THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1894.

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New York's Senior Senator Does Not Like the Income Tax. CAUSTIC REMARKS ON THAT SUBJECT Pays His Compliments to Queen Lil and the Hawaiian Policy. TARIFF MUST BE TREATED CAREFULLY Times Have Changed Materially Since the Verdict of 1892. WOLCOTT TALKS ON FREE COINAGE Proposition to Open the Mints for the Coinage of Mexican Dollars Gives Him an Opportunity to Criticize the President. WASHINGTON, April 9 .- The proceedings in the senate today from the opening to the closing of the session were full of interest. The first point of time was the swearing in of Mr. Walsh as the senator from Georgia, to serve out the term of the late Senator Colquitt. Two resolutions intended to facilitate the debate on the tarif bill were introduced, one by Senator Mills providing for an amendment to the rules, so as to permit of the previous question, triotisn and the other by Senator Allen providing

for the taking of the final vote on the bill on June 7, allowing three days for debate under the five minute rule. Both went over without action.

The Wolcott resolution looking to the coinage of Mexican dollars for the China trade was discussed, but action on it was deferred until tomorrow. It provides for the negotiation of a treaty with Mexico allowing the coinage of Mexican dollars at United States mints for export to China. Mr. Wolcott addressed the senate in support of the resolution, which he affirmed did not touch or affect the general question of bimetallism; that it was simply a suggestion to a friendly sister republic that our idle mints in the west should be put in operation in the coinage of coin which had been put in circulation in the Orient. Such a proposal, he said, could not have been made if sij-yer had had more favorable legislation, but the veto of the seigniorage bill left us free to act on the resolution. While the seigni-orage bill was utterly unimportant, the lesson of its veto was invaluable. It was unimportant because it provided simply for the coinage of our idle silver without the conage of our idle silver without making any provision for future pro-duction of silver. During the dis-cussion of the repeal bill last summer men had arisen in both houses of congress and avowed the undying friendship of the president for silver and asserting that as soon as the infamous Sherman law was publied aside the first concernity which use pushed aside the first opportunity which pre-sented itself would be seized for the intro-duction of a bill in favor of silver for which the president would stand sponsor. If one thing was made clear by the veto, asserted bir. Welcott, it was that the president was

a stench. In some sections of the country the idea seemed to prevail that the president was infinitely better than his party, and the people in those sections seemed about to thare the president's contempt for the democratic party by universally voting the re-publican ticket. (Laughter.)

however, the natural consequence which might well have been anticipated from that other mistake in placing the Department of State in charge of a republican statesman. SILVER AND TARIFF other mistake in placing the Department of State in charge of a republican statesman, distinguished and estimable though he may be, whose public services have always been identified in opposition to the democratic party, who was without sympathy for its traditions and purposes, and whose political convictions upon the disputed public ques-tions of the day, if changed at all, are care-fully concealed. It is to be regretted that the president should not have been able to find in his own party some safe and honored statesman in whom he and his party could have placed confidence, one of democratic instincts and training, whose management of foreign affairs would have reflected credit upon the country and would have avoided the promulgation of the unamerican policy— a departure from democratic precedents, which was sought to be forced upon an un-willing people. In this view of the situation our opponents must accept some share of the responsibility for the biunders committed in our foreign affairs. our foreign affairs. "In other respects the present adminis-tration of our government affords scant grounds for criticism." Coming to the main question, tariff reform, he said that revision should be ap-proached with circumspection and with a

realizing sense of the changed condition of the country since 1890. "An extreme re-duction of tariff duties at a time when the treasury was swollen with a surplus of \$100,000,000, when the country was reasonably prosperous, when all our industries were in operation and when all our workingmen were employed, assumed a different aspect and presented a different question when proposed now with a large and grow-ing treasury deficit instead of a surplus staring us in the face, with our industries paralyzed, our manufactories closed, our workingmen idle and following upon the workingmen idle and following upon the heels of one of the most disastrous financial panles in our history. What was safe and prodent and wise then, it would be criminal folly to attempt now. The present was no time for partisanship, and democratis and republicants alike should try to solve existing problems in a spirit of broad pa-triation."

INCOME TAXES EXPOSED. The rest of his speech was given up to the income tax, and his opening words de-

fined his position in unequivocal and forceful language. "Against such a scheme." he said, "unnecessary, ill-timed and mis-chlevous, suddenly sprung upon the country in the hour of its distress, undemo-cratic in its nature and socialistic in its cratic in its nature and socialistic in its tendencies, I enter the serious protest of the people of the state of New York. They utterly dissent from any proposal to get revenue for the general government by tax-ing incomes. Their dissent is practically unanimous and altogether implacable." He intimated that the tariff bill was con-structed on lines laid down by the admin-structed on lines laid down by the administration, and said: "In these latter days the distinctions between the functions and

prerogatives of the executive department on one hand and the legislative department on the other do not seem to be always observed. 'The public should not be misled into the belief that only those whose incomes ex-ceed \$4,000 are affected by this bill; that

ceed \$4,000 are anected by this bill; that is a misbiken idea. In the first place all those having incomes less than \$4,000, but more than \$3,500, are put to the annoyance of making sworn returns and they neglect it at their peril. In the second place, it may be reasonably apprehended that some portion of the tax paid will reimburse itself by an increase of rents, where the income was derived from that source. Poor ten-ants may be affected in some degree, as well as rich landlords. The bill seriously affects the rights and interests of building and loan associations throughout the coup try incorporated under state laws. Th The senate amendments do not cure the defect complained of."

Inquiring as to the source of the demand Lir. Welcott, it was that the president was the active, consistent and implacable enemy of silver. He had been consistent through-out and neces have president through-thing else than an enemy of silver, and he had the friendship of the moneyed men in whose postrils the word "silver" had been of internal or direct taxes for custom house taxation mean the reduction of the wages of the American workmen to th European standards; it meant the degrada-tion of labor; it meant the deprivation of our workmen of the comforts and luxuries o life, to which they had been accustomed. In outlining his position, he said that on dollar of tariff taxation should be imposed where it was necessary for the needs o the government cconomically administered but whatever those needs were the neces sary revenues therefor should be supplie from tariff taxation and that alone, SHV and except, the taxes upon liquors, oleo margarine and tobacco, to which the coun try has long been accustomed and which for obvious reasons, need not be disturbed. "For my own part, as a democrat," he said, "I prefer indirect taxation and tariff reform above direct taxes and tariff ex-tinction. I prefer taxing foreign product rather than taxing home products. I follow Jefferson in regarding even the species of indirect taxation on home products by internal war taxes as not good enough to be extended and the first to be got rid o

junction Being Inquired Into. BOATNER'S SUBCOMMITTEE BEGINS WORK

BUSY INVESTIGATING JENKINS

Grand Chief Clark of the Conductors Tells of the Circumstances Under Which Wages Were Reduced-Sargent of the Firemen Follows.

MILWAUKEE, April 9 .- The spectacle of a United States judge on trial before a congressional committee is now being presented in Milwaukee. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Congressmen Boatner of Louisiana, Terry of Arkansas and W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, composing a subcommittee of the judiciary committee of the house of representatives, began the investigation of Judge Jenkins' famous Northern Pacific strike injunction. During the afternoon Mr. Clark, representing the Order of Railway Conductors, and T. P. Sargent, representing the Order of Railway Firemen, were sworn. Attorney Harper, representing a railway employes' organization, Attorney Curtis of New York, representing the receivers, and Attorney Miller of this city, who assisted him, were present. Receivers Payne and Oakes and ex-Senator J. C. Spooner were also interested spectators, as were Messrs. Arthur, Sargent, Wilkinson, Ramsay and Clark, chiefs of the various brotherhoods of railway employes, Chairman Boatner opened the session by

giving a simple outline of what the com-mittee had been instructed to do, its authority, etc. He said the committee wished es-pecially to ascertain how far and in what respects the order had oppressed the em-players and further that the factors and the theory of the second ployes, and just how the men coustrued the order.

Grand Chief Clark was sworn. He said his organization provided that a committee representative of all the conductors on a particular line shall look into a grievance and report to him. He also looks into it, and it he thinks the feature of the state of and if he thinks the facts warrant what action the committee may decide to take, he gives his sanction. Without this sanction a strike would be illegal. The committee went to St. Paul December 14 and arranged for a meeting the 19th. On that date the committee was informed by General Man-ager Kendrick that things were not then in shape for a conference, but would be the 21st. "December 19 is the date upon which the

injunction was granted, is it not?" said Mr. Boatner. "Yes, the first injunction. December 21 the committee called at Kendrick's office and a conference was held."

"And is it not a fact," put in Attorney Harper, "that a second injunction was issued the day before?"

"No. a supplemental injunction was granted December 22. At the conference held December 21, however, the representa-tives of the road withheld their answer until December 26." "Then before the answer was given," asked Mr. Boatner, "this supplemental in-junction was issued?"

junction was issued?" "Yes, sir." "Then Mr. Clark said the road had given the employes notice some time before it was proposed to reduce wages that such action had been taken. He had not been served with the injunction, although a United states marshal had hunted for him. Mr. Clark felt bound by the order, however, and would not have sanctioned a sirike under the circumstances. He said, also, that the men felt bound not to quid."

In regard to wages, he said the men were

Inspiration and Effect of His Famous Inpostmasters were commissioned today Emma J. Schow, Bang; Amanda E. Har-Emma J. Schow, Bang: Amanda E. Har-mon, Freeport; Augustus Davis, Kilgore; William Bartsch, Savaze. The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed today: Iowa-Carbon, Adams county, Barnet L. Jones, vice A. J. Boy-len, resigned: Day, Clark county, J A. Vorist, vice Rufus Knotts, resigned: Olds, Henry county, S. V. Nixon, vice E. B. Franklin, resigned: Yarmouth, Des Moines county, A. L. Cline, vice Charles Fye, re-signed. South Dakota-Plerpont, Gay county, Mrs. South Dakota-Plerpont, Gay county, Mrs. Lizzie Faming, vice J. D. Knight, resigned.

LONDON, April 9.—The Bering sea bill was one of the first measures to be dis-cussed today in the House of Commons. Sir Charles Russell, the attorney general, replying to questions on the subject, as-sured the house that there was no serious difference of opinion between the govern-ment of Great Britain and the government of the United States regarding the provisions of the Hering sea bill, providing for the enforcement of the awards of the tri-bunal of arbitration now before the House of Commons. Sir George Baden-Powell asked whethe

Sir George Baden-Powell asked whether Canada had agreed to the full text of the Bering sea bill, and if not, what points, in the opinion of the government of Canada, needed reconsideration. Sir George also asked whether the government could pre-sent the house with the text of the Amer-ican bill, as passed at Washington. Sydney Buxton, parliamentary secretary of the colontal office, in reply said that a communication from Canada on the sub-ject had not been received.

ect had not been received. Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain asked Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain asked whether it was true that serious difficulties had arisen between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the bill and was assured by Sir Charles Russell that no such difficulties existed. Sir William Vernon Harcourt moved that the government take the time of the house on Tuesdays and Fridays, the state of pub-lic business requiring that such a demand be made.

e made. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour opposed the mo-

Rt. Hon, A. J. Balfour opposed the mo-tion, contending that the government was frittering away the line of the house in its foolish proposal in regard to the appoint-ment of the Scotch hand officers. Mr. Bal-four banteringly remarked that the govern-ment would suffer shipwreck upon this occasion, and concluded with the state-ment that he could not support the motion, as the government had not given sufficient reasons for it. The chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. Mor-ley, said the government Intended to keep the evicted tenants bill in the front rank of the government measures, adding that he

the evicted tenants bill in the front rank of the government measures, adding that he would do his utmost to pass the bill during this session of Parliament. The Commons rejected by a vote of 268 to 244 a motion made by the marquis of Carmarthen, conservative, amending that of Sir William Vernon Hicrourt and limiting the time to be covered by the motion to the time between now and the Whitsuntide re-cess.

time between now and the Whitsuniide re-cess. Following the defeat of the marquis of Carmarthen's motion, Captain Robert Man-bury, conservative, me word the adoption of an amendment to Sir William's motion pro-viding that at the moreing sitting on Tues-days and Fridays to procemment should have precedence for 's measures, instead of the house giving the government all of Tuesday. Sir William declares that he would not accept the amendment is the business of the government could is the satisfactorily resulted in its rejection-247 to 10. Immediately upon the conclusion of the debate of the original motion the speaker

-			SINGLE CO	1
· ·	tent been done away with. In 1852 only it 22 children under 14 years of acc were so employed, as compared with 2, 48 	MUST HAUL THEM ALL BACK Southern Pacific Ordered to Remove the In- dustrial Army from Utah. NAT BRIGHAM SWEARING IN A BIG POSSE Anticipates Trouble in Enforcing the Court's Order as the Company and the Men Threaten Resistance- Coxey's Progress. SALT LAKE, April 9.—Attorney P. L. Williams of the Union Pacific presented a petition before Chief Justice Merritt today reciting that the men composing the Indus- trial army were destitute and seeking trans- portation to the Missouri river; that peti- tioners were unwarranted in giving them free transportation; that these men are liable to become desperate and seize the railway property, which is liable to result in destruc- tion of property and possibly bloodshed. Pe- titioners prayed for an order of the said court to the United States marshal com- manding him to protect all of said property and that he call to his assistance whatever force may be necessary to preserve the same. The order was signed as requested. At Ogden this afternoon a hearing came ip at 3 o'clock on the order to show cause	Into the Choctaw nation, which the court below held to come under the law against spirituous liquor and wine." This deci- the term spirituous liquor is commonly used as a term of distinction from fers been enacted since this case was pending including beer in the prohibition. ONE KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED. MERSON WICHITA, Kan. April 9.—The Rock Island No. 1 was held up four miles below Pond Creek about 11 o'clock tonight. Only meager particulars are obtainable. A masked man with a revolver in each hand jumped aboard the locomotive and made the engineer stop his train. Several other masked men then appeared, and, going to the bagage car, they blew open the side with dynamite and attempted to enter. Jack Harmon, the Wells Fargo guard, was on watch, and killed the first man who ap- peared. The other robbbers then attempted to beat a retreat, but a second man was wounded before the gang got away. The dead man and the wounded robber were taken to Round Pond by Jack Harmon.	1
1	of the United States regarding the provi-	why a permanent injunction should not be	Prisoner, Rearrested in Massachusetts.	ŝ

why a permanent injunction should not be issued in the case of the Southern Pacific Railroad company to restrain that company from unloading what is known as the Industrial army within the city limits of Ogden. A demurrer was filed in the case to the sufficiency of the complaint and confessed by the plaintiff. The plaintiff was allowed to file an amended complaint, and the defense was given until 3 o'clock tomorrow in which to answer the amended complaint and show cause why a permanent injunction should not be granted.

ISSUED THE ORDER.

OGDEN, April 9 .- This evening Judges Miner and Merritt signed a mandatory restraining order on the Southern Pacific Railroad company restraining it from keeping here or allowing to remain the Industrial army brought by said railroad company "un-lawfully into said territory," and ordering them all back into the twenty-seven box cars, or from keeping any portion of the army in the cars any longer in the territory than is absolutely necessary to carry them away. This means that the Southern Pacific must at once carry the army back from whence it came

It is stated that United States Marshal Brigham will enforce the order compelling the army to return to the box cars at once. The result of the injunction has caused much excitement, as it is known there will be great danger of trouble in enforcing it. The industrials have repeatedly said that they would not go back, and developments of an exciting nature may be looked for.

Judge Marshall, attorney for the Southern Pacific railroad, gave notice of an appeal to the supreme court from the order of the to the supreme court from the order of the court. He asked for a stay of execution until the appeal could be heard. The request was denied by the court. At this hour-11 p. m. --Marshal Brigham is swearing in sixty deputies. He had no difficulty in getting all the men he wanted. Notice is to be served on Superintendent Knapp of the Southern Pacific within an hour. Evidence before the United States circuit court at Ogden this evening showed that the Industrial army is composed mostly of tramps and vagrants; also that their trans-portation to Oakland was paid by the mayor

portation to Oakland was paid by the mayor of San Francisco; to Sacramento by the Saklamentificans, and thence to Ogden by steps to shut the intruders out, but the Southern Pacific got the men into Ogden

stop his train. Several other then appeared, and, going to car, they blew open the side and attempted to enter. n, the Wells Fargo guard, was killed the first man who apbbbers then attempted to beat a second man was wounded ng got away. The dead man ided robber were taken to y Jack Harmon. UNION PACIFIC CARS. ith, an Escaped Wyoming Rearrested in Massachusetts. GREEN RIVER, Wyo., April 9 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Sheriff Whitmore has received notification from Springfield, Mass. that George G. Smith, a leader of a gang of train robbers and a fugitive from justice, who is wanted in Sweetwater county to answer the charge of robbing Union Pacific freight cars, has been apprehended at that place and is held awaiting instructions from Wyoming officers. Smith and two companions, who were arrested February 19, 1889, on the charge of train robbery, made their escape from the county jall at this place. The latter were captured in Nebraska, but Smith got away. A reward of \$200 was offered for his capture. It was through the efforts of a former sheriff of Sweetwater county who now resides in of Sweetwater county, who now resides in Massachusetts, that Smith was identified at the home of respectable relatives in Springfield, where he has been stopping for a fort-night. The prisoner is 28 years of age. His father was formerly a prominent con-tractor of Springfield, but now resides in Los Angeles, Cal. APRIL'S INFINITE FARIETY. Vagarles of the Weather in Various Parts of the Western Hemisphere. EMPORIA, Kan., April 9.-A cyclone swept through Coffey county, thirty miles southeast of here, last night, doing great

damage to many farm houses and crops and killing considerable stock. The storn lowing is a revised and correct list of the struck Burlington City, wrecking quite a dead: THIRD ASSISTANT CHIEF AUGUST JANSSEN, 25 Eighth street. FRANK M'GURK, lieutenant truck com-pany No. 4 and acting captain No. 14, 397 Park street. FRED KROESSCHMUER, pipeman, of chemical company No. 2. dead: number of houses and doing much damage to barns and orchards. The damage is esti-

CAPTAIN ARCHIE CAMPBELL of the Greboal Company No. 2, CAPTAIN ARCHIE CAMPBELL of the Breboal Folly, 71 Twenty-seventh street, OLLIE RUES, company No. 3, killed by failing ladder. JAMES C. FREEMAN, licutenant com-pany No. 4.

FRANK WINNE, chemical No. 4, found n balcony of theater. n balcony of theater. THOMAS MORGAN, engine company

No. 1. JOHN FARREL, chemical No. 2. The injured are: Charles S. Schunek, captain chemical No.

Eight of the Unfortunates Resoued by Their Fellow Firemen. HEROIC DEEDS OF THE RESCUERS Fire Supposed to Be Under Control When the Accident Happened. LILIPUTIANS LOSE THEIR WARDROBE Total Loss Will Aggregate \$300,000, on Which There is an Insurance of \$89,000 Origion of the Fire a Mystery. MILWAUKEE, April 9 .- Nine firemen are dead, six are seriously injured and Mil-

FELL IN THE FIRE

Ten Milwaukee Firemen Caught by a Fall-

ing Theater Roof.

ROASTED IN SIGHT OF THEIR FRIENDS

waukee's leading theater, the Davidson, is in ruins, the result of a fire which mysteriously started in the roof of the building at 4:20 o'clock this morning. The loss on the building, scenery and equipments of the "Lilliputians" company aggregates \$300,000. on which there is an insurance of \$\$9,000. of which \$10,000 is carried by Rosenfeld Bros., owners of the "Lilliputians," Their loss will be \$75,000. Twenty firemen were upon the roof working under the direction of the chiefs and it was thought that the blaze was under control, when the root seemed to bulge under their feet and in a moment every man was pliched into the auditorium of the theater, some falling to the parquet and others upon the galleries, Deeds of heroism were numerous, as usual under such circumstances. Michael Dunn, captain of one of the fire companies, slid down a rope and made it fast to several of the men who were not imprisoned by the debris and climbed the rope hand over hand to the roof of the Davidson hotel, which escaped destruction. The fire took a new start amid the debris and amid the groans

FREE COINAGE FOREVER.

For his part, he declared, he should op-pose anything less than the free and un-limited coinage of silver at the ratio of 153% or 16 to 1. During this "unfortunate" administration, he said he did not intend to favor any half-hearted measure which did not look to the reinstaliment of silver If it was not necessary to issue bonds, let e men of the country meet the question e men. He for one did not need a sop like men. in the shape of a little silver bill thrown to him to induce him to give the secretary of the treasury authority to issue bonds for a definite purpose. The resolution was intro-duced and supported because it had no connection with bimetallism.

Senator Sherman said he saw no objection to the resolution and that if arrangements could be made to carry it out, \$100,000,000 of silver might be usefully employed. Senator McPherson of New Jersey opposed

it, and at his request it went over until

A little stir was created by an effort on the part of Senator Harris to obtain an earlier hour of meeting and some definite understanding as to the discussion in the tariff debate, but before he had concluded his remarks Senator Quay objected, which brought a caustic remark from Mr. Harris The latter then went on to offer his proposition, viz: That the senate meet at 11 o'clock each day and after devoting one hour to morning business, at 12 o'clock the tariff bill should be taken up and general debate should continue each day fro 12 to 5. It was clearly evident that the re publicans would strenuously object, and Sen-ator Frye is supposed to voice the senti-ments of that side of the chamber wher he said: "For myself, I can state what will be agreeable to me, and that is the further consideration of this bill shall b And helieving as 1 do, that its enactment into law would do more harm to the coun-try than the war did, 1 will object to any proposition to hurry its consideration in the senate."

Senators Quay and Aldrich spoke in the same velu, and finally Senator Harris made a formal motion that on and after tomorrow until otherwise ordered, the senate meet at 11 o'clock.

Senator Lodge objected to the present consideration of the motion, and under the rules it went over until tomorrow.

The Poffer resolution directing the com-mittee on finance to prepare a bill repeat-ing all laws which authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds was laid before the senato. Senator Poffer spoke briefly in support of the resolution, when Senator Morril moved to refer it to the committee on finance. Senator Peffer de-manded the yeas and mays, and the mo-tion was carried by a vote of 36 to 13. Senator Hill then addressed the senate.

When the tariff debate was resumed Ser-ator David B. Hill of New York secured the

Senator Hill's speech was chiefly devoted to an extensive and bitter attack on the in come tax feature of the Wilson bill, Hi opening remarks, however, took a wider range.

"The political revolution," he began "which commenced in 1890 and culminated in 1892 was an emphatic expression of the popular will in behalf of certain govern-mental policies. Measures and not merwere largely the issues, involved in that movement

He took up the foreign policy of the ad-uinistration, saying: "It is not denied some mistakes have occurred. Our foreign asilicy. despectally that relating to Hawait, it insists especially that relating to Hawait, it insists be admitted, has not met the expectation of the people. A sense of humiliation $p^{\mu}\nabla$ valled when the problect for the restoration of a deposed monarch was unfolded by the administration and gratification ensued wher its ahandonment or failure was reluctantly announced, influenced largely by an around public sentiment. That unfortunate contem-plated policy was a blunder, and a blunder is sometimes worse than a crime. It was

when their need is past. "If McKinleyism is socialism for the benefit of the rich and income tax is so-cialism for the benefit of the poor, no true American democrat will look to the hair I the dog to cure his bite. American demcrats will reject socialism of both kinds The McKinley bill lost the country to our opponents by its extreme features in one lirection, and we should avoid the opposite extreme.

IN REPLY TO VOORHEES.

He quoted from the speech of Senator Voorhees that the passage of the bill would produce a surplus and said that according to this statement the bill has "jumped out of the frying pan into the fire." From a deficiency there has arisen an immoderate surplus. One extreme has been succeeded by another. The committee made many changes, taking sugar, iron, coal, lead and other articles from the free list and making them dutiable and providing for a tax upon sugar estimated by official experts to realize \$41,822,623,61, and an additional tax on spirits from which \$10,000,000 is auticipated. Yet, notwithstanding these large additions of rev-enue sources to the bill, the committee still

retained the income tax. In conclusion he defined his position in these carnest words: "I stand ready to support any reasonable measure for tariff reform framed within the lines and based upon the principles which I have here partially indi-cated and which were fully set forth in my speech in opening the political campaign in Brooklyn on September 19, 1892. heerfully vote for the Mills bill and join you in making many more reductions therein im ready to waive all minor differences of letail which do not involve a question of

rinciple. Mr. President, this is an important crisis in the history of the democratic party. Fail-ure of tariff revision means defeat of the democratic position, if not division and anniheritation of our party. Moreover, it means injury to the best interests of the country. Let these who insist upon injecting into this bill this oflous and undemocratic feature of an income tax pause and reflect upon the ossible consequences of their demands. body, They hould realize that it means the loss of th untrel of the senate, now nearly equally livided between the two great parties; i means the loss of the pext house of repre sentatives; it means the loss of the electoral votes of New York, New Jorsey, Connectiut, and probably every northern state and

Inally, it means the loss of the next presi-lency and all it implies. "They should consider whether there is They should consider whether there is anything about an income tax so sacred, so desirable so popular, so just and so defensive that its maintenance is worth the risk which they are precipitating. Let them remember 1860 and the ultra demands then made upon the democratic party, demands which led to our division and defeat, the civil war that followed, the devasiation, the suffering, the humiliation and all the incidents of the terri-ble years which darkened our party's and our country's history from 1860 to 1884, when brough wiser counsels we were entrusted with power again, and reflecting upon all these things let them say whether it is the part of wisdom, by the insistence upon ex-

(Continued on Second Page.)

scale agreed upor and in another sense they were not. In answer to Representative Boatner, Mr. Clark said he did not think the injunction had done any harm so far as the Northern Pacific employes were concerned, but that it had been harmful in a general way to workingmen, as he believed it was an abridgement of their constitutional rights and established a precedent which would be

followed by all courts if the committee had not been called on to investigate. Mr. Sargent's testimony was practically Measrs. Ramsay and Arthur will be on the

stand tomorrow.

TO REFIRE FEDERAL JUDGES. senator Martin Has a Plan to Get Rid of

the Aged and Infirm. WASHINGTON, April 9 .- Senator Martin

f Kansas has two bills before the senate committee on judiciary which he is very anxious to have considered. They provide anxious to have considered. They provide for the retirement on full pay of United States junges, one of them after twenty years of continuous service and the other on account of physical or mental disability, rendering a judge incapable of service. Discussing the importance of the bills. Sen-ator Martin said today: "The present law does not provide for the retirement of a federal judge until he is 70 years of age and has served for the retirement of a federal judge until he is 70 years of age and has served for the retirement of a federal judge until he is 70 years of age and has served for the retirement of a federal judge until he is 70 years of age and has served for twenty years contin-uously. There is no means provided for retirement under other conditions and the situation often becomes embarrassing. No matter what a judge's condition, physically or mentally, may be, there is no means provided for getting rid of him in that capacity, except by impenchment for crime advanced in years, as federal judges usu-ally are, are willing to voluntarily relin-quish a lucrative position as long as they can hold on, and disability is no crime upon which to tase impeachment proceed-ings. Hence the necessity for a change of the law in the line of my bills. The need for such amediment was shown in the cases of Judge Hunt of New York and Judge baby of Oregon, and is again illus-trated in the case of Judge Foster of Kan-sas, who has been physically disabled, by who has broken in the work, ought to be retired whether 70 years of age or not, and it will often be in the interest of the public welfare to induce them to do so. Not many of them will retire voluntarily and the only remedy for the situation is to provide an inducement for them to do so. for the retirement on full pay of United

25, 1852, appeared before Judge Eaker of the United States district court and pleaded guilty to having systematically wrecked the bank, having embezzed funds to the amount of nearly \$1,000,000. The trial of the bank wreckers begins tomorrow morn-ing in the federal court. Theodore Haughey being the first on a list of seven. The others are his son, Schuyler C. Haughey, Perelval and Frauk Coffin of the Indianapo-lis Cabinet company, Cashler Rexford, Al-bert S. Reed and R. B. F. Pierce. These will be tried as indicted for alding and abet-ting. The indictment of T. F. Haughey con-tains 167 counts, he pleading guilty to five of the counts, which contain the substances of the whole indictment. The counts refer specifically to misappropriating the bank's money to the use of the Indianapolis Cabi-net, making false entries, and issuing a false statement of the bank's condition a few days before the bank's doors were closed. Mr. Haughey appeared in court bowed and broken with the weight of 65 years and the conscionances of having wil-fully robbed his lifelong friends, neighbors and associates in the fraternity of Odd Followship of hundreds of thousands of dollars. He has been for forty years the most trusted man in the city, and the cur-tain is now closing. The court annunced that he would sentence the prisoner after the trials of the assessories, which will begin tomorrow. The penalty is from five to ten years' imprisonment, and can be escaped only by death or the praton of the president of the United States.

Royal Silver Wedding.

WASHINGTON, April 9,-People who be lieve that Japan is still a semi-civilized country would be decidedly undecoived b reading a recent report made to the Dereading a recent report made to the De-partment of State by United States Minister Dun at Tokio. The minister gives an ac-count of the silver wedding of the emperor on March 12 last, and according to the de-scription, the magnificent, yet refined style of the ceremonies would be creditable to any European country. A notable feature of the entertainment was the readition of music composed L500 years ago and dances adapted to it at that time by Prince Otsumi. The guests received as souvenirs silver statues of storks, and in strong contrast with the olden customs, the emperor three aside all reserve and conversed cordinally with individual members of the upplematic body.

To Exterminate a Pest.

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- The Agricul-tural department will issue in a few days a bulletin on the San Jose scale of Califor-nia, considered the most serious parasite with which California fruit growers have to contend. Active measures will at once be taken by the department to destroy the insect in all the localities where it may be found. Great damage to the fruit growing interests is anticipated by the department if the scale is allowed to spread. The in-sect made its appearance in the cast last year, when it was found near Charloutes-yille, Va., and the State Board of Agricul-ture, aided by the Agricultural de pariment, has just completed a series of fumigating operations, which are believed to have de-stroyed it in that locality. Child Labor in Germany. a bulletin on the San Jose scale of Califor

Child Labor in Germany.

WASHINGTON, April 9.-Our commercia agent at Ramberg, Germany, announce

gram to The Beo.1-Balley and Bairman, the with much satisfaction, in one of his reescaped prisoners, were overtakens by the ports to the State department, that the official statistics of the German Empire just compiled reveal the welcome fact that in German factories child labor, if not entirely abolished, has to a very great exshoriff last night. Bailey shot and wounded Sheriff Rice. Thomas Steed then shot Sheriff Rice. Thomas Steed then shot Halley. All parties are now curoute to Cas-

Immediately upon the conclusion of the debate of the original motion the speaker nut the question and a viva voce vote was taken. The speaker's decision that the gov-erument had it was challenged, and in accordance with the rules absent members were summoned and the question put again. Again the speaker's decision was chal-lenged, and he directed that a division of the house be made. The division was ou strict party lines, and resulted in a vic-tory for the government. Sir William's motion being adopted—240 to 223. Subse-quently the bill was passed through the committee singe by special consent. It was reported to the house after 12 o'clock and passed its third reading amid cheers. before processes were served.

Theodore P. Haughey of Indianapolis Ac

knowledges He Wrecked the Bank.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 9 .- To the great

surprise of all except his attorneys. Theo dore P. Haughey, ex-president of the In-

dianapolis National bank, which failed July

25, 1893, appeared before Judge Baker of

the United States district court and pleaded

SUGAR BARK WRECKED.

Drifted Ashore on a Spar.

CHATHAM, Mass., April 9.-The bark

Belmont of Boston, from Trinidad for Bos-

on, with 4,837 bags of sugar to the Ameri

FOUGHT THE SHERIFF.

Escaped Wyoming Frisoners Recaptured

but One is Wounded and So is An Officer.

CASPER. Wyo., April 9 .- (Special Tele-

BANK WRECKER PLEADS GUILTY.

Hard Tack and Coffee.

order, No. 12, Marshall Browne announced that after Camp Dalzell at Laurel Hill is left on Tuesday night the mountainous trip of seventy miles will begin and the fare will then consist of hard tack and coffee, with ham for supper. He scores the state militia and compares their lawlessaess on a march with the peaceful progress of the army of peace.

interpose no obstacle to the advance of the San Francisco division of Coxey's army through Colorado. "I have refrained," he said today, "from taking a position for or against Coxey's plan of campaign, but it may result in good to the country if a large body of the unemployed will present itself

The Army Recruiting.

RENO, Nev., April 9 .- Captain Kelly of the industrial army, enroute to Ogden, orders the acceptance of all recruits at Reno and to get them to Ogden as soon as pos-sible. He said he would hold the main division there or at Salt Lake until their arrival.

PEUBLO, April 9.-Bert Hamilton, captain of the Colorado division of Coxey's army, and forty of his followers, were arrested in the railroad yards here and spent the night in

NEW YORK, April 9 .- An Associated press reporter had an interview with General Gomez tonight at his hotel. When isked the purpose of his visit to New

can Sugar Refining company, went ashore on Beacon Hill bar during last night's storm and is a total wreck today. Six of the crew are lost and three drifted "It is not for me to say: it is no inten tion of mine to say things in print that will stir matters up. I come here to do my duty.

Me., and the mate was Charles Carlston of Boston. BOSTON, April 2.—The crew of the Bel-mont were shipped at Portland. Me. Cap-tain Hagan leaves a wildow and two chil-dren. When the Belmont was discovered on the Beacon Hill but the snow was driv-ing and a heavy gate blowing. The ter-rific sea was momentarily driving her harker on the boach. The sea on the bars was so heavy that the life boat could not be humched. As the seas washed over the brig some of the men who had been seen on her deck disapeared, being carried away by the tremendous seas. As the vessel through the shore watched the vessel through the storm she slowly pounded to pieces on the beach, and in half an hour was a fotal wreck. Only three men were saved. The Belmont's cargo was valued at 500-06, fully insured. BHEROYGAN, Wis, April 2.— The schooner Lottie Cooper, laden with fumber, went ashore near the harbor at the point today. The life-saving crew rescued all the was swept overboard. my friend General Marti about the end of the week. As to the arrest of guns, and ammunitions reported, I cannot speak, 1 may say, however, that many consignments of rifles and nycessary ammunition have reached the island with or without my anowledge. How much has fallen into the hands of the patriots it would be impossible for me to define. My presence here is simply to further the ends of the Cuban revoluto further the ends of the Cuban revolu-tionary party. I have come to New York, because I think the aims of the Cuban revo-lutionary party, as it is called, is worth a great deal of attention. I came here be-cause I was asked to come. The idea that I field after the arrest of a couple of hun-dred rifles is simply ridiculous. I am here only to confer with people who know 'ff-finitely more than I do. I am going away in a day or two." in a day or two."

Took Beer Into the Territory.

WASHINGTON, April 3.-The supreme court today sat with a full beach. The case of B. Sarils, plaintiff, in error, versus the United States, from the district court of the western district of Arkansas, was decided, Judge Shirus delivering the opin-ion. The lower court order was reversed and the case remanded. Sarils was charged with introducing ten gallone of lager beet

to barns and orchards. The damage is esti-mated at \$50,000. Several persons were injured, but not seriously. VIRGIN, Kan., April 9.—A fcarful cy-clone passed over the cattern part of Green-wood county near Virgil last night, de-stroying several houses and doing great damage to stock. BOSTON, April 9.—Not until this after-noon did the storm which has been taging in this city since Sanuay Clear up. Since last night it has snowed continually, but melted as it fell, and there is not more than three inches of snow on the ground. The telegraph and telephone service in every direction has been badly crippled, and to many of the coast towns all the wires are down. A large fleet of stormbound work in the large fleet of stormbound stread own. A large fleet of stormbound a century a storm equal to the one now a century a storm equal to the one now prevailing, which commenced last night, cannot be recalled. Since daylight the wind has blown a hurricane and snow has been failing. All traffic is suspended. Whe com-munication is shut off. The public schools and the streets are descrited. All vessels in the harbor and all the wharves have thus far ridden the gale in safety, and no disasters are reported. ST. FATL, April 9.—The snow storm that set in last night continued all day, but the snow.-is melting rapidly. From dispatches received it scients that the storm is gen-eral throughout the northwest and vory heavy in some sections, as much as a foot the head and arms, 34 years of age; John Farrell, No. 4, found alive in ruins and taken a century a storm equal to the one now to his home; Frank Schroeder, No. 5, back badly sprained and head cut, 27 years of age; Fred Mauther, No. 5, foot crushed and back aprained 34 years of age; Patrick Line-han, captain No. 4, collar hone fractured and

internally injured: Lieutenant Curran, No. 2, internally injured, probably fatally; John rowley, No. 14, single, badly burned and rushed The bodies of Assistant Chief August Jans-

sen and Frank Winne, No. 5, are still in the ruins. PLUNGED INTO A FIERY FURNACE.

real throughout the northwest and very heavy in some sections, as much as a foot of snow having fallen in some places. No damage is feared, but seeding will be de-layed. It has had no effect on transporta-tion thus far. DULUTH, April 9.—Duluth has struggled with a belated blizzard today. There has been a heavy fall of wet, sticky snow, and high wind. Street car traffic was made difficult, but the lines have been kept open. The railroads have not suffered severely. SILOAM SPRINGS, Ark., April 9.—During a wind storm today the house of John Simpson, living one and one-half miles north of here, was blown away and W. S. Simpson, a brother, was killed. ASHLAND, Wis, April 9.—Two feet of snow has fallen here today, the storm being one of the severest of the scason. When the fire was seemingly under control the theater roof, on which a score or more of the brave firemen stood at they fought the flames, went down, and the brave men were carried with it to the floor of the auditorium below. Some were extricated from the fur-nace of flames in which the whole interior was now caveloped by the brave and more fortunate comrades, who rivked their lives to drag out the prestrate forms of the dead and injured men. Seven or eight men were soon brought out, and those who are able to

speak said there must be ten more in the ruins, where living death awaited them. For these poor fellows there was no chance of escape. The burning roof had fallen on them and they were roasted to death if they had not been killed in the terrible plunge from the roof. A cry of horror went up from the

show has fallen here today, the storm being one of the severest of the senson, MEDFORD, Wis, April 9.—A blinding snow storm has rared all day. Six inches of snow covers the ground tonight, and it is still snowin. PALMYRA, Wis, April 9.—The worst rain and sleet storm of the year, accompa-nied by a high wind, struck here this morn-ing and has continued throughout the day. Trees are coaled with ice. It is feared that the fruit trees are badly injured. WAUKESHA, Wis, April 9.—Budding trees, "electric wires, etc., are tonight sheathed in ice and present a decidedly wintry appearance. firemen who saw the awful catastrophe The members of the insurance patrol were overing up the seats in the parquet of the

theater when suddenly a light was seen through the roof above. The men in the theater ran back just in time and the next sheathed in ice and present a decidedly wintry appearance. EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 9.—Six inches of snow has fallen and it is still falling. Street cars are blockaded. MADISON, Wis., April 9.—A sleet storm has prevailed all day, with a cold easterly gale. It is thought that is has seriously injured budding trees and early vegetablez. IRONWOOD, Mich., April 9.—A terrific snow storm has been ruging all day along the Gogeble range. The storm shows no sign of abatement. CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., April 9.—A heavy snow storm has been ruging since Sunday night. Up to 6 o'clock tonight one foot of heavy snow has failen. oment the roof fell into the parquet of the theater. Several of the men in the theater were caught by the falling timbers. The scene that followed is never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. For a moment all was dark, then suddenly a tremendous sheet of flames shot up and with it came the cries of the firemen who had fallen through the roof to the theater below. One man was heard to cry: "My God, help me. I am reasting!" The men were buried under the burning roof and there seemed to be little water on the fire, which now rapidly made its way through the theater and scenery. The water was finally turned on and several

arguet the gallery began to burn and an-ther portion of the roof fell in, making

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Movements of Seagoing Vessels.

TOPEKA, April 9.-Senator Ed O'Bries of Wichita filed an appeal to the state suof Wichita filed an appeal to the state su-preme court today in the case of the state against George W. Rogers, charged with destroying the records of Harvey county on the night Math 23, 1833. Rogers owned the only set of abstract books in the county and ft was charged that he destroyed the records for personal profit. He was con-victed in the district court and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Rogers was one of the influential citizens of New-ton.

Senators Investigating the Indians.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., April 8.- The special senate committee, composed of Mr. Teller of Colorado, Mr. Platt of Connecticut and Mr. Roach of North Dakota, has arrived in Muskogee and devoted today to inquiry into the needs of the people and how best to petile the vexed Indian Territory problem. The committee has not yet mapped out its course of proceedings.

Sore on Joe Cook.

SALT LAKE, April 9.- (Special Telegram to The Bee)-The Mormons are greatly in-pensed by the uttack of Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston, who in a public lecture de-pounced the church and polygamy, and de-clared that statehood should be withhold from such people.

The water was thank three on and several of the firemen, who had fallen nearest the front door of the lobby, were dragged from the burning debris and carried out more or less injured. While the firemen were at work on the floor of the At San Francisco-Arrived-General Fair-child. Cleared-Umntilla, for Victoria. Departed-Colon, for Panama and way ports. At Astoria-Arrived, 7th-Petoborough Sailed, 9th-Pierre Corneille, for Queens own. At Callam Bay-In port, 8th-Kennebec other portion of the root fell in, making further attempt at rescue impossible. Assistant Chief Dover, who was among those on the roof, said: "The members of engine companies 3, 4, 5 and 14 were on the roof. It caved in without a moment's warn-ing. I managed to catch a fire escape just as the roof was awaying and to hold on." John Lee fireman of company No. 4 was or San Francisco. At Fort Hadlock—Sailed, 7th—J. M. Grif-th, for San Francisco. At San Pedro—Sailed, 8th—Wachusett, for Londonce At Fort Hadlock-Salled, An.-J. M. Gris-fith, for San Francisco, At San Pedro-Salled, 8th-Wachusett, for Manismo. At Tacoma-Arrived, 8th-Gatherer, At Glasgow-Arrived-Prassian, from Eos-ton; Korean, from St. Johns. At St. Johns-Arrived-Manitoban, from Chasgow as the roof was awaying and to hold on." John Ice, firsman of company No. 4, was stretched out on one of the comfortable cots at the emergency hospital at 6:50 o'clock frightfully injured, but as ealm and cool apparently as if he had retired for a night's rest. Ice said: "We were all on the roof of the building when it sunk with us. There were near me at the time Uaptain Linehan, Lieutenant Frieman, Pipenan O'Neill and Freman White. I never saw on heard from

Fireman Write. I never saw or heard from them since. I had a wonderful escape, owing to the presence of mind I had when down in the ruins and the quick work of the relief party that came after me. When I struck the bottom I was planed down by bricks and timbers, and I wriggled around to get loose. There was flame all around me and plenty of smoke. My clothing wame and plenty of smoke. My clothing was tangled up with something and so I began to strip off my clothes, and that's the way I got loose-undressing myself there in the flames, with the ruins piled over me and still failing. Oh, but it was a close rub for me and if my back is not broken I may be all right. Anyway I hope I shall be saved. My head is hadly burned and cut. How did I fingity reach a place of sofety? Why My head is badly burned and did I finally reach a place of safety? Why the boys got a tins to me, I made it fast and the boys got a set a wall in the alley or some-

The guests of the Davidson hotel, which

occupied a part of the building, fied panic-stricken from their rooms when the slarm of fire ran through the corridors. They were really in no danger and had ample time to got out. None were injured.

The work of rescuing the bodies of the

Glasgow New York-Arrived-Schiedam, from Amsterdam. that is I decline to state at present, but you may learn something of the details within a few days if you will go to see Took an Appeal.

Must Hunt Work. WASHINGTON, April 9.-Captain Jack

Primrose and his forty associates, comprising the first band of the army of unemployed to reach Washington, were discharged from police custody by Judge Kimball of the police court, where they had been arraigned as vagrants. The judge ruled that they should be given a brief time in which to get

work and if they failed and became beggars or loafers they could then be arraigned as vagrants.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., April 9.-In his

Can Pass Through Colorado.

DENVER, April 9.-Governor Walte will at the national capital."

Ordered to Leave Town.

jail. They were released today on condition that they leave town immediately.

GENERAL GOMEZ IN NEW YORK. Six of the Crew Drowned and Three Others

He Talks Very Mysteriously in Answer to an Interviewer.

York, he said:

Six of the crew are lost and three drifted ashore on a spur. The vessel was owned by John S. Emery of Boston and valued at \$10,000. The cap-tain is W. R. Hasan of Prospect Ferry, Me., and the mate was Charles Carlston of Boston

I came here to do certain work. What