ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

ALL SORT OF JOBS BACKED FOR THE A. P. A.

Votes for the Fire and Police Bill Scenred at the Expense of the Taxpayers-Story of the Measure's Passage.

LINCOLN, April 8 .- (Special.) - The late, but not by any means lamented, legislative session was guilty of many iniquities, committed many mistakes, left undone much that the people demanded, wound up in a drunken crgy that will forever disgrace the party that vouched for the majority; but it reached the height of its long drawn out folly in perpetrating a political crime in the enactment of the new Fire and Police commission law, a law that places the city of Omaha absolutely law ore willing to saddle upon the taxat the mercy of a coterie of political mountebanks. The true significance of this grave mistake is just begining to dawn upon the minds of the sober, thinking men of the republican party not only in Douglas county, but in every county of the state. Men who are never swayed in their opinions by mere personal dislikes now realize that the legislature has forced upon the republican party in this state an issue that has insured republican defeat in every state in the union where a similar attempt has been made. Wherever the A. P. A. issue has been forced upon the republican party the party has suffered in power and prestige. It cannot be otherwise in Nebraska.

WHERE IT CAME FROM.

The inside history of this crowning political atrocity of the legislative session has not been fully written. The real facts will open the eyes of the people of the state to the enormity of the crime. The truth may not be admitted now, but it will be forced upon the people before the close of another campaign

The bill which became a law under such exciting circumstances in the closing week of the session was introduced simultane in both branches of the legislature early in the session. Jim Allen fathered the bill in the house, while Senator Noyes stood spon-sor for it in the senate. The bill itself was drawn up on stationery obtained from the office of the county clerk of Douglas county, even if it was not prepared in the office is self. This fact will easily be discovered by an examination of the bill. It had been decided that Senator Crane should introduce the bill in the upper house, but, with a prudence almose entirely unlooked for, he evaded the responsibility and shifted it, as he thought, to the shoulders of Dick Smith. But Smith was doing business along pruden-tial lines himself, and he passed the bill on to Noyes. All this was done late one night at the Lincoln hotel.

SURPRISED IN THE SENATE. The bill was never pushed with vigor in the upper branch of the legislature, but, after

the session was nearly three months old, the house passed Allen's bill and sent it to the senate. It was read the first time and put to sleep in the secretary's office. The next day it was given its second reading, and, according to the standing rules of the senate, re-ferred by the lieutenant governor to the committee on municipal affairs, of which Leo-pold Hahn of Adams county was chairman. The bill went to the committee very late in the session, and the necessity of quick work was apparent. Contrary to general custom the committee acted upon the bill within two hours after it received it. By a vote of 4 to 1 a favorable report was agreed upon and the bill returned to the senate and placed on

When the bill went to the general file it was confidently believed by many that the necessary seventeen votes to pass it could not be secured. The friends of the bill could muster but fourteen votes, leaving them short three votes to pass it without the emergency clause. Then it was that the men who were behind the bill resolved to change their tacties from secret to open warfare. The talk about the merits of the bill was dropped and it was given out openly that the measur was a political necessity in order to preserve the doubtful republican majority in Douglas county. The most unblushing statements were made as to the real desires of the people of Omaha in regard to the bill. claim was set up that the bill was demanded by three-fourths of the people of Omaha, and that it was only opposed by the enemies of the republican party. This argument was worked for all that it was worth upon the

minds of a half dozen republican senators who were known to be opposed to the bill on its merits. BILLS THAT WERE ALL BAD.

The bill was finally reported by the sifting committee, but not until after the senator from Douglas county had entered into som of the most disgraceful trades that ever ac-crued to the discredit of a member of the The bill was not recommended alone by the committee, but was sent in in company with a number of bills that were of doubtful character and which no selfrespecting senator could vote for singly and face his home constituents. The company kept by the Fire and Police commission bill is an indication of the character of the men who were behind it. It was reported by the sifting committee in a bunch with a number of bills that will not bear critical inspection First of these bills came the one repudiated by the house and which gave to the propri-eters of the summer resort near Lincoln the privilege of establishing a beer saloon at Burlington Beach. This bill was bitterly opposed by nine out of every ten of the citi-zens of Lincoln, and it was openly charged that the saloon at Burlington Beach would be converted into a road house during six months of the year. Next in order came the bill authorizing the Foard of Public Lands and Buildings to purchase of C. C. Burr 180 acres of land near the state penitentiary at \$400 per acre, on ten years time at 8 per cent interest. Lincoln never endorsed a more deliberate raid upon the state treasury than this bill proposed. The land is assessed at \$6 per acre. It was absolutely worthless to the state. It was not available for a real estate speculation. The state itself had been salling leads within selling lands within a mile of it for an average of \$40 per acre; and yet the Douglas county senators were willing to assist this raid upon the state treasury in return for

HAHN'S INDIVIDUAL MEASURE. Another iniquitous measure tied up with the fire and pelice bill was the gambling bill introduced by Leopold Hahn of Adams co aty. This bill would have thrown wide oryli every gambling house in Omaha and would have practically left the city without protection. It proposed to let the convicted gambler off with a fine of a pairry \$100, and the victim who swere out the complaint would have been subjected to the same fine. The victim's wife, son or father was deprived of the present privilege granted by the law of suing in a civil court to recover the amount lost to the gambler. The victim only was allowed to commence sult, and even if he should have been fortunate enough to reschool fund. It was one of the most dis graceful measures ever sought to be forced spon the legislature, but, bad as it was, Dick Smith, the one Douglas county senator who engineered the deal, stood up in the enate and voted to recommend the bill for , sauge. To the credit of the senate it must be said that the bill was killed; but the ators from Douglas county are not entitled to any part of the credit.

votes for their Fire and Police commission

Still another bill tied up in the same bunch with the fire and police bill was the one to establish a state normal school at Scotia. The bill never stood the ghost of a show of passing. But the gang back of the Fire and Police or pission bill made Senator Jer-ries, a pop list and the author of the Scotia sill, believe that they would see him through. Jeffice stuittied himself by voting with the

DOUGLAS COUNTY'S DISGRACE

then saw the normal school bill slaughtered by the very men who had fooled him into believing that it could be passed.

These were the bills that the Douglas county senators endorsed in order to pass their own inquitous measure through the senate. They traded their votes for these bills and for many others during the closing weeks of the session. In fact, the votes of the Douglas county senators seemed abthe Douglas county senators seemed ab solutely for sale to everybody and every in-terest that could supply votes for the fire and police bill in return.

WHAT IT MEANT TO THE STATE. It will be interesting to note what the state would have been called upon to pay had the bills which the Douglas county delegation in the senate offered to support and did sup-port in return for votes for their own pemeasure became laws. In the first place the Burr land deal, in ten years, would have cost the state \$129,600. The Scotia normal school in ten years would cost an average of at least \$50,000 per year, or \$500,000. The repeal of Palmer were willing to saddle upon the tax-payers of Nebraska in order to gratify the ambition of the political strikers who conceived the Fire and Police commission bill.
The character of the men who were so ac

tive in pushing the fire and police bill will hardly commend itself to the people of Omaha or of the state at large. During the omina or of the state at large. During the carly part of the session no one but the well known agents of the A. P. A. seemed to be pushing the bill. R. W. Gibson put in the entire three months at the capital. Judge Covell was there at every critical turn, and on the day the bill passed the house Covell and Johnny Thompson, editor of the American, were intrusively conspicuous on the floor. Tom Majors dropped into the capitol whenever any of the republican members under his thumb gave evidence of a desire to weaken in their support of the bill.

WHEN THE BURLINGTON BROKE IN. It was not until after the bill had reached its critical point in the senate that the real significance of the fight became apparent. Not until then did General Managor Holdrege, the self-constituted autocrat of Nebraska, take up the fight in person and assert himself as the real friend and backer of the bill. It was at his personal dictation that several F. I. Foss to Lincoln to work openly for the bill. It was Holdrege that set in motion the whole political machinery of the B. &. M. railroad in order to insure the success of a bill that could not stand for a day upon its own merits. The political triumvirate, com-posed of Tom Majors, Colonel Russell and A. 3. Churchill, entered into the fight with their oats off and turned every stone in the way of the successful passage of the bill. The smaller fry lobbyists, headed by the Irre pressible Colonel J. H. Ager and Walt See

ey, were employed as messengers to carry the orders of their superior officers, and their services were in constant demand. IT DELAYED ADJOURNMENT. To round out the desperate expedients which were resorted to in order to force the bill through both houses the political clique behind the measure purposely held the legis-lature in session eight days longer than was necessary. These eight days cost the taxpayers of Nebraska more than that number of thousands of dollars. The bill could no be passed until Tuesday, March 26. It was sent to the governor on the afternoon of that day. Under the law the chief executive had the right to hold the bill until Monday after icon, April 1. But if the legislature had adjourned sine die in the interim there would have been no possibility of passing the bill over the vete. So, in order to have an excuse for keeping the legislature in session, the dominant clique purposely delayed action

upon the appropriation bills, knowing that the house would not dare adjourn until these bills were passed. Beyond all this, there is a well-defined sus delon that arguments were not the only per masive means used to induce members to ote to pass the bill over the governor's veto It is well known that a score of gamblers were present at Lincoln on the day that the bill was passing its crisis. These gamblers vere not at the Capital City for their health

THINKS IT A GAME OF FREEZE OUT

William Zeigler Charges Charles Yerkes with Wrecking the Lake Street L. Road. CHICAGO, April 8 .- William Zeigler of New York, a heavy stockholder, and until re cently one of the directors of the Lake Street Elevated railroad of this city, has made application in the federal court for the appointnent of a receiver for the road. He charges the present board of directors with attempting to wreck the road, and alleges that parties behind the directors and who own a majority of the stock of the road are identical with the management of the Foad are identical with the management of the West Chicago Street railway. Charles T. Yerkes, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, is alleged to be the person representing the railway interests and it is ests, and it is claimed that he purchased the majority of the stock of the elevated road. Zeigler declares the interests of the elevated road have been set aside by the directors, and he finally charges that the board of directors fraudulently endeavoring to scale down the bonds and is representing the company as insolvent. An injunction is asked restrain-ing the directors of the road from carrying out the deal.

Has the Road and Wants the Bonds. DENVER, April 8.-Judge Hallet today made an order on the receivers of the Union Pacific, requiring them to answer the peti-Facine, requiring them to answer the petition of Frank Trumbull, receiver of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf road, and show on what grounds they claim to hold possession of the bonds of the Colorado Central Railroad company, alleged to be the property of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway company, and furthermore to show cause why they should not be required forthwith to deliver possession of said bonds to Trumbull.

Old Man Spreckels a Winner. SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.- The superior court has dissolved the temporary injunc-tion granted to Rudolph Sprackels, restraintion granted to Rudolph Spreckels, restrain-ing the Nevada bank from voting 2.500 shares of stock in a Hawaiian plantation, which had been transferred to the bank by his father as pledges, the stock being half the collateral, to secure a loan of \$55, 600, made by Claus Spreckels to his son, Rudolph. The latter declares that the hy-pothecated stock is to be voted to cust him from control of the sugar plantation.

Have Agreed on the Apportionment. SALT LAKE, April 8.—The most promient feature of the morning session of the institutional convention was the presentation of a large number of petitions asking for separate submission of the equal suf-frage article. In the afternoon, in the com-mittee of the whole, the apportionment ar-licle was passed. It calls for eighteen sen-ators and forty-five representatives. The article was passed by nearly a manimous vote.

ASTORIA, Ore, April 8.—Captain Casson of the British bark Cupica reports that when near Cape Horn, on the Atlantic side, the latter part of December, a Norwesian or Swedish bark, he could not make out which, was seen a half mile distant, on fire. When sighted the masts were falling Careful inspection showed no signs of life, and he thought it had been abandoned.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., April 8.—(Special selegram.)—Information was received here tonight that a reward of \$1,000 had beer offered for the recovery of the bodies of Phillip Turgion and another man, who were drowned in the Missouri river south of here a short time ago.

Administrator for the Davis Estate. BUTTE, Mont., April 8 - Judge McHatton ries, a pot, list and the author of the Scotia of the district court today appointed J. H. Leyson, a jeweler of this city, administrator of the state of the late A. J. Davis, Mr. Leyson's bond was fixed at \$2.500.000. He is the man agreed upon by the heirs.

GAS IN THE MINE EXPLODED

Nineteen Miners Supposed to Have Been Killed at Whatcom, Wash.

DAMP HINDERS THE WORK OF RESCUERS

No One Appears to Know What Caused the Accident as Nothing but Safety Lamps Were Used to the Mine.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 8 .- A New Whatcom special to the Post-Intelligencer says: News has just been received of a terrible explosion in the Blue Canon coal mine on Lake Whatcom, seven miles from this city. Ten dead bodies have been taken out and thirteen are still in the mine. Every possible effort is being made to rescue them. A steamer has gone out from this city, with Superintendent Donovan, three physicians, ten miners and press correspondents on board. The mine was inspected three weeks ago and pronounced safe. Particulars will be very late.

TACOMA, Wash., April 8 .- A Ledger spetial from New Whatcom gives these details of the coal mine explosion: An explosion from fire damp in Blue Canon

oal mine, on Lake Whatcom, this afternoon, killed twenty-one men. W. A. Telford came from the mine tonight. He was at the bunkers when the explosion occurred. He went to the incline and found James Kearns at the nouth of the shaft nearly dead with exhaus-on. Kearns said all in the mine were dead. He had carried Ben Morgan as far as he was able, and then left him. Morgan, he thought, was dead. Kearns and X. Gelum were the only ones who had escaped out of the twenty-four men who were at work. Tom Valentine and Jo Anderson were the incline men, and they escaped. At the switch of the gang way, 800 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, Eckiund and Telford found the body of George Roberts, and beyond were three loaded cars, which had been blown off the track. They next found the body of Ben Morgan, who was dropped by Kearns, Ecklund and others. republican senators changed their minds and the concluded to support the measure. It was Holdrege that sent Captain H. E. Palmer and gangway. Their safety lamps went out and the gas drove them back. In room 21 they found the bodies of Thomas Conlin and James Kirby. It is supposed that in addition to the

four found, nineteen perished.

It is supposed that in addition to the four found nineteen perished. The gas was so thick that the rescuing party was able to stay only for a few minutes. The missing men

with families are:
D. V. JONES, superintendent,
JAMES KIRBY. ANDREW ANDERSON.
JAMES M'ANDREW. CHARLES SILVERSON. MIKE ZEILISKI. The single men were: LUCAS LATKA. E. P. CHASE. THOMAS CONLIN. GEORGE ROBERTS. REN MORGAN JOHN WILLIAMS. ALEC HENDERSON. WILLIAM EVANS. ISAAC JOHNSON. WILLIAM LYSTER. CHARLES RAMBURG. SAM OLSEN J. A. MORGAN. MARTIN BLUM.

were kept running all the time and the cause of the explosion is unknown.

MINT IS EIGHTY THOUSAND SHORT, All the Gold Pars Were Found to Contain

Less Than Scheduled. RENO, Nev., April 8.—The Gazette this afternoon says: "Ernest Harris, melter of the United States branch mint at Carson, and John T. Jones, assistant melter and refiner, were suspended this morning. The Gazette has positive information that the mint shortage amounts to about \$80,000, and covers a period of about five years, running through the terms of two former superintendents and continuing during the present administration."

tendents and continuing during the present administration."

The bullion on hand has all been reassayed to ascertain if the value marked on the "shoes," or bars, tallies with their true value, but it did not. Inspector Massey is making a thorough examination of mint affairs. He found that one deposit, containing about \$13,000, one-half gold, has been replaced by bars valued at only \$2,00, mostly silver. United States District Attorney Jones, in an interview, said that important arrests would soon be made, and that the announcement of the names would create a sensation. Civil as well as criminal proceedings will be instituted against those who are even remotely connected with the steal. Mr. Jones said the government has a full corps in various departments at various points procuring the necessary proof to warrant arrests, and that, notwithstanding the great ingenuity of the criminals in their operations, a complete chain of evidence of their guilt has been welded.

CAPTAIN HENRY RAY QUITS WYOMING.

His Many Enemies Rejoicing Over His Departure-Triminal Case Not Settled. LANDER, Wyo., April 8 .- (Special Telegram.)-Captain Patrick Henry Ray and wife are on the southbound stage and will reach Rawlins tomorrow night. The captain has turned over the Indian property to Captain Wilson, the new agent, and leaves this country for good.

Violated the Lottery Law. CHEYENNE, April 8.—(Special Telegram.) Robert Sands pleaded guilty in the United States court today to the charge of sending ottery literature through the mails and was sentenced to three months in jail. Sands addressed a letter to an agent of a lottery concern in Kansas City, making inquiries about the drawing. His letter was delivered to another man of the same name as the agent of the lottery. The latted turned the letter over to the postoffice authorities, who caused Sands' arrest. It is the first case of the kind ever brought to the attention of Judge Riner.

Wyoming's Arbor Day. CHEYENNE, April 8 .- (Special.) -- Governor Richards has issued a proclamation esignating Friday, April 26, as Arbor day in Wyoming. The governor earnestly recom-mends that the people of the state observe the day by planting trees, and that there be suitable exercises in the schools, that the children may be so instructed as to have an appreciation of the value to be derived from the planting and protecting

A. P. A's. Carry Butte. BUTTE, Mont., April 8.-William Thompon, the A. P. A. candidate for mayor, lected by nearly 1,000 majority, beating E Howells, the democratic and populist candidate, and J. H. Montieth, republican candidate. The A. P. A's, also elected the balance of the city ticket, with the exception of one alderman.

Mail Carrier Caught Robbing the Mails. BOISE, Idaho, April 8.-Postoffice In-spectors Wayland and Wynn have brought W. Clark from Washington county on a charge of robbing the mails and he has been bound over in the sum of \$1,500. Clark was a mail contractor and was caught by means a decoy package.

Governor Marvil of Delaware Dead. WILMINGTON, Dal., April 8 .- Governor Marvil died at 8:15 tonight.

Movements of Seagoing Vessels, April 8 At Halifax-Arrived-Norwegian, from Glasgow and Liverpool.
At New York—Arrivel—Spaardam,
Rotterdam.
At Glasgow—Arrived—Pomeranian,

ANGER. SCANDAL YET TO COME. CUT THE REVENUE IN HALVES TROUBLES AND JOYS OF THE LABORER. Others Into the Mire.

LONDON, April 8.-There is not the slightest ground for the report that Oscar Wilde has attempted to commit suicide and it is not true that even a rumor to this effect was current here last evening. Further startling revelations in connection with the Wilde case are hinted at. It is said that Alfred Taylor has determined to drag down with him all he can if he is prosecuted and that this will involve one of the most prominent men in England, and whose name has been freely whispered about in connection been freely whisp with this scandal.

ALL ARE FOR ANNEXATION NOW.

Queen Lil's Friends See in This Their Only Hope to Oost Dole. SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Advices from Honolulu, per steamer Peru, dated March 30. received this morning, contain nothing

The most important event was a mass meetconvert to the new annexation movement, maining weapon to overthrow the present govmment. The natives were secretly warned keep away from the meeting. President

The conservative element and the American union party split on Robertson. Neumann may possibly be elected. The line officers of the military and the cabinet at a joint meet. the military and the cabinet at a joint meeting agreed on the desirability of obtaining a United States officer as colonel, the recent 1890 was 1,120,487, which, during the last revolt showing a lack of military skill on the part of the officers and the necessity for a rained leader. The suppression of the rebellion is ascribed to the terror of the natives rather than the skill of the government

DUE TO FALL OF SILVER EXCHANGE. Mexico Reaping Great Benefits from the Changed Situation.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 3 .-- The failing in silver exchange has had a continued beneficial effect on Mexico's remittances abroad. The only drawback to a larger volume of business has been that the banks will not generally sell exchange to buyers at the ruling quotations. The volume of business was larger last week than that of the week before, and the immense surplus of money in the big houses is being cut down. For the first time in the history of the Mexican re-public the national budget for the fiscal year, beginning July 1 next, does not show a deficit. The budget committee has presented its report before congress and reports an excess over expenditures of \$100,000. The result of the efforts made to balance receipts and expenditures in the face of the great exports of Mexican silver, is a surprise even to the most sanguine. Secretary of the Treasurer Limantour and the entire administration are being congratulated on all sides at the result of the efforts to sustain Mexico's credit since the silver crash, which for a time threatened

SPEAKER PEEL'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. Announces His Resignation in the House of Commons This Afternoon

to overwhelm this country.

LONDON, April 8.-Before a crowded house at 3:30 p. m. the speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, arose Safety lamps were used everywhere out in the gangway. The tunnel is 800 feet long and the gangway 1,000 feet long and the gangway 1,000 feet long and Eas twenty-six rooms opening from it. The fans

English Editor Fined for Contempt. LONDON, April 8.-The editor of Fair Play was fined £50 today for contempt of court in commenting upon the action of Dr. W. Conyers Herring of New York against the Marine Insurance company, regarding the burning of the schooner yacht Mohican, which sailed from New York the latter part of November last and was destroyed by fire at Southwick, England in March

Fair Play suggested that the Mohican was a perfectly useless craft, grossly overvalued and that she was destroyed in order to get the insurance money. Counsel for Dr. Her-rings says that the latter had offers to insure the ,acht before sine left the United States, but as Mrs. Herring was sailing with him he did not accept them, but insured the boat for £5,000 upon his arrival in England.

Norway and Sweden Preparing for War. CHRISTIANA, April 8.—The estimates which are to be submitted to the Storthing have been published and cause much com ment. They give fresh impetus to the wild umors of an impending war between Norway and Sweden. The sum of 4,000,000 kroner is to be devoted to the construction of ironclads. In addition, large credits will be asked for the purchase of munitions of war and for the completion of the forts of Tonsburg harbor.

Commander of the Malagasy Army Resigns PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, April 8 .- Colonel Shervinton, the English officer, who was commander-in-chief of the Malagasy army, has resigned his command owing to disagreement with the Hova government. The French cruisers Papin and Dupetit-Thouars, after being attacked by a land battery, bombarded the Hovas at Ferafate, near Tamatavo on the morning of April 4. The reply of the Hovas was without effect.

Hovas was without effect. Mrs. Hammersley's Latest Venture. LONDON, April 8 .- It is now said that the marriage of Lord William Beresford to the widowed duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Louis Hammersley of New York, will take place shortly. Lord William has writ-ten to several of his friends announcing their engagement and saying that the wedding will not be long delayed.

Garrison of chitral is Safe. CALCUTTA, April 8 .- Dispatches from Simia say that Uch and Keigala will be occupled by the British forces from the Gilgit side of Chitral. Reports which have reached Simla confirm the announcement that the garrison of Chitral is safe, but attempts to open communication with that place have

George Curson's Best Man LONDON, April 8 .- Baron Lamington, who s to be best man at the marriage of Hon. George Curzon, eldest son of Lord Scarsdale, with Miss Mary Leiter of Chicago, sails for the United States on Wednesday next. Panania Strike Not Ended.

COLON, April 8.-The steamer De Lesseps has brought from Costa Rica to this port a number of Colombian exiles. The strike of laborers along the line of the Panama canal ontinues.

CINCINNATI, April 8.-Judge Taft today which the valuations had been fixed for taxa-tion under the recent Nicholas law. The supreme court had previously sustained the law. Foday's decision will produce much revenue

Withdrawing Entiroad Lands for the state from the Nicholas tax. Springer and Kilgore Get No Pay Yet. WASHINGTON, April 8.-The comptroller of the treasury has rendered a decision in which he holds that Judges Springer and Kilgore, recently appointed to the two districts in Oklahoma, cannot receive compensation for their services as such judges until after they have been confirmed. after they have been confirmed

Rains I roke the Mill Dam. ASHEVII.LE, N. C., April 8.-Heavy rain last night broke down Reed's mill dam at Bilitmore. The water washed out the rail-read tracks from the roadbed. The train to Jacksonville was delayed several hours and other trains are delayed.

Coal Miners and Coat Makers Strike and

Supreme Court Decision a Disappointment to Treasury Officials.

LNEY SURPRISED AT THE DECISION

Had Anticipated the Ruling on Incomes from State and Municipal Bonds but Not on Land Revenues-New Regulations to Be Sent Out at Once.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- Treasury officials are greatly despirited over the supreme court's decision on the income tax case and while admitting that they have no reliable data upon which to form an accurate estimate, they express the belief that the net result of the decision will be a loss of at ing of annexationists under the auspices of least 50 per cent in the receipts from inthe American league. C. B. Wilson, the exqueen's agent, and C. L. Hooker, a so-called greater than this, notably in the city of Washington, where the loss is expected to were among the speakers. They advised the reach 75 per cent. Washington, however, is natives to favor annexation as the only re-exceptionally a renting city. The proportion exceptionally a renting city. The proportion of rented houses in other cities of the country also is very large. In 1890 the rented houses Dole is expected to issue a proclamation summoning the legislature for May 1.

A special ejection for a representative in the Fourth district has been called. The candidates are Attorney General Robertson, government, and Paul Neumann, independent.

The conservative element and the tracks. five years has undoubtedly increased very materially. Dwellings, however, represent only a small part of the capital invested in buildings of every character which produce enormous rentals. Comparatively little was expected on state, county and municipal bonds, but the total loss, it is thought, will not fall short of \$15,000,000, or \$20,000,000 for the first year, and this loss is expected to increase rather than diminish in succeeding years should the law remain unrepealed.

The loss of this revenue, however, is not the only cause of regret among the officials. The fact that the court was evenly divided on the main constitutional question, it is expected, will result in almost endless litigation, thus very materially adding to the ex-pense of collecting the tax. Nevertheless the internal revenue officials will proceed at once to prepare supplemental regulations to conform to today's decision, and from now on until next Monday, when the time ex-pires within which returns may be made, any returns in which incomes from rents or bonds are deducted will be regarded as a full compliance with the tax. Persons who have already made their returns and paid the tax will be advised of the change in the regulations and as soon as possible the pro portionate amounts of tax paid by each on rents and bonds will be refunded to them under the general law, which authorizes the commissioner of internal revenue to refund taxes wrongfully collected.

stand the test of time, and cannot remain the permanent law of the land. On all other points the government, he believes, has no to hear the case, and should Justice Jackson resign there is very good reason to believe his successor would almost certainly by favorable to the law, in which event another lest case very soon would be brought to the court for determination.

CAN'T HAVE CONSUL HATCH BACK Sicaragua Would Be Willing to Pay the

Money if That Were All. WASHINGTON, April 8 .- The answer of Nicaragua to Great Britain's ultimatum is being anxiously awaited by officials and diplo mats and until it is made known there prom ses to be no further development in the con troversy which has involved the United States. The answer is due almost any day now, although it is anticipated that Nicaragua will take the full limit of time accorded by the British ultimatum. General Barrios, the special envoy of Nicaragua, left here about two weeks ago to confer with his government as to accepting or rejecting the ultimatum. He was delayed enroute by an accident to the steamer, but it is believed he has reached Nicaragua by this time. After conferring with his government he expects to return t Washington. It is not yet apparent what the purposes of these movements are except that they probably relate to further efforts on the part of General Barrios to enlist the co-operation of the United States in case the ultimatum is rejected. The presence of Gen-eral Barrios in Nicaragua makes it possible hat the government may make known its purpose at any time and yet diplomats are inclined to believe there will be no positive innouncement until General Barrios return to Washington or the time limit of the ulti-matum draws to a close. One of the diplowere simply a matter of paying Great Britain \$75,000 that would be quickly done, but an agreement to pay this amount carries an agreement of much more. It tacitly admits that Consul Patch was erroneously ejected that Consul Hatch was erroneously ejected from Nicaragua and is at liberty to return. "If he goes back he will foment further disorder and be a source of irritation to Nicaragua. And if \$75,000 is paid Consul Hatch there will be a much larger amount demanded for the other British citizens ejected at the same time. The Hatch case is merely a test for a large number and if merely a test for a large number and if Nicaragua yields to this one she concedes the justice of all."

PETTIGREW SAILING FOR EUROPE. Has No Hope of England Consenting to a Changed Monetary Standard.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, accompanied by his spiritualist Stover, who has taken great interest in the case, will be arrested as Kelfor Europe, expecting to be absent until for Europe, expecting to be absent until July. The senator is still of the opinion that the proposed international monetary conference will accomplish nothing, because the attitude of England will be opposed to a change

"It is," he said, "like inviting the chicken to come down and hold a conference with the fox to ask England to consent to a change in the monetary standard. England is a creditor nation, and it cannot be expected that she will voluntarily agree to accept half the amount due her for the whole sum. I think it a mistake for the United States have manifested any desire for such a meeting. I am one of those who believe there CINCINNATI, April 8.-Judge Taft today is a big advantage to be gained by the dismissed the demurrers of the express, tele- United States in inaugurating a policy of graph and other companies to the manner in which the valuations had been fixed for taxadestroy interest in the question, and thus in jure the cause here."

> WASHINGTON, April 8.-It is stated upon good authority that the management of the Northern Pacific railroad has de-

Change in Military Details. WASHINGTON, April 8.—The secretary of war has detailed Royal T. Frank, First artillery, now commander of the stillery school at Fortress Monros, to duty on the Board of Sea Coast Artillery Fire, vice Colonel W. H. Classen, Fourth artillery.

The Montercy has arrived at San Diego on her way to Callac.

Rubber Works Resume Operations. PITTSBURG, April 8 .- This morning free-for-all fight, in which pistols were used often, without serious effect, took place between striking miners at McDonald, a few miles from here, and imported workmen. The newcomers were driven from the field for a time, but a force of deputies was sent

cui, and under their guns the strikers were chased back and the men put to work. No one is permitted near the mines tonight. CINCINNATI. April 8.—The Coatmakers' association, composed of 200 employers engaged in making coats for wholesale clothing houses, and employers. houses, and employing an average of fift workmen each, have had but one favorable esponse to their demand for a 35 per cen advance in wages. Fully 5,000 of their em ployes are idle, the shops having closed to day, and the others will stop work tomorrow. Four-fifths of these are girls. Unless the strike is ended soon it is claimed all the lothing employes will join in a mammot

TRENTON, N. J., April 8.-The New Trunswick Rubber company, employing about 00 hands, resumed work today. The United States Rubber company, it is thought, start up in two or three weeks, with hands. The Meyer Rubber company at Mill town, employing 800 men, will probably re-sume about April 15.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—The representa-tives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in this city say that an attempt will be made at the convention which meets here next Monday to raise the scale of wages. It is said that the price for puddling will be increased from \$4 to \$5 per

WEBSTER, Mass., April 8.-The 300 cm oyes in the cashmere mills of John Chase Sons of Webster have been notified that elr wages will be increased 10 per cent. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—The coal niners at Barclay, Sangamon county, are ut on a strike in resistance to a proposed duction of 5 cents per ton in the price paid

PITTSBURG, April 8 .- An attempt was to resume work today at the 60-cent rate. Few men applied for work, however. The excitement this morning was occasioned by three shots being fired at the engineer of the Jumbo mine from the hillside. None of the sublic their plans, but it is evident that they intend to make determined efforts to start a number of mines nonunion.

CUT THE DENVER ROUND TRIP RATE. Atchison Excursion Operators to Involve

Lines from Omaha to Denver. Kansas points on its line only to points in rate was put at one fare for the round trip and the rate was to be in effect for one day and one trip only and between points on its. Mr. Fuller began with a brief reference to line. No idea was entertained by the Atchi-Attorney General Olney was much surprised at that part of the decision which exempts rents under the income tax. As to the section of the act relating to bonds, the attorney general rather expected an adverse decision, but he regards the action of the court on the rent proposition as having been taken on technicalities, which he believs will not that the test of time and cannot remain the test of time and cannot remain the points in eastern Kansas and Colorado com-mon points by adding the local rates at both ment of the case in the supreme court, there ends. The Union Pacific promptly announced its intention of making the same rate from Omaha to Colorado common points. Its action virtually made the round trip rate from Omaha to Denver \$16.20, with a ten day stop over in Denver.

announced their intention of meeting the Union Pacific rate, and the latter road has given Chairman Caldwell practically same notice as that given by the Union Pacific, that it ignores the agreement of the western lines whenever its interests so de-The agreement as it stands, the Rock Island declares, is not of sufficient strength to bind its competitors and it will not be bound any more than the others whole thing promises to become a first-class little muddle.

BURIED TREASURE IN INDIANA. Man Who Hid the Money Too Old to Re-

member Where He Put It. COLUMBUS, O., April 8 .- John Swim, wealthy old man who has tramped over many states, is dying from a stroke of paralysis on a farm a few miles from here, Neither the man's age nor the amount of his wealth is definitely known, but it is believed he is near the century mile-stone. Much of his wealth is buried—where, will never be known except by accident. Some years ago while sleeping in a fence corner near Kenton. known except by accident. O., Swim was robbed, he claimed, of \$10,000 and he had two men arrested. He employed General W. B. Walker to prosecute the case. To demonstrate that he had money Swim exhibited to his counsel a roll of bills, the total value of which was \$78,000. He an-nounced his intention of burying his treas-ure, and after the men arrested were discharged Swim wrote General Walker saying that the money had been planted. The hiding place is believed to be at some point in Indiana, and the old man's mind is now incapable of locating the spot.

MRS. BOLTON SAYS SHE KILLED HIM. Confession Which Will Clear the Man Con-

victed of Murdering Foust. ANDERSON, Ind., April 8 .- Mrs. Bolton last night confessed that she fired the shot which killed William Foust at her house in Elwood. The confession, if true, would clear Hires, the man sentenced Saturday to thirteen years imprisonment for the murder, and would also tend to exonerate Chief of Police Toler, for whose arrest as an ac cessory a warrant has been issued. According to Mrs. Bolton the Hires crowd were not on the premises when the tragedy curred, having left a short time before. She had let in Dan Kelly and another man and she borrowed Kelly's revolver when Farmer Foust attempted to force an entrance. When she shot Foust Kelly and the other man put the farmer's body on the railroad tracks. Kelly has disappeared. It is reported that

Alabama Wants a Grand Army Colony. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 8 .- Alabama naking a determined effort to induce a number of Grand Army of the Republic men and their families of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa The Comme to locate in this territory. The Commercial Association of Alabama, an organization of all the commercial bodies in the state, held a very largely attended meeting in Birmingham and it was decided to induce the veterans to come this way, it being reported that a number in the states named intended seeking homes in the south. It was decided to invite the Grand Army of the Republic men to locate with their families in this state through the seventh annual encamp the State department of the order, which met recently in Montgomery.

Eight Locomotives Burned ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 8.-The Atlantic & Pacific roundhouse and machine shops at Winslow, Ariz. were burned early today. Eight big locomotives were destroyed. The company's officials estimate the loza at \$100,000.

Ex-Governor Kemper Dead. CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 8.-Ex-Governor James L. Kempler died yesterday at his home near Gordonsville, Va., aged 72 He was a brigadier commander in the confederate army during the late war.

Last of the Henderson Brothers GLASGOW, April 8 .- William Henderson the last survivor of the founders of the Anchor line of steamships, and of the firm of Henderson Bros., the famous boat builders,

SPLIT ON INCOME TAX

Supreme Court Fails to Reach a Unanimous Conclusion in the Case.

SEVERAL POINTS THAT ARE PECULIAR

Law as a Whole Will Stand, but Certain Provisions Unconstitutional.

LAND AND BOND INCOMES NOT TAXABLE

Such is the Decision Handed Down by the Supreme Tribunal.

SOME JUDGES THOUGHT THE LAW ALL VOID

Dissenting Opinions Read by Justices Field and White-Revenues of the Government Will Be Greatly Curtailed as a Result.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- After almost a month of deliberation the United States supreme court rendered its decision today in the income tax cases, and decided by a divided court the law to be valid, except regarding the incomes derived from rents and from municipal bonds, on which points the decision was that the tax was unconstitumade today by the railway coal operators to break the strike of the miners, but the attional. There was an unusual attendance of tempt failed. The Jumbo and Midway mines read. Only members of the bar were ad-of the Robbins Coal company were scheduled mitted to the inner circle, and those in attendance included many lawyers from other cities, as well as a large representation from company claims to have 150 men at work cities, as well as a large representation from at the Jumbo mine, but the strikers say that Washington. There were several senators in only five are at work there. There are five the list, including Hill of New York, Lodge deputy sheriffs on guard there, but the only of Massachusetts and Lindsay of Kentucky. of Massachusetts and Lindsay of Kentucky. Attorney General Olney was also present. The judges filed promptly in at high noon shots took effect, and the man who fired them escaped. The operators refuse to make before the chief justice began the delivery of an opinion which is regarded by many as the most important and far reaching in its effects that has been rendered in this court since the days of the rebellion. Justice Fuller, after making a few routine announcements, began at 12:05 to read the court's decree in CHICAGO, April 9.—Some days ago the Atchison road announced that it would run others. This was the first in order of the on April 9 one cheap excursion from central cases against the trust companies, and the Kansas points on its line only to points in the irrigating canal region in Colorado. The of Hyde against the Continental Trust company, as the questions at issue are the same in these cases.

point had, he said, been frequently referred to, but he dismissed it by saying that as the question had not been raised in the court

THREE POINTS BAISED Chief Justice Fuller began by stating the exceptions to the law as made by counsel for the appellant as follows:

1. That the act imposes a direct tax in respect of the real estate, rents, issues and profits as well as of the income and profits of personal property and, not being apportioned, is in violation of section 2 of article I of the

2. That the law, if not imposing a direct is nevertheless unconstitutional in that its provisions are not uniform throughout the United States, and do not operate with the same force and effect upon the subject of the tax, wherever found, or in that it provides exemptions in favor of individuals and copartnerships while denying all exemptions to corporations having similar income derived from like property and values, and provides for other exemptions and inequalities in violaon of section 8 of article i of the constitu-

3. That the act provides no exemption of the tax upon taxes derived from the stocks and bonds of states of the United States and counties and municipalities therein, which stocks and bonds are not proper subjects for the taxing power of congress. The income from these securities in the United States amounts to over \$56,000,000 per annum. on which the total annual tax would be \$1,300.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSIDERATION. The body of the opinion was devoted to the onsideration of the question from a constituional point of view, and involved a very elaborate definition of the meaning of the phrase "direct taxes," and also a construction of the constitutional requirement as to apportion-ment. The framers of the fundamental law had before them more prominent than any other thought the idea that taxation and rep-resentation should go hand in hand. The contitution was the result of a compromise between the states and the federal government, whereby the states surrendered the rights of levying imposts, duties and excises, but it was evident they did not mean to transfer to was evident they did not mean to transfer to the general government the right to leyy direct taxes, except in case of great emergen-cies. This compact, the chief justice said, had been observed up to the time of the passage of the act of August, 1894. The chief justice held that in taxing the income derived from land itself it virtually, and to all in-tents and purposes, taxed the land itself, for, he asked, what was the land to any one but for the profit derived from it? It was clearly never intended by the states to delegate authority to the national congress to weaken their credit by providing a tax upon their in-strumentalities and revenue agencies. Such

declared invalid. The chief justice was not prepared to give out the full text of the declsion, but furnished the following summary of the concluding portion of it to the press; DECISIONS IN DETAIL. The court's conclusions, after reviewing he historical and other phases of the question,

an exercise of power was repugnant to the constitution, and therefore, the portion of the law putting it into execution must always be

were as follows: In Charles Pollock against the Farmers Loan and Trust company et al, it is estab-1. That by the constitution federal taxation is divided into two great classes:

texes and duties, imports and excises, 2. The imposition of direct taxes is governed by the rule of apportionment among the several states, according to numbers, and the imposition of duties, imposts and excises by the rule of uniformity throughout the United

3. That the principle that taxation and representation go together was intended to be and was preserved in the constitution by the establishment of the rule of apportionment among the several states so that such appor tionment should be according to numbers in each state. 4. That the states surrendering their power o levy imposts and to regulate commerce o the general government gave it the con-

current power to levy direct taxes in reliance on the protection afforded by the rules pre-scribed, and that the compromises of the constitution cannot be disturbed by legisla-That these conclusions result from the text of the constitution and are supported by the historical evidence furnished by the circumstances surrounding the framing and adoption of that instrument and the views of

hose who framed and adopted it. 6. That the understanding and expectation at the time of the adoption of the constitu-

tion was that direct taxes would not be levied upon the general government except