VOORHEES STARTS IT

Opening of the Debate on the Tariff Bill in the Senate.

HE WAS GREETED BY A LARGE AUDIENCE

Interest in the Measure Still Holds the . Attention of the Public.

FREE WOOL AND AN INCOME TAX UPHELD

Indiana's Eloquent Statesman Makes an Earnest Plea for His Hobby.

BENEFITS OF A SYSTEM OF FREE TRADE

Iniquities of the McKinley Bill and Other Ead Legislation by the Republicans as Viewed by a Democrat-In the House.

WASHINGTON, April 2.- The principal Interest in the senate today centered in the speech of Senator Voorhees, the chairman of the committee on finance, who thus launched the tariff question upon the sea of senatorial debate. While his speech was read from manuscript, it was delivered with all the flery energy which characterizes his usual extemporaneous efforts. There was an unusually full attendance, both on the floor and in the galleries, and the conclusion of his speech was greeted with a hearty burst of applause. He lauded the Walker tariff bill of 1848 as of "blessed and glorious memory," and regretted exceedingly that this bill did not more closely resemble it. He vigorously defended the income tax feature and the free wool clause, and as vigorously condemned the sugar bounty and reciprocity of the Mc-Kinley bill, the former being characterized as "a jumble and fraud." The latter was "an unconstitutional freak." He called attention to the fact that today was the 150th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, "that great emancipator of mankind," and quoted extensively from Mr. Blaine's "Thirty Years in Congress."

In the morning hour Senator Morgan sought to have passed a bill providing for the carrying into effect of the awards of the board of arbitration in the Bering sea matter, but when it was on the eve of its passage it went over until the bill could be printed. Then the unfinished business, the bill of Senator Hansbrough for the destruction of the Russian thistle, was laid before the senate, and immediately came into col-lision with the tariff bill, which Senator

Voorhees had given notice of his intention to call up at that time. Senator Hansbrough asked that the unfinished business should be temporarily laid aside in favor of the opening speech on the tariff, without losing its place as the un-finished business. This was met by a motion from Senator Harris that the tariff bill be made the unfinished business. While he was opposed to the bill of the senator from North Dakota, he said if there should be any gap in the consideration of the tariff bill, he would have no objection to the Russian thistle being taken up. He would be willing to give the senator his day in court, but he could not afford to let the great tariff bill tariff bill must now be made the unfinished

business, he declared, or a majority of the senators must declare against it. Senator Hansbrough, though defeated, marched off the field with colors flying and bands playing, for he announced that al-though the thistle bill was aimed at the pro-tection of agriculture, while the tariff bill. from his point of vision, was intended to destroy it, yet in view of present circumstances he would withfiraw his proposition

GREETED BY A CROWDED HOUSE. The tariff bill being made the unfinished business by the enthusiastic acclamation of the majority, with only a few scarcely heard nays from the republican side, Mr. Voorhees was recognized. He looked around upon a well filled chamber, whose members accorded him the closest attention. A number of representatives came over from the house to watch the progress of the bill. The galleries were crowded with an attenfive audience, which paid the strictest attention to the speaker on the floor. Senator Voorhees, as is his usual custom, read his speech from a convenient desk made large books piled upon his desk. He said "Mr. President, great abuses in govern-ment, strong by the sanction and growth of years, embedded in the powerful interests of privileged classes created, fostered, enselves, have rarely, if ever, in any age, been promptly and totally eradicated, except by forcible revolution and bloodshed. Such is the concurrent and unbroken testimony of

form, on the other hand, is a reasoning and progressive spirit, moving forward step by step, no matter how radical and thorough its ends and aims may be and overcoming the most gigantic evils with patient wisdom and courage, rather than by violent and whole-

as developed and fastened upon the business and labor of the American people growing worse at every stage, is a system of indescribable injustice and oppression; and yet who will contend that all its victous principles and workings can be annihilated by a single blow or totally wiped out by single legislative enactment? For the bil now under consideration, no such claim is made, but in its behalf it can be truthfully asserted and will be successfully maintained that it accomplishes a vast work in the field of tariff reform, embodies a great relief to the people from iniquitous existing burdens and constituting a long stride, though not a final one, toward the appproaching day of perfect deliverance.

"Sir I challenge the attention of the sen-ate and the country to the great and commanding fact that by the provisions of this bill, the seeming paradox of a reduction of taxes and at the same time an increase o public revenues will be reconciled when it becomes a law. I will not stop to consider at this point the vast individual robberies committed in protected markets. Over and beyond this well known field of extortion injustice it will be found that the faxes now officially ascertained and paid under existing law, on the wants, nec essities and daily consumption of the labor-ing men, women and children of the United States have been reduced more than \$76,000, 000 per annum, of which amount \$23,500,000 is on woolen manufactures alone. To this must be added the further imposing fact that the bill provides for a full and ample revenue, largely in excess of present sup-plies, with which to meet all the require-ments of the public credit.

"With such a beneficient and afupendous result now plainly within the reach of the American people and almost ready for their eager enjoyment, I cavy not the fate of the party, nor the man, nor the set of men who shall constitute themselves a hindrance and an obstruction to its speedy fulfilment.
"The enactment of the McKinley law in 1890 was a gigantic crime, not only against every workingman in the United States. but also against every individual manufaturer and against all manufacturing interat can never be forgotten that the next of the McKinley law was followed almost immediately by a reduction of the wages of all workers in iron and steel, beginning at Homestead in Pennsylvania, under Carnegie, resulting in bloodshed and whole-sale murder, and extending to all parts of the country and to almost every branch of

system as fairer, more honest and more easily understood than specific duties. TAX ON SUGAR DEFENDED.

On the subject of the sugar schedule, he said: "Absolutely free trade in sugar is an attractive theme, but no such thing has ever existed for a single hour since the organization of this government. A moderate duty has always been imposed on sugar and it has always been a staunch revenue support to the government. I that great model of a democratic tariff to revenue only—the tariff of 1846—it was derevenue only—the tariff of 1846—it was de-clared in short and simple phrase that "sugar of all kinds" and "syrup of the sugar" were subject to a duty laid tax of 33 per cent ad valorem. The fact that the duty tax on sugar has inured more to the benefit of the revenues of the government and less to the profits of private parties than any other tax on the tariff schedule. than any other tax on the tariff schedule may be stated as the main reason why the democratic party has never made an issue against it. Every dollar collected from the tariff tax on sugar and paid into the treasury relieves some other article of even higher relieves some other article of even higher necessity in economic life from the imposition of tariff taxation. During the present fiscal year ending June 30 there will be paid by the treasury \$12,300,000 as bounty to the producers of sugar, and every dollar of this vast sum is first collected from those who plant corn, raise wheat and engage in all the various jursuits of labor. Nearly \$30,000,000 of bounty money has been handed over to the sugar makers of the country over to the sugar makers of the country since the law went into operation, and each year the sum is rapidly increasing. It was thought when the law was under discussion the bounty would not exceed \$8,000,000 per year, but the stimulating influence of a an enormous bounty was underrated. the law is to remain unrepealed the time at hand when it will confer as a mere gratuity more than \$20,000,000 yearly upon small fraction of our population engaged n no public service, but in their own private

enterprises. "In turning to another subject on which much ignorance and much malevolent criff-cism has been heard the task is easy. In securing a sufficient revenue for the support, of the government with as light a tax as turning to another subject on which possible on the necessaries of life. I have at all times earnestly favored an increased tax on whisky. My sincere regret is that more money for the government was not obtained from the same source and consequently less from other sources of a dif-

Speaking of the proposed income tax, which he warmly upholds, Mr. Voorhees said: "The proposition contained in the pending bill to levy a tax of 2 per cent on all net incomes of corporations and of in-dividuals in excess of \$4,000 per annum is so just and equitable toward the hard-working taxpayers of meager resources throughout the entire country that not a word in its defense or explanation would seem neces-sary here or anywhere else. But the narrow and corroding selfishness of riches has been aroused by this simple measure of justice into fierce resentment and contention. We hear on all hands the dictatorial voice of individual and corporation wealth de-manding that it shall not be disturbed by the demands of the slightest touch of the taxgatherer, whatever may be the demands of the government or the oppression of toll-ing masses. I do earnestly believe that the limit of endurance has been reached, that the time has come for a test to be made be-tween the power of hoarded money and the power of productive labor, that the people from this time forward, more than ever before, will organize and take rapid and heroic measures against the continued and brutal dictation of the plutocracy, against the paramount influence of wealth, against the rules and supremacy of the rich in shap-ing the financial policy of this government

in their own interests."

Referring to the wool schedule he said: "If I believed wool on the free list would hurt the farmer I would not vote for the bill. It is a matter of actual demonstration. however, that if the farmer should get an in-creased price for his wool by reason of a tariff for its protection, he will pay it all out and much more to the manufacturer as a duty on woolen goods when he next buys a flannel shirt, an overcoat or a pair of

VOORHEES' CONCLUSION Mr. Voorhees concluded as follows: "When the day shall dawn in which the farmer, the mechanic and the wage worker shall slike have the right and the privilege to go into the open, liberated markets of the land, buy where their hard-earned money will buy most for their wants, with none to molest, to assess, to levy, to take toll, or to task or to tax, then indeed will the millennium of labor have come and all the sons and daughters of toil shall rise up and call their gov-

ferson. One hundred and fifty-one years ago today he came into the world, the greatest emancipator of thought, philosopher of liberty and teacher of the natural rights of man ever known in human history. The blows he struck for freedom, justice and equality in government are yet resounding throughout the earth, and they will never cease to be heard until the last shackle of privilege and tyranny is broken. Ten days before his soul took flight from his mountain home, he wrote his parting words his own countrymen and to all the races mankind. With this great dying message before us and its spirit we take new courage and go on with our work. 'All eyes are open or opening,' he said, 'to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth that the mass of man-kind has not been born with saddles on their backs, not a favored few booted and spurred ready to ride them legitimately by the grace

'Hail mighty message and hail its speedy and certain fulfillment. All hall the coun-sels of Thomas Jefferson in this hour of caste, based on wealth, or privilege granted by law, and of monopoly fastened on the slavery of labor."

A few minutes before 4 o'clock Senator A few minutes before 4 o clock Senator Yoorhees concluded his speech, which had lasted nearly two hours. As he took his seat a wave of applause swept over the gallery, which the vice president had some

difficulty in quelling.
Owing to the lateness of the hour, Senator Affison, who had intended to answer Senator Voorhees, yielded for an executive ses sion. As the bill introduced by Senato Morgan to carry out the awards of the Bering sea tribunal had not come from the printer, that, too, went over temporarily, after being called up, and Senator Morgan consented to the executive session.

After being in executive session an hour and a quarter the doors were reopened and at 5:25 p. m. the senate adjourned until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

STILL UNSETTLED.

the O'Neill-Joy Case. WASHINGTON, April 2.-Five hours today roll call followed roll call in an endless attempt to bring the republican filibuster against the O'Neill-Joy contested election case to a close, but at no time were the democrats able to muster a quorum, and the fight was finally abandoned for the day Mr. Patterson of Tennessee, who charge of the case, says this evening:

case will be kept before the house until it is disposed of, if it takes all summer. It night as well be understood now as ever Those who have any idea that it will ahandoned will find they are mistaken." Just before the final adjournment Mr. Patterson gave notice that tomorrow he would ask the house to sit in continuous 70 was the highwater mark touched by the temocrats on roll call. This is nine short if a quorum. About ten democrats are voting on every roll call against O'Nelll, and

At 4:35 the house adjourned.

Must Prove Their Ability. WASHINGTON, April 2.—James Purcell of Hudson, N. V., the lowest bidder for the stamped envelope and hewspaper wrapper contract, will be given an opportunity to prove his ability to carry out the agree-ment. Postunaster General Bissell has not-fied him that be will be given a hearing

this week.

It is probable that mosther hearing will be given in the latter part of the week as a result of the protest filed by the Pilinton-Morgan company of Martford, Mass., against three of the other bidders, All

STILL GIVING HER THE LIE

Story of Madeline's Wrongs from the Standpoint of the Defendant.

BRECKINRIDGE CONTINUES HIS DENIALS

Either the Colonel's an Accomplished . Apanias or Miss Pollard's a Subtle Sapphira-Defendant's Defense

by Contradictions.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The carriage ride of August, 1892, when Miss Pollard had said Colonel Breckinridge had made the first formal proposal of marriage to her, was the first subject to which Colonel Breckinridge addressed himself when he took the stand in the court room to lay. He denied, w.t. his customary reiteration, that any such ride had been taken, or that he had made any proposal, or that he had talked over family

matters. Then, continuing, he said: "I never asked the plaintiff to give up any child; I never knew plaintiff had any living child; I never at any time spoke of marriage to the plaintiff before the death of my late wife."

Denying the conversation which Miss Pollard said took place at the Hoffman house to the effect that a company had been formed by Whitney and Fairchild, which he was to represent, he said he had not seen the plaintiff on the 30th of April; that he had not been absent for a moment from the side of his wife that day, so he had not been married forty-eight hours. He never had any business arrangements with the gentlemen mentioned, never contemplated a visit to Europe, never spoke of intended marriage.

CORRECTS MAJOR MOORE Then Mr. Butterworth called his attention again to the interview in the office of Major Moore. "My recollection is that it was a much shorter visit than Major Moore has said," he continued. "It was rapid and exciting; the young woman did most of the

talking." This statement Mr. Breckinridge desired to make to correct an impression Major Moore had given that the conversation had lasted a much longer time. He went over the conversation heretofore given in this interview and which included the statement to the plaintiff that "I will marry you the last day of the month if God don't interpose." Mr. Butterworth asked the witness what interviews he had with Miss Pollard prior to the interview of the 17th with Major Moore. The colonel then related in detail the interviews that occurred and the substance of the conversation as he remembered them. These in oluded the interview with Mrs. Thomas, the afternoon of the 13th of May, when he left Miss Pollard in a real or simulated fainting condition. On the next day, Sunday, while at the Riggs house, in answer to a card sent to his room, he saw her in the ladies' parlor and had an amiable and friendly conversation with the plaintiff. At this time the latter expressed regret at what had occurred along the street and in Major Moore's office. Plaintiff gave him a schedule of what she would want in the schedule of what she would want in the way of underwear and other clothes prior to the trip to New York. They parted with every evidence of good feeling and sincerity on the part of the plaintiff to carry out the agreement between them whereby she was to go to New York. That evening a boy came to the hotel and said Miss Pollard wanted to see him with message requesting that he take her to Mrs. Blackburn's, where she wanted to stay all night. He took her to Mrs. Blackburn's house. Monday she came again to the hotel and presented to him another schedule for clothing. She wanted a little more money to make preparations to go away The next day she sent him a note and they took lurch at the Shoreham. They talked again of the trip to New York and she told him the name of the physician in whose care she was to put herself, and witness told her that this doctor was a comrade of his in the war. The next day after this the plaintiff came to see him again and on the night of that day they saw Mrs. Blackburn, who,

hotel and a conversation ensued between them as to a further conference which it was proposed should be held with Majo Moore prior to her going away. As he described how he had waved her off Colonel Breckinridge gesticulated very impressively with both hands and explained the whole interview in pantomine. There was a tragic inflection to his tones as he closed the account of the visit to Mrs. Thomas with "Then I left her." There was a constant reiteration in the defendant's denials. He would frame them in every possible form o negation of time, place and manner.

after hearing their explanation, said she would wash her hands of the whole matter.

Mrs. Biackburn approved the agreement for

the plaintiff to go to New York. The following day the plaintiff again came to the

MRS. BLACKBURN PARTS WITH THEM "There was no further explanation to give I could give no further explanation, Mrs. Blackburn said she would wash he hands of us—would wash her hands of peo ple who engaged and acted in that way and

the characteristic utterances. During the description of the second visit to the major he said: "We agreed to say that she was going to New York to have a child; that I was the author of her preg nancy. We agreed on all but one point She insisted, crying several times, that should tell Major Moore I was the only may who had ever been intimate with her. I declined to do that. I said I had put myself in the power of her and Major Moore already, and that I would refuse to say to already, and that I would refuse to say to any man that I had seduced her. Then she said she would not go. As she turned her jacket back I saw the gleam of a pistol in her bosom. I said: 'You're sitting close to me,' and she said: 'I will use that on myself if I do on anybody.'"

Then describing the scene in the office of

Then describing the scene in the office the chief of police, where they sat on the sofa, he said: "She seemed to be dissatisfied with the form in which I made the statement. She took out the pistol and tooked at it. I said. You had better let Major Moore take that and make me a Christmas present of it. Then I said that nobody could say that I had seduced her. because the first night I saw her I to liberties with her and the second night I slept with her. I made this statement about not seducing her with considerable force

The account of this interview in Major Moore's office differed from the version of it given by that officer and the plaintiff. Con-tinuing his recital for the arrangements of Miss Pollard's visit to New York for con-finement, Colonel Breckinridge said she only wanted to arrive there with \$10 in her pocket, because she was afraid if she had more she would come back to Washington. She was to stop at No. 7 Thirty-first street, where she would have good care. She was to study painting on china or in water colors when her strongth would enable her

to study painting on ching of in we colors when her strength would enable to and to continue her studin English literature. He said; considered the problem settled, far as Washington was concerned, so far as Mrs. Blackburn was concerned, so far as our sexual relations were concerned. and thing left open was regarding the child. I said to her that if it was my child, as I only partially believed it was. I wanted to educate it, to take care of it, to give it every chance possible for a child born out of wedlock, and in the meantime she was to have every care and tenderness. We parted without anger and on this under

Speaking of the reasons for leaving Wash ington the last of May Colonel Breckin-ridge said they were not connected with

sible reasons, relating to his younger son, who attended Washington and Lee university, and was in great difficulties. He took the dispatches which he had sent Miss Pollard during the trip and read them with great eloquent effect. The burden of most of them, which have been already published, of them, which have been already published, was that she should make herself comfortable. "That was just what I meant." he continued, "that she should make herself as comfortable as possible. Nothing more; nothing less."

OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1894.

JUST AS A BLIND. Two dispatches received in Covergices signed by Mrs. Thomas and inquiring if he was in Covington, he said he suspected were from the plaintiff, with the name of her

landlady as a blind.

Miss Pollard had gone to New York on May 18 and had returned on the 19th. After ar-riving in Lexington be received a telegram to the effect that Miss Pollard was coming here. He returned this message, the princi pal part of which was "Wait, it will come referring, he declared to money. This correspondence was reviewed at length.

An objection was offered by Mr. Wilson that if Colonel Breckinridge had destroyed the letters from Miss Pollard to which these elegrams were answers he could not testify regarding their contents. It was replied to by Mr. Butterworth that the letters had no peen destroyed with any view of concealing evidence, but because they were not good things to preserve as family relies, for it ipient and the sender. "It was my custom," explained Colonel Breckinridge, "to desirey my letters from the plaintiff as soon as received." Judge Bradley overruled the objection.

Referring to one telegram, which said: "Wholly uncertain, possibly by any train, Wholly certain June the 13th," dated May 27. He said he could not recollect to what that was a reply, but apprehended that it was a reply to one of many letters inquiring when he would return to Washington. His name, William C. P. Breckinridge, at the

pressive inflection.

These dispatches had all been put in evidence by Miss Pollard's attorneys and Colonel Breckinridge was giving explanation of them, although several he read without com-ment. He seemed to be amused when he spoke of a Cincinnati paper, sent by his son, containing "An announcement of the engage nent between plaintiff and myself. Meeting somebody on the street they spoke of it, he went on, "and I denied that such a mar riage was possible. This was printed in the Gazette, and, being seen by the plaintiff, she wrote me two or three letters, inquiring if and made the denials and threatening to publish our relations entire in the papers and republish them at Lexington.

"Did you," asked Mr. Butterworth, "have any sexual relations with the plaintiff after the 29th of April, 1893?" This is the date on which the defendant was secretly married to Mrs. Wing.

DENIED THE STATEMENT. Mr. Breckinridge-1 did not after the 29th of April, 1893, have any sexual intercourse with the plaintiff whatever. It is absolutely false. I never had any sexual intercourse with the plaintiff after the 31st day of March, at any time or any place. I returned on the 31st of March and had the conversation with Mrs. Blackburn. Plaintiff and I had no sexual relations on that day, nor ever after that day. The arrangement made prior to my going to Mrs. Blackburn's, as a condition of my going to Mrs. Blackburn's, as the only reason I would go to Mrs. Blackburn's, was that our relations should terminate; that she should leave the city of Washington and that the relations between her and Mrs. Blackburn should be allowed to die out gradually and I should support her until she could find

some honorable vocation.

Speaking of the plaintiff's employment in the census office, Colored Breckhiridge said that she had lost it ... ing his absence, when he thought she was harshly treated. Miss Pollard had as grat ranger expressing gratification at the death of General Shermen, as was published at the time, although Mr. Breckinridge did not mention it. He had done everything in his power to assist never advised her about her studies, except to endeaver to make her take up rudientary studies, in which she was peculiarly deficient for a woman of her reading. had assisted her in getting books from th congressional library, sending a list by the page, and never furnished her with a trans-

It was ten minutes before 12 when Mr Butterworth announced that the direct ex amination had finished, although there might be a few more questions, and asked for a recess to enable him to look over his notes, so the recess was announced earlied

IN THE HANDS OF WILSON. "Take the witness," said Mr. Butterwortl at the beginning of the afternoon session and Mr. Wilson, reminding Colonel Breck inridge of his early educational advantages asked him what preparatory schools he had attended, and then asked, "You had unusual educational advantages?"

'Very unusual," was the reply. 'And social advantages."

'You began the practice of law when?" Your practice was interrupted by the

"Yes, sir; and I returned in 1865."
"Was your professional career interrupted by difficulties with your clients?"
"It was not."

"Were your friends not obliged to raise money to help you out of trouble?" "I became greatly involved trying to save some friends from bankruptey, but did not have trouble with clients." "Your friends were not obliged to return noney you had misappropriated?" "They were not." In relating his connection with educations

institutions Colonel Breckinridge said he had been a lecturer for several years, had been nominally a trustee of Sayre inst the female seminary attended by

and president of a college of what denom

"Are you a member of that church?"
"In the sense that I was borne on its
olls. I became a member in 1859 and have

never withdrawn."
"You have taken an interest in church?" "In the sense of contributing as far as In the sense of contributing as far as my means would allow, and giving legal advice when it was wanted. I have no recollection of ever addressing a presbytery or synod. I was never an officer of the church. In 1888, at the centennial meet-ing in Philadelphia, I addressed the meeting on Calvinism and religious freedom.

"Have you taken active interest in day school work?" "I have never been a teacher since I left the confederate army. It depends on what you mean by an active interest."
"Have you lectured before young ladies' seminaries?" asked Mr. Wilson.

LECTURED YOUNG LADIES. "Oh, I have addressed schools, lectured and delivered diplomas at times." "You were given a public reception at the Norwood institution in this city?"

olonel and requested him to read an in vitation which he had sent to Miss Pollard in February, 1893, requesting the pleasure her company at a reception to Hon. W. P. Breckinridge at Narwood which he read.

By questions concerning the colonel residence in Lexington in 1884 Mr. Wilson elicited that his home was on the same street as that of Sarah Guess, four blocks away. Then he asked: "How long had you known Sarah Guess?" To which Breckinridge replied. "Oh, I can't tell; perhaps twenty years."

"Did you know the character of her house?" By questions concerning the colonel's resi

"Had you ever been there before you "I was." "Then I understand that before you met the plaintiff you had for years known Sarah Guess; known the character of the house;

known the location of the house and had (Continued on Second Page.)

MAY SOON BREW OR DISTILL

Bill Granting Right to Manufacture Under Certain Restrictions Passes the Senate.

PROHIBITION ON ITS LAST LEGS IN IOWA

Funk Promises a Hot Fight in the House but Friends of the Bill Claim to Be Able to Pass it Safely,

DES MOINES, April 2.—(Special Tele gram to The Bee.)-After four hours' fill bustering by the prohibition element the senate passed a bill, by a vote of 27 to 17 authorizing the manufacture of alcoholic vinous and malt liquors in this state. The bill reads as follows:

bill reads as follows:

Section 1. The board of supervisors of any county, upon the filing of a petition signed by a majority of the voters who voted at the last preceding general election of such county, may issue to any person or corporation a permit to manufacture and sell at wholesale for lawful purposes and for export spirituous, malt, ferment and vinous liquors, which persons or corporations shall not sell at retail nor in smaller quantities than four gallons, nor sell nor give, nor suffer to be sold, given or used upon the premises where said liquors are manufactured, nor in any building connected therewith or adjacent thereto, any liquors by the dram, nor in any other manner than at wholesale for the purposes herein provided.

Sec. 2. If any person holding such permit shall manufacture or sell for any purposes or in any manner not herein authorized, such person or persons or corporations shall be subject to all penalties new prescribed by law against unlawful manufacture.

ture.

Sec. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith arc hereby repealed.

Sec. 4 This act, being deemed of immediate importance, shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the lowa State Register and the Des Moines Leader, newspapers published in Des Moines, Ia.

An amendment by Jamison requiring the signature of 65 per cent of the voters was lost. Those voting for the bill were Bishop, Brower, Carpenter, Cheshire, Cona way, Craig, Dent, Downey, Ellis, Everall, Funk, Garst, Green, Groneweg, Harper, Harsh, Hipwell, Hurst, Kelly, Lehfeldt, Mattoon, Perrin, Riggen, Terry, Upton and Yeomans.

Senator Groneweg endeavored to strike out the clause requiring filing of a petition, but falled.

WILL BE IN THE HOUSE TODAY. The bill will come up as a special order in the house tomorrow, when a battle royal may be expected. The prohibitionists threaten to filibuster to the end of the session rather than permit the bill to pass is the impression now that if the bill reaches a final vote that it will go through by a bare majority. Chairman Funk of the house committee claims fifty-two votes against the bill and he will probably line his men up tonight and count noses in order to outline the program for tomorrow The house refused to agree with th senate as to the location of the soldiers monument at the old capitol grounds, and by a vote of 72 to 12 located the monument on Governor's square, a beautiful tract of ground of five acres extent, just southeast of the new state house.

The senate passed a bill to regulate mutual benefit associations and to provide for an additional judge for the supreme court. The revenue bill, on motion of Harsh, was referred to the code commission with instructions to incorporate its principal provisions in the new code. The bill referred was not the original one, but the amended bill introduced by Harsh, which Senator Finn declared was in the interest of bankers and tax shirkers.

DES MOINES, April 3 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Returns from the city election received up to 1:30 this morning indicate the election of the entire repub-lican ticket, except one alderman. The majority on the head of the ticket will be close to 1,000 for Hillis for mayor. KEOKUK, April 3.-The city election passed off quietly, the republicans electing their candidate for assessor and three alder-

The democrats elected four alder-DUBUOUE, April 3.—The democrats elected their entire city ticket and all the aldermen. A year ago the independents carried the city by a large majority. The passage of the mulet tax law by the legislature was one of the chief causes of the

RECEIVED THEIR REWARD,

Appointments Sent to the Senate Yesterday by the President. WASHINGTON, April 2.—The president today sent the following nominations to

State Department-Thomas E. Benedict of New York, to be public printer; James D. Yoemans of Iowa, to be interstate commerce commissioner.

merce commissioner.

Justice Department—Andrew Jackson Sawyer of Nebraska, attorney for the district of Nebraska.

Interior Department—Charles H. J. Taylor of Kansas, colored, recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia; Joseph F. Heiner, register of lands at Gunnison, Colo.; Lewis Grassmuck, receiver of public moneys at Gannison, Colo.; James A. Munday of Washington, receiver of public moneys at Vancouver, Wash.

To Be Consuls of the United States—Richard M. Burke of Illinois, at Chihuahua; John Bidlake of North Dakota, at Paranquila; James H. Dinsmore of Texas, at Cienfugos, Cula; George R. Ernst of Wisconsin, at Reichenburg, Bohemia; William C. Foster of Arizona, at Trinidad, W. I.; Walter R. Cheney of North Carolina, at Curacoa, W. I.; Clifford Smith of New York at Catagen, Colombia.

To Be Collectors of Customs—Charles R. Bisbee, for the district of St. Johns, Fla.; Emil Olund, Duluth, Minn.; John A. Wilson, Burlington, N. J.; John D. Davis, Beaufort, N. C.

George H. Perkins has been appointed postmaster at Rochester, N. Y.

Postmasters—Alfred D. Tinsley, Sloux Falls, S. D.; Patrick Morrison, Alta, Ia; H. B. Hall, Red Oak, Ia; E. M. Lockwood, Burlington, Kan.; F. R. Ober, Washington, Kan.; George Hill, Independence, Kan.; George Innis, Lawrence, Kan.; W. E. Stocks, Great Bend, Kan.; George A. Collett, Ellsworth, Kan.; A. J. Davis, Wakeeny, Kan.; G. W. Farrell, Chanute, Kan., E. D. Beeman, Miles City, Mont.; A. T. Thills, Lyon, Neb.; Rebert J. Coles, York, Neb.; Emma J. Grafft, Orleans, Neb. Richard C. Cordell, Park City, Utah.; Thomas Dayton, Laramle, Wyo. Justice Department-Andrew Jackson

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS.

Money that Has Been Turned Into the Treasury During the Past Month. WASHINGTON, April 2.- The regular monthly treasury statement shows: Receipts—Customs, \$11,358,984; internal reve nue, \$12,808,427; miscellaneous, \$675,385. The total receipts were therefore 24,842,797, as against \$34,115,809 for March, 1893.

against \$34,115,869 for March, 1895.

The disbursements during the month were: Civil and miscellaneous, \$3,656,907; war, \$3,779,427; navy, \$3,373,719; Indians, \$709,-067; pensions, \$13,371,506; interest, \$246,411. Total disbursements, \$31,137,920, against \$31,633,482 for March, 1893, leaving a deficiency for the month of March of \$6,294,-063, and for the nine months of the present fiscal year of \$56,432,023. As compared with March of last year this was a falling off in the receipts from customs of over \$3,309,-090, from internal revenues of \$122,500 and from miscellaneous sources of \$844,522. In the expenditures there was a decrease of \$540,915 on Indian account and \$495,714 on account of pensions. There was also a falling off in the interest account of \$532,734. WASHINGTON, April 2.—The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business was \$145,500,025, and the net gold \$106,149,125.

WASHINGTON, April 2.- The long pending question regarding the removal of the Southern Ute Indians from Colorade to tah has been settled, so far as the Indian cerned. It was determined by the commit-

Removal of the Ctes.

tee toda the India thall be confined, some of them to the work thall be confined, some of them to the work that the india to the work that the confined, some of them to the work that the present reservation, as the propose and which will be set purpose and which adjoins evaluation. By the bill agreed of the 1,000 Indians belonged ing to the receive 150

WASHING April 2.—The clerk of the United States circuit court at New York has forwarded to the supreme court th papers in the case of the appeal of John Y. McKane of New York from the decision of Judge Lacombe, denying him a writ of habeas corpus. It is said by an official of the court that there is hardly any probability the case will be heard this term.

Appropriations for Armor Plate. WASHINGTON, April 2-A cut of \$2,000 as been agreed on by the house con tee on naval affairs as the item for armor plate and armament in the naval appro-priation bill. The Navy department's esti-mate was \$6,500,000. This was to wind up the large outstanding votes under the roll call. The democrats lacked twenty of a

TILLMAN'S CRUEL WAR IS OVER.

Whisky Flows Through the Dispensary Still and Blood No Longer Stains the Streets. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 2,-(Special to he Associated Press.)-There is no warlike aspect about this city today and every thing is peaceful. The guards at the excutive mansion have been withdrawn, all the local militia are giving up their guns and Governor Tillman himself says: "The worst is over and order now reigns. Throughout the day the governor had offers of their services from several outside military companies, all of which he has declined. The telegraphic censorship has not been discontinued, but the governor himself passes upon all telegrams, rejecting

some and changing others. The sensation of the day here was the refusal of the Newberry Rifles to remain stationed at the telegraph office to super vise telegrams, and their notice to the governor of their resignation, because, a affairs of the citizens of South Carolina t not only distasteful, but, in the judgment of the company, unnecessary, and will only irritate the present state of affairs." To this clovernor Tillman sent the following

of the company, unnecessary, and will only irritato the present state of affairs." To this Governor Tillman sent the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS, ENECUTIVE MANSION, COLUMBIA, S. C., April 2.—To Captain S. J. McCaughey, Newberry Riffess Sir—Your communication is received. Under the laws of South Carolina the governor is clothed with discretionary power to call out the militia whenever, in the judgment of the governor, it may be necessary, and when so called into the service the militial shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as troops of the United States. The action of your company and you in daring to send to me under this rule their resignation is muthly and insult to the commander-in-chief, who was given his commission by the people. The duty of the soldiers and militial when called into service is blind obedience to their superiors, and not to question them in any degree. You have falled to learn the first lesson, and I will trake of you and your campany an example. Your resignation is not accepted, but you are dismissed from the service of the state as unworthy to wear the uniform. The arms and other state property in your possession will be delivered to Colonel John G. Watts, assistant adjutant general and inspector general, and you can depart to your homes. You do not deserve it, but I will pay your board biff, and I trust I may not be bothered with any more bandbox and holiday soldiers.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The reading of this reply brought deafening applause from all who are supporters of the governor. Their enhusiasm was so great that they continued to cheer loudly for Tillman after marching back into the pentientiary grounds.

Governor Tillman was asted tonight by the correspondent of the Associated press how long he would keep the state troops at Darlington. He replied that his intention was to see that the constables obtained fair play at the inquest over the bodies of the men who were killed last Friday. He did not propose to let the constable

at Darlington. He replied that his intention was to see that the constables obtained fair piny at the inquest over the bodies of the men who were killed hast Friday. He did not propose to let the constables appear there without military protection. He further stated the troops would be held under arms until the raiding of the Florence and Timminsville dispensaries has been investigated. The governor declares that he will enforce the dispensary law more rigidly than ever. He said: "The blood which has been shed at Darlington and elsewhere in the enforcement of the dispensary law was a sacrifice to the Moloch of whisky, and the insurrection is the last expiring agonies of the whisky ring." FLORENCE, S. D., April 2—(Special to the Associated Press.)—The situation today is threatening. It is sale day and a large number of the governor's supporters from the country are in Florence and Darlington. The presence of troops in the latter city has decreased the chances of riot there. In Florence there are a number of violent spirits stirring up discord and inciting the country people to action. Some Tillmanites have declared they will see the last drop of blood in Florence county spilled before dispensary laws shall be defied. A political meeting is in progress here and the usual excitement incident thereto aggravates the trouble. Citizens are on the alert, preparing for defense. The governor has ordered troops to possessithemselves of the telegraph office in Darlington and press matter comes to Florence to be sent. Word has just been received that there is a wounded spy in a house a few miles from Florence. The sheriff, mayor, chief of police and citizens have gone for him. As he is wounded no harm will be allowed to come to him. Citizens declare they are not making war on wounded men and women. Florence is constantly in expectation of troops being sent here.

DARLINGTON, April 2—(Special to the Associated Press.)—There is but little news to be given out from Darlington today, as absolutely nothing of a startling or even

UNSETTLED AND UNCERTAIN. Peculiar Condition of Affairs Politically

Peru. LIMA, Peru, April 2.-The cabinet has placed its resignation in the hands of Senor del Solar, the first vice president, who, according to the constitution, would succeed, ex-officio, to the presidency. But upon Senor del Solar declining the office the second vice president, Senor Borgenoe the second vice president, Senor Borgenoe, assumed the presidency pro tem and appointed the following ministers: Senor Garcia Urrulia, premier and minister of foreign affairs: General Antayo, minister of war: Senor Dulano, minister of justice: Senor Ferreyis, minister of the interior; Senor de la Punta, minister of commerce. The power of government is virtually in the hands of ex-President Caceres, one of the prerent candidates for the presidency. All the banks are closed and business is suspended, but the city is quiet.

Distress in Spain

MADRID, April 2.—The distress in the province of Andalusia is acute. At San Lucar a mob of people out of work pil-Lucar a mob of people out of work pli-laged the bakeries. Riots have occurred at El Cla in the province of Seville. The municipal authorities of the place appeared the mob by issuing 3,000 bread tickets. A mob of 2,000 people at Tarifa went to the town hall and demanded work in a most threatening mancer. The authorities in all the districts where distress is most se-verely felt are doing their utmost to re-lieve the sufferers.

Slaughter in Soudan

TRIPOLI, April 2.-A terrible battle has been fought in the kingdom of Bornu, centrai Soudan. Rabah, the former slave of Zobher Pasha, with an army numbering 30,000 men, invaded the kingdom. He was opposed by the sultan of Bornu at the head of a large army. During the battle both sides sustained very heavy losses, and the sultan of Bornu and Rabah were killed while fighting desperately at the head of their troops. their troops.

As Amended by the English. LONDON, April 2.—The Bering sea awar

sill, as remodeled by the attorney general Sir Charles Russell, was printed today, provides for the setzure by English American naval officers of sealers found

WAGEHEARING ENDED

Employes Completed Presentation of Their Side of the Case Yesterday.

DECISION TO BE ANNOUNCED THURSDAY

Judge Caldwell Declares the Receivers Shall Operate No Dead Branches.

ALL OF THE LINES MUST BE MADE TO PAY

Condition of the South Park Division the Occasion for the Ruling.

EMPLOYES MUST AVOID DRUNKENNESS

Court Will Enforce More Stringent Rules Respecting Intoxication-Testimony of Trainmen Yesterday - Interrogated Further by the Court as to Strikes.

The second week of the wage arbitration, as it may with entire propriety be called, in which the Union Pacific and its employes are so vitally interested, was begun cesterday morning in the circuit court, Judges Caldwell and Riner being on hand

early to resume the hearing. One of the striking features of the mornng session was the emphatic utterance of Judge Caldwell in regard to the Denver, Leadville & Gunnison, or as it is known in the west as the South Park road, a narrow guage line extending from Denver

to Leadville, Como to Baldwin via Gunnison and several short branches. Mr. Dickinson stated that this road did not pay operating expenses. Then Judge Caldwell in his emphatic way made the statement that the court would not operate a dead member, and he would make an order to that effect on the conclusion of the trial. He stated he would allow the company to operate it as it saw fit, but the court would have nothing to do with a

weak sister. Mr. Dickinson was asked by Judge Caldwell now many men were in the employ of the company at the time the road went into the hands of the receivers, to which Mr. Dickin-son replied about 22,000. He stated that there were 7,691 miles in the system at the time the road passed into the hands of the receivers, as well as several lines of steam-

"WILL HAVE NO DRUNKENNESS." Judge Caldwell then asked him whether there was a general rule prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquers as applying to the men, to which Mr. Dickinson responded that there was a general rule on the working time eard relating to the use of intoxicants. The court then asked if the general manager would retain in his employ a passenger engineer or conductor who became intoxicated on or off duty. To this Mr. Dick'nson replied that certainly he would not retain a man in his service who became intoxicated while on duty, but the officials had little knowledge of what the men did while off duty. Should reports come to him of drunk-enness on the part of the employes he would investigate the charge and if found true would immediately discharge the offender, but if found to be a first offense he would probably send the man off with a reprimand Judge Caldwell then remarked that he would Mr. Dickinson replied that the federated trades were very fair in this regard and stood firm as to drunkenness. Then Judge Caldwell remarked that it would be most un fortunate if the court took a lower level than

the men themselves and he would insist upon more stringent rules. In regard to the improvement of the character of the men in the service of the com-pany, brought about by the joint efforts of the organizations of employes and the offi-cers of the company, Mr. Dickinson related a thrilling experience he had while division superintendent in Wyoming, which was be-fore the organizations and the company had aken such radical stands on the question of drunkenness and victous conduct One day an engineer came into his office with a loaded revolver in his hand and tried in every way possible to provoke a quarrel, that he might have an excuse for using the weapon. The belligerent engineer finally led out by a brother engineer. On the following night an engineer named

Pieronet came in drunk, and, with the ever present revolver, started out to hunt him up with the avowed purpose of killing both Mr. Dickinson and Roadmaster Graves. Graves was a magnificent specimen of physical man-hood, who did not know what fear was, and when he came down to the office laughed at the warning to look out for himself, be-cause Pieronet was looking for him with a gun. Results proved he had better have heeded the warning, for Graves and Pieronet met in the hallway and the drunken engineer shot and killed him. The coroner's jury re-turned a verdict that Graves committed sulcide. Such was the character of some of the men the company had in its service in the

years that were past.

Mr. Dickinson having the opportunity then said he would like to read the history of the Union Pacific as to the strikes and other features which have handicapped the system in past days. To this Judge Caldwell said that anything bearing on the question would be heard. Mr. Dickinson then read the history of the strikes on the Union Pacific in 1882, 1886, 1889, 1891, giving the causes of the difficulty and the cost to the

Then came the question of notice which Then came the duestion of state and the had been given to the men regarding the proposed change in schedules. The court showing particular interest in the question of notice said that he could not agree with Mr. Dickinson as to the forty days notice which the management insisted had been given, but rather than take up the time in a general discussion Judge Cald-well decided to pass that matter until a

later date.
Mr. Dickinson was then asked by Judge Thurston as to the general reduction in rates on the system to which Mr. Dickin-son replied that the tendency toward a reson replied that the tonachy toward a re-duction was very apparent from the figures, while there was a noticeable increase in ex-penses. He stated that freight rates have been reduced faster than the motive power could be kept up to meet the business and the conditions were growing more peculiar

E. H. Wood, assistant general freight agent, was put on the stand to prove the general reduction of freight rates during the past ten or twelve years and stated it the past ten or twelve years and stated it had been made to such an extent as to practically cover the entire system. In 1889 it was 1.69 per cent, in 1890 3.01, in 1891 1.365, in 1892 1.245. Since January 1, 1893, there had been very heavy reductions in rates to the Pacific coast, and Montana common points ranging from 45 to 15 per cent, the latter on the lower classes. These have been brought about by building of new lines, water competition and by order of state laws. On cross-examination the witstate laws. On cross-examination the wit-ness stated the tonnage had increased. He read figures from the annual report showing the amount of increase in tonnage. He stated the freight earnings had been as follows: In 1889 they were \$28,051,716.89; 1890, \$30,330,930.11; 1891, \$30,550,565.20; 1893, \$31,051,237.60. The witness stated that local and, 330, 930, 11; 1891, \$30, 500, acc, 29; 1892, \$31, 651, 237, 60. The witness stated that local rates to Colorado and points west of Nebraska had been reduced fully as much as in Nebraska. The decrease in Colorado had been probably 20 per cent. The decrease applied to noncompetitive points. Mr. Wood stated the increase in tonnage would increase the labors of trainmen, but Mr. Dickinson desired to correct that statement. Dickinson desired to correct that statement