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TILLMAN ON A TEAR

South Carolinian Breaks Loose in the Senate Once More.

TOUCHES UP PROPOSED SUGAR SCHEDULE

Wants an Investigating Committee of Five Appointed.

ACCUSES TRUST OF DICTATING THE RATES

Says Correspondents Are Liars or Certain Senators Knaves.

LETS FERVID WORDS FLY RIGHT AND LEFT

Pitchfork is Very Much in Evidence and Stirs Up a Number of Statesmen to Rise and Make Denials.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—After a long period of silence Senator Tillman startled the senate today by a speech no less dramatic in its delivery than sensational in its allegations. He preceded it by presenting a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five senators to investigate charges of speculation by senators while the tariff bill was before the finance committee. In advocating the resolution Mr. Tillman threw aside the usual conventionalities of the senate and with a plainness of speech seldom heard about the halls of congress called on his associates to investigate the published charges of senatorial speculation, and if found true to purge the senate of those who debauched it. Mr. Aldrich, in charge of the tariff bill, answered Mr. Tillman in a sweeping denial. The Tillman resolution was referred to the committee on contingent expenses of the senate.

Considerable progress was made on the tariff bill, thirteen pages being covered. Several votes were taken during the day, but the finance committee had a liberal majority in every instance. The democratic members of the finance committee made a strong effort to reduce the rates on window glass, but their amendments to this effect were defeated. The bill will be considered tomorrow, the usual Saturday recess being abandoned.

TILLMAN'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Tillman's resolution quotes the senate resolution of May 17, 1894, authorizing the original inquiry, and then after reciting the proceedings in the Chapman and Havemeyer trials, proceeds:

Whereas, Within the last thirty days sundry newspaper correspondents have openly charged senators with speculating in sugar stocks while the sugar schedule is under discussion, and also charged that brokers in New York knew in advance as to what the senate finance committee would report as to the sugar schedule, all of which involves a question of the highest privilege, to-wit: the right of the senate to protect its members from slander and to protect the body as a whole from these open charges of corruption; therefore **be it**

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed with power to send for persons and papers; to employ a stenographer; to administer oaths; to inquire into the truth or falsehood of the charges made in May, 1894, and into the charges recently made; and the scope of the investigation shall cover everything embraced in the resolution of May 17, 1894, as well as the methods pursued by the American Sugar Refining company, better known as the Sugar trust, in controlling legislation in its favor at the present time; and especially whether it has in any wise contributed to or controlled the election of a senator in this body at any time.

The presiding officer, Mr. Frye, promptly ruled that the resolution should go to the committee on contingent expenses, but Mr. Tillman obtained consent to make a statement:

TILLMAN SPEAKS.

"We have arrived at a time," he began, "when the senate cannot longer afford to rest under the accusations made against senators. If there are men here debauching the senate, we should be purged of them. If these reports are slanders, the press galleries should be purged. We cannot afford to lay back on our dignity any longer and say we will not investigate."

It had been charged, he said, that President Cleveland met the sugar magnates on a yacht and discussed the details of the schedule of the then pending tariff bill. There was nothing to fasten that damning accusation on the president, but Senator Jones of Arkansas had recently furnished evidence to the effect that the president told him the trust should have a quarter of a cent a pound.

Mr. Jones quickly arose and stated that on two occasions Mr. Cleveland had said to him that he thought the one-quarter of 1 per cent on sugar was necessary to American refineries, and that one-eighth of 1 per cent would drive the refiners out of business.

Proceeding, Mr. Tillman said it might be that Mr. Cleveland desired to carry out a bargain, and if so the senate ought to find it out.

Here Mr. Gray of Delaware, chairman of the former sugar investigation committee, interrupted. The statement, he said, that a sugar schedule had been made up on Mr. Benedict's yacht when the president was on board with officers of the Sugar trust was not true and its falsity had been established after the committee had probed the statement to the bottom.

Continuing, Mr. Tillman exclaimed: "Both parties are involved, and one is as deep in the mud as the other is in the mire. You know of the reports against certain members of the old finance committee and now we have more damning accusations against the present committee."

PETTUS WANTS PARTICULARS.

Mr. Pettus of Alabama interrupted to ask Mr. Tillman not to deal in generalities, but to put a mark on the senators by name.

"That is what I want an inquiry for—to mark these men," responded Mr. Tillman. "I do not want the poor man to suffer while the millionaire is turned loose."

After the protests from Mr. Pettus that Mr. Tillman should name at least one senator accused, Mr. Tillman went on to state that when the former tariff bill was framed the finance committee had left its committee room, and had taken quarters at the Arlington hotel.

"The senator is grossly mistaken," interrupted Mr. Vest, of the finance committee. "The democratic members of the finance committee did not go to the Arlington hotel, or anywhere else outside their committee room at the capitol."

Mr. Tillman said he was glad the democratic party was relieved to this extent, but added: "Now, no one denies that for the last two months rooms at the Arlington have been occupied by the finance committee in easy touch with the telephone to New York, and easy reach of agents of the sugar trust."

"Why is it?" he asked, that the sugar trust can always command a specific instead of an ad valorem duty? Why was it that they cleared $25,000,000 in three years? It was the democratic party who made it possible in 1894. And now, with a disgraced and demoralized democratic party out of power and the republicans in charge of affairs, we have another damning evidence of the Sugar Trust's power."

NEWSPAPER CHARGES.

Mr. Tillman said he would now present specifications, and he had read a number of signed articles in the newspapers of Chicago, New York and elsewhere, making various charges against senators, some by name. The first article began: "Smith Ahead on Sugar," and spoke of the New Jersey senator's selling of 6,000 shares of sugar stock, short, at a profit of $3,000. Mr. Smith was not present in the chamber. Another article spoke of the large profit to senators, and stated that 30,000 shares of the stock had been handled the day before for three senators. Mr. Tillman said it was about time that these charges should be probed. There should be no mixture of the old investigation and the new.

"Let us not mix up the democratic sheep with the republican goats," he said, "but let us have a fumigation." It was not a time when senators should sit here, apparently silenced by cowardice or corruption. The republicans had received the recent campaign contributions from the "octopus" and it should be brought to the light before the American people. If this "gang of thieves and robbers" were to have all they wanted, then let the American workingman realize what a glorious senate represented him at Washington. In conclusion Mr. Tillman reiterated that if the senate "is rotten to the bottom" it should be proved. If these charges were false, then the lies should be laid bare. If the charges were true, then, he said, the guilty senators should be turned out and the senate purged.

ALDRICH REPLIES.

Mr. Aldrich, in charge of the tariff bill, immediately took the floor as Mr. Tillman closed. It had been charged, or inferred, he said, that the Sugar trust dictated the sugar schedule.

"But I desire to say to the senate," said he, "to the senator (Tillman) and to every man in the United States that no person connected with the Sugar trust at any time or at any place influenced the framing of the sugar schedule or received information as to its terms. I desire to make this as plain as the English language can make it."

Mr. Aldrich said no living person outside of members of the committee had information as to the schedule until thirty-six hours before the schedule was reported. Then Mr. Jones of Nevada had been shown the schedule. No human being beyond this had received the slightest information, "and any man who says so or intimates so," added Mr. Aldrich, "deserves to be denounced in a way which would not be parliamentary here."

Mr. Tillman interrupted to say that he had not made the charges; he had merely submitted public statements with the author's name signed.

Mr. Aldrich, proceeding, said the fullest investigation was courted; that there was nothing to conceal. No information ever went from that committee room over any telephone to any one. He (Aldrich) had never bought or sold a share of sugar stock. It was easy for correspondents to make such charges, but they were absolutely false.

Without further debate the resolution was referred to the committee on contingent expenses, and on motion of Mr. Aldrich the senate took up the tariff bill.

TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Vest opposed the proposed increase in soda ash from ¼ to 3-10 cents per pound as unfair to soap makers, and said it would not have been made but for the fact that Mr. Jones from Nevada, where the principal deposits of soda ash in the country are found, is a member of the committee.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada favored the amendment, and Messrs. Caffery and Chilton protested against it. The amendment was agreed to without division, but was allowed to go over to permit Mr. Gray to be heard on it. There was only brief discussion of the remaining paragraphs in the chemical schedule, Mr. Jones stating that while they were not accepted without protest by the democrats those in charge of the democratic interests considered it unnecessary to consume time to no avail, with the majority so evidently against them.

The next schedule, relating to earths, earthenware and glassware, was entered upon.

An amendment limiting the fire brick to be imported at $1.25 per ton to those weighing less than ten pounds each was accepted. The duty on Portland and other hydraulic cements in barrels and sacks was increased from 8 cents to 11 cents per hundredweight, and in bulk from 7 cents to 10 cents per hundredweight, after Mr. White had criticised the increase as opposed to the interests of the builders, and Mr. Pettigrew had defended it, saying it should be greater in the interests of American manufactures.

Mr. Vest criticised, but to no avail, the rate proposed on glass bottles, decanters, etc., as equal to the McKinley rate, the highest, he said, in the country's history.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas objected in a vigorous speech to the rate fixed on window glass. It was of universal consumption and was in the hands of trusts, two associations controlling practically the business in this country, and dividing the territory and fixing rates. "Among all the iniquities of the bill," said he, "and their name is legion, the glass schedule is the most monstrous."

SEWALL DENIES.

Mr. Sewall, republican of New Jersey, challenged Mr. Jones' statement, saying there were individual glass makers in his state, outside of any trust, and struggling for existence against foreign competition. Mr. Mills of Texas said the glass rates were enormous and unjustifiable, running from 115 to 168 per cent. It was far beyond anything imagined when the country first began to foster infant industries. It was not a duty, but a bounty to wealth, he declared.

Mr. White of California spoke at length against the bill, saying the rates were prohibitory to a large extent and for this reason would fail in the purpose to raise revenue, as the McKinley act had failed to produce sufficient revenue, owing to the absolute exclusion of revenue-producing articles.

Mr. Caffery of Louisiana spoke against the greed of trusts, which would place a Chinese wall around the United States in order to monopolize the trade within it.

Mr. Jones' amendment to reduce the rate on window glass from 1¼ cents to 1 cent per pound was disagreed to; yeas 18, nays 28.

The vote was on party lines, the democrats for and the republicans against the amendment. Messrs. McEnery, Stewart, populist of Nevada, and Jones, populist of Nevada, voted with the republicans, and Messrs. Heitfeld and Pettigrew with the democrats. The committee rate of 1¼ cents was then agreed to.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas then offered another amendment reducing the rate on window glass above 10x15 inches square and under 16x20 from 1¾ cents to ¾ cent a pound. The amendment was agreed to.

All of the committee amendments as to window glass were agreed to.

On cylinder and crown glass Mr. Jones' amendment substituting the present rate of 2½ cents for the proposed rate of 4 cents per square foot was defeated; yeas 20, nays 27. The committee amendments on cylinder and crown glass were then agreed to.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Aldrich yielded to urgent requests from democratic senators that the bill be laid aside. Mr. Vest remarked in this connection that more progress had been made in three days than in three weeks during the Wilson bill.

The senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

FOR QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE.

President Adds Another Member to the Special Embassy.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The president has added another member to the special embassy which will attend the sixtieth celebration of the accession of Queen Victoria to the British throne, in the person of Ogden Mills of New York. Mr. Mills goes in the capacity of secretary and attache to the special embassy. The commissions for the members will be beautifully engrossed and altogether the occasion is special in every respect so far as the State department is concerned. Whitelaw Reid bears the title of special ambassador on a special mission as the representative of the president, and General Miles and Admiral Miller will have special commissions. The ambassador himself will carry for presentation in person to the queen a letter from the president, which, in general terms, will be similar to that addressed to her on the occasion of her jubilee celebration ten years ago. It is formal yet kindly in tone and expresses the appreciation of the president of the great good that has followed the long reign of her majesty and hopes for a continuance of her health.

TAKE UP THE SEARLES CASE

Government Proceeds Against Secretary of Sugar Refining Company.

LITTLE OUTSIDE INTEREST IN THE HEARING

Result of the Havemeyer Trial the Cause—Questions Which the Accused Refused to Answer.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The trial of John E. Searles, secretary of the American Sugar Refining company, today followed that of President Havemeyer, who was acquitted yesterday by order of Judge Bradley. The government presented its case very briefly, whereupon the defense, following the tactics pursued in the Havemeyer case, moved that the judge order the acquittal for three reasons, viz.: That the questions Mr. Searles refused to answer were irrelevant to the inquiry, that they were individual not committee questions, and that even if they were authorized by the senate resolution the senate did not possess jurisdiction. The motion was argued at length by the counsel on both sides, after which the court adjourned until Tuesday, when Judge Bradley will deliver his ruling. A very strong impression exists that the judge will sustain the motion and throw the case out of court.

Judge Bradley's decision yesterday, which threw the case against Mr. Havemeyer out of court, robbed the Searles trial of much interest, despite the assertion of District Attorney Davis that the cases were not analogous and that the contention set upon by the defense in the Havemeyer case, upon which the judge ordered a verdict of acquittal returned, would not hold in the Searles case. The general belief was that the main question as to pertinency would be raised by the defense in this case and that the judge would be required to rule on that question before the defense opened. The indictment found against Mr. Searles was very similar to the one found against Mr. Havemeyer, except that the questions asked of Mr. Searles were somewhat different. The indictment recites that by a resolution of the senate a committee was appointed to investigate certain charges made by the press concerning the election of 1892. The committee summoned Secretary Searles. He was asked by the committee:

BASIS OF THE INDICTMENT.

"What amount was expended by your company in the campaign of 1892?"

"I decline to answer the question," answered Mr. Searles, giving as his reason for declining that he did not believe it within the province of the committee to ask such a question.

The committee then asked: "What sum did you (meaning the American Sugar Refining company) contribute to the democratic campaign fund in the state of New York in 1892 that was used for the purpose of conducting the campaign in that state, at which time Cleveland and Harrison were candidates for president of the United States?"

"I decline to answer that question," was Mr. Searles' reply, and for the same reasons as given in the declination to answer the first question.

"Did you contribute to the democratic campaign fund in New York?" was asked.

He again declined to answer.

The same lawyers who appeared for Mr. Havemeyer had charge of Mr. Searles' defense. Mr. Havemeyer sat by Mr. Searles' side in the rear of the table occupied by his counsel. The members of the senate investigating committee and other distinguished persons were present.

The course followed by the district attorney in the Havemeyer case was repeated in the Searles case, the same documents being introduced to lay the basis for the trial.

Senator Gray was the first and only witness called and he testified to the investigation committee. On cross-examination he said he did not believe the question asked by Mr. Allen was pertinent, taking into consideration the questions Mr. Searles had answered. He testified that money was contributed for national political purposes and none with the purpose of affecting legislation.

At this point Mr. Johnson, for the defense, moved that the judge instruct the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal. On his argument of the motion he was exceedingly sarcastic in referring to Senator Allen's motives in asking the questions of Mr. Searles. Mr. Davis followed for the government, after which Mr. Johnson closed for the defense and the court adjourned until Tuesday.

WRITES A FAVORABLE LETTER.

Assistant Secretary Cridler Gives the Exposition a Great Send Off.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—(Special Telegram.)—Assistant Secretary Cridler of the State department has prepared a letter to American representatives accredited to foreign countries, but will not transmit the same until formal invitations to republics of the western hemisphere have been received. The letter is much more exhaustive than any written by the State department since the exposition at Paris, and shows the kindly feeling for the Omaha exposition on the part of Secretary Sherman and his associates. Cridler, however, refuses to give out the letter to representatives abroad until all invitations are at hand.

M. J. Hull of Nebraska has been reinstated as chief of division in the treasury department.

E. C. Concord of Fenton, Ia., has been restored to practice before the interior department. He was suspended by Commissioner Lochren, in 1894, for criticising the policy of the pension bureau.

Fourth class postmasters in Nebraska were appointed as follows: William Kaup, Western, Saline county; S. F. Thoraburg, Potter, Cheyenne county.

Postmasters were commissioned today as follows: Nebraska—Samuel H. Weston, Dorchester; John A. Wood, Ewing. Iowa—Cornelius C. Yoder, Amish; Cyrus H. Keeley, Mitchellville; Frank Anderson, Pacific Junction; William L. Darland, Union Mills; James F. Jordan, Valley Junction. South Dakota—Hollace L. Hopkins, Henry; Thomas Sills, Leetersville. Wyoming—Benjamin Howells, Rock Springs; Ira O. Middaugh, Wheatland.

CHINAMEN COME IN AS NATIVES.

Countrymen at Ports of Entry Swear to Being Their Fathers.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—In response to a resolution of inquiry the attorney general yesterday sent to the senate the correspondence relating to the illegal entry of Chinamen into the United States. The documents enclosed cover the smuggling in of Chinamen at the ports of Plattsburg, N. Y., and St. Albans, Newport and other ports in Vermont, on the pretense that the immigrant Chinamen are natives and therefore citizens of the United States, the plan of proceeding being to have Chinamen at the port of entry to swear that they are the fathers of the immigrants and that the "sons" were born in the United States. This oath, under the law, assures the release of any Chinaman arrested for violation of the restriction law. In a letter, United States District Attorney Poucher of Oswego, N. Y., says the practice of importing Chinamen after this manner has long been in practice in St. Albans, and other places in Vermont. He says there are attorneys regularly engaged in assisting Chinese immigrants to evade the laws, and some of them in Vermont are making $5,000 to $20,000 a year in the business. He adds a remark that he has no doubt that the Chinamen come in under a stipulation to pay the lawyers a stated compensation on their release. San Francisco is almost always given as the place of birth and it is impossible to discredit the evidence. District Attorney Senter of Vermont, in a letter, denies the report of a combination to promote this class of immigration in order to increase the fees of federal officials and says he is anxious to find a means of putting a stop to it.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—(Special Telegram.)—The following transfers have been made: Fifth cavalry—Second Lieutenant Joseph E. Cusack, from troop D to troop L; Second Lieutenant John F. Wade, from troop L to troop D. Sixth infantry—First Lieutenant Lyman W. V. Kennon, from company C to company K; First Lieutenant William C. Bennett, from company K to company C. Twenty-second infantry—Captain John McA. Webster, from company A to company K; Captain Alfred C. Sharpe, from company K to company A.

Leaves of absence: Second Lieutenant Edward E. Hartwick, seventy days, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days; First Lieutenant William N. Hughes, Thirteenth infantry, four months from September 1; First Lieutenant Michael J. Lenihan, Second infantry, four months.

Cabinet Meeting is Quiet.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The cabinet meeting today partook more of a routine character than usual, being largely devoted to a discussion of small matters of departmental business. For the first time in many weeks Cuba was not mentioned at the meeting, General Lee's advices to the effect that he had a sufficient store of food and supplies for immediate necessities going a great way to allay the demand for speedy action.

Two Consuls Nominated.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The president today nominated Ferdinand W. Neumann of Illinois to be consul of the United States at Cologne, Germany, and Max Bouchsein of Illinois to be consul of the United States at Bremen, Germany.

Agree on Public Building Bills.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The committee on public buildings and grounds today agreed to report favorably the bills for public buildings at Baltimore, Md., to cost $1,500,000, Butte, Mon., $300,000, and Aberdeen, S. D., $100,000.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $231,657,049; gold reserve, $144,145,107.

UPRISING OF INDIANS IS FEARED.

Cheyennes on Tongue River Have Killed a Sheep Herder.

LINCOLN, May 28.—A Journal special from Araba, Wyo., says: Much excitement prevails throughout northern Wyoming and southern Montana. The Cheyenne Indians on Tongue river are causing alarm and an uprising is feared. A sheep herder was murdered a few days ago and the sheriff demanded that the Indians surrender the murderer, but they refused.

COMMERCIAL MEN ON AN OUTING.

Take a Ride to the Kentucky Side of the River.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—The program of the closing day of the union meeting of the commercial clubs of Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati was interrupted some by inclement weather. Still the electric cars started early for the Kentucky highlands with over 200 prominent business men aboard for the outing. At Fort Thomas the visitors witnessed a salute of colors in honor of Secretary Gage, who was in the party. At noon luncheon was served at the club house on the Latonia race track, at which the famous Kentucky burgoo was among the soups. With the exception of the evening banquet the entertainments of the day were all on the Kentucky side of the river.

The crowning event of the visit of the Commercial clubs was the banquet at the Clifton mansion of Alexander McDonald, who was host for the Cincinnati club. The brief speech of Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, was the feature of the banquet. He was vigorously applauded when he arose to speak. Secretary Gage prefaced his remarks with the statement that before coming he had called upon the president and asked permission to say for the administration that there must be proper revenue raised and that there must be a sound system of currency established. The president, he said, replied: "That is exactly what I want you to say."

Continuing, the secretary remarked that he had discovered that two particular themes held first place in the thoughts of all business men. These were the tariff and the public finances. He then said in part:

Upon the settlement of these two questions enterprise waits and industry languishes, and I have thought that on this occasion I could do no better service than to give you assurance and hope. As to the great fabric now before congress known as the tariff bill I have nothing to say in detail. I wait to hear testimony, however, to the good faith of those in both houses who have that measure in charge. They are fully conscious of their great responsibility and are working faithfully to discharge it.

As to the financial question, I must content myself with few words. I am glad that they may be words of assurance. If any of you harbor the suspicion that the administration but just now installed into the responsibilities of high office has forgotten, or is likely to forget, the mandate of the people whose vote in behalf of honest money and sound finances rang out loud and clear in November last, put that suspicion aside. It was unjust and unfounded. In good time and in proper order the affirmative evidences of my declaration will appear. In the meantime, my friends, do your part to help those charged with legislative and administrative duty. Do not let the inertia engendered by fear and distrust creep over you. We have been passing through a period of great trial, and nobly we have endured the strain. The future is not dark with forebodings; it is illumined with rational hope. The revival of industry is near and with the establishment of a revenue law sufficient to bring into the treasury an amount adequate to meet the reasonable needs of our government and with the establishment of our finances on a sound and enduring basis, nothing now foreseen can delay the recovery of past losses and the inauguration of a new forward movement along the lines of material advancement and social progress which we may humbly trust is in the benevolent mind of God to bestow upon the American people.

OFFER FROM IOWA IS DECLINED.

Reformed Presbyterians Discuss the Western College Project.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., May 28.—The proposition to establish a western college came up at today's session of the Reformed Presbyterian synod. The offer of Amity college, at College Springs, Ia., to transfer its property to the synod on condition that it adds $50,000 to the endowment fund was declined. No further action was taken.

Observe Ascension Day.

ATLANTIC, Ia., May 28.—(Special.)—Kedron commandery, No. 42, Knights Templar, of this city observed Ascension day with extensive ceremonies. The commanderies at Harlan, Audubon and Stuart accepted an invitation to join with the commandery here and were represented by about 125 Sir Knights and their wives. Services were held in Masonic temple at 2 o'clock and a pilgrimage was taken at 3 o'clock. A banquet was given at the opera house at 5 o'clock, at which about 200 covers were laid. A reception was given at Masonic temple at 8 in the evening. The city was decorated in honor of the visitors.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, May 28.

At New York—Arrived—St. Louis, from Southampton; Lucania, from Liverpool.

At Moville—Sailed—Anchoria, for New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Pavonia, for Boston.

At Liverpool—Sailed—Britannic, for New York.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Amsterdam, from New York.

At Naples—Sailed—Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York.

JOHN REDMOND SUSPENDED

Parnellite Leader Voted Out of House of Commons.

THREE OTHER MEMBERS ARE REMOVED

Sergeant-at-Arms Ejects John J. Clancy, William Redmond and William Field—Turbulent Scenes in the House.

LONDON, May 28.—John E. Redmond, the Parnellite leader, was suspended in the House of Commons today owing to his persisting in an irregular discussion of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland. John J. Clancy, member for the north division of Dublin county; William Redmond, member for West Clare, and William Field, member for the St. Patrick's division of Dublin, for similar conduct were removed from the House by the sergeant-at-arms.

The disturbance took place during the committee vote for the maintenance of the harbors. John E. Redmond opposed the vote and discussed the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland. The chairman called him to order and when Mr. Redmond persisted in speaking he was ordered to resume his seat. This he refused to do. The president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Ritchie, moved Mr. Redmond's suspension, which was adopted by a vote of 223 to 32.

When the House resumed regular business the matter was reported to the speaker and the House confirmed the suspension by a vote of 228 to 52, several anti-Parnellites supporting the Parnellite minority. The House then again went into committee and Mr. Clancy persisted in the same lines as Mr. Redmond. The chairman ordered him to withdraw. He refused to do so and the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to remove him. William Redmond adopted the same policy as Mr. Clancy and was also removed by the sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Field, after having been repeatedly called to order, was told to withdraw, which he did, saying: "I obey."

The House in committee then resumed discussion of the votes.

DOINGS IN DETAIL.

Mr. Clancy first opposed the harbor vote, declaring Ireland is overtaxed to maintain English establishments.

Mr. Redmond followed in a similar strain and when called upon to resume his seat, replied: "Such a request was never made to me before during the fifteen years I have sat in this House."

The chairman asked Mr. Redmond if he refused to resume his seat, to which the Parnellite leader replied: "I do. I hold I am within my rights."

The suspension of Mr. Redmond was then voted.

On the House resuming business the chairman formally reported the matter to the speaker, who said: "The question is that Mr. John Redmond be suspended from service in this House."

An emphatic chorus of ayes was followed by a loud nationalist shout of "no."

The vote was then taken as already stated and the speaker said: "I must call upon Mr. Redmond, if he is in any part of the House, to withdraw from its precincts."

The committee then resumed its discussion and Mr. Clancy renewed his opposition to the harbor vote, saying the financial committee had established beyond question that Ireland was overtaxed. The remark was greeted with cries of "order." The chairman said he hoped Mr. Clancy would not persist in irrelevance. Mr. Clancy responded that he thought that raising the question of the overtaxation of Ireland had every note of the most relevant thing he could do and he intended to press the right to do so.

After again warning Mr. Clancy, the chairman remarked: "If the honorable member persists, I must rule his conduct as being grossly disorderly and request him to withdraw."

This called forth from Mr. Clancy the remark: "I consider your decision unjust and am not disposed to submit to injustice."

This statement was greeted with cheers from the Irish benches and with cries of "order" from other parts of the House.

So soon as he could be heard the chairman said: "I have directed the honorable member to withdraw and I understand he refuses to obey."

"I do," exclaimed Mr. Clancy.

"Then I call upon the sergeant-at-arms to enforce my order."

This was greeted with cheers and some Irish cries of "coercion."

William Redmond shouted: "Send for the Horse Guards."

CLANCY WITHDRAWS.

The sergeant-at-arms proceeded to Mr. Clancy's seat and immediately on his arrival there Mr. Clancy arose and withdrew with the sergeant-at-arms.

William Redmond asked if it was in order to direct the sergeant-at-arms to remove a member without the leave of the House.

"Certainly," replied the chairman.

"Are we to understand," asked Mr. Redmond, "that you may ask the sergeant-at-arms to remove any one of us?"

"If members are grossly disorderly," answered the chairman, "it is my duty to do so under the rules of the House."

Mr. Redmond retorted: "Opinions may differ as to what is disorderly. I consider it not only disorderly, but grossly criminal, to not only rob a country, but to gag its representatives. I shall take every opportunity to objecting to Ireland taking a part in these votes under the present circumstances. It has been abundantly proved that Ireland is overtaxed—"

The chairman interrupted Mr. Redmond, saying: "There are other and proper opportunities of raising the question. If the honorable member persists I am afraid I must enforce the order."

In spite of this warning Mr. Redmond persisted, saying: "Grossly disorderly or not, I consider it to be my duty to protest against the system of robbery practiced against the Irish people." Mr. Redmond described the ruling of the chairman as being in the nature of an episode in one of Gilbert & Sullivan's operas, and added: "The chairman is not the judge of what I should say. I was sent here to say what is necessary, in the opinion of my constituents, and not what is necessary in the opinion of the chairman or of the speaker of this House. It is adding insult to injury that we, who are overtaxed, when we attempt to say so are practically gagged—"

The chairman again interrupted Mr. Redmond, saying: "The honorable member is now grossly disorderly, and I must request him to withdraw for the remainder of today's sitting."

"I certainly will not withdraw," replied Mr. Redmond hotly, "until you send for the sergeant-at-arms."

REDMOND WITHDRAWS.

The latter apparently did not wait to be sent for. He promptly appeared, moved in the direction of Mr. Redmond and the latter withdrew.

It was now the turn of Mr. Field to make a protest against the overtaxation of Ireland. He rose from his seat and said: "I object to the vote. I am overtaxed—"

The chairman promptly met Mr. Field with the remark, "The honorable member is evidently anxious to disobey the ruling of the chair. I hope he will not compel me to enforce the orders of the House against him."

"I feel it my duty," replied Mr. Field, "to express the opinion of my constituents—"

Mr. Field got no further. The chairman stopped him quickly with the now familiar phrase, "The conduct of the honorable member is grossly disorderly, and I must ask him to leave the House."

"I obey you, sir," said Mr. Field, with mock solemnity, calling forth an outburst of laughter. Mr. Field then passed down the gangway of the House, greeted with further laughter, and soon afterward the debate on the harbor votes was calmly resumed.

FRENCH BIMETALLISTS CONVENE.

Hope to See the Question Settled by 1900.

PARIS, May 28.—There were 400 delegates present today at the annual meeting of the National Bimetallic league. Deputy Fougeirol presided. M. Threy, secretary of the league, read the report. It set forth that the leading event of the year was the election of President McKinley, which gave great satisfaction to bimetallists. He dwelt upon the necessity of bringing the movement to a definite issue before the expiration of President McKinley's term of office. The French government had done excellent work which the international negotiations would reveal. It had persevered in seeking the co-operation of Great Britain, because the latter's participation would disarm the worst opponents and give international bimetallism a permanent and solid basis. The report added:

"The English horizon is less dark than in the past. The presence of the American delegates in Paris may greatly hasten a solution of the question. France and America could easily come to an agreement if England was inclined to a serious effort in favor of silver, and Germany would follow its example. It is upon this that the question of international bimetallism therefore depends for its practical solution."

WOULD-BE REGICIDE ON TRIAL.

Disclaims Violently Against Existing Social Conditions.

ROME, May 28.—Pietro Acciarita, the ironworker of Artegena, province of Udine, who attempted to stab King Humbert on April 22 while his majesty was on the way to the races, was put on trial today. The court room was crowded and there were many women present. At the examination the prisoner violently attacked the prevailing social conditions. He said he had acted alone and in despair, as men did when they committed suicide. The object of his attempt upon the life of the king, he explained, was to strike the representative of the class living in comfort. His act, he affirmed, was unpremeditated or otherwise he would have thrown a bomb.

TAKE STEPS TO PRESERVE ORDER.

Authorities at Athens Prepared to Suppress Revolution.

ATHENS, May 28.—Elaborate measures have been taken to preserve order. Besides the police and gendarmes a civil guard has been selected from the most trustworthy inhabitants. The minister of the interior, M. Theotokis, is resolved to deal severely with anti-dynastic movements. The fact that the war ships at Phalerum are ready to land troops and artillery in the event of disorders occurring has deterred the revolutionists from making a demonstration.

No Open Romes to William.

PARIS, May 28.—A number of people who have been interviewed by representatives of the Gaulois on the subject of Emperor William of Germany visiting Paris during the exhibition of 1900, agree that his majesty's visit is inadmissible as long as the question of Alsace-Lorraine exists.

Turkish Troops to the Frontier.

LONDON, May 28.—A dispatch to the Post from Constantinople says that the Turkish government has given orders for the forwarding of thirty battalions from Syria for service on the Servian and Bulgarian frontier and that six transports sailed yesterday under sealed orders.

Japanese Offer a New Loan.

LONDON, May 28.—The prospectus has been issued for the new Japanese loan of 42,000,000 yen ($21,941,916), at 5 per cent, payable in gold. The issue price is 101½.

IS THE RIO GRANDE NAVIGABLE?

Question to Be Decided by a Suit in the Courts.

DENVER, May 28.—A special to the Republican from Santa Fe says:

The United States marshal's office here today received from District Judge J. D. Bantz of Silver City a writ of injunction against the Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation company, restraining that alleged English corporation from building dams over the Rio Grande and obstructing this so-called interstate navigable stream in New Mexico. The injunction was granted on application by the United States Department of Justice and is in the nature of a temporary restraining order. As to whether it shall stand perpetually arguments are set for hearing June 14. A lively contest in the courts, involving the use of water in Colorado and New Mexico, is expected to result from the hearing of this case. The case will turn on the question whether or not the Rio Grande is a navigable stream on the international boundary line at El Paso. The case is very important to Colorado and New Mexico, as it involves the irrigation rights of the Rio Grande river.

TELEPHONE INTERESTS COMBINE.

Effort to Get All the Independent Exchanges Into a Convention.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The Independent Telephone exchanges of the United States did not form a national organization today, as was expected. Instead of reporting the plan of organization the executive committee suggested that a national convention be called within the next thirty days by the executive committee in order to give all of the 2,000 independent exchanges of the country an opportunity to be represented. The members of the executive committee, after a long discussion, decided that if the independent exchanges were to combine against the Bell company it would be better to do so through an organization embracing a wider latitude than that which might be formed of the 100 or more persons present at this meeting.

Swindler Sent to Reformatory.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Chester H. McLaughlin, one of the Valentine gang of swindlers, who operated by means of forged checks over a portion of the United States and Canada, was today sentenced to the Elmira reformatory.

Mills on Short Time.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., May 28.—It was announced today that beginning June 1 the mills of the Great Falls Cotton Manufacturing company will run on a forty hours a week time schedule until the surplus is disposed of.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska: Generally Fair; Warmer.

Pages.
1. Tillman Attacks the Sugar Schedule.
Searles Case is Being Heard.
Commons Suspends John Redmond.
Cuba's Friends Muzzled.
2. Exposition Directors Make an Appeal.
Earthquake Along the New Madrid.
High Schools Still Graduating.
Black Hills Mining Outlook Brightens.
4. Editorial and Comment.
5. Presbyterian Assembly Adjourns.
Serious Floods in the Southwest.
6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.
Friday's Events in Sporting Circles.
7. Commercial and Financial News.
8. Railroads of the World.
9. Brule Sioux Have a Grievance.
Memorial Day at Public Schools.
Bartley's Plea in Abatement.
Railroads Are Again United.
10. Bits of Feminine Gossip.
Kate Claxton Recalls a Tragedy.
11. Notes on Current Literature.
Iowa's Queer Tribe of Indians.
12. "The Brother of Jim."

NO TIME TO QUARREL

Cuban Conservatives in the Cortes Deplore Present Bickerings.

WEAKENS SPAIN'S EXTERNAL INFLUENCE

Parliamentary Conflict Certain to Hamper Outside Negotiations.

CANOVAS HAS LOST HIS OPPORTUNITY

Even if He Holds Office His Policy Must Be Modified.

SUSPICIOUS OF THE UNITED STATES

Madrid Politicians of the Opinion that Mediation of Some Sort is the Object Aimed at by McKinley.

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MADRID (via Bayonne), May 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Cuban conservative senators and deputies assure me that they consider the present parliamentary conflict in Spain most unfortunate, in that it is calculated to weaken their government in its dealings with the colonies and the United States.

They follow the conflict with much interest and anxiety. They believe that its issue may have considerable effect upon the relations of Spain with the colonies and America, because beyond the ocean much significance is naturally attached to the new stage upon which these relations are certain to enter if Premier Canovas and the conservatives remain in office to back Captain General Weyler and the Cuban conservatives in a policy that Sagasta and the liberals openly criticize, and would in great part reverse by the recall of Weyler and a very liberal home rule policy, should they enter the councils of the regency.

The Cuban representatives bitterly criticize Weyler's conduct and his treatment of the rural property and population, and they challenge the veracity of his reports on the progress of pacification. They assure me that delay in the execution of the home rule policy will oblige Spain ultimately to go further in her concessions. They seem to be convinced that the United States is maneuvering to prevent the Cuban insurgents from being crushed by force of arms and to pave the way, by investigations by Commissioner Calhoun and the relief of American citizens, for some sort of mediation.

Curiously enough now, even the Cuban conservatives reproach Spanish statesmen with not sufficiently taking into account all the factors of the colonial question that makeshifts and half measures cannot solve.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

RABELLI IN THE UNITED STATES.

Chairman of Cuba's Reformist Party Comes to This Country.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A copyrighted dispatch from Havana to the Journal and Advertiser says:

Marquis Rabelli, chairman of the reformist party and managing director of El Dino de la Marina, went to the United States yesterday. La Lucha, commenting on his unexpected departure re-echoes the rumor that he was called to Washington by President McKinley for consultation.

La Union