## TALK ON THE TARIFF

Floods of Oratory Let Loose in the United States Senate.

BILL IS PRESENTED BY MR. ALDRICH

Rhode Island Senator Makes a Speech Explaining Measure.

COMPARISONS WITH THE DINGLEY BILL

Estimates of Revenue Which Each Bill Will Produce.

DEFENDS THE SENATE SUGAR SCHEDULE

Pressing Necessity for Revenue Renders Free Sugar an Impossibility-Vest Speaks in Opposition to the Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The debate on the tariff bill began in the senate today with crowded galleries and a large attendance of senators and the tariff leaders of the house. Minor business claimed attention up to 2 p. m., when Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, in charge of the tariff bill, had the measure laid before the senate and took the floor for the opening speech. At that time every available seat in the galleries was occurried. The resumbless side of the floor for the committee estimates the receipts from customs. If the prayislous of the bill mater revenue from the temporary duty on the committee estimates the receipts from function. with crowded galleries and a large attendcupied. The republican side of the floor showed an almost solid representation, there being three or four vacant seats. The democrats also presented full ranks and the scattered seats of the populists were occupied, with but one exception. Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee and author of the house bill, took a seat Immediately beside Mr. Aldrich and listened attentively. Other republican members of the ways and means committee and Representative Simpson of the populist contingent occupied the rear lounges. Speaker Reed was not present. Mr. Aldrich spoke for almost an hour and

a quarter, adopting an easy, conversational style. His speech was the official utterance of the finance committee, and, in a sense, of the republican side of the chamber. Without making invidious distinctions between the two bills, Mr. Aidrich clearly stated as the belief of the finance committee that the house bill would not yield revenue adequate for the needs of the government.

Mr. Vest of Missouri, one of the demo-eratic members of the finance committee, followed with a statement in opposition to the bill. He spoke of the futility of piling up taxes on an overburdened people when there was a balance of \$129,000,000 in the treasury. He criticised the schedules in de-tail, declaring that some of them were designed to be prohibitive. He severely at-tacked the increase in the lead duty, declaring it was for the benefit of the "cormo-rante" of monopoly and against the people. Mr. Cannon of Utah, a silver republican,

closed the debate for the day by urging that the protection should be so distributed as to Early in the day Mr. Mallory, the new senator from Fiorida, was sworn in and took

The tariff bill was taken up at 2:05 with-out opposition and Senator Aldrich proceeded to explain the provisions of the measure.

PRESENT TARIFF BILL.

opening his speech, Senator Aldrich

The business of this entire country is in a state of suspension awaiting the action of the senate upon the bill under consideration. I believe that the anxiety to secure action upon this important measure at the earliest possible day is shared by every member of the senate. I can say for the senators sitting on this side of the chamber that no time will be spent in academic discussion of the principals of protection. It is my purpose to keep the bill continuously before the senate, to the exclusion of all other legislative business, until it is finally disposed of, and in this I shall expect the hearty co-operation of senators on both sides of the chamber. In the discussion of the bill the members of the majority of the committee will content themselves with such brief explanations as may be found necessary of the various paragraphs as they are sary of the various paragraphs as they ere

seems desirable that at the beginning It seems desirable that at the beginning of this discussion the majority of the finance committee should present to the senate in detail their estimate of the effect which the bill would I ive upon the revenue and that they should explain in a general way the character of the amendment they have suggested.

NIEWS OF MAJORITY.

The majority of the committee believe that if a thorough revision of our revenue laws, such as is contemplated by the house bill, is necessary it should be carried out in a conservative spirit and that such a moderate and reasonable measure should be redopted as will insure a much greater degree of permanence to our tariff legislation. Frequent revisions of the fariff are productive of long periods of uncertainty and arrested development. The radical change in policy in 184, proved disastrous to the business interests of the country. It was thoroughly understool throughout the country in the last policial campaign that if the republican party should be again intrusted wirn power no extreme tariff legislation would follow. It was believed that in the changed conditions of the country a return to the duties imposed by the act of 1880 would not be necessary even from a protective standpoint.

It was with these facts constantly in view that the majority of the finance committee prepared the amendments which they have submitted for your consideration. Nothing could be more conductive at the return and maintenance of real prosperity in this country than the well-grounded belief that there is to be no volent change in our revenue policy for some years to come. The true friends of a protective policy do not insist upon extreme rates nor any that are not necessary to equalize conditions. While it is true that rates above this line are often inoperative, yet it must be admitted that they furnish needless opportunities for destructive attacks.

AMPLE PROTECTION FOR ALL. VIEWS OF MAJORITY.

AMPLE PROTECTION FOR ALL. AMPLIA PROTECTION FOR ALL.

The committee believes that in the reductions they have suggested from the rates imposed in the house bill that they have not gone in any instance below the protective point, and if the bill should become a law in the form presented by them every American industry would be enabled to meet for eign competition on equal terms; that is so far as this equality can be secured by the fift legislation. The rates ruggested by the committee's amendments are considerably below those imposed by the house bill and in most instances below those contained in the act of 1856.

In suggesting these reductions, the mem-

and in must instances below those contained in the set of 1856.

In suspessing these reductions, the members of the majority of the committee reaffirm and emphasize their position as friends of the pretective folloy. The ultimate purpose of this polloy is to secure as far as this is possible by wise and conscriptive legislation the steady growth and development of all interests—agricultural manufacturing and commercial. The provisions of a tariff law affect all these interests in numberless ways and unless there can be stability in tariff polloy there can be necessarily of prosperity, for industrial conditions in this country, with very few exceptions, do not demand a return to the rates imposed by the act of 1856. The bitter contest which is going on among the leading nations of the world for industrial supremacy have brought about imprevements in methods and economies in production to an extent which was not thought possible a few years ago. These new conditions must be taken into account in considering the rates the bill imposed.

Without relinquishing one particle of our develop to the cause of protection we feel that we have a right to ask that the cause shall not be burdened by the imposition of duties which are unnecessary and excessive. In the readjustiment of rates suggested the committee has tried in every instance to make them sufficiently protective to demestic interests without being prohibitive.

HOUSE ESTIMATE OF REVENUE. The framers of the house bill estimate a total revenue from the bill of \$20.107.10 in normal years. This would be the largest revenue received from customs duties, and an

increase of \$113.479.790 over the customs revenue of 1896 and of \$70.732,254 over that of 1896. The report of the ways and means committee of the house recognizes the fact that anticipatory importations will largely reduce the expected revenues of the first fiscal year under the new tariff, but after making allowance for these importations estimates a net income of \$10.000,000 for the year 1800, provided the law should be passed by May 1. If its effectivent were delayed until July 1 the report added that \$15.000,000 additional would easily be lost to the publi- forestry RESERVATIONS HIS BANE treasury.

additional would easily be lost to the publitrensury.

After giving in detail the house estimates
of revenue Mr. Aldrich proceeds. It will be
apparent from a critical examination of the
provisions of the house bill that the estimate
of \$1.00,000 increase of revenue, if the fall
should become a law by the first of July, was
excessive. To indicate he grounds upon
which this judgment is basel, we may take
the wool and woolen schedule, from which
\$21,000,000 out of \$25,00000 increase is expected. The fact is well known that there
have been unusual importations of wool, in
anticipation of the reimposition of a duty
enough, according to the trade reports, to
supply all the foreign wool needed by the
domestic manufacturers for more than a
year.

domestic manufacturers for more than a year.

The statistics on this point jestify the belief that there can be no revenue from the wool duties during the fise t'year 15%, except too liby a small amount from third class wools. The estimate of \$11.00,000 increase from woolen goods is equally errontous.

The same condition exists in lesser degree perhaps with reference to other schednies. Instead of an increase a revenue from tobacco, we may more safely count upon a decrease in the first year; the increase from augar will be much less than the ways and means committee estimate, owing to the fact that one-quarter of the year's supplies of raw sugar will probably be imported before any new rates of duty can be applied to them.

SENATE BILL ESTIMATE.

mated revenue from the temporary duty on tea of \$5,000,000. The committee estimates the receipts from internal revenue for the same period at \$170,000,000. If we add to this the treasury estimate for miscellaneous receipts, \$29,000,000, and the receipts on account of the post-office, \$96,227,076, we have total estimated receipts for the fiscal year 188 of \$360,671,076, or an estimated excess of receipts over expenditures for that year of \$2,725,028. If the estimated revenue from the duty on tea and the additional internal revenue taxes should be omitted from the committee's estimates of receipts there would be an estimated efficiency of \$29,175,90 instead of a surplus of \$1,725,028. The committee believes it to be the imperative luty of congress to provide in the measure under consideration for a revenue which will certainly meet the requirements of the povernment for the next fiscal year. The adoption of a revenue bill which should fail in the immediate future and which would require a further issue of bonds to meet current expenditures would certainly be fatal to the hopes of future success of any political party responsible for such legislation.

In selecting the sources for additional revenue the committee decided to increase temporarily the tax on articles of voluntary use rather than to assess additional duties which might prove inoperative upon articles of necessity or upon those which citer into our manufactured products. Assuming that the necessity or upon those which citer into our manufactured products. Assuming that the necessity for additional revenue exists, and of this we believe there can be no question, there is no economic reason and certainly none that affects the public interests

tion, there is no economic reason and cer-tainly none that affects the public interests why beer and tobacco would not bear their INTERNAL TAXES READY.

The committee believes that the duty proposed on tea will not prove a serious burden upon the consumers of that article. Nothing in the theory of protection interferes with the imposition of further internal revenue taxes by protectionists whenever such a course is found desirable for revenue purposes only. In the future it is almost certain that we shall be obliged to depend more and more upon taxes of this nature for necessary revenue.

In the years to come we must expect a decrease rather than an increase in the customs revenue to be derived under the principal schedules of the tariff. With duties adequately protective upon manufacturers of cotton, wool, silk and flax we may expect a constantly diminishing revenue from INTERNAL TAXES READY.

adequately protective upon manufacturers of cotton, wool, silk and flax we may expect a constantly diminishing revenue from the importations of these products. If the rates imposed by this bill on sugar should be found to lead to the rapid development of the beet sugar industry in the United States, we may expect large reductions year by year from the contemplated revenue from sugar. Some of the most sanguine advocates of the policy of encouraging beet sugar productions in this country believe that we shall within ten years produce all of our sugar.

The legitimate result of a protective policy is to give the American munket to American producers. When this becomes an accomplished fact the revenue growing out of protective duties disappears. It must be evident therefore that we must look for other sources of revenue. Whether it should be along the line of an increase of internal revenue taxes, such as we have suggested or whether some other sources of revenue. revenue taxes, such as we have suggested or whether some other sources of revenue should be sought it is not necessary now to determine. It is safe to assume that numerous objectors will always be found to any plan for increased taxation. In this particular case the committee is only strenuous that a wise public policy requires that our revenues should at all times be equal to our expenditures and that the people of the United States will not be satisfied with any revenue measure that does not provide adequate income for this purpose. mate income for this purpose

SUGAR SCHEDULE.

SUGAR SCHEDULE.

In the sugar schedule E we have suggested a change in rates and in the manner of assessing the duties. As the schedule is a very important one it seems proper that I should explain definitely the effect of the previsions we recommend.

The annual consumption of sugar in the United States is about 2.000,000 gross tons of 2.240 pounds each, with a value based on foreign priezs approximating \$50,000,000, If the bigh duties proposed in either the house or renate bill should be adopted the annual cost of sugar to consumers would be more than \$160,000,000. Of the consumption in 1886, 40,000 tons, or 2 per cent, was beet sugar produced in the United States, and 240,000 tons, or 12 per cent, was demostic cane sugar, and 157,000 tons, or 8 per cent, was sugar admitted from the Hawaiian islands free of duty under our treaty with the Hawaiian government. The 2,000,000 tons of rugar consumed in the United States constitute nearly 30 per cent of the vital constitute nearly 30 per cent of the vital consumption of the world states consumer on the world states consumers of the world states consumers of the world states consumers of the vital consumers of the world states consumers of the vital consumers of the world states consumers of the vital consumers of the vital

Hawaiian government. The 2,000,000 tons of sugar consumed in the United States constitute nearly 30 per cent of the total consumption of the world, the total sugar crop of 1896 being approximately 7,000,000 tons, of which 4,300,000, or about 11½ per cent of the whole, was beet sugar.

The pressing necessity for recurring greatly increased revenues seem to render a return to a republican p liev of free sugar, adopted in 1890, an impossibility. The demand for revenue purp sess and the belief that every reasonable effort should be made to encourage the protection of best sugar in the United States led a majority of the finance committee to recommend the high rates upon sugar which are contained in the bill now before the senate. It is believed by the friends of the beet sugar industry that we can successfully imitate the example of Germany in the rapid development of beet sugar production.

HOUSE SCHEDULE.

HOUSE SCHEDULE.

The bill as it came to us from the house of representatives contains provisions which levy a specific duty, based upon polariscopic test, upon imperied sugar varying from 1 cent per pound at 75 degrees, to 15 cents per pound on all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color and reined sugars. The effect of these rates, as applied to the total importations at the port of New York for the month of January, 185, is shown by a table which I submit to the senate which has been prepared by the customs officers in New York. The rates suggested show a range of ad valorem equivalents from 7.2 to 1442 per cent. A careful examination of the tables will show that the scale of rates adopted hears very unequally on all low grade sugars. The character and extent of this discrimination led your committee to helieve that the schedule should be modified. The committee determined, after a careful examination of the whole subject, to recommend rates which would be in their effect as high at least as the house bill, but which would be levied in a manner that would make the ad valorem equivalents more uniform. We believe that the imposition of the high specific rates upon low grade sugar testing \$7 degrees or helow would have the effect to exclude them from the markets of the United States. The total amount of these low grades produced as unimportant as compared with the total sugar crop, but their continued important in the standpoint of our trade and commerce with other countries. EFFECT OF HOUSE PROVISIONS HOUSE SCHEDULE.

EFFECT OF HOUSE PROVISIONS To exclude from the American market all the low grade care sugars from the nearby countries and sugars of all grades from distant countries would confine American purchasers to beet sugar and to centrifugals from other points nearest the United States and send all other sugars to free markets like Canada and England. This bolicy would undoubtedly increase the price of the sugars from nearby countries and

(Continued on Second Page.)

Bound to Abrogate the Order of President Cleveland, but Privately Admits His Impotency in This Direction.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- (Special Telegram.)-The conference report on the sundry civil bill, carrying \$200,000 for the Transmississippi Exposition, was reported to the senate by Senator Allison late this afternoon, the senator giving notice that he would call up the bill tomorrow, or as soon thereafter as possible. Senator Pettigrew, who is greatly incensed against the compromise effeeted on the forest reservation amendment, giving the president discretionary power to et aside a certain part of the reservations scluded in President Cleveland's order, in timated that he would oppose the bill and if necessary attempt to defeat the measure if the compromise agreement was insisted

Senator Pettigrew could not be reconciled to the action of the conference committee on the part of the house and senate. He made a strong fight to abrogate the order of President Cleveland so far as the ferest reservations are concerned and his aggressive action was largely responsible for the amendment wiping out the whole of the expresident's sweeping order being inserted in the bill. Now that his work is largely come to naught, he is hot and says he will pursue guarrilla warfare if necessary to have the conference agreement defeated. His peppery manner in asking Senator Allison when he expected to call up the bill showed how determined Pettigrew is in behalf of certain interests in his state. After the senate adjourned the senior senator from South Da-kota admitted that the bill would pass, but

not before he had shown up existing condi-

HELPS THE EXPOSITION. Mr. Rosewater, between his attendance upon committee meetings and general con-ferences of the Postal congress, has found time to put in a good word for the Trans-mississippi Exposition. Learning that Hon. Thomas Needles of Illinols was holding up the senate bill in the Illinols legislature, appropriating \$50,090 for the exposition, he once began work on Senators Cullom and Mason to induce them to pull Needles off. As a result of his efforts the following

elegram went to Needles today: WASHINGTON, May 25.—Hon, Thomas Needles, Springfield, Ill.: We believe it to be to the interest of Illinois to participate in the Transmississippi Exposition. If you can see your way clear to favor the bill passed by the senate we hope you will make a prompt favorable report and work for its bassage.

W. E. MASON, S. M. CULLOM,

As Needles is a candidate for a place on the Dawes Indian commission and is pressed for the place by Mason and Cullom. t is thought this telegram may not be with

out effect. The following examining surgeons were appointed today: Nebraska—Drs. John B. Jack, W. T. Neal and Charles T. Stewart, at Auburn; Drs. C. M. Kubbeck, C. Williams and C. M. Headrick, at Tecumseh. Iowa—Drs. E. H. King, G. O. Morgridge, at Muscatine; Drs. E. N. Brown and J. N. Augustine, at Marengo; Drs. C. C. Powell, C. G. Lewis and B. F. Hyatt, at Ottumwa; Tuckey, at Maquoketa. Wyoming-Dr. H. J.

The contract to supply fuel for the public uilding at Des Moines during the next fiscal year was awarded to P. H. Martin of

that city.

The applications of the following person: for authority to organize the National Bank of Decorah, Ia., with a capital of \$50,000, is approved: H. C. Jerleid, Robert Thom-E. R. Thompson, L. B. Whitney and O. C. Johnson. A. A. Hawler has been appointed post-

master at Gresham, York county, Neb., vice S. A. Tobey, removed. NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT

General John R. Brooke Named as a Major General.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The president oday sent the following nominations to the enate: War-Brigadier General John R. Brooke

o be major general. Navy-Assistant Engineer D. E. Dismukes o be passed assistant engineer.

State-Edwin H. Conger of Iowa, to b nvoy extraordinary and minister plenipotendary of the United States to Brazil; John G. Foster of Vermont, to be consul of the Inited States at Sherbrooke, Que., Canada. Interior-George B. McLaughlin, agent for he Indians of the Blackfeet agency in Mon

News for the Army. WASHINGTON, May 25 .- (Special Tele gram.)-Post Chaplain Charles S. Walkley has been ordered to Fort Harrison, Mont.

for duty. The following transfers in the Eighth in fantry have been made: Second Lieutenant Ernest B. Gese, from company H to com-pany K; Second Lieutenant Joseph Dripps from company K to company H. Second Lieutenant Robertson Honey Fourth artillery, has been relieved from luty at West Point and ordered to join his battery. Second Lieutenant Samuel Hoff Elgath

cavalry, has been detailed for duty at West Point. The following transfers in the Fourth infantry. fantry have been made: Second Lieuten-ant William A. Raiborn, from company B to company K; Second Lieutenant John J. Bernard, from company K to company

Captain Hugh L. Scott, Seventh cavalry, has been ordered to return to his proper station, via Chicago. The following transfers have been made at the request of the officers concerned: First Lieutenant John C. Gregg, from Eighteenth infantry to Fourth infantry, company F; First Lieutenant Percival G. Lowe, from Fourth infantry to the Eighteenth infantry, company K. He will

proceed to join the company to which he is transferred. Leaves of absence: Second Licutenant Henry G. Cole, Twenty-third infantry, two months; Second Lieutenant James Hamilton Third artillery, extended three months; Captain Champec McCulloch, fr., assistant surgeon, three months; Second Lieutenant Charles W. Castle, Twenty-sixth infantry. two months; First Lieutenant Alonzo Gray, Fifth cavalry, two months; Second Lieu-tenant Joseph Frazier, Nineteenth Infantry,

three months from September 1.
Private Edward J. Griffin company G. Twenty-second infantry, Fort Crook een transferred to the hospital corps, as private. Lake Front Case Decision Ready.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The decision o he commissioner of the general land office the Chicago lake front case, involving \$15,000,000 worth of property, has been ormulated and will be promulgated tomor row. The decision is on a rebearing of the case resulting from a sensational repudiation of the decision rendered by a former com-

WASHINGTON, May 25 -The senate today onfirmed the following cominations: Brigadier General John R. Brooks, to be maj r general; Ge rge B. McLaughlin of Mon-tana, to be agent for the Indiana of the

Blackfoot agency in Montana.

Sultan's Criticism of Sir Philip Currie BARTLEY BEFORE THE COURT | HENRY LABOUCHERE RETRACTS. | HAVEMEYER HELD UP

Comes Back on Salisbury. Convrigit, 1987, by Press Fathlishing Company.)
LONDON, May 25.—(New York Yorld Ca- Case in the General Fund Warrant Called blegram-Special Telegram.)-Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett's important interview with the suitan continues to excite widespread notice and comment here in London. The Star, the leading radical fournal, says to-day: "In the course of Sir Ashmead Bart-lett's interview with the sultan, the latter alluded insultingly to the British ambassa-dor. This then, is the first fruit of Lord Salisbury's boasted ascendancy in the councils of Europe. The sultan insults our am-bassador, and the insult is echoed and in-dorsed by a prominent member of the tory party. If this had been done under a Glad-

stonian ministry, how the tories would have dilated on the degradation of England." The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the sultan's attack on the British ambaesador in the interview, saye: "The attack on the British ambassador by a sovereign to whom he is accredited is a very serious matter. The first question is whether the sultan's words are correctly reported. We believe they are. They point, of course, to the absolute nullification of British influence in Turkey. If the sultan thinks it is safe to insult the British ambassador, it is certain that the gentleman does not exercise the slightest authority with him. Why, then, is he maintained there? It seems to Salisbury policy has met the reward of all Laodicean statesmanship. emperors jockey us and the Turk spits upon

TORREST OF RECRIMINATION. Greeks Take to Saying Hard Things of Each Other. LONDON, May 26 .- The correspondent of

the Times at Athens says: The torrent of recrimination, denunciation and bitter invectives which was checked by the fear of the immediate Turkish advance to Athens has broken out afresh, now that this danger has been removed by the armistice. The authors of the war policy, equally with those who are held responsible for the disasters, are being dragged before the bar of public opinion. So far as the official culprits are concerned, it is believed that the government will appoint a commission of inquiry to punish the guilty. A

and commissary departments will probably entail scandalous disclosures.

The Ethnike Hetairia is bitterly denounced. and the government is urged to seize its funds, to conficate its stores and arms and to compel it to render an account. It is not likely to accede to this suggestion, but many persons prominent in political life are closely connected with the organization, and the Extairia, conscious of its strength, has deided to remain silent and to preserve mysterious and invisible character. Possibly smitten with compunction, however, the so ciety has donated 60,000 drachmas for the reiief of the Thessalian refugees. This is apparently the best justified item of all its

expenditures. NO NOT ALL PULL TOGETHER.

Discord Among the Powers with Reference to Eastern Question. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 25 .- The collecive note of the ambassadors of the powers on the subject of the Turkish demands upon Greece has not yet been presented owing to that the policis referred to by the attorneys the German ambassador at Constantinople for the defendant should have been raised by

ourages opposition VIENNA, May 25.-The Neue Freie Presse publishes a dispatch from Constantinople tolay saying that Germany has finally roved the conditions of peace and that the dentical note of the powers on the subject vas presented to the Turkish government today.

LONDON, May 26 .- A dispatch to the Standard from Athens says: The Embros publishes a sensation in a telegram from lamia declaring that the British men-of-war t Volo prevented the landing of guns and ammunition from a Russian man-of-war for the use of the Turks. The story is probably untrue, but it indicates the prevailing distrust of Russia.

New Governor for Crete. LONDON, May 26 .- A dispatch to Standard from Berlin says the powers, including Turkey, have assented to the ap-pointment of Prince Franc's Joseph of Batenberg as governor genéral of Crete.

Will Hold the Porte to Time. LONDON, May 26 .- The Athens correpointment of Prince Francis Joseph of Bathave assured Greece that the Ports will not allowed to evade the conditions of the armistice.

STUDY OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

Efforts to Solve the Problem of the Origin of the Race. NEW YORK, May 25 .- Dr. Franz Boas curator of the anthropological section of the American Museum of Natural History, and Dr. Livingston Farrand of Columbia univercity, left this afternoon for the northwest, they will make a study of the ethnology of the Indians of the North Pacific slope in British Columbia. Harland A. Smith, who is to work with them, left a few The three scientists intend to emplete a systematic study of North American Indians and other peoples of north-eastern Asia, with a view to tracing the historical connection that has long been one the theories of the origin of the American Indians. Expeditions will go out every cummer for six years unfler the auspices of the Museum of Natural History. Next year's work will be among the Coreans and the peoples of northeastern Asia. Morris K. Jersup, president of the museum, has provided the funds with which the expedition will be equipped.

UNCOMPANGRE UTE RESERVATION. Intense Interest is Manifested in the Impending Opening.

PRICE, Utah, May 25. - Intense interest is manifested not only throughout Utah, but in Colorado and numerous other western and middle states concerning the contemplated opening for settlement under the United States land laws of the Upcompangre Ute Indian reservation in Utab. The future of the conclusive action of congress now pending at Washington is being eagerly watched by inoming settlers. Many inquiries by mail are eccived here daily for information concerning both the agricultural and mineral lands said to be in abundance on the reservation. The commanding officer at Fort Duchesne. distant ninety-five miles from Price by stage, has charge of the reservation, and also upwards of 1,500 Indians, who receive rations from the government through Fort Duchesne agency.

Breaking Up Tribal Relations. TAHLEQUAH, I. T., May 25 .- The Dawer and Cherokee commissions, which have been negotiating at this place for the past two weeks, went into executive session today to form an agreement which will abelish tribal government. Full blood Cherokees are opposed to any change in tribal affairs, but are greatly in the minority. The full white adopted citizens and half-breeds favor a change, which it is likely will be the result of the conference. Tams Bixby, the newly appointed member of the Dawes commission is here and has commenced a study of the Indian. It is believed an agreement will be formed in about a work. be formed in about a week.

Before Judge Baker.

DENY POLICE COURT'S JURISDICTION

Attack the Validity of the Preliminney Hearing and Find Flaws In the Transcript\_Dectsion This Morning.

The proceedings in the case of Joseph S. Bartley, the ex-state treasurer, charged with the embezzlement of about \$200,000 in state unds, came up before Judge Baker of the

Bartley was in court and was represented ther. Mr. Labouchere said he treated the by T. J. Mahoney and C. O. Wheden of being south was not forthcoming as Lincoln. The state's interests were in the hands of Atterney General C. J. Smyth and of the Chartered company's securities be County Attorney Baldrige.

The proceedings constituted an argument of the motion to quash, filed by Bartley's attorneys. The motion was based on the ground the Times, testified that the cable messages that the police court had no jurisdiction and which passed between herself and Cecil that the police court had no furisdiction and that Bartley had not had a preliminary examination nor had he waived the same, and also on the ground that a similar proceeding, based on the charge of embezzling the same funds covered by the complaint in the case at bar, were pending in the Lancaster county court at the time the proceedings in this county were commenced.

The leading argument for Bartley was made by Mr. Mahoney. He offered in evi-dence a certified copy of the proceedings in the courts of Lancaster county, showing the pendency of a similar action in that court, which was commenced April 19, and Bartley bound over to the district court April 26, the day before the proceedings in this

ounty were commenced.
Mr. Mahoney read the warrant issued by the police judge of this city, calling atten-tion to the fact that it was directed to the sheriff, which he claimed was not within the powers of the police judge. He also read the transcript of the proceedings in the "police court," and claimed that the statutes do not confer upon the 'police court' any jurisdiction to hold preliminary examinations and bind prisoners over to a higher court. He argued that all authority in such matters is conferred by the statutes upon the "police judge," and on these statements be based his claim that the defendant had not had a preliminary examination and was not, therefore, legally before the district court for trial.

TRANSCRIPT ALL RIGHT. The argument for the state was made by County Attorney Baldrige, who quoted authorities in of position to those referred to by Mr. Mahoney. The county attorney contended that it was immaterial whether the name "S. I. Gordon," signed to the transcript, was followed by the words "police judge" or "judge of the police court," as the court would take judicial knowledge of the fact that Gordon is a police judge. He took up scriatim the other points raised by Mr. Mahoney and argued against them. Attorney General Smyth also argued against the motion to quash. He contended

consents to the peace terms. It is further understood that Germany declares that it motion to quash.

Following the attorney general Mr. Mawill withdraw altogether from mediating should the other powers consider the previous consent of Greece to be unnecessary. Germany declares that it is motion to quash.

Following the attorney general Mr. Mawill withdraw altogether from mediating should the other powers consider the previous consent of Greece to be unnecessary. Germany declares that it is for the shape of the states government in regard to the proposed duty on salted macket and the shape of the shape of the states government in regard to the tribute states government in regard to the proposed duty on salted macket and the shape of the should the other powers consider the previous consent of Greece to be unnecessary. Germany's action is regarded as being highly prejudicial to the prospect of a speedy conclusion of peace, as it leads Turkey to be-mitted within the jurisdiction of the court mitted within the jurisdiction of the court mitted within the jurisdiction of the court lieving that the defendant had committed the crime.

The closing argument was made by Mr. Wheden, who discussed the alleged defect in the warrant, claiming that it did not show the crime with which the defendant was charged. He read from the warrant to show that it simply charged "embezzlement" and he claimed that the statutes require that the warrant must state the specific charge. He contended that Bartley had not been arrested in the manner provided by law and had not had a legal preliminary hearing. Judge Baker announced that he would take the matter under advisement until 9 o'clock this morning. Before making this announce ment the judge said the questions raised were serious ones and he desired to consider them well before deciding upon them. He severely criticised the papers sent up from the police court, pronouncing them the most abourd examples of bungling.

PROPERTY OWNERS COMPLAIN.

Question Legality of Action Taken by County Commissioners. LEAD, S. D., May 25 .- (Special.)-At a recent meeting of the county commissioners of Lawrence county the county treasurer was instructed to sell the delinquent tax list for the years prior and for 1893 at the face value of the tax certificates. The legality of the action is being severely questioned and no doubt will result in a good many cases of litigation in the future. The treasurer has already disposed of about \$25,000 worth of taxes, and people all over the county are being notified by the purchasers to pay up or else a tax deed will be se-cured. If redemption is made the interest goes to the assignee as profit, which in some cases will be as high as 43 per cent. Property owners in Lead have for a number of years been negligent in the payment of their taxes because of an uncertainty in their title.

Methodist Missionary Meeting. VERMILLION, S. D., May 25 .- (Special.)

The Methodist Episcopal Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Sloux Falls district will meet at Vermillion May 25 and 26. Mrs. R. B. Hager, corresponding secretary; Ella Murphy, recording secretary; Lizzie Reifenbark, treasurer. The prominent features will be an "Open Parliament" for dis-cussion of missionary subjects, model missionary meeting and an address by Conference Secretary Mrs. Louise P. Hauser.

Start Up an Idle Mill. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 25.—(Special.) The roller mill at Castalia, which has ot been running for some time, was recently purchased by J. H. Wolf of Kimball and has now commenced running again A contract has just been entered into with

lesigned to furnish power for running the mill. The well must be completed within three months. Ask for a New Mail Route CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 25 .- (Special.) The Postoffice department will be asked to establish a mail route between Oacoma, opposite here, and Bonesteel, Gregory county. It is probable that the application will be granted, as Gregory county, which lies on the aouthern boundary of the state, is quite thickly settled, and at present receives

by means of stage lines from Nebraska

Starting a New Creamery.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 25 .- (Special.) The machinery for the new creamery at Platt. Charles Mix county, will be received this week and will immediately be placed in position. There are now considerably ove 199 creameries in the state and about twent new ones are contemplated for this season

Four Horses Are Stolen PIERRE, S. D., May 25.—(Special Tele gram.)-Four horses belonging to different persons in this city were stolen last night o far no trace of the thieves has been dis-

He Made Against Harris. NEW YORK, May 25 .- Henry Laboucher has withdrawn the allegations he had made in a speech in the House of Commons and in articles in Truth reflecting upon Dr. Right town secretary of the African company, in a stock Jobbing in connectable of December, 18. In a letter which we mentary committee Labouchere said that made were based up to tacts, with the person presumed to facts, with the person that he was repeated by the person that he was re in a speech in the House of Commons and

funds, came up before Judge Baker of the against Dr. Harris, and apologized making the statement in the House of Company after oon. being nonexistent, and he accepted Dr. Har fore the Transvaal raid, but there was not z tithe of evidence to show that Dr. Harris had been concerned in any such selling. Miss Flora Shaw, the colonial editor of were unimportant, and she Rhodes

solved the colonial office from any connec-tion with the views expressed in her ar-ticles published in the Times. PRIEST WEDS HIS PARISHIONER. Catholic Circles in England Scandal-

ized by a Remarkable Marriage. opyright, 1997, by Press Publishing Company. LONDON, May 25 .- (New York World lablegram-Special Telegram.)-Catholic circles here are greatly excited over the remark able marriage which took place yesterday of E. de Beaumont Klein, a former Jesuit priest, with Hon. Kathleen O'Hagan, eldest

daughter of the late Lord O'Hagan, lord case for the government and Nathaniel Wil-chancellor of Ireland. A few years ago Lady O'Hagan, mother of the girl now married, became associated in the defense. Catholic rescue work with the then Father Klein. She is a Townely, the oldest Catholi-family in England; and exercised great in fluence in Catholic affairs. Against the wish of Cardinal Vaughan she appointed Klein chaplain to the convent started under he auspices in Bayswater. Shortly afterward i was announced that Lady O'Hagan an Klein had become Unitarians. It is believed that she intended to marry Klein herself, but it appears he preferred the daughter who was as completely under his influence z was the mother. The latter accepted the inevitable and was present at the wedding which took place in the Unitarian chapel

Fortland Place.

Klein is 50 years old, fat, sleek and unctuous, with long hair. He is an Alsatian by birth. He is declared to be the first Jesuit who ever left the church. M'as O'Hagan is just 21, rather good looking, extremely clever and accomplished, with large fortune.

Object to the Duty on Fish. LONDON, May 25 .- Mr. Curzon, the par llamentary secretary for the foreign office replying in the House of Commons today or the subject, said that the British ambassa dor at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote would be instructed to make representahaving been forbidden to sign it until Greece a plea in abatement and not in the shape of tions to the United States government in re

> Liberals Absent Themselves MADRID, May 25 .- The president of the name of the majority, has begged Senor Sagasta, the liberal leader, to persuade the iberals to resume attendance upon the sit ings of the Cortes. Senor Sagasta replied that the question was between the govern nent and the liberals and not between the

> iberals and the majority. Consequently, the Chamber of Deputies met today without the liberal members. Cubans Ready for Relief Funds. HAVANA, May 25 .- A rumor was circulated Guanabacoa, near this city, yesterday that General Fitz Hugh Lee, the United States consul general, was going to distribute oney to the poor. In corsequence about 600 ersons gathered together in auticipation of ecciving relief. They were advised by the and were ordered to disperse. The however, refused to obey and the poli-compelled to disperse them by force,

Causes Von Tausch to Ween BERLIN, May 25 .- The examination of Herr Von Tausch, the former chief of the secret political police, who is charged with four fold perjury and treason, was continued today. Von Tausch wept during the course of the proceedings.

police were

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 25 .- An engine on the Jamaica railroad ran into a trolley car in a tunnel today killing three persons and injuring four others. Four Killed by Fireworks. PARIS, May 25 .- During a display of fire works at Nantes last evening, four persons

explosion of a bomb. FROST DOES GOOD AND HARM. Also Killed. HOWARD, S. D., May 25 .- (Special.) -A old wave, carrying the temperature down o 24 and resulting in a heavy frost

last night, swept over Dakota yesterday Some damage was done to early gardens and corn was nipped off, but this was more than compensated for by the killing of million of Russian thistles.

Walter McKee, jr., started this morning for a 400-mile ron on his wheel to his old home in Independence, Ia.

J. D. Adams, a prominent farmer and political leader of Miner county, died suddenly in Tennessee on Wednesday of last week. His remains were buried from his

home in Beaver township yesterday. Electric Lights for Fort Meade. STURGIS, S. D., May 25 .- (Special.) -The covernment has granted a contract to the lectric light company of this city to wire Fort Meade for electric lights. There will be a saving of \$300 a year over kerosene oil A strong fight was made by the Standard Oil company to prevent the change being made. H. M. Miles an artesian well contractor, company to prevent the change being made, for the sinking of an artesian well, which is The fort will soon be connected with Sturgle

> Admits a Nebraska Company. PIERRE, S. D., May 25.—(Special gram.)-The state insurance department has granted authority to transact business in South Dakota to the Security Mutual Life Insurance company of Fremont, Neb.

Watchman Buried in the Ruins. CHICAGO, May 25 .- The body of George Murra, the watchman at Armour's Pepsir factory, is supposed to be buried in the rulns caused by the fire in the building last night He is supposed to have been on the third floor when the explosion occurred, and to have been carried down with the heavy machinery. He has not been seen since the explosion.

Electricians on a Strike. MILWAUKEE, May 25.—About 200 elec-ricians are on a strike because contractors tricians are on a strike because contractor refuse to grant their demand of all4 cent as the minimum wage scale per hour, eigh hours to constitute a day's work for jour nevmen. The contractors have submitted a contract calling for a minimum scale of cents per hour. They also included a clause specifying that apprentices must be over 15 years of age and serve five years. The electricians are opposed to the apprenticeship scale.

Sugar Trust Magnate Called Before the Court at Wa hington.

ON TRIAL FOR DECLINING TO ANSWER

Backed Up by an Imposing Array of Legal Talent.

ATTORNEYS RESORT TO MANY QUIBBLES

Endeavor to Show that Question Was a Personal One.

Elverton R. Chapman is Present as a Witness, but is Not Called Upon

to Testify-Many Specta-

TESTIMONY PROVES THE CONTRARY

tors Attend. WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The trial of Theodore O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining company, for refusing to answer a question propounded by a sugar investigating committee in the spring of 1894, began before Judge Bradley today, There was a large crowd in attendance. No trouble was experienced in securing a jury, only three peremptory challenges being made

John E. Parsons of New York appeared for Elverton R. Chapman, the New York sugar broker, who is serving a thirty-days' sentence in the district jall for the effense of which Havemeyer is being tried, was present as a witness, but did not testify today. The witnesses today were the file clerk of the

by the defense and none by the prosecu-

tion. District Attorney Davis conducted the

senate, the committee's stenographer, and Senators Gray, Lodge, Davis and Lindsay, who were on the investigating committee.

The line of deferae as disclosed today is that the question asked, which looked to the production of data as to the political con-tributions of the sugar company to state and local elections, was not pertinent to the inquiry. This was shown by the repeated development of the fact that Mr. Havemeyer answered the question as to the national campaign, and as to the election of United States senators before the legislatures. This line of defense was anticipated somewhat by the district attorney. Considerable street was also placed on the attempt of the de-fense to show that Allen's question (which Mr. Havemeyer declined to answer) was an individual, not a committee question, but he testimony today went to prove that the query was propounded by the direction of the committee.

RIO GRANDE BURSTS ITS BANKS.

Levee Brenks at El Paso, Tex., and Water Rushes Through Streets. DALLAS, Tex., May 25.—A special to the

News from El Paso, Tex., says: At 1 o'clock this morning the fire alarm aroused the people in the lower part of the ity. The levee had broken and the flood waters of the Rio Grande were ruching through the city. The levee that broke was on the bank of the canal on Stanton street. The river had reached its highest point since 1891. In a few minutes a large force of men were at work trying to check the running waters with sacks filled with sand, but a second break above backed up the water on the workmen and they had to re-

The Texas & Pacific railway officials, realizing that hundreds of families were being flooded from their homes, backed in a large number of empty freight cans for the accom-modation of the homeless. Not less than 120 houses were swept away and tonight several hundred men are at work on a new levee. They have thrown up an embankment on Third street in an endeavor to check the advance of the flood, which is running over one of the International Street railway bridges. The splash of the walls of falling houses is mingled with the cries of affrighted women and children who are driven from their homes. People residing in the lower part of the city are leaving their homes and moving to the foothills of Mount

Franklin. Several hundred families are now housed in freight cars standing in the sea of water. Should the improvised levce on Stanton street break fonight the water will flood the business portion of the city. The ringing of the fire bell this morning saved the lives of many people who were asleep, ignorant of their danger.

DENVER, Colo., May 25.—A special to the Republican from Santa Fe, N. M., says: Rio Grande flood waters have inundated a part of the town of Socorro, lacinding the Atchicon, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad yards, and scores of farms and orchards are under were killed and a score were injured by the water from two to three feet. The damage will amount to thousands of dollars to the fruit trees and crops. Many acttlers have hope now to eave even their fine orchards. es it is raining along the valley again to-night and everything points to a continuance of the floods for weeks to come. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company has a large force working day and night to protect its tracks.

> NEW YORK, May 25.—The American 'Longshoreman's union resumed its first convention today. It was decided to recommend that a badge be issued to members to dis-tinguish them from non-unions, so as to save gang foremen trouble in choosing their laborers. There was received a subjuggam of greeting from the Nationa Union of Dock Laborers, signed by its president, Richard McGuee M. P.

Langshoreman's National Union

Dynamite Conspiracy Trials. BLOOMSBURG, Pa., May 25.—The dyna-mite conspiracy trial involving Lloyd S. Winterstein, a prominent business man and lawyer of this county, and Clifton Kn.rr, be-gan in the county court here today. The first case, charging Winterslein with intent to commit nurser by exploding a dynamite homb, was the first one called for trial. Knorr pleaded "guilty" and Winterstein "not guilty."

Fatal Fight Among Moonshiners. Heitfeldts and Cawans, rival moonshine faclons, plying their business in the Poonsville ridge mountain. Hancock county, Tennessee, met at a singing at Coal Branch school house yesterday. A fight which lasted for an hour resulted. James Heitfeldt was killed and Tom Cawan was mortally wounded. No arrests were made.

Sixteen Fishermen Lost. BOSTON, May 25.—A dispatch was received here this afternoon from Provincetown, annormaling the arrival there of the Provincetown fishing schooner Jeseph R. Johnston with the loss of sixteen of its crew. The schooner had been fishing on the western banks and it is supposed the men went astray in dories. No further particulars have been received.

Silver Goes Out.

NEW YORK, May 25. - The steamship St. Paul will take out tomorrow 600,000 ounces

At New York-Arrived-Westernland, from Antworn. At Queenstown-Arrived-Teutonic, from

New York for Liverpool, and proceeded, a