#### KENTUCKY'S SHATTERED IDOL

Complete Collapse of the Man Whose Sin Has Found Him Out.

TO OUST BRECKINRIDGE FROM CONGRESS

His Expulsion May Be Moved at Once it the Jury Returns a Verdict Against Him-Moral Turpitude Beyoud Belief.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 Fourteenth Street, WASHINGTON, March 24.

"Can it be possible that the voters of th Seventh Kentucky district, or any other sec tion of the country, will continue such a man in congress?" This question is upon every tongue in Washington, referring to the Pollard-Breckinridge breach of promise and damage suit, and the political future of the defendant.

Whether or not Colonel Breckinridge i acquitted or convicted by the jury, which is expected to bring in a verdict within the next two or three weeks, there never will be any question in the minds of the people of Washington who have followed the proceedings in this remarkable trial whether he is a man of good moral character. If the Jury should, without leaving its box, and without consultation or hesitation, return an instant verdict of acquittal, he would stand convicted here and elsewhere of base moral turpitude. There would be no question of his depravity. In point of fact, he doesn't question that matter him-

Here is a man ripe in years, white-haired and venerable in appearance, honored by long public service at the hands of his people and trusted by all the good people of Kentucky, who, with a lovable wife and family, allures a young woman-whether an innocent school girl or one experienced in the ways of the world-into a life of shame and carries her about from place to place first as his daughter, then as his mistress, and finally as his afflanced bride. His own wife died some two years ago. Testimony shows that before the earth had settled upon the newly-made grave he was going about and consorting with the complainant, and that within a week he had renewed his promises of marriage and publicly acknowledged that he intended to marry her as soon as he could do so without being condemned

HIS UNPARALLELED DUPLICITY. Meanwhile he is making overtures to aneven goes to New York and marries her secretly, but at the same time, according to testimony, he takes the first woman with him, registers her at the hotel as his daughter, occupies communicating rooms, and consorts with both women almost within the same hour. If ever such perfidy, such deception, was shown in a man of his years and reputation and ability, the annals of society have failed to record it, and there is no old inhabitant who can recall it to

All these things and many more are known and proven in a man 57 years of age, but in appearance fully 65. Worse than all this, Colonel Breckinridge has posed as a man of prime moral character. All these things must rise like the miasma which eminates from the bog in springtime to poison the morals of the country and point a moral to the constituents of this man. People here are wondering whether it can be possible that even a gallant Kentucky constituency can close its eyes to such things brought against and not morally disproved by their representative in congress. There are men in Washington who, while admitting all of the charges against this man to be true, are offering to wager that his friends at home will renominate him and send him to congress again with an increased ma-

jority.

While a great deal of interest is being this celebrated shown by the country in this celebrated cause, it is bringing up in the minds of the people in Washington, where most known, moral suggestions. People are here inquiring among themselves whether, after all. Colonel Breckinridge is a very much This is one of the "unfortunates" caught in the act. It will be recalled that it was only a few years ago that another Kentucky congressman, who met a tragic death in a most compromising position with at the Interior department, and a short time afterward, not to be balked his course of waywardness and feast lust, in a similar position in the crypt of the capitol. One of the principal attorfor the defendant, it will be rememfew years ago assassinated the betrayer of on a railroad train and escaped punishment by the plea of temporary menta

MORAL CHARACTER IN CONGRESS. But how about the moral characters of men now in congress? is the question upper-most in the public mind of Washington. It is alleged that there are many others guilty, but not in the high degree, of kindred crimes against the moral calendar. is stated that should the jury convic Colonel Breckinridge and award ment to Miss Pollard, a member of the house stands ready to offer a resolution looking toward his expulsion from the membership of that body. The question has been raised whether or not the house or senate can take cognizance of such an offense. Of course both branches o congress, like all parliamentary bodies are judges of their own member ship, and they determine the quali-fication and fitness of each individual mem ber. The clause relating to fitness of mem-bers of parliamentary bodies, upon which the bodies themselves pass, it is contended. relates not to ability to discharge duties im-posed, but moral turpitude. When Senator Roach of North Dakota was faced with with a view to expulsion was demanded clearly proven that the senate had the right to investigate such charges, and found true, to expel the guilty senator. Members of the house, who have discussed and investigated the subject, contend that moral crimes, such as have been brought mainst Colonel Breckinridge, affect his fitness to be a member of the house, as did the carges alleged against the senator from Norta Dakota, and that if a jury affirms these charges against Colonel Breckinridge e can with perfect propriety be expelled because his presence in the house would no only degrade that body and deteriorate the usefulness of its individual members as public officers, but injure the moral status

WHO WILL SHY THE DOMICK? An effort to expel Representative Breckin ridge of Kentucky from the house of ropre sentatives on the ground that he was of im-moral character, and his presence in that body was degrading, would be a novel speccle. No doubt a great many heads would ducked every time a hand was raised to throw a stone, because there are so many culpable individuals in that body, so many men who are guilty of the little frivolities o Ife, that they would be afraid of injury to are many men without sin in the house of representatives who are willing to cast the first stone. While three or four members emerged from an inebriate hospital in one week recently, and there are quite a little crowd who do not claim to be spotless in character, there are no less than a who would gladly respond if Speaker were to call upon them any morning to fill the office of chaplain. There are probably that many ordained ministers in the house More than two dozen of them are prominen temperance speakers, and others are deacon: and elders in the church. Sometimes when one of intoxication, and sees that body vote down with an enormous majority propositions intended to purify morals he come to the conclusion that congress is a wicked vestigation into the serious charge that mem bers of the body to which they belong have speculated in the open market upon informaspeculated in the open market op-official po-tion which they obtained in their official po-sitions, he is constrained to believe that sitions, he is constrained to believe that there is little good in congress, but if the

resolution of expulsion mentioned is pre-sented in the house it will not be a matter of

GUNS FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL ARMY Representative Mercer called on General Flagler, chief of ordnance, this morning, in reference to securing guns and accourre-ments for the High School cadets at Omaha. General Flagler said he was very anxious to assist the young men of the high schools throughout the country in this way, but under an existing statute he was unable to do so. He said, however, that the department would take the matter up and see if some-thing could be done for the cadets. If the department does not take favorable action on the matter within a reasonable length of time Mr. Mercer will introduce a join resolution in the house authorizing the is suance of these arms or else to amend the statute so that the High School cadets a Omaha may receive the recognition they re-

B. Williams was today appointed post-master at Butler, Buffalo county, Nebraska, vice G. C. Lunder, resigned. Also the fol-lowing postmasters in Iowa: German Valley, Kossuth county, H. T. Jarks, vice B. S. Paunkuk, resigned; Jubilee, Black Hawk county, E. A. Draeger, vice E. M. Guchele, removed; Leroy, Decatur county, S. H. Heaton, vice Benjamin Kirby, removed.

AMENDED ANTI-OPTION BILL. Representative Hainer says there is no oubt that the amended anti-option bil which has been agreed upon by the house agricultural committee will be passed by ongress at this session. This measure is far less drastic than those which have been heretofore proposed. It practically does othing more than make universal law o the rules and regulations which govern the Chicago Board of Trade, but it is a step in he direction of prohibiting fictitious value and speculation in articles which do not ex ist except on paper. Mr. Hainer says that while the bill is mild in character and short of the original aims of the authors of similar bills, it will undoubtedly do good, and being a step in the right direction meets with his

A favorable report has been made upor the bill to increase the pension of Mary Stabl, widow of Joseph Stabl, deceased, lata private in company D. Twenty-first Iowa infantry, to \$14 per month. Mrs. Stahl is seventy years of age, crippled and incapacitated and has no one to support her. NEBRASKA'S NATIONAL BANKS.

An epitome of the reports submitted to the comptroller of the currency by the 119 national banks in Nebraska, exclusive of Omaha and Lincoln, showing the condition of their business February 28 last, discloses an average reserve held by them of 31.85 per cent. Their volume of business aggregated \$24,590,849; coin on hand, \$1,200,297; other agents, \$2,972,462; overdrafts, \$190,604; capital stock, \$7,648,100; surplus, \$1,460,297; undivided profits, \$498,056; circulation, \$1,795. 087; due banks, \$680,802; dividends unpaid \$17,316; individual deposits, \$11,405,616; re-discounts, \$701,581. PERRY S. HEATH.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Changes that Will Be Made in Some of the Measures Reported.
WASHINGTON, March 21.—The senate

committee on appropriations is taking up the appropriation bills very promptly after their receipt, with the purpose of having them acted upon as possible in the senate, to the end that adournment of congress can be accomplished when the tariff bill shall be dis The fortifications bill was the first of the appropriation measures to be received from the house, and it has al ready been reported to the senate. Sub committees of the full committee are now onsidering the pension and District of

considering the pension and District of Columbia appropriation bills, and as soon as these are out of the way will take up the sundry civil bill, which has just been received.

There is probably more popular interest in the sundry civil than in any of the other appropriation bills, as it affects a larger variety of interests, and it is more likely to be a measure of more important particulars than any other.

The bill as it passed the house shows a reduction from last year's appropriations of almost \$9.50,000, and it is not probable that the senate will increase it so as to bring the figures up to those of last year. The principal item of decrease in the bill this year is in the appropriation for rivers and harbors, amounting, as it does, to \$5,886,153. The house gave this year for this purpose \$8,300,000, which is the full amount of the department estimates, so that there was no pressure for an increase on account of this appropriation. count of this appropriation.

count of this appropriation.

Another important item in the sundry civil bill of last year was \$933,005 on account of the Columbian exposition, which swelled the total to that extent. Contracts have also been let for a number of public buildings, which will defer appropriations upon them and probably justify the decrease of \$151,000 made by the house. The appropriation of \$900,000 made last year for the purpose of guarding against the cholera was also unusual, and a large portion of it was unused, leaving it unnecessary to make any appropriation on that sary to make any appropriation on tha

sary to make any appropriation on that score this year.

There are other items, however, upon which there will be strong pressure for additions by the senate. The estimate of the department for lighthouses, fog signals, etc., called for \$793,800, while the house provided only \$725,000. The estimate for the expenditure necessary in surveying the public lands was scaled from \$400,000 to \$175,000; that on armories and arsenals from \$175,000; that on armories and arsenals from the expenditure necessary in surveying the public lands was scaled from \$400,000 to \$175,000; that on armories and arsenals, from \$704,000 to \$200,000. There is also a big reduction in the estimates for the expenses of the federal courts, the estimates on the fees for marshals being reduced from \$355,000 to \$250,000; that of clerks, from \$258,000 to \$175,000; of commissioners, from \$255,000 to \$150,000; of witnesses, from \$1,150,000 to \$750,000, and for the support of prisoners from \$750,000 to \$300,000.

It is more than likely there will be pressure from all these sources for an increase

sure from all these sources for an increase over the house appropriation and that in many instances the increase will be made. The United States courts are now complaining of a shortage of funds in many instances.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Retiring Boards to Meet at Fort Bliss, Columbus Barracks and Governor's Island. WASHINGTON, March 24 .- (Special Tele gram to The Bee.)-An army retiring board s appointed to meet at Fort Bilss, Tex. for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board Colonel Henry M. Lazelle, Eighteenth infantry; Major James Hinton, Twenty-third infantry; Major Blair D. Taylor, surgeon; Captain William H. McLaughlin, Eigh teenth infantry; First Lieutenant Francis A. Winter, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant David C. Shanks, Eighteenth in fantry, recorder. Captain Levi F. Bur nett, Seventh infantry, will report to Colonel Lazelle, Eighteenth infantry, presi-dent of the army retiring board at Fort Bliss, at such time as he may designate for examination

for examination.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, O., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Colonel Simon Snyder, Nineteenth infantry; Lieutenant Colonel, John B. Parke, Second infantry; Major William E. Waters, surgeon; Captain Charles Bird, assistant quartermaster; Captain Louis Brechemin, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant William N. Hughes, Thirteenth infantry, recorder, Captain Stephen Baker, Sixth Infantry, will report to Colonel Snyder, Columbus Barracks, O., at such time as he may

will report to Colonel Snyder, Columbus
Barracks, O., at such time as he may
designate, for examination.
Captain William C. Shannon, assistant
surgeon, is detailed as a member of the
army retiring board at Governor's Island.
New York City, vice Colonel Charles Page,
assistant surgeon general, retired.
Captain Ira Quinby, Eleventh infantry,
will report to Colonel Charles H. Tompkins,
assistant quartermaster general, president
of the retiring board, at Governor's Island,
at such time as he may designate, for
examination.

xamination.
The following named officers, having beer found by retiring boards incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident to the service, are retired: First Lieutenant Thomas J. Clay, Tenth in-fantry; First Lieutenant James E. Runcie.

deutement industry antry; First Lieutenant James E. Runcie, First artillory.
Leave for two months, to take effect April I. is granted Second Lieutenant Joseph Frazier, Nincteenth infantry.
The leave granted First Lieutenant Charles R. Tyler, adjutant Sixteenth infantry, March 6, is extended three months.
Leave for one month, to take effect Leave for one month, to take effect March 23, is granted First Lieutenant Hugh . Scott. Seventh cavalry.

Fixing Up the Big Redwood Tree WASHINGTON, March 24 .- The Sequoi gigantea, the big tree which formed part of the Washington state exhibit at the World's fair, and which was presented to the government, has been put in place in the Agricultural department and the work on it is almost finished. The fitting up of the interior, including the construction of a stairway to the upper section, remains to be done. Secretary Morton is undecided as in the kind of roof to be placed on the treg,

#### PLEADING WITH CLEVELAND

Friends and Enemies of the Seigniorage Bill Try to Convince Him.

HIS DECISION YET A MATTER OF DOUB

Neither Side Knows Whether They Hav Been Successful or Not-Many Demands for a Veto-The Situation at Present.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-President Cleveland's private office at the executive nansion was a center of unusual activity today, as the leading silver men of congress appeared before him to urge that he sign the Bland silver seignierage bill. At one time there were fifteen of them ranged about the president and earnestly pleading with him. They had come singly and in state delegations. Representatives Williams, Forman and MacDonald of Illinois came with Representatives Martin, Brookshire and McNagny of Indiana. Accompanying the Indianians vas a son of ex-Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch, who came as a western banker o urge the signing of the bill. Representative Bryan of Nebraska was there to urge the desires of the far northwest that the bill be signed. Representative McMillan of the vays and means committee was just back from a visit to his state, which satisfied him, he said, that a silver veto meant political disaster. Representatives Tucker and Wisginia senator, Mr. Hunton, on the same mis . Representatives Patterson of Tennes Wheeler of Alabama, Caruth of Ken tucky, Black of Illinois and Sibley of Pennsyl vania added to the formidable gathering o congressional leaders. Every one of the callers was an ardent silver man, except possibly Mr. Black, and he, too, was there o urge that the people of Illinois wanted he bill signed.

The president had a cordial greeting for he anxious silver men and showed much terest in the various pleas presented. It was evident, however, that he was much worried, and that the strain was telling upon him. One congressman after another was heard. They spoke with great carnestness. No effort was made to conceal the feeling that the existence of the present majority in congress depended on the signing of the bill. Representative McMillin of Tenesse said no democrat could be elected to congres in his state who would endorse a silve where, he said, the most intense feeling existed in opposition to a veto. Representative Bryan of Nebraska took fo

his text the significant fact that the center of population in the United States was 800 miles west of New York. He said the north western people, whether right or wrong feared the president closed his eyes to them and thought only of the east.

CLEVELAND ASKS QUESTIONS. Mr. Cleveland interrupted to say that he can no section and that he had the deepes lesire to act for the welfare of the whol cople, east and west alike.

Representatives Brookshire and McDonald voiced the views of the Indianians, respectively. Then occurred a striking scene, which will be long remembered by the representatives present. Mr. McCulloch, son of th ex-secretary, and now an Indiana banker had urged that the western banks were no afraid of an oversupply of silver. He in-stanced his own bank, in which, he said there was a constant demand for silver. The metal was never on hand in quantitie greater than the demand.

At this point President Cleveland framed the reply to the many pleas which had been pouring in upon him, and, up to this point he had not attempted to answer or parry except by casual remarks. He stood besid his large desk with one hand resting upon i and spoke to the fifteen or twenty earness men before him. His words came slowly and with deep earnestness. He spoke of hi anxiety to help the congressmen and their people by such action as would be best for the whole country. It was a question above majorities in congress, or of any other per that they had his sympathy and he earnestly wished he was at liberty to look at the mat-ter and act solely from their point of view In fact, nothing would please him more than But congress had turned it over to him, and ipon him rested the responsibility which h could not and would not evade. formance of his full duty obliged him t consider, not the views of this or that sec tion, but the welfare of the whole people charge to the best of his ability. To tha end he sought information from all sources and heard all interests. He intended to take all of the facts into consideration and t oase his decision upon the conviction tha he should reach as to the interests of the the responsibility thus imposed upon him h the differences in various localities. He pointed out some of the features erged grins the bill. He did not say that they wer fatal defects, yet the tendency of his state ments was to show he could not yet reconcil

ninutes. retired others arrived, and then a stream of silver pleas continued throughout the public hours of the president. To one of the congressman Mr. Cleveland pointed or that his main fear was against the second section of the Bland bill, which may caus run on the treasury for the redemption of the treasury notes in gold. Another im-portant criticism advanced by Mr. Clevelan was that the phraseology of the Bland bil was defective, in the judgment of eminen legal authorities. The president pointed ou that the wording of the section directing the coinage of the seigniorage was such tha while it seemed to authorize \$55,000,000. was open to the construction that the amount should be \$119,000,000. While not stating the defect was fatal, the president seemed to gard it as a serious matter in such

himself to the views the silver men

pressed. Mr. Cleveland spoke for fully fiv

south came strongly to the from today in the letters and the telegrams plied upon Mr. Thurber's desk, nearly all praying for a veto.

WESTERN PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Late War Remembered b the General Government.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-(Special The Bee.)-Pensions granted, issue of Marc 12. were: Nebraska: Original-Charles I. Staplehurst, Seward; Henr Schwab, Omaha, Douglas; Daniel H. Young Lincoln, Lancaster; Noah C. Judson, Bincoln, Lancaster; Noah C. Judson, Hox Butte, Box Butte; Gottfried Burrow (de ceased), Table Rock, Pawnee. Additional— Sylvester H. Read, Merna, Custer. Re-issue—John Danks, Chadron, Dawes; Eph-riam H. Hall, Omaha, Douglas; Samuel G. Chaney, Ainsworth, Brown; George W. Gullford, Red Cloud, Webster.

Guilford, Red Cloud, Webster.

Iowa: Original—James Marshall, Cedra Rapida, Linn; Kittle Sagen, Northwood, Worth; John B. Kline, Mediapolis, Des Moines.

Reissue—Henry Babcock, Gopher, Osceola; Joseph Powelker, Oxford Junction, Jones. Original widows, etc.—Lizzie Perrin, Floyd, Floyd; Cynthia J. Starkweather, Story City, Story; Mary A. Fanton, Gliman, Marshall; Mary Willson (mother). Thrall, Wright. South Dakota: Original-John W. Gless

Okojobo, Sully, Jonathan S. Meitby Springs, Fall River, Reissue-George nes, Hartford, Minnehaha Jorado: Original-James Temple, Den-Arapahoe, Reissue-Martin Cade, Delta Delta. North Dakota: Original-Charles Henry Palmer, Casselton, Cass. Reissue-Chris-tian H. Brurud, Caledonia, Traill.

WASHINGTON, March 24 .- A bill intro luced in the house today by Delegate Rawlings of Utah provides for the allotment of lands to the Southern Utindians in the present reservation; for the
disapproval of the agreement of their removal to Utah made in November 13, 1888,
and for the opening of the mallotted lands
to settlement. Mr. Rawlins has also introduced a bill providing for the removal of
the Uncompalare Indians from their reservation in Utah to Colorado, and the allotment of lands in severalty of lands to the
Indians out of the agricultural lands in
that state. The effect of the two bills
would be to have the Southern Utes remain where they are in Colorado and return the Uncompalagres to the state whence
they removed a few years since to Utah. Rawlings of Utah provides for the allot

# Kelley, Stiger & Co.

The highest grades of French Fabrics, The Very Latest Novelties, Fresh New Spring Goods,

ng Goods, are the leading attractions THIS WEEK

# Kid Gloves

rived. The "Trefousse," as In the past, is in great demand. All the new spring shades and styles in four-button lengths. New reds, tans, navies, greens, modes, old

See our splendid assortment of Suede Mousquitaire, 8-button length gloves, all the lat-

est shades. Reception gloves in all the beautiful

shades.

omprising: CREME, ECRU AND BUTTER COLOR. POINT DE GENE AND

POINT DE VENICE. Laces and insertion to match. BLACK CREME, ECRU AND BUTTER, RICH SILK POINT DE VENICE, POINT DE GENE.

POINT BRUGES AND POINT BOURDEN. Laces and insertion to match. cautiful new matched sets in POINT DE PARIS VALENCIENNES, LOUIS XIV. VALENCIENNES, PLATTOR ANTIQUE VALENCIENNES. ITALIAN VALENCIENNES.

hoice novelties in cut, jet and spangled PASSAMENTERIES. Edges and rich bands to match. All at prices that will please the closest

#### New Wash Goods.

effects, at 15c.

1 case of 32-inch fine zephyr gingham, in ll designs, only 19c. Duck suitings at from 1214c to 25c a yard. Another shipment of fine serpentine crepe, in all shades, 30 inches wide, only 22c a

COLORED SWISS-We have opened up a

ures, at 1214c and 15c.
50 pieces of printed pongee at 18c a yard; New cretonne and percale in endless va-

See our bath mats at 75c each.

## SPRING DRESS PATTERNS.

NEW SILKS-Printed, Seeded, Swivel, Morie, Satins, etc, New Organdies and French Challis. DRESS GOODS NOVELTIES,

The selections made from the best known French Manufacturers. Exclusive styles. \$10.00, \$12.50, \$14.00, \$16.50, \$17.50, \$18.50, etc.

FRENCH CLOTH SUITINGS. Superior Materials. Latest Fashions and Colors. \$1,25. \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.60, \$1.85.

### Black Dress Goods.

NEW CREPONS-75c, \$1.00, \$1.85, up to \$2.25. BATISTE-Superfine, Plain and Figured, at 60c. FRENCH NOVELTY DRESS PATTERNS-The best productions at

Silks, Silks, Silks. BLACK MORIE—All kinds, all prices. BLACK SILK CREPON—Just in; \$1.25 up. BLACK SILK DUCHESSE—60c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.65 up.

See our handsome figured India silk. New swivel silks.
Rich colored satin duchesse, \$1.25.
See our printed India silks at 75c and \$1.00.
We will continue to sell the balance of our special India silk at 39c.

ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.

# Ladies' Spring Jackets. Ladies' Spring Capes, Ladies' Spring Wraps, Ladies' Spring Suits,

Just Openel, on Sale MONDAY, 26th.

Ladies' new Spring Capes, made of fine ladies' cloth and trimmed with lace insertion, very stylish, price \$4.00; worth \$7,00.

Ladies' handsome Breadcloth Capes, with long tab fronts, beautifully braided, the very latest; only \$8.50. At \$10.00 we will show three styles of

Capes in black, brown and navy beautifully trimmed with ribbon and applique work; would be good value at \$15.00; choice \$10.00.

Ladies desiring special styles in novelty capes should see our line of exclusive styles at \$12.00, \$15.00, \$18.00, and up to \$25.00.

Ladies' fine Clay Diagonal Jackets, full skirts and large sleeves, tailor made, worth \$10.00; Monday, \$7.50.

Ladies' fine Clay Worsted Jackets, half lined and made in the very latest style, price \$8.50; worth \$12.00.

. We have just received a fine line of ladies' waists for spring and summer wear in new shades and mixtures; all prices, from \$8.50 to \$25.00.

# Kelley, Stiger & Co., Corner Farnam and 15th Streets

#### GETTING CLOSER TO CHINA

Text of the New Treaty Negotiated Between the United States and the Emperor.

IMMIGRATION CONDITIONALLY SHUT OFF

Regulations Providing for Ten Years of Prohibition Under Stringent Rules-Commercial Treaty in Prospect-Secretary Gresham's Great Ambition.

WASHINGTON, March 24 .- Touching the new treaty which has been negotiated between the government of this country and China, it is learned that for several years past the Chinese government has been earnestly pressing upon our government the desirability of such an agreement and has represented that while the Chinese empire was desirous of maintaining friendly relations with the United States, it would be difficult to do so in the present spirit of the Chinese if some concession was not made. It has also complained that the Scott and Geary laws were in contravention of the treaties heretofore negotiated. The present treaty is generally considered

as the forerunner of a commercial treaty, the draft of which is believed to have been made and forwarded to China for the inspection of the Chinese government. Secretary Gresham is known to be anxious to signalize his administration of the State department by perfecting an agreement which will increase the commercial interests of the United States in the Chinese empire, but has found the existing laws concerning the Chinese to act as a barrier to a proceeding in their direction, and it is inferred from the few intimations that have been received that the Chinese government is inclined to make the ratification of the immigration treaty a ondition in the Chinese acceptance of the commercial treaty, which is still in suspense. It is known that Mr. Gresham has been in conference with members of the senate upon the entire Chinese question. He spent three ours with the committee on foreign rela hours with the committee on foreign rela-tions discussing the question a few weeks ago. It is supposed that he gave the com-mittee full information as to his plans and stated the difficulties in the way of securing an extension of commercial relations without a modification of the immigrant laws or a mutual understanding on this question

Senator Morgan, chairman of the foreign relations committee, is believed to coincide with Mr. Gresham as to the importance of freer commercial intercourse between the wo countries, but he is suspected of enterdone in that direction as long as this country insists upon maintaining the gold standard. China being a silver-using country, he seems inclined to the opinion that if this country would control the trade of China it should recognize its currency in a more sub-stantial way than at present.

The following is a copy of the Chinese treaty, which has been negotiated with China. It was sent to the senate on March with a simple note of transmission, saying it had been concruded at Washington on the 17th. It is accompanied by nothing in the way of a communication from Secretary Gresham. The treaty is as follows: TEXT OF THE TREATY.

"Whereas, On the 17th of November, A D., 1889, and of Kwanghsli, the sixth year, the tenth month, the fifteenth day, a treaty concluded between the United States China for the purpose of regulating limiting or suspending the coming of Chinese laborers to, and their residence in the United States; and Whereas, The government of China, in

view of the antagonism and much depre cated and serious disorders to which the presence of Chinese laborers has given rise certain parts of the United Status, desires prohibit the emigration of such laborer m China to the United States; and co-operate in prohibiting such immigration and to strengthen in other ways the bonds of friendship between the two countries

ous of adopting reciprocal measures for the better protection of the citizens or sub-jects of each within the juridiction of the "Now, therefore, the president of the United

states has appointed Walter Q. Greshall, secretary of state, as his plenipotentiary, and his imperial majesty, the emperor of China, has appointed Yang Yu, officer of the second rank, subdirector of the court of sacrificial worship and envoy extraordinary, as his minister plenipotentiary, and the said plenipotentiaries, having exhibited the same and respective full powers being found

to be in due and good form, have agreed upon the following articles: "Article I—The high contracting parties agree that for a period of ten years, beginning at the date of exchange of ratification of this convention, the coming, except under conditions hereinafter specified, of Chinese laborers shall be absolutely prohibited.

PROVIDING FOR THEIR RETURN.

"Article II-The preceding article shall not apply to the return to the United States of registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the States or property therein of the value of \$100, or debts of like amount, due him and pending settlement; nevertheless, every such laborer shall, before leaving United States, deposit, as a condition of return, with the collector of customs of the scription in writing of his family property or debts as aforesaid, and shall be furnished by said collector with such certificate of his right to return under this treaty at the laws of the United States may now or hereafter prescribe and not inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty; and should the written description aforesaid be proved t be false the right to return thereupon and continued residence after their return shall in each case be prohibited. Such right of return to the United States shall be exerthe United States, but such right of return to the United States may be extended for an additional period not to exceed one year in case of notification that occasion of sick ness or other cause of disability beyond his control such Chinese laborer shall be ren-dered unable to return-which facts shall be fully reported to the Chinese consul at the port of departure and by him certified to the satisfaction of the collector of the port at which such Chinese subject shall and in the United States, and no Chines laborer shall be permitted to enter United States without producing to

certificate herein required. "Article III.—The provisions of this con-vention shall not affect the right at present enjoyed of Chinese subjects, being officials teachers, students, merchants or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers coming to the United States and residing therein. To entitle such Chinese subjects as above described to admission into th United States, they may produce a cer tificate from their government or the gov ernment where they last resided, by the diplomats or consular representative in the country or port whence they depart. It is also agreed that Chinese laborers shall continue to enjoy the privilege of transit across the territory of the United States, in the course of their journey to or from other countries subject to such regulations by th government of the United States as may be necessary to prevent said privilege of transit

om being abused. "Article IV—In pursuance of article iii of the immigration treaty between the United States and China, signed on the 17th day of November, 1868, at Peking, it is hereby uderstood and agreed that the Chinese laborers of Chinese of any class, either per manently or temporarily residing in the United States, shall have for the protection of their persons and property all rights that are given by the laws of the United States to the citizens of the most favored nations excepting the right to become naturalize citizens. And the government of the United States reaffirms its obligation as stated in said article iii to exert all its power to se cure protection to the persons and property of all Chinese subjects in the United States. RECIPROCAL REGISTRATION.

"Article V-The government of the United States, having by act of congress approved Msy 1, 1892, as amended by the act ap-proved May 5, 1893, requested all Chinese laborers lawfully within the limits of the United States by the first named act, to be registered as in said acts provided, with a view of affording them better protection, the Chinese government will not object to the enforcement of such acts, and reciprocally the government of the United States recog nizes the right of the government of to enact and enforce similar laws and reg ulations for the registration, free of charge laborers, skilled or unskilled, (not mer chants, as defined by said acts of congress) whether residing within or without treaty ports, and the government of the United States agrees that with twelve months of the exchange and ratification of this con-

vention, and annually thereafter it will furnish to the government of China regis-ters and reports showing the full name, age occupation and number of, and the place of residence of all citizens of the United States, including missionaries residing both within and without treaty ports of China, not including, however, diplomatic and other officers of the United States residing in China upon official business together with body and household servants.

"Article VI-This convention shall remain in force for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of the exchange tions, and if, six months before the expira-tion of the said period of ten years, neither shall have formally given notice of its termination to the other, it shall remain in force for another like period of ten This treaty was signed in duplicate March 17, 1894, by Walter Q. Gresham, secretary

of state, and Yang Yu, Chinese minister. Secretary Gresham, in conversation with a reporter tonight, noted that the text of the proposed new treaty had been pub-lished, but he added that it had not been made public at the State department. The comments of the public men showing the read with much interest by him.

Lack of a Quorum Again Prevents the Passage of Many Bills. WASHINGTON, March 24.-The lack of a quorum today prevented the passage of a number of bills of local importance, for which unanimous consent was asked. The house went into committee of the whole, and with only about fifty members present took up the postoffice appropriation bill. This bill carries \$87,470,599, which is \$3,142,851 less than the estimates, and \$3,466,285 more than the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

Mr. Loud of California presented the r ity report against the item of \$196,614, "For necessary and special facilities on trunk

Mr. Cannon of Illinois criticised some of the reductions made by the bill. The amount appropriated for railroad transportation, \$25, 500,000-\$1,400,000 less than the estimates—he predicted would be inadequate, and would have to be met next year by a deficiency appropriation. Kyle of Mississippi, who signed the

minority report against the appropriation for special mail facilities, then took the floor in opposition to this proposition. General debate was closed, except on this item for special mail facilities, and the bill was read by paragraphs for amendment

nder the five-minute rule. Mr. Bowers of California moved to reduc the appropriation for rent, light and fuel of first and second class offices from \$845,000 It was defeated, as was also his amend ment to reduce the appropriation for miscel

laneous items for first and second class offices from \$140,000 to \$40,000. Mr. Morse of Massachusetts offered an amendment to set aside \$20,000 for the purpose of free delivery experiments in rural districts, other than towns and villages. The amendment was agreed to. The amendment by Mr. Pickler was also

adopted, directing the postmaster general to report to the next congress such measures as may be deemed practicable for extending the mail service to rural districts and their Mr. Lacey of Iowa offered an amend-

ment, designed to provide for the rent or purchase of machines for cancelling postage stamps. Agreed to. The committee then rose and at 4:50 p. m the house adjourned. Martin Ignores the Contest.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-Hon. J. W. Ady, who is contesting the seat of Schator Martin of Kansas, today filed his brief with the senate committee on privileges and elections. He claims Martin received the votes of twenty-six of the 102 members the votes of twenty-six of the 102 members of the joint assembly, as recognized by the supreme court, while he received seventy-seven, and that even if the votes of the members of the Dunsmore house who received certificates are counted for Martin, he then received sevent-seven votes, the same number cast for himself in the legislature recognized by the court. Mr. Martin has filed neither statement nor brief in the contest, nor has he had any testimony taken in his behalf.

Jenkins Investigating Committee. WASHINGTON, March 24.—Representa-tive Boatner is back from Louisiana, so that speedy progress is expected in the vestigation of Judge Jenkins' strike decis on. Mr. Boatner being chairman of restigation committee. As yet, how-ver, he has made no arrangement for the nvestigation, but has called a meeting of its committee for Monday, at which time

the details will be fixed.

# POLLARD CASE IN PRIVATE

Salacious Details Recited Behind Guarded Doors in Washingt n.

ALL BUT THE LAWYERS EXCLUDED

Whiten His Own Record by Further Blackening the Reputation

WASHINGTON, March 24 .- Judge Bradley executed a bit of strategy on the newspaper men who had gathered today to hear the arguments over the admissibility of certain depositions taken for the defense in the Pollard-Breckinridge case. Since nothing sensational was expected the general public had scarcely any representation, only newspaper men and lawyers appearing in the court room. Just before the hour for the court to open a whisper passed among the lawyers and they slipped one by one into the judge's consultation room, adjoining the court room. A uniformed bailiff standing at the door denied admission to all but the legal forces, Colonel Breckinridge and his son. The party was closeted in

the judge's room two hours, There are three depositions to which Miss Pollard's attorneys make their principal obfections, the point involved being the relevancy of testimony bearing upon Miss Pollard's character. One of these depositions was made by Alie Julian, the young blind man whom Miss Pollard alluded to in her letter to "Wessie" Brown as her "blind taken in Kentucky that a mock marriago was performed between Miss Pollard and himself at 'Squire Tinsley's at Bridgeport on Christmas day, 1883, and that drinking eggnog freely he suggested 1883, and that after married couples usually went to bed, and that thereupon the two went up stairs and got into bed together. Miss Pollard testified on cross-examination her uncle accomand denied the incident of the mock mar

whom Miss Pollard was engaged to be mar-Wesleyan seminary, and at which time she was intimate with Colonel Breckinridge. Ro-selle has deposed that he took liberties with Miss Pollard in the library of the Wesleyan seminary and that when he left town for Chicago Miss Pollard begged him to take her

MISS POLLARD'S SHREWD COUNTER. When cross-examined Miss Pollard denied that Roselie had done more than kiss her and denied that she had asked him to take her to Chicago. In one of the most characteristic dialogues between herself and At-torney Butterworth she attributed Roselle's motive in opposing her to the fact that he a candidate for the position of collector of internal revenue in Representative Breckinridge's district.

The other deposition, to which the plaintiff is particularly opposed was made by Dr. ewis of Lexington, who affirms that the Colonel Swope once approached him with a request that he perform a criminal operation on a woman whom he called "Miss Pollard." The destor did not see the woman, nor could jection was made that there is nothing to onnect the deposition with the principal in this case.

Colonel Swope was the republican candidate for congress against Colonel Breckinridge in the Lexington district, and was killed in a duel with Cash Goodlee, who was also fatally wounded. Parts of other deposi-

tions are also objected to.

The reason for a secret hearing regarding these depositions is to keep their contents from the jury in case the court decided upon excluding them. Although the jurors have been cautioned to not talk with any one concerning the case, nor to read the newspapers, the judge probably thinks that the head lines of newspapers would be too much for human curiosity to resist if spread be-fore them Sunday morning, and in the discussion of the affidavits their contents are

naturally threshed over.

These underground proceedings are not an innovation in the district court, as some months ago a precedent was established by Judge Bradley of keeping from the public the details of scandalous divorce suits. \_