bring out the fact of Colonet Breck-inridge's secret marriage in New York. This marriage was admitted by Mr. Butterworth, who said it was not in question.
"Do you admit the secret marriage?" asked Mr. Wilson sternly.

TROOPS QUIT CRIPPLE CREEK

Yesterday Morning the Militia Quietly Stole

OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1894.

OBJECTED TO THE WORD "SECRET." "We admit the marriage-leave out the word 'secret'-by Rsv. Dr. Paxton on April

'You do not deny that it was secret?" That is immaterial. "You do not deny your client instructed Dr. Paxton to keep it secret?" "That makes no difference to far as this shooting is concerned."

Judges Wilson (triumphantly)—Then it

He proceeded to argue that since the secret marriage was admitted it made no difference about any threats his client might have made after that marriage, or any-thing she had done since that time, did not concern the case, as he had already broken his contract to marry her and whatever happened after the contract had been broken

makes no difference if she had cut off his

as alien to the case.

Judge Bradley overruled him, since the matters had been brought out in direct ex-

amination. amination.

The story of the attempt to shoot Colonel Brecklindige in New York was told by Miss Pollard as follows: (This was the day following his secret marriage to Mrs. Wing.) "On Sunday night be came to tell me, with a great flush of triumph, that a company had been formed, to include Mr. Whitney and Mr. Fairchild and all the prominent capitalists, with a capital of \$30,000,000, for some sort of a railroad scheme. He was to represent them, and might have to go to Europe right away; went out and came back next day near noon, saying; 'Madeline, how soon can you get ready to marry me? I may have to leave tomorrow for Europe suddenly.' I said: 'Wille, I can marry you right away.' After he had gone again I found a revolver in his traveling sack and it awakened my suspicions, because he had told me so many lies. I had tele-phoned to Mr. Whitney and Mr. Fairchild and found that they had not seen him, and did not expect to see him; and found there was no private car on the track where said there was one waiting for him. He acted so queer, too."

Continuing, she said: "He acted so

queerly my suspicions were aroused. I am not surprised now, considering the position he was in. I was pregnant then. I said: he was in. I was pregnant then. I said:
'Are you going to keep your solemn promise
to marry me? If not I'm going to shoot
you and myself with the revolver I found in
your bag.' He said: 'My darling, I am
going to marry you, and that on the last of
this month.' After that he wrote a solemn
letter renewing his promise to marry."

Mr. Determents (foregreen the content of the last of Mr. Butterworth (interrupting)-Have you that letter?

Miss Pollard raised her arm impressively, while every man in court leaned forward to catch her reply. "He took it away from me," she said, "on the 17th day of May, with the vilest, vilest

Mr. Butterworth-Did he act as though he was in his right mind? "As much as he has any day since then." Laughter.)

SHOWED A TRACE OF SHAME. After the letter was written and before he 17th of May, Miss Pollard continued Colonel Breckinridge had sent her flowers; had talked to her of their future married life together. "Speaking of this meeting," she said, pointing her singer directly at the white haired congressman with his head white haired congressman with his head bowed and the eyes of the room full of men focused on him, "I think something near like a look of pity, we on his face that day, more so than I had ever seen before. I think he had a construct that day and was really sorry for what he had done."

"Did you and he ver have scenes before these unfortunate of nes?" asked Mr. Buttorwoch,

"Life could be altogether pleasant with any one living with Colonel Breckinridge.

any one living with Colonel Breckinridge. People had sent me anonymous letters tell-ing of his relations with negro women."

Mr. Butterworth then veered around his cross-questioning to the visits of Miss Pollard and Colonel Breckinridge to the office of the Washington chief of police. Miss Pollard's story of these visits differs in minor details from the tale of Major Moore and was in greater elaboration. She had gone to the house in Jefferson Place, where Mr Breckinridge was stopping with Mrs. Wing. She strode into the room where they were and both of them cowered behind the door Reproducing the imperative tone in which she had spoken, Miss Pollard continued: "I said to him: 'Come with me, Willie,' and he came." This recital evoked a shout laughter. Colonel Breckinridge had seated himself in a chair in Colonel Moore's office

removed his hat, and mopping his brow. broached their business with the introduc tion: "Major, this is one of the tragedles of life." Then he proceeded to announce: "There is a probability that this young woman will shoot me. She threatens to take my life." Major Moore remonstrated that it could not be so bad as that, and Colonel Breckinridge had told him then that he had been intimate with her and that she had bore him

two children. She had remonstrated with him, saying: "Willie, why is it necessary to tell all these things?" He had stepped over to her to put his arm around and quie her, and then repeated his remark to the chiefs: "Major, this is one of the tragedles of life." This characteristic remark, reproduced in something of the original manner, raised another irresistible laugh.

On the second visit Colonel Breckinridge had discovered the revolver she carried when he put his arm around her. He had suggested that the major give it to her as a wedding present. She thought her recollection of these points better than his, be-cause the interviews had been of much greater importance to her. Then Mr. Butterworth turned his questions to a direction designed to show that Miss Pollard had held Colonel Breckinridge under a reign of ter-Did he not generally come when you called?" he asked.

OBEYED HIS 'SLIGHTEST WISH.

She said, on the contrary, she had always obeyed his slightest wish, because she had trusted and loved him dearly through those

Had not Colonel Breckinridge tried to break off the relations with her? Mr. But-terworth asked, and had he not promised to give her \$125 a month if she would go

All this she denied, declaring he had importuned her to stay, by protestations of his love, which she wished the court could have heard. She told how he had talked to her the last night before he left her last spring, telling her that she must not grieve at his short absence, that she must think of the future and of the baby that was to be

Mr. Butterworth asked if it had not always been in her power to ruin Colonel Breckin-ridge, to which she replied, with emphasis: I had that power, but I never made a threat to him in my life. I never pressed a thumb screw on him until he had it in his power to keep his promise to me and broke it." When she was asked what were the thing which Colonel Breckingsidge had said of Mrs Wing, Miss Pollard refused to repeat them and said she would not talk that way of an other woman and would not be pressed. Again, when asked if he had not sug-

she struck the witness box with her open hand and exclaiming. "No, never, never; there was never such a word hinted on his part," and, she centinued in a voice choked with sobs, "I gave up my babies for him because he insisted on it. He said if I kept them they would surely be traced him. A woman can't do more than that she can't do more than give up her children I laid my baby in its coffin because it needed a mother's care, which I had not been able to give it because he made me put it away from me. I never—let—him—see—me—cry

over-it, 1-never-sentence was not finished, for Made line Pollard was bowed on her arms on the witness box. Her slender frame was shaking with great sobs; there was suspicious moisture in many eyes. No man in the court room broke the silence by a whisper, until Mr. Wilson suggested the court should ad-

Yesterday Morning the Militia Quietly Stole Away for Their Different Armeries.

AS A CONSEQUENCE MINES CLOSE DOWN

Threats Made that the Properties Would Be Blown Up With Dynamite if Work Was Not Stopped-Owners Hold Waite Responsible.

CRIPPLE CREEK, March 20 .- On order of Governor Waite camp was struck at 7 o'clock this morning and at 8:45 the troops left for Midland, where they will take a special train for home. The Reven and Strong mines, which started up yesterday on the alne-hour scale, have been forced to close down again. The men were intimidated, the strikers threatening to blow up the properties if the miners did not quit The Victor, which was to have work. started up this morning, failed to get men to go to work.

The miners are rejoicing, the mine owners are depressed and the business men stunned. The sheriff has some fifty warrants which

it is expected he will attempt to serve today. It is expected generally that he will not meet with any trouble in so doing.

A deputy sheriff this afternoon served warrants on seventeen miners who were charged with violating an injunction of the court. The men did not make the least resistance,

### and shortly after they were loaded into a big Concord coach for Colorado Springs. WAITE IS DETERMINED.

He Still Means Business and is Backed by a

Strong Force of Troops. DENVER, Macrh 20 .- The First regiment, Colorado National guard, arrived home from Cripple Creek tonight and will be kept under orders to be ready for immediate service until the police board trouble is settled. An opinion in the case submitted by Governor Waite to the supreme court is not expected before Friday. Unless the court gives a direct answer to the governor's question of whether Orr and Martin or Mullins and Barnes are entitled to the seats in the board which are in contention. the governor will not be bound by any opin-ion the court may see fit to deliver, and will again take steps to seat his latest appointees.
Judge Platt Rogers, the governor's principal counsel, said tonight: "Impeachment or assessination only can interfere with the governor in calling out the state troops. The court has no more right to advise the head of the executive in regard to this matter then has a private individual. The gov ernor has not asked for an opinion on that subject."

Unless the court declares flatly that Orr and Martin are the rightful commissioners Governor Waite proposes to put Mullins and Barnes in their places, even if it be neces-sary to call out the entire force of militia and all the able-bodied people in the state. Chief Stone of the police department ad-mits that he expects a renewal of hostilities and is making elaborate preparations for the battle. A strong guard is on duty at the city hall tonight and will be maintained

situation at Cripple Creek was thoroughly

discussed. They are determined to adhere to the original schedule of nine hours at \$3 and will have nothing to do with co promise, saying that the matter is now The sheriff put the governor on record by ending him a telegram stating the serious consequences likely to ensue if the militin were withdrawn. The owners also memorial ized the governor asking that the troops be retained to protect life and property and holding him responsible.

## NEAL DOW'S BIRTHDAY.

England Leads in Observing the Event-The Day in America. LONDON, March 20.—England, in com-mon with all the civilized world, is celerating today the 90th birthday of General Neal Dow, the great American temperance advocate. At Exeter hall, this city, there was an immense meeting tonight in honor of the veteran temperance agitator. The Of the Veteran temperance agitator. The United Kingdom alliance and the Woman's Temperance union of England have enthusiastically adopted the suggestion made by the world's and national Woman's Christian Temperance union, and the picture of General Dow as he appeared in 1851, when he was mayor of Portland, Me., when the prohibitory law was adopted in when the prohibitory law was adopted in

issi, when he was mayor of Portland, Me., when the prohibitory law was adopted in that state, and another picture representing him as he now appears are to be seen displayed in all temperance resorts throughout England today.

At the Exeter hall meeting tonight Lady Henry Somerset presided, and Miss Frances E. Willard, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Mrs. Ormiston Chant and others signed a cable message, which the Associated press was requested to forward to General Neal Dow, to be read at the celebration which is to take place today at the city hali, Portland, Me.; and the Associated press was also requested to transmit the reply of General Neal Dow to the meeting in Exeter hall.

The dispatch from the Exeter hall meeting was as follows:

"To General Neal Dow: A mighty throng gathered in Exeter hall crowns your ninety beneficent years with love and gratitude, for you can truly say; 'When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me.

"Because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him."

to help him.
"The blessing of him that was ready to

"The blessing of him that was ready perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." I put on righteousness and it clothed me; my judgment was a robe and a dindem. "I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame.

"I was a father to the poor; and the cause which I knew not I searched out."

Cause which I knew not I searched out.
Job, xxix, II-j6.
In addition to the above message to General Dow, the following address to the
great American temperance advocate was
adopted:
"We are profoundly wrateful for the adopted:
"We are profoundly grateful for the character that illustrates this spotless purity of life, for a career devoted to the emancipation of the slave, the cause of total abstinence, and the enfranchisement of women, and for the courage that dared to be right with two or three and held steadfastly on its way to be crowned by the action of that great majority which gave constitutional prohibition to the state of Maine.

constitutional prohibition to the state of Maine.

"We pray that your beneficient years be rounded to 100 and that you tarry with us until the mother country enables her people to post the liquor traffic under the ban of the law and make home protection the watchword of her politics.

"We feel sure that a birthday was never so universally observed without distinction of nation, sect or party, and we argue from this indication of the cosmopolitan character of temperance reform its universal conquest when 'the race out of childhood has grown.'"

During the course of the meeting a letter from General Dow to Miss Frances E. Willard, dated Portland, Me., January 3, 1894, was read. In this letter the general says there is no tendency in the state of Maine to repeal the prohibitory law, and he addls: "I think that a successful attempt will be made in the legislature this winter to pass a resolution submitting a proposal to admit women to the franchise on equal terms with men."

A resolution submitted by Sir Wilfrid Lawson set forth that the meeting trusts that the government will allow nothing to interfers with the passage of the local veto bill during the present session of Parliament.

DENVER, March 20.—The 90th birth-

ment.
DENVER, March 20.—The 96th birthday of General Neal Dow, the famous temperance worker, was appropriately celebrated at the People's tabernacle today.
Tonight Rev. Dr. Kerr B. Tupper lectured
on "Neal Dow and Prohibition Laws," and

addresses by Mr. PORTLAND, Me, day of Neal Dow The did temperance bright, and said he health. Congratulat numbers were receive from all parts of the world and a metage of thanks was cabled to the Exeter hall meeting in London. Up to 2 o'clock over 2,000 telegrams and letters had been received, besides many gifts from various parts of the country. The veteran received his visitors in person, giving to each a hearty hand shake.

## DEEP IN WATER.

Heavy Rains Inundate the Country Surrounding Hot Springs.
LITTLE ROCK, March 20.—A dispatch from Hot Springs says: This city is practically shut off from the outer world for the time being. There has been no trave over the Hot Springs railroad since yester day. The incessant rain which has pre-

day. The incessant rain which has prevalled for the past four days has put every mountain stream on a big boom. The Ouchita river is higher at this point than has been known for forty years. At Stony creek the track of the Hot Springs railroad is seven feet under water. This was never known before, and old-timers say this shows the river to be nine feet higher than it has been for twenty years. It still rains and there is no telling what damage will yet result.

The sun shone a few minutes this afterneon for the first time since Sunday morning, rain having fallen almost continuously for almost seventy hours. The Arkansas river has risen eight feet and threatens to pass the danger line. No trains have arrived from Texarkana or left for that point for twenty-four hours, as the road is washed out about six miles south of Little Rock.

MUNEOF Lee March 20 Wind blew

for that point for twenty-four hours, as the road is washed out about six miles south of Little Rock.

MONROE, La., March 29—Wind blew down three dwellings, a glin house and the fencing of Mr. Griffith, eight miles west of this city, also in the same neighborhood, the dwelling of Thomas Rokerts was destroyed, but all the inmates escaped serious injury.

HELENA, Ark., March 29—At 4 o'clock the full fury of the storm was upon the city, uprooting trees, unroofing houses, blowing down fences, splintering telephone poles and doing other damage. So far as has been ascertained, there has been no loss of life in this city. It is believed that the country a few miles south of Helena must have been greatly damaged, as the storm seemed to have been most furlous down the river.

PURVIS, Miss., March 20.—At 5 o'clock

storm seemed to have been most furious down the river.

PURVIS, Miss., March 20.—At 5 o'clock this morning a destructive storm pased over this section, and although a great deal of timber was blown down and the roads obstructed by fallen trees, only a few houses were wrecked, and no casualties have been reported.

houses were wrecked, and no casualties have been reported.

DENVER, March 20—The storm which raged in Wyoming all day reached Denver about 10 o'clock tonight. It is snowing hard and there is quite a high wind.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 20.—A blizzard has prevailed throughout Wyoming for the past fifteen hours. It began snowing here at 6 o'clock this morning and continued until 6 o'clock this wenning. A heavy wind accompanied the snow, causing it to drift badly. The signal service reat noon. Tonight the temperature is ported fourteen inches of snow at Lander falling rapidly, but the indications are that the worst is over. he worst is over. GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., March 20.—After two weeks' unbroken sunshine, a very heavy snowstorm, accompanied by heavy winds, began here this evening.

### NEW MEXICO'S ADMISSION.

Delegate Joseph Persistent in His Efforts to Lave it Considered by the House.

WASHINGTON, March 20.-Delegate soon as the appropriation bills are out of the battle. A strong guard is on duty at the city hall tonisht and will be maintained there until the present trouble is over.

Governor Waite will file in the district court tomorrow an shidavit setting forth that he is responsible for the organization of the new board and demanding that he be included in the contempt proceedings for violation of the bijunctica.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 26.—

A secret conference of mine owners was held early this morning, at which the situation at Cripple Creek was thoroughly

cial order and held before the house, block-ing all other business, until a democratic quorum comes here and passes the meas-ure. It will be remarkable if a house with quorum comes here and passes the measure. It will be remarkable if a house with so large a democratic majority cannot pass this bill. All I want is a quorum, and for that reason I will move to get the bill before the house and keep it there until the majority comes back and passes it, as soon as the appropriation bills are considered."

The party issue on the New Mexico bill is due to the fact that the minority of the house want Oklahoma admitted at the same time. Representative Thomas, a republican member of the committee on territories, says that as the admission of New Mexico is likely to add two new democratic United States senators to the present majority of the senate, while the admission Mexico is likely to add two new democratic United States senators to the present majority of the senate, while the admission of Oklahoma is likely to add two republican senators to the minority, it is proper to even up the political advantages by admitting both territories at the same time. It is urged also that the Utah and Arizona bills, already passed by the house, give a prospect of four democratic senators, so that fairness urges the admission of Oklahoma as well as the other three territories.

The purpose of the minority in the hou to raise the point of no quorum is due to the failure to secure an agreement to pass the Oklahoma with the New Mexico bill. Delegate Joseph is confident that the spe-cial rule he is after will pass the New Mexico bill without complication with Oklahema.

Timely Discovery of Plot to Murder the King and His Ministers. SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.-The Japan Weekly Gazette of March 3 says: Corea appears to be constantly threatened with disturbances. The latest is a bold attempt to blow up the king and his ministers. The conspirators had prepared to destroy the central government office on February 6, the Corean New Year's day, when the king and ministers would appear there in state. But a little before the time for springing the plot the conspirators were betrayed by one of their number. The government was secretly informed of the plot, and when the offices were examined over 1,000 pounds of gunpowder was found hidden under the floor. Twenty-seven of the plotters were arrested, including the informant, and it is proposed to put them to death at once and expose their heads to public view. It is rumored that Prince Tal-in-kun was implicated, and it is even charged that the Japanese government is at the bottom of the conspiracy and had promised to lend two ironclads to the revolutionists. According to the plan, as soon as the explosion occurred, 1,000 men were to rise on all sizes and overturn the government. Affairs in Corea are in a most alarming condition, and now the palace and government buildings are carefully watched. conspirators had prepared to destroy the

Movements of Sea-Going Vessels March 20 At San Francisco-Arrived-Sea King Kate Flickinger, T. W. Lucas, R. K. Hall City of Peking, ship Columbia, Cleared Walla Walla, for Victoria: steamer Costa Rica, for Napaimo: Galic, for Yokohamz and Hong Kong: schooler Kodiak, for Kodiak, Departed—Glen Rock, for Queens town; Mermaid, whaling: Reindeer, whal-

ing. At Seattle—Sailed—Spartan, for San Fran-At San Pedro-Arrived-Wachusett and Quickstep, for Nanaimo, Sailed-India, for San Francisco. At Algiers-Arrivel-Columbia, from Nev

York,
At New York-Arrived-Berlin, from
Southampton; Dindem, from Rotterdam;
Rheatla, from Hamburg; Sorrenti, from
Hamburg; Scandia, from Hamburg; Werkendam, from Rotterdam; Auchoria, from llasgow. At London-Arrived-Maine, from Philadelphia.
At Houlogne-Arrived-Maasdam, New York to Hotterdam.
At Liverpool-Arrived-Cephalonia, from

### On His Daughter's Account. Charles Bachman was arrested yesterday

on a warrant sworn out by William H The warrant charges adultery or the part of Bachman with Keiler's daughter Sadle, Bachman being married, Keller resides at 4920 North Twenty-seventh street. Bachman was released on a \$300

Bhode Island's New Election PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20 .- At thei state convention today the democrats recominated the state ticket which failed to

# TRYING COMPROMIE

Engineers Resolved to Test the Merits of a Conciliatory Course.

EXPECTING CONCESSIONS IN RETURN

Were Busy Yesterday Afternoon Preparing an Entirely New Schedule.

WILL BE SUBMITTED THIS MORNING

Creates the Hope that an Agreement May Possibly Be Reached.

TRACKMEN'S APPEAL HAS BEEN GRANTEDI

Trainmen Present Their Case—Discussion of Yesterday-Eastern Labor Leaders Coming-Mr. Clark Talks Briefly of the Situation.

There was a little more prospect of an agreement between Mr. Clark and the men last night than at any time since the conference opened, though it is far from a certainty even now that an agreement will be reached and there is hardly ground for saying that it is probable.

When the engineers went out at a little before noon it was for the purpose of formulating an entirely new schedule for submission to Mr. Clark, and the fact that one party was willing to do that much and the other was willing to countenance the move and lend it encouragement simply demonstrates that both parties see the necessity, of conceding something and are willing to do it. This is the only fact that would lend the color of hope that a settlement might be reached. The engineers were busy all afternoon on the proposed new schedlue, and last evening had it fairly well along toward completion. They will have it ready for submission to Mr. Clark on the reassembling of the conference this morning. Just how far it will go toward the concessions asked by the receivers only the men themselves know at present, and on some points they have not even decided among themselves. That it concedes something in the line asked by the receivers is undoubtedly true, otherwise there would be no use of formulating it, as the engineers and Mr. Clark have demonstrated conclusively that they cannot agree on the basis of the old schedules. On the other hand, it is just as apparent that the men will not concede all that the new

schedules proposed by the receivers provide for.
TRAINMEN COME TO BAT. The trainmen came to bat yesterday after-The trainmen came to bat yesterday afterneon, but arrived at no definite results. At
the opening of the conference Mr. Clark
stated, as at the opening of the meetings
with the men in the other branches of the
service, that he hoped the meetings would
be held in a spirit of fairness and good
will on both sides and hoped that they would
be able to arrive of

be able to arrive at a conclusion that would be satisfactory to all concerned. The men replied in a Findred spirit, and the confer-cace orened for business. Early in the session the trainmen and Mr. Clark struck a point on which they mileage. In the new schedule proposed by the receivers this feature is not entirely eliminated, being provided for as follows: Short runs, single trip or double, where the continuous mileage is less than fifty (50) miles, fifty miles will be allowed; overtime

miles, fifty miles will be allowed; overtime after five hours.

Runs of fifty (50) and less than seventy-five (75) miles, continuous mileage, seventy-five (75) miles will be allowed; overtime after seven and one-half (742) hours.

Runs of seventy-five (75) and less than one hundred (100) miles, continuous mileage, one hundred (100) miles will be allowed; overtime after ten (10) hours.

Where more than one trip is made on the same day, and the tofal mileage exceeds one hundred (100) miles it will be considered a continuous run and actual mileage allowed. No overtime for idle time between trips. Service commencing and not completed on same calendar day will be computed as if completed on day commenced. For a continuous run of one hundred (190)

miles or over, on one or more districts, actual mileage only will be allowed. The men contend that there are many runs of over 100 miles where the principle is fully as just and necessary for the equalization of the pay of the men as in runs of less than that. It is immaterial to the men, however, how the allowance is made, whether in the form of constructive mileage or in an increase in the rate of pay for the mileage actually run. In the brief filed in the United States court in Wyoming and Colorado the men cite the following as an instance of

why it should be allowed:

why it should be allowed:

On the Colorado division, between Jersey and Cheyenne, the actual mileage is 104.65 miles, and trainmen were allowed by former schedules 117 miles as compensation for extra work performed at Greeley in the way of station switching, often requiring four or five hours per trip, resulting in taxing to the system of much larger outlay in maintaining a switch engine and crew at said station.

On the Wyoming division, from Laramie to Hanna, trainmen were allowed 200 miles for 185 on account of from two to five hours per day extra time in switching and making up their trains at Hanna. The same applies to the run from Laramie to Carbon, where trainmen were allowed 200 miles for 165 actual mileage; and to the run from Laramie to Medicine Bow, where trainmen were allowed 150 miles for 141 actual mileage.

TRACKMEN WILL BE HEARD.

On the question of overtime the men in the train service have no serious fault to find with the new rules and regulations. They allow overtime for all time on the road over an average running time of ten miles

terday it was suggested that the trainmen follow the example of the engineers and prepare a schedule and submit it to Mr Clark in lieu of the old one or the one pro-posed by the receivers, and the trainmen accepted the suggestion and will have it propared and ready for consideration by the time the engineers conclude their hearing The trainmen will give way this morning

to the engineers, who will at that time submit their new schedule and make an effort to come to an agreement with Mi The telegraphers yesterday afternoon resumed the consideration of the pay at sta-tions on the Nebraska division and went

through the entire list without coming any agreement on any point. They will try it again this morning.

Mr. Clark replied to the letter of the trackmen asking for a hearing on their grievances. He stated that at the conclusion of the hearing of the schedule men he would take up their case, and also that any other branch of the service which w dissatisfied with the present order of things. Thus all the men will have an opportunity

regardless of whether they are schedule men or not. IN EXECUTIVE SESSION. The engineers resumed their conference with Receiver Clark yesterday, but with-in an hour after haggling over the question of wages proposed as compensation for serv ices a snag was struck and the engi decided to go into executive session to

to be heard before this conference is over

sider several new phases which arose at the conference Monday. Chairman Vroman announced that the receive an abslute majority at the last election. The republicans had already don this, and the new election will be for the old tickets, men were not exactly clear among them-selves as to several of the rules proposed.

and rather than take up the time of Mr.