# EDMUNDS MAKES HIS PLEA

Holds that the Income Tax is an Unconstitutional Enactment.

GIVES A DEFINITION OF A DIRECT TAX

**Attorney General Olney, in Behalf of the Government, Will Commence in the Morning—Two More Days for Argument.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Assistant Attorney General Whitney resumed his argument in sustaining the income tax law before the supreme court of the United States today. Attorney General Olney, Senator Edmunds and many other distinguished counsel in the case, occupied seats at the desk reserved for attorneys. The court room was crowded. Mr. McMillin, Mr. Springer and several other members of congress who had taken part in the enactment of the income tax, were among those present. Mr. Whitney addressed himself to the question of uniformity in taxation, in answer to the charges that the income tax violated the principle of uniformity. He contended that the limit of $4,000 fixed by the law was not class legislation. If a subsequent congress had sought to amend the law by including those not previously exempted by the $4,000 limit, this amendment would no doubt be class legislation, as it would apply to a distinct class. Mr. Whitney reviewed prior decisions in insurance and other cases, showing that the interpretation of this court on class legislation would not apply to the income tax.

POINTS ALREADY RULED ON.

Concerning the exemptions allowed to certain corporations, the assistant attorney general said it was most surprising that this was set up as a ground for invalidating the tax. He read from numerous federal tax laws, showing repeated exemptions in the cases of art societies and many other corporations. The court had sustained tax exemption to manufacturing corporations in the district of Columbia, building and loan associations and saving companies were frequently exempted by law, as they were made up of poor people to whom the law gave special consideration. During the war the lawmakers even exempted the Mutual Insurance company from the operations of the general tax law.

Mr. Whitney said that the superior court had already overruled the contention that the taxation of land values and rentals as made by the income tax was invalid. The state taxes were against the land and not against the individual, but the income tax was not against the land but merely against the total income of the individual. That this income came in part from land was merely an incident.

The income tax is in no sense a land tax. It is not on gross income from land or other sources, but on net income. Mr. Whitney took up the claim that the federal government cannot tax municipal and local securities held by individuals, as, for instance, bonds issued by New York City. He said it had been decided in the case of Bonaparte against the state of Maryland that a state could tax bonds of the city or state of New York. If the state could exercise this power, why could not the federal government do the same?

Mr. Whitney concluded at 1:30, and was followed by Mr. Edmunds, counsel against the tax. He spoke quietly and in a conversational tone, much as he did when a leading figure of the senate. He stated the contention of his client against an invasion of his rights and an inspection of his private books and papers. If there was a constitution the provision protecting the individual was the rock upon which the contention against this tax was based.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' OPENING.

Mr. Edmunds read from the constitution as to the protection of private rights. These provisions, he said, were trite, and yet it seemed necessary in these days with such legislative usurpation to call out these constitutional bulwarks against an invasion of private rights. In a question of this gravity he would feel disposed to ask the court not only to pursue precedents and fit them to their subject matter, but to go back and rule upon the entire subject, so vital to sustaining private rights. The worst tyranny of history was that which came in the guise of a tax. He first spoke of the action of endeavoring to take away from the courts the right of appeal for protection as was the case in the income tax law.

SHOULD BE AN APPEAL.

He did not think the time had come when there should no longer be an appeal to the courts from the acts of congress. It would be beyond the function of congress to pass an act that would strip the courts of their rights, and this was just as true as to the rights of the citizen as to those of the courts. Speaking of the income tax law, he referred to the provision that the taxpayer was required to make his returns to deputy collectors. He said the deputy was not recognized as a legitimate officer under the constitution. I do not, however, he said, mean to dwell on that, but merely refer to it in passing as one of the points of vice which bloom in the garden of the last congress. He criticised many other features of the law providing for the collection of the tax and pointed out that it left no room for resort or appeal to the courts, but left to the revenue officers the adjustment, who, he said, were not only the final judges, but the inquisitors as well.

"It is true," he said, "that these returns are to be regarded as confidential, but how are we to know they will always be so treated? It is possible that they may be so treated, but is it not possible that they may be handled, for instance, like the confidence of the United States senate?"

Mr. Edmunds then reviewed the cases heretofore decided, which have been referred to in the previous argument, and analyzed the points involved at length. He was referring to the Hilton case, involving the tax on carriages, when Chief Justice Fuller called his attention to the fact that Mr. Hilton had an unusual number of carriages, 125, as he remembered. "Unusual in numbers, yes," Mr. Edmunds assented, "but he possessed them as many persons possess virtue and grace." He asked the court to overrule its former decision on the income tax as given in the Springer case.

"Let us," he said, "come back to the true rule of the constitution. We are to expect gradual and infinitesimal departures from the line marked out by the constitution and we may depart further and further from it, until at last, like the mariner after a storm, or the traveler in the wilderness after the stars come out, we are compelled to readjust our course in the new light that is given." He argued the past congress had overstepped the limits of the constitution in imposing this tax, because, he said, it was short of money. He argued that under the law 95 per cent of the tax will be paid by 2 per cent of the taxable voters.

"It becomes," said Mr. Edmunds, "an interesting subject of speculation as to how long the government can last under a system which allows those who pay nothing to tax their fellow citizens. One evil steps upon another, until bye and bye we have revolution, then anarchy, then a tyrant to rule us as the revolving changes go around."

DIRECT TAX DEFINED.

Justice Harlan asked Mr. Edmunds if he had formulated a definition of the difference between a direct and indirect tax, and he replied he had. He thereupon proceeded to give it, saying a "direct tax was a tax on any kind of property and upon persons, not in respect of property in existence, acquired or to be acquired, not on a calling, on the importation of goods, but in respect to the things which belong to the existence of property; while an indirect tax included all the rest, as referred to in the constitution under the head of duties, imposts and excises, which would be heavy or light on each person depending upon his will."

"Do you not," asked Justice Brown, "regard a tax that is paid by a person himself as a direct tax?" and Mr. Edmunds assented.

Asked by Justice Shiras to give a definition of excise, he quoted Jacobs and Samuel Johnson, where the latter says it is a "hateful tax" collected by "wretches."

Justice Harlan suggested the definition would fit his (Mr. Edmunds) idea of the income tax, to which Mr. Edmunds replied that it did in part.

Mr. Edmunds closed with a plea for equality in taxation. He declared it to be the mission of the supreme court, the tribunal of last resort to correct such mistakes, and made a last appeal for a return to the principles of equality and uniform justice, even if in doing so it became necessary for it to reverse a former decision.

Mr. Edmunds closed at 3:30 and the court adjourned until tomorrow, as Attorney General Olney, who is to speak next, stated the half hour left was not sufficient for him. Mr. Olney said in reply to a question from the court that he should not require more than an hour more of time, while Mr. Carter, who is to follow, said he should desire to speak for about two hours, and Mr. Choate, who is to close, said he would probably ask for more time than two hours. It is, therefore, probable the argument will consume all the day tomorrow and a large part of Wednesday.

## LATE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

**Two Important Tariff Questions Settled by Judicial Opinion.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In the United States supreme court today two decisions were rendered in cases involving the question of the collection of duties. In the first of these, that of Beautell vs Magone, the collector of the port of New York, the question involved was that of the classification of certain rugs woven on looms not fit for weaving carpets, but which had been assessed as Wilton carpets because the surface was cut so as to give it the appearance of plush. The case was appealed from the circuit court for the southern district of New York, which had sustained the classificatio of the collector, but the supreme court reversed this decision, saying the rugs were rugs and not carpets.

The other tariff case was that of Cooper, collector, vs John & James Dobson, involving the classification of certain goat hair which the circuit court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania had held to be free from duty, contrary to the decision of the collector. The decision in this case was set aside and a new trial ordered.

Justice Gray delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Catherine Goldein, appealed from the decision in the superior court of the central district of New York. This was a case in which the applicant asked damages in the sum of $100,000 for alleged libel. The judgment was affirmed.

The case of James Henderson, et al, owners of the steamer Caledonia, vs Mayor Goldsmith, involved the question of the liability of a carrier for loss by delay in the shipment of merchandise. The case was appealed by the owners of the vessel from the decision of the circuit court of the Massachusetts district, which had held them responsible for loss caused by delay in the shipment of cattle. The defense in the original case was that the delay was occasioned by the breaking of the vessel's shaft. The court held, however, that the exception was not sufficiently specific and sustained the judgment of the court below. A vessel, said Chief Justice Fuller, in delivering his opinion, must be really seaworthy; it is not sufficient that its owners should think it was seaworthy. Justices Brown, Harlan and Brewer dissented.

The court announced that the interstate commerce cases, one of which involves the long and short haul and another which is known as the "social circle" case, had been restored to the docket for reargument at the next term.

The court also announced a recess until Monday, the 25th inst., after disposing of the cases now on hearing.

**New Form of Money Orders.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Postmaster General Bissell has under advisement a new design of money order which will give more facility in handling it. It is more nearly the size of the ordinary bank check, and this fact, it is thought, should increase its use. The statement is sent by Mr. Bissell in a letter to the committee on postoffices inquiring into the matter. The postmaster general encloses a report of the superintendent of the money order system, which he says "shows the decrease charged for money orders has increased the business and that the amount of decrease in fees received for the quarter ended September 30, 1894, has been more than counterbalanced in the reduction made by the commissions to postmasters; and it is further shown that the abolition of the postal notes has resulted in the use, in its stead, of money orders, which afford greater protection to people using them."

**Articles Declared to Be Invalid.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Assistant Secretary Reynolds of the Interior department has rendered an opinion that the agreements filed since December 13, 1893, not acknowledged before an officer competent to administer oaths, as required by section 4 of the act of July 4, 1884, are invalid and may not be approved. The matter came before the assistant secretary on an appeal from a firm of Washington claim agents from the action of the pension bureau in allowing them but $10 as a fee in a certificate of pension issued April $10, 1894. On December 18, 1893, the pension claimant executed in the firm's favor duplicate articles of agreement for a fee of $25, but before filing them the firm neglected to acknowledge the same before an officer authorized to administer oaths, and the commissioner of pensions held that they were informal and could not be admitted.

## AGAINST ERRORS OF ENGROSSMENT

**One Recommendation of the Dockery Commission and Its Advantages.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Much of the trouble that was occasioned by reason of the errors and mistakes which occurred in the engrossment and enrollment of congressional measures by hand will, it is believed, be obviated hereafter by the new method of having this work done by print. This change is the outcome of one of the recommendations of the Dockery joint commission and was put into practical effect during the last congress. An excerpt from the report of the commission on the subject sets forth the belief that in nearly every instance the errors made were directly traceable to the clerical force engaged in the work of engrossing and enrolling the measures. In the nature of things it was almost impossible to prevent them oftentimes in the haste in which the work was done. Before recommending the change the commission investigated the methods pursued in the legislative bodies of other countries than our own in respect to these matters and found that in nearly all of the leading foreign parliamentary debates and in several of our own states, the old method or system of engrossment and enrollment by hand and ink and pen has been abandoned. As far back as 1849 the British Parliament abandoned this method and adopted that of printing. They applied it at first to bills of a public or general character. It was found, however, that the new "arrangement was soon productive of economy, convenience and dispatch, and tended so much to lessen the chance of errors," that they speedily applied it to private bills and resolutions of every character. Included in the commission's report on the subject recommending the change was a letter from the Treasury department which shows that in consequence of error in engrossing the tariff act of 1883, by which fruit was placed on the free list refunds were made to the amount of about $500,000, and an act was subsequently passed correcting the error.

## IMPORTANT INCOME TAX RULING.

**Dividends from Foreign Corporations Must Be Included in the Returns.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The treasury officials have made an important ruling in respect to the liability under the income tax law of dividends received from corporations. It is held that dividends received by a resident of the United States from corporations, foreign or otherwise, doing business wholly without the United States and having its principal office and property out of the United States must be returned as income. Such corporation not being liable on its net receipts the dividends must be returned as dividends by persons receiving the same.

**Secretary Smith Did Not Do It.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Smith said today that no one from the Interior department had telegraphed or written to E. F. Killner offering him the position of governor of Arizona. Charges have been filed against Governor Hughes, but as yet the secretary has not had time to look into them, though he intends to very soon. "This," said the secretary, "is the second man who has been appointed governor of Arizona without the knowledge of the department."

**Government Exhibit for Atlanta.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Prof. C. A. Colyer of the International exposition of Atlanta is in Washington consulting with Dr. Day of the geological survey regarding the Interior department exhibit at Atlanta. Dr. Day assured Secretary Smith today that the exhibit of the department would be pushed rapidly forward.

**Sugar Witnesses Come Up Next Month.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—District Attorney Birney said today he had decided to call up next month the cases of the recalcitrant witnesses in the Sugar trust investigation.


# WILCOX & DRAPER

(OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE HOUSE OF BARGAINS.)

THIS SALE BEGINS TODAY.

**Buffalo Shoe Store**

BUFFALO, N. Y.

ON SALE TODAY, March 12th.

What we bought for a third we sell for a third.

Ladies' Button Shoes, in shapes galore, Buffalo shoe store prices for them were $2.50 and $3; never before, never since will you see such values and styles for..... **1.00**

One of the newest out for ladies is the white silk stitched Shoes; the Buffalo people had just received a hundred pairs of button and a hundred pairs of lace, beautifully stitched with white silk, to sell as their $4.50 shoe; we turn them over for.. Cost you anywhere $4.50, except Wilcox & Draper; they sell them for $2.00 at this their greatest shoe effort. **2.00**

Don't forget to look at what we will offer for $1. You may never have had a bargain before. You can get one Tuesday by person, mail or telephone..... **1.00**

There are dozens and dozens of ladies' welt shoes and hundreds of turn shoes that the Buffalo people got $4 for that we shall ask you $2.30 for; it's high priced in Buffalo, in Omaha it's..... **2.30**

**Children's and Misses'.**

We got them all and will sell them all.

Infants' Shoes for a quarter that they got 75c for; we get but..... **25c**

Children's Shoes for half a dollar they got a whole dollar for..... **50c**

Misses' Shoes for 75c; the Buffalo price was $1.50, ours..... **75c**

**'Twas Ever So.**

"One man's loss was another's gain. This time it's the people's gain. We offer values in Shoes of every description that should we try to buy them from manufacturers at prices we sell them for

**They'd Laugh.**

**Walk Slowly-**

In passing our store and take a look at that life-size Buffalo that formerly represented one of the leading shoe stores of Buffalo, N. Y. On exhibition after Monday in our east window.

**There are others** in this stock of Shoes—there are misses' shoes made in Philadelphia that sold in Buffalo for $3. The misses' sizes are 11½, 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 1, 1½ and 2; smaller sizes than these and children's sizes sell for less still. We shall sell the finest Misses' Shoes for ..... **1.50**

These People

Were in the Shoe business in Buffalo, N. Y., for the short space of seven months. They went to the wall. Every pair was new shape. It was the cleanest failed stock ever known in the history of the shoe trade. Only seven months in business.

Prices will talk louder than words this week.

**It's a Feast of Leather.**

That just explains it—the Ladies' Shoes and Oxfords at $1, $1.50 and $2.30 are ½ and ½ the Buffalo price..... **1.00 1.50 2.30**

Will you come to this feast—you are invited.

**Men that Need Shoes**

And men that don't need shoes will be there if they realize what's going on.

One thing is a man's needle toe bal, bought for this season's trade to sell for $4 in Buffalo, it's the new shape needle toe; we'll sell it for.... **2.50**

Hundreds of these Buffalo lace and congress shoes, all sizes, will be on our $1 tables; they are plain and they are tipped and in all sizes from the hundred weight man to the three hundred pounder can get a pair for..... **1.00**

The next finest for men will be $1.50; the Buffalo shoe store got $3 and $3.50 and $4; we get ..... **1.50**

Supposing you take a look, anyhow?

**Our West Window**

Will show the leading bargains in the Men's and Boys' Shoes—look 'em over.

Men's Shoes will be sold for $1.90 that can't be described. You must see them to appreciate how cheap Shoes are sold in Omaha compared with Buffalo, N. Y..... **1.90**

All their tans in men's go at our tan closing price, $1.98, Men's and boys', regardless of what they cost..... **1.98**

**Boys' Lace Shoes.**

There are hundreds of boys' bals that the Buffalo sold for $2.50 and $2; we'll sell them out the first day for an even one dollar bill, sizes 3 to 5½..... **1.00**

We will put the youths' 11 to 2, in the same lot, and make the sizes from the smallest to the largest boy for..... **1.00**

**They had a Great Boys' Trade—**

So have we—and it will be a boys' holiday when they find what we have for them in stylish footwear. We started after all the boys' trade in Omaha, and this do settle it.

We may never have another opportunity to buy a bankrupt stock only seven months old, insuring the style and shapes to be the very latest. So take advantage of it early, that you may have no reason to regret it in after days.

**WILCOX & DRAPER,** 1515-1517 Douglas St. Selling the Buffalo Shoe Store's Shoes Today


# WELCOME AT THE WAR OFFICE

Army Officers Find Things Pleasant When They Visit Washington.

HOW THINGS GO AT THE DEPARTMENT

**Colonel Corbin's Register and Private Secretary Seager's Suave Smile—Colonel Henderson Says He is Strong and Full of Hard Work.**

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 1407 F Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, March 11.

"It is not often," says one of the oldest army officers on duty in the War department, "that officers of the army who are on duty outside of the city of Washington have an opportunity to visit the national capital and see the War department and the office of the secretary of war. As a rule, officers who are detailed for duty here manage to stay for many years, some of them permanently. When army officers on duty in the field secure leisure time, as when they are granted leave, they do not care to spend the time given them in taking a trip to Washington to visit the department. A few, however, do come here. When they arrive in the national capital they are interested in the department, and thus we manage to get a few calls from them."

By a requirement in the regulations all army officers who visit the War department must affix their names to the register in the office of the adjutant general. This book is in the room of Colonel H. C. Corbin, who is Adjutant General Ruggles' chief assistant. Owing to the fact that the register is in his room, Colonel Corbin has more visitors than almost any of the other officers here. One of the first of the duties of the officers who visit the department, on leave or on official business, is to call on the secretary of war. The secretary's office is situated on the second floor of the State, War and Navy department building, at the Seventeenth street end of the long corridor which runs through the center of the building parallel with Pennsylvania avenue. This office is one of the handsomest rooms in the building. Any person desiring to see the secretary is first shown to a reception room just to the right of the office. Here he meets Mr. John Seager, Lamont's private secretary. Mr. Seager will, if possible, give the information desired, and will endeavor to transact the necessary business himself, without interfering with the secretary's other business. Mr. Seager is about 25 years of age, and is one of the most cordial young men one could desire to meet. He always makes an effort to please callers, and in doing so dismisses all needless formalities in transacting business, making a stranger feel much at home. The reception room is very handsome in its decorations and furniture. On a wall in a large glass case is the United States flag which was used to decorate the casket of President Lincoln when his remains were taken to his tomb.

Next to the reception room is the office of the chief clerk of the War department, John Tweedale. On the right hand wall of the little alcove formed by the projections of two rooms out into the corridors is another large glass case, arranged with swinging doors and connected with a small desk or table below. Within the case there are posted on little hooks printed copies of the army orders issued from day to day. The army orders are printed daily on little paper slips of convenient size and are issued in time to be printed and posted in the case by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, although they are often delayed until nearly 4 o'clock, when the department closes.

Secretary Lamont makes an able executive officer. He was enabled to enter into the duties of the office as soon as he was appointed, because he was well informed concerning the methods pursued in the different executive departments, having gained much valuable information and experience while he was acting as private secretary to the president during Mr. Cleveland's former administration. Secretary Lamont has been associated with President Cleveland ever since the latter was first elected to the governorship of New York state. He was engaged as military secretary to the governor, and was appointed to the position of private secretary when Mr. Cleveland became president. He filled that important position with distinction and honor. The president took a liking to Lamont and the latter to the president, so they have remained together and have been identified with one another's interests. The public career of these two officials, closely identified as they have been, is the history of the success of two life-time friends, and each owes his success, to a certain extent, to the success of the other.

HENDERSON'S LEG IS ALL RIGHT.

Colonel Henderson of Iowa, senior member of the house committee on appropriations, who will probably be made chairman of that committee in the next congress, is indignant tonight over the fact that stories have recently been circulated to the effect that he will soon be obliged to suffer another amputation of his wounded leg. He says: "I believe that this new story has been circulated for the purpose of creating a sentiment to indicate that I am physically incapacitated for active work. I know that I am not to be permitted to receive the chairmanship of the important committee of which I have been so long a member without some opposition, and I am informed that my physical sufferings have been recently made use of in order to injure my official standing. It is all right for men to stand up in congress and shout for the welfare of the old soldiers while they stab them under the belt, when they happen to suffer from army wounds, but I do not like to have my army life used for the purpose of injuring me in my official capacity. I am well and strong and my old wound has entirely healed. There will be no further amputation, and I will soon be able to throw away my crutches and use my artificial limb again."

IN A GENERAL WAY.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a third dividend of 20 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Nebraska National bank of Beatrice, Neb., making in all 50 per cent on claims proved amounting to $131,828.

The comptroller of the currency has been advised of the following changes in officers of Nebraska national banks: Geneva National, Geneva, A. O. Taylor, president, in place of A. G. McGrew; M. R. Chittick, cashier, in place of A. O. Taylor.

The secretary of the interior today passed upon two land contests in South Dakota, brought before him on appeal from the decision of the commissioner of the general land office. The first was a motion for review in the case of Herman Strutz against Robert B. Crabb, involving a tract of land in Watertown district. The motion was denied and Crabb's entry will be cancelled. The other case was that of John Steffes against Christopher Lofthouse in the Huron district. The former decision, allowing the pre-emption claim of Lofthouse and holding the entry of Steffes subject to the right of Lofthouse to prove his claim to the land, is affirmed.

The Postoffice department has called for bids for carrying United States mails from McCann, Neb., via Riege, to Valentine, thirty-three miles, and back, twice a week, from May 13, 1895, to June 1, 1898. Bids will be opened on the 26th inst., and the contract awarded.

The following examining surgeons for the pension bureau were appointed today: Nebraska—Dr. C. G. Elmore, Valentine; Dr. Frank Simon, Tekamah. Iowa—Dr. E. C. Bliss, Grinnell; Dr. A. L. Wheeler, Mason City.

Seth Jones was today commissioned postmaster at Winneton, Neb., and Margaret Lesan was commissioned at Lesan, Ia.

## JOBS OF MAIL WEIGHING TO GIVE OUT.

**Men Likely to Be Taken from Applicants in the Postal Department.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Postoffice department is now making more than 400 appointments of mail weighers in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Indian territory, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana. The department regulates its payments to the railroads which carry the mails in bulk by a periodical weighing. The plan is to weigh average loads at a season of average activity, and the weights of the several classes of mail matter thus obtained are accepted as a standard to govern the compensation of the companies until the next weighing takes place. The process requires good judgment, care, accuracy and an intelligent understanding of the general scheme of transportation. The department last year took the men from the head of the eligible registers in the railway mail service of men examined by the Civil Service commission. The appointment of men thus examined was a decided success, so much so that the opinion was general that the new system should be permanently enforced. The department has called upon the commissioner for 600 names from which to make these 400 appointments, and the persons taken will be employed about thirty-three days.

**Must Be Tried in Argentine if at All.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Judge Miller, in the police court of the District of Columbia, today decided an important point of international law in the case of Manuel de Almagro, charged with embezzlement of $3,000 from the Argentine minister resident in this city. The attorneys for Almagro put in a plea that he was a part of the Argentine legation, being a translator and secretary to the minister, and as such was not subject to criminal or other jurisdiction of the United States. After discussing the subject in all its bearings, Judge Miller held that the statutes do not cover the case, and he ordered de Almagro discharged and the case against him dismissed.

## REWARDS TO MARINE LIFE SAVERS.

**President Remembers Officers and Men of Foreign Ships.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The president has bestowed a number of rewards upon officers and vessels for rescuing distressed mariners. He has given a gold watch and chain to Captain H. E. Thuestad of the Norwegian bark Chrysolite, in recognition of his heroic services in rescuing the officers and crew of the American ship Titan, October 9, 1894; a gold watch and chain to Captain George D. Keller of the German steamship Brilliant, for heroic services in effecting the rescue of the officers and crew of the American schooner Willamine, November 26, 1894; a gold medal to J. Siedenberg, a second officer, and M. Strathmann, boatswain of the same ship, and to H. L. Cochrs, H. Braun and H. Marshall of the same vessel; gold medals have been awarded to J. H. Orton, fourth officer; W. Fitzpatrick, quartermaster; and silver medals to L. Zeed, boatswain's mate; D. J. Jones, D. L. McLaughlin and Albert Sayley, all of the British ship Teutonic, for gallant and heroic efforts to rescue the master and crew of the American schooner Josie Reeves, February 8 last. Marine glasses have been awarded to Captain W. Thompson of the British steamship Dunham City for humanity in rescuing the officers and crew of the American schooner Alice T. Boardman, October 6, 1894; and to Captain Thomas Casperson of the Norwegian bark Johanne, for his humanity in rescuing two seamen of the American schooner Henry M. Stanley, July 6, 1894.

**American Interests Well Protected.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Cablegrams received at the Navy department today announce the arrival of the Alert at Panama from San Jose, and the Raliegh at Colon from Trinidad, so the United States now has four warships on the Colombian coasts, making a formidable fleet combined. At Colon there are the Atlanta and the Raleigh, at Buena Ventura, on the west coast, is the Ranger, and at Panama, on the same side, is the Alert. It is probable that the Atlanta will profit by the arrival of the Raliegh at Colon to run to Bocas del Toro, where her marine guard is supposed to be stationed.

**Will Be No Trouble with the Indians.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Indian office has received information that the Indians No Shirt and Little Chief, arrested on the Umatilla agency and for whose safe keeping the Indian agent asked United States troops, have been released and that no further trouble will follow. It is expected that No Shirt, Little Chief and Peo of the Umatilla tribe will visit Washington in a short time.

**Refunded the Tax on Burned Spirits.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The secretary of the treasury has abated the internal revenue tax, amounting to $640,794, on 711,994 gallons of spirits destroyed by fire April 5, 1893 while stored in a bonded distillery warehouse at Louisville, Ky. The spirits were owned by William E. Bradley, Allen Bradley Co., and John McKim.

**Dividends for Insolvent Banks.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of the insolvent national banks as follows: Twenty per cent, the Nebraska National bank of Beatrice Neb.; 4 per cent, the Columbia National bank of Chicago.

**Secretary Gresham's Health Improving.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Gresham continues to improve. Mrs. Gresham returned to Washington yesterday from Chicago.

**Yorktown is at Chemulpo.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Yorktown arrived at Chemulpo Saturday.

**Hat Finishers Quit Work.**

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., March 11.—The finishers employed at C. E. Coffin's hat factory today decided to quit work pending a settlement of the scale of wages, which were reduced about one-third, beginning today. The matter had been referred to the Central Labor union at Haverhill for settlement.

# HELPED HER HUSBAND KILL

Singular Story Yet to Be Fathomed by Legal Process.

ROBINSONS CHARGED WITH KILLING GIBBS

**Famous Case Taken Up in the Buffalo Courts—Confession of Man and Wife Strongly Doubted by Many—Getting a Jury.**

BUFFALO, March 11.—The district attorney moved that the trial in the superior court today of Clarence and Sadie Robinson, indicted for murder in the first degree for killing Montgomery Gibbs, a young lawyer, a year ago be taken up. Gibbs was walking alone up a residence street bordered with mansions brilliant with lights about 10 o'clock in the evening. Suddenly three pistol shots rang out in quick succession and Gibbs was found dying from a bullet wound in the head, lying in the driveway leading to a fashionable residence. He expired without a word. His assailants had vanished and left nothing as a clew to their identity. Rumors soon connected Gibbs' name with some of the families in the immediate vicinity and hints of love affairs were rife, much to the annoyance of many innocent people. The theory that he was assailed by footpads was hardly credited. His watch and money had been untouched. A reporter found what he thought were the footprints of a woman near the spot. No arrests were made until several months later the Buffalo police received word from the police of Cleveland that they had Clarence Robinson under arrest, and had worked out from his pals a charge that he was implicated in a Buffalo murder. Assistant Superintendent Cusack of the Buffalo police went to Cleveland, and arrested Robinson's wife, Sadie, who, thinking that her husband was to be charged with murder, confessed that she killed Gibbs herself, but refused to give any details. Robinson, learning that his wife was under arrest for the murder, made a clean breast of the matter, telling how he and his wife had gone out to "hold up" somebody that night, Sadie being attired as a man. Gibbs had resisted and in the tussle he had been shot. The district attorney has found the disguise which Sadie wore on that night and other corroborative evidence, and believes he has a strong case. There are many people here who believe that the Robinsons are lying and had nothing to do with the affair. The question whether the confessions of the Robinsons will be admitted by the court as evidence against them or how much of it, and curiosity to see the pair and hear what they will say for themselves on the stand filled the court room as soon as the doors were opened. The proceedings of getting a jury may take two or three weeks.

Two emblems of good luck—the horseshoe and Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

## MADE A TWO MILLION CONTRACT.

**Four Hundred Thousand Tons of Mill Tailings Sold to a Syndicate.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Holmes Mining company of Candelaria, Nev., today, a contract involving over $2,000,000 was entered into with an English syndicate. The Holmes company contracts to sell the syndicate all the tailings which have accumulated at its Belleville mills for the past twenty-eight years, amounting to over 400,000 tons, which have been sold at the rate of 50 cents per ton. The Holmes company also contracts to deliver to the syndicate 700,000 tons of low grade ores at $3.50 per ton for all ore running fifteen ounces per ton and for all those ores running above fifteen ounces and below twenty ounces the Holmes company is to receive 25 per cent of the battery assay value. The syndicate has obtained the contract of cleaning the Bellville and Candelaria mills, agreeing to pay the Holmes company 45 per cent of these cleanups. The syndicate agrees to begin the cleanup within thirty days and to have the plant for working the tailings in operation within four months. The syndicate will expend $250,000 in erecting these plants.

**Looking After Their Own Interests.**

SALT LAKE, March 11.—The constitutional convention spent most of the afternoon in discussing mileage and the report of the committee on rules. The time for the daily meeting of the sessions was fixed at 2 o'clock p. m.