# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

## OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1897.

## SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

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|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|
|   | DUTY ON RAW COTTON   | United States valued at \$6,000,000. The at-  | AID TO FOREIGN EXHIBITORS  | 1 3-16, and Senator Wellington the rate of<br>the house bill. The last amondments were   | MOORE MUST STAND TRIAL  | corporation, for the purpose of engaging  | CHARCE CODDUDTION   |
|   | DULL ON NAW COLLON   | rivals of foreign cotton were increasing con-<br>stantly. Mr. Bacon said he addressed him-    | AD TO TORLIGA LAUDITORS  | voted down viva voce and the Spooner   | atom mest stand intal   |   | CHARGE CORRUPTION   |
|   |  | telf particularly to his democratic associates.<br>Why should cotton be excluded from a bene- |  | amondment accepted by an almost unanimous<br>vote. There was no special effort to retain   |   | and building, operating and matutaining elec-   |   |
|   |  | fit of the revenue if all other agricultural  | Senator Allen's Plan for Admitting the   | the amendment originally affered by the  | His Attempt to Evade the Law Proves   | tric of steam railways and other forms of<br>transportation. It is set forth that the com-                            |   |
| 1 | Great Freduct of the South Listed for  | products were to have the benefits of such duties? Under the rule of consistency there        | Laborers Free.   | senate finance committee and no proposition<br>was made to that effect by any one. Senators  | Entirely Futile.  | pany will build and operate telephone and<br>telegraph lines when deemed necessary, and                               |   |
|   | Protection.  | should be a unanimous vote in favor of a  |  | Allison and Aldrich expressed the opinion  |   | will also establish general stores for the sale   | in a Sensational Manner.  |
|   |  | duty on cotton.<br>Mr. Chilton, democrat of Texas, said the                                   | SUSPENDS THE CONTRACT LABOR LAW  | that the schedule as prepared by their com-<br>mittee was equitable and that its provisions  | ORDERED TO BE ARRAIGNED SATURDAY  | of supplies. The headquarters of the com-<br>pany is to be at Omaha. The directors                                    | and the second se |
| 1 | TWENTY PER CENT AD VALOREM IMPOSED   | amendment would not raise the price of cot-<br>ton. According to the Georgia sonator          | coor anos the contribute about and   | were minunderstood.<br>The text of the new sugar schedule is no  |   | are F. A. Dawer, Hugh McCaffrey, W. R.  | INTIMIDATION OF JURDES IS ALLEGED   |
|   |  | (Bacon) there would be no diminution of the   | Resolution Introduced and Read   | follows:   | Judge Hall Sustains Motion to Quash   | Dawrs, T. W. Blackburn A. F. Hardle,<br>Another corporation articles to av  | and the second  |
| 1 | Amendment Goes Through the Senate by   | importation of Egyptian cotton, so that the<br>only effect would be to give additional        | Twice in the Senate Yesterday-   | Sugars not above No. 16, Dutch standard,<br>in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice,  | Six Counts of Indictment Against  | Another corporation articles today was the suclety of the sive Friends," which will also have by the strong at Omaha. | George R. Rathhun Sava He Was Offered   |
|   | Vote of 42 to 19.  | revenue on cotton without taking away the   | Alger Gets Notice of the   | melada, concentrated melada, concrete and<br>concentrated molasses, testing by the polar.  | Ex-State Auditor and Holds  | The capital stock is g 2 2 3350,000, divided<br>into 175,000 shares, 2 biject is stated                               | Manan to Vato for Acquittal   |
|   | VOLE 01 42 10 10.  | competition from foreign cotion.<br>Mr. Vest said the amendment would re-                     | Mobilization Scheme.   | scope not above 75 degrees, 1 cent per pound<br>and for every additional degree shown by   | Others Are Good.  | to be the establisher a secret lodges for   | Money to Vote for Acquittal.  |
|   | ONONATES WITH BACON OF GEODOLA   | ceive republican support because it was cal-<br>culated to cause dissension in the democratic |  | the polariscopic test, 0:00 of 1 cent per pound<br>additional, and fractions of a degree in pro-   |   | the docemination e mation relative to   |   |
|   | ORIGINATES WITH BACON OF GEORCIA   | party. He claimed that the addition of the 20   | WASHINGTON, June 8 (Special Tele-  | portion, and on sugar above 16. Dutch  | LINCOLN, June 8 (Special Telegram.)-  | the business inter at the stockholders; to buy and seil ?   | JOSIAH S. WRIGHT OF OMAHA IS ARRESTED   |
|   |  | cents provided would simply add that amount<br>to the finished product. He took issue with    | gram.)-Senator Allen introduced today a  | standard, in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 1.85  | Judge Hall this morning rendered his de-  | i Prain stocks net - form products and  |   |
|   | Democrata Give Voice to Diverse Views  | Mr. Bacon on the contention that the amend-   | joint resolution authorizing the foreign ex-<br>hibitors at the Transmississippi Exposition.                     | degrees and not above 56 degrees, 3 cents per  | chilon in the Eugene Moore case, the argu-  | live stock of a to buy, soil, leave<br>and establish g to buy, soil, leave<br>evators, and to buy,<br>well and establ | Brought Into Court, Where He Admits He  |
|   | During Debate.   | ment was in line with the platform adopted<br>in Chicago.                                     |  | gallon; testing 56 degrees and above, 6 cents<br>per gallon; sugar drawings and sugar sweep-   | urday. The motion of Moore's attorneys to   | sell and establ is. Among the mani-   | Made the Proposal,  |
|   |  | "If," he said. "I had thought the platform  | the United States foreign laborers from their  | ings shall be subject to duty as molasses or<br>sugar, as the case may be, according to  | quash in six of the counts was sustained,   | fold objects of w society is the estab-<br>lithment of one or wore telegraph and tele-                                |   |
|   | VEST WANTS EVERYTHING ON FREE LIST   | meant what the senator from Georgia says<br>it does I would not have touched it any more      |  | polariscopic test; sugars tank boltoms,<br>syrups, cane juise or beet juice,   | but the demurrer to the three counts which  | phone lines for the dissemination of news   | PLEADS IGNORANCE AS TO HIS EMPLOYER   |
|   |  | than I would have touched a rattlesnake, knowing there was no whisky within a hun-            | ing for and making exhibits. The resolution recites the purposes of the exposition and                           | melada, concentrated melada and concrete<br>and concentrated molasses, the product of  | charge Moore with the embezzlement of \$11,-<br>728.85 during his first term of office and  | and the transaction of the business of the<br>stockholders. The establishment of printing                             | the function of the function  |
|   | First Time in History of Legislation   | dred miles. God help us if the new evangel  | seeks to set aside the act of congress of  | any country which pays, directly or indi-  | \$27,208,05 during the two terms, and finally   | offices is also authorized. The stock is non-   | Selection of Jury Noves Rapidis   |
|   | in This Country that Duty on   | is to prevail."<br>In conclusion, Mr. Vest said that he had, as                               | February 26, 1895, relative to the prohibi-  | rectly, a bounty on the export thereof,<br>whether imported directly and in the con-   | with the \$23,208.05, which yet remains un-   | must own at least one share of stock. The   | Along, Each Side Having but One   |
|   | survive state to an and the  | a southern democrat, always pointed with  |  | dition as exported therefrom, or otherwise,<br>shall pay, in addition to the foregoing rates,  |   | Incompretone and Income Menane Danach 31  | Peremptory Challenge Unused   |
|   | Tariff Bill.   | pride to the fact that cotton was admitted<br>free, as showing the democratic consistency     | may have the benefit of native workmen.  | thereof as may be in evenes of any ter   | given for Moore's bondsmen to be notified   | appear to be Chicago men.,  | When Court Adjourns,  |
|   |  | in supporting raw materials. Hence his<br>disappointment that his amendment should            | It further provides that goods designed for  | collected by such country upon such ex-<br>ported article or upon the beet or cane from  | and reach here, and the arraignment will be   | There are no further developments in the<br>Dr. Fall case. The Board of Public Lando                                  |   |
|   | and an   | he opposed by a southern senator as it  | this exposition shall come in duty free, but   | which it was produced.   | made on Salurday, or the first of next week,<br>at which time he will be required to give a   | and Buildings relies on the governor taking   |   |
|   | WASHINGTON, June 8 By the decisive<br>vote of 42 to 19 the senate today adopted an   | would justify and open the way for a duty<br>on wool lumber and all other articles classed    | within one year from their arrival they<br>shall be removed, failing in which the cus-                           | A new paragraph is added reading as fol-   | new bond.   | action in the matter in accordance with the<br>findings recently submitted to him. The                                | The trial of J. S. Bartley, who is charged<br>in the courts of this county with the ember-  |
|   |  | as raw materials. "Indeed," he exclaimed,   | tomary duty shall be charged. This is in   | That the duty on molasses clayed, jog-   | The decision in effect holds good the mo-   | governor has not indicated what course he   | zlement of public funds while holding the   |
|   | ton, the great product of the south, on the  | "It leaves us naked without argument."<br>JONES OPPOSES.                                      | line with former acts of congress relative<br>to expositions. The resolution will                                | degrees by the polariseopa shall be 0.1 of a   | tion to quash the counts wherein Moore<br>is charged with stealing the state money.   | will pursue, and in fact has not in any way<br>taken official notice of the findings and                              | office of state treasurer, was commenced yes  |
|   | dutiable list at 20 per cent ad valorem. It<br>is the first time in the history of tariff legis-   | Mr. Jones of Arkansas also opposed the  | probably come up on final passage  | cent per pound less than those imposed by<br>the preceding paragraph on the correspond-  | and with embezzling the money belonging   | recommendations of the board.   | terday under most sensational circumstances<br>Before court adjourned for the day the pros  |
|   | lation that a duty on cotton has been incor-   | amendment in an incisive speech, following<br>somewhat the lines of Mesrs. Vest and Chil-     | tomorrow, having gone to the cal-  | ing tests of sugar,  | to the state and in his poisession as a person<br>charged with their collection, receipt, trans-  | VIOLENCE IN NEW YORK STRIKE.  |   |
|   | porated in a bill.   | ton. "It amounts to nothing, and will   | been read twice. Senator Allen also has  | LEE'S REPORT NOT RECEIVED.   | fer safe keeping and disbursement, and  | Free Fight at One Shop: Revolver in   | emptory challenge left in the empaneling o  |
|   | The amendment was proposed by Mr.  | on cotton manufactures."  | written the following letter to Secretary of<br>War Alger: "I have the honor to inform                           | Has Not Yet Shown Up at the State  | overrules the demurrer to the three counts<br>charging him with embezzling moneys be-   | Evidence at Another.  | the jury and Josiah S. Wright was under<br>arrest on the charge of attempting to cor-   |
|   | Bacon, democrat of Georgia, on his individual responsibility, and without the approval of  | Mr. Jones said the cotton growers would<br>not be deceived and misled by a proposition        | want that it is my purpose to introduce a hill   | Department.  | longing to the state of Nebraska, and in his<br>hands by virtue of his office as auditor of   | NEW YORK, June 8Not since the com-<br>mencement of the strike, nearly four weeks                                      | rupt George R. Rathbun, a member of the   |
|   | the finance committee, which thus far has  | so palpably thin as this. It was the same   | war to mobilize at least 30 per cent of the  | WASHINGTON, June 8 Assistant Secre-  | public accounts.  | ago, have the striking tailors exhibited  | regular jury panel, by offering him \$75 if h   |
|   | been requisite to the success of every amend-  |   | military forces of the United States at<br>Omaha, Neb., for thirty days, some time                               | thry Day said today that the report of Con-<br>sul General Lee upon the results of the in-   | In sustaining the motion to quash, Judge<br>Hall defines the crime of larceny, and holds  | such a bolsterous disposition as that which   | would get on the Bartley jury and vote fo   |
|   | ment except a minor one which went through   | Tarmerg   | descendences (Los) Wastern and and and start of an A. Tax Forwards   | I see diamonthate many day has been been been able to be ables the second  | the third and eight counts in the indictment  | marked their every move today. Inspired   | when court opened in the morning the  |
|   | debate, democratic senators expressing wide  | surveyed of negotion and venemence were   | tional Exposition in 1898, and I would be<br>pleased to be informed by your department                           | had not been received at the State depart-   | the set of | with new ideas, inculcated at last night's<br>meeting in Cooper Union, committees armed                               | county attorney informed Judge Baker that   |
|   | difference of views, and at times exchanging   | to control in this subject, then the senator  | what extra expense this would incur to the government, taking into consideration, of                             | learn whether the publications purporting to   | feloniously took and carried away the   | with authority from the Brotherhood of<br>Tailors called on nonunion men employed in                                  | he had information that an attempt had been   |
|   | sharp personal criticisms. On the final vote   | i prevail. Huit the senate was a forum of ar-   | converse that the troops would have to be  |  |   |   | made to corrupt members of the regular jury<br>panel and he was instructed to at once file  |
|   | for the Bacon amendment, while the negative  | gument and no senator was to be put down<br>by the mere vehemence of the senator from         | subsisted, and the mobilization might be   | that Ruiz died while in jall in violation of his treaty rights.  | are declared defective in failing to allege   | ent ignored the settlement committee.   | a charge of contempt of court against the   |
|   | vote was solidly democratic, with one ex-  | Missouri, however long and eminent his  | would be gratifying to me also to be in-   | 1 The guestion before the department of the  | the statutes may be informed that the de-   | whom they first yisted protested against  | individual who had been guilty of the crime   |
|   | ception. The debate took up most of the day<br>and but little progress was made on the bill.   | services might be.<br>Mr. Bacon became impatient at one point                                 | formed by you as to what further legisla-<br>tion, if any, would be necessary, in the                            | step. The wife of Rulz has filed with the  | person charged by law with the collecting, or   | the interference of the committee and sent<br>for the police. At the arrival of the latter                            | An information was afterwards filed charg<br>ing Wright with this crime and he was ar   |
|   | Early in the day the sugar schedule was  | over frequent interruptions, the last one   | opinion of the secretary of war, to authorize  | department a claim for \$150,000 for the death   | receiving or safely keeping, or transferring,   | twenty-five nonunion men were induced to quit work and leave the building. A fight                                    | rested during the afternoon at his home in  |
|   | passed over and the agricultural schedule<br>taken up. The paragraph on cattle went  | ator has enough to do to answer the ques-   | the United States and probable cost thereof.   | been that he was not killed and that he was  | the state.  | between Rothenberg and the picket fol-  | the northern part of the city. When brough  |
|   | over, but the balance of the agricultural  | toons addressed to him yesterday by the   | I would also like to be informed on any<br>other matters pertaining to the subject                               | not treated harshly. General Lee's inquiry<br>is understood to have felled to bring out  | WHY THEY WERE TURNED DOWN.  | lowed, which resulted in slight injury to<br>the former and the arrest of three of the                                | into court he was overcome with emotion   |
|   | schedule up to and including paragraph 228,<br>was agreed to as reported, all amendments   | answered Mr. Bacon sharply.   | which may occur to you."   | the truils on these points, but his statement  | first fourth and ninth counts, the judge  | latter.   | said he had been approached on the stree  |
|   | except that of Mr. Bacon being rejected.   | The senator went on to say that the ob-<br>jectionable feature of the tariff in the past      |  | on another, namely that of his confinement<br>in violation of treaty rights, appears to  | says:   | The committee then called on Contractor<br>Tack in Attorney street and lessened his                                   | by a man he did not know and had been   |
|   | BILL TAKEN UP.   | had been sectionalism and its discrimination  | become of an and the ma reproduction   | make the first two points nonessential and to  | facts sufficient to constitute the crime of em-   | force by twenty-five. When going upstairs   | regular panel. When he said he did this   |
|   |  |   | the will of the caucus in a manner that is   | that in confining Dr. Ruiz more than seventy-  | these counts admits or the argument of de-  | somebody should "Fire" and the house<br>was soon in an uproar. In obedience to  | the second s  |
|   | towa requested that the sugar schedule be  | I DIGING A TEVENUE INFIN. INVISION FORF IT DE   | I would don how to have the second second and the Breather se  | I ENO HOULD WILLIOUL DECHITLING HILL LO COM-   | truth of the following mixture of law and   | the order of the union party, twenty oper-  | quit Bartley. He protested that he did no   |
|   | Mr. Vest remarked that it was an open  | be perfect equality in burden or in benefit.  | his senatorial career. Thurston raised the   | Spanish officials in Cuba have assumed all   | facts, to wit:<br>1. That at the time complained of in said   | rendezvous of the striking tailors in Or-   | he lived in Lincoln. Wright said he would   |
|   | secret that the majority had made modifica-<br>tions in the sugar rehedule and it was im-  | Thus was the only new evanger to which  | or caucus he was atlending, and if the   | responsibility for the results of that extra   | counts the defendant was an officer, to-wit:<br>the auditor of public accounts of the state   | chard street.   | know the man again if he saw him, and a<br>his request he was taken out on the streets  |
|   | portant that some understanding be had   | In closing Mr. Bacon referred to state-   | former he would not be bound by its con-<br>clusione. He said he was opposed to the                              | The fact being established that Dr. Rulz   |   | the picket force was the shop of Con-   | by a donuty shariff in the hone that h  |
|   | as to when the modifications would be pre-   | ments that his tariff views were shaped<br>by the interests of his own state. He was          | fast and loose policy being displayed by his<br>party and would insist upon absolute re-                         |  | officer is the licensing of insurance compan-<br>ties to do business in this state, and to furnish  | tractor Samuel Lewis in Delancy street.   | wight son his man After a fruitless seared  |
|   | reased up. This log to it dennite statement  | inov, he and, indimercut to the fact that his   | snonsibility resting upto each and overs   | winter to vinte an required by reputationer, in  | copies of documents on file in his office to  | was sent for the police, but was held cap-  | county jail and locked up for the night.  |
|   |  | people might be benefited or injured by<br>the character of the rates imposed. As it          | member. This stirred up a great row, but   | taken as an offset against the claim that by<br>continuous recidence in Cuba for nearly  | 3. Toot the parties requesting the auditor  |   | HAD BEEN PLANNED WELL AHEAD.  |
|   | announce that the committee proposed to  | was recognized that the country was to have<br>revenue tariff bills, he intended to see to it | on a vote being taken on his motion to   | twenty years he had forfetted his rights as  | to grant such licenses, and furnish such cop-<br>lies, are by the statutes required to pay fees   | shop was defending himself with a reval-  | It was stated by officials connected with<br>the Bartley case that evidence has been se   |
|   | to disagree to the committee amendments  | that his state received an equal share of its   | pledge the members to regard the meeting   | an American citizen, so it is surmised that<br>the next step in the case iii be the pres-  | therefor in amounts fixed by the statutes.  | ver at Broome and Fifth streets from a<br>mob of 500 striking tailors. The sight of                                   | cured which shows that one of the most dar  |
|   | and insert others which he named. Mr.  | benefits, for, in the words of the bible, the   | Sepaior Thurston's action in forcing the is-   | entation of a claim against the Spanish gov-   | quires that all fees payable by law for serv-   | the unsame kent the mak at a distance   | heen going on in this city for several days.  |

from Mr. Allison. There were no open secrets that he knew of and he would now announce that the committee proposed to modify the schedule by asking the senate to disagree to the committee amendments and insert others which he named. Mr. Allison stated also that the committee was not yst prepared to present a provision relat-ing to sugar imported from the Hawaiian islands. Under the circumstances he asked that the consideration of the sugar schedule. Mr. Stewart of Nevada created amusement islands. Under the circumstances he asked that the consideration of the sugar schedule be temporarily passed over and taken up to-morrow. Mr. Vest said this would be satisfactory. He wanted the consideration of the sugar was richt Wr. Stewart of Nevada created amusement by declaring that the hair-splitting and dis-tinctions between a revenue tariff and a tweedle-dum." The Georgia senator (Bacon) Acting Supervising Architect Kemper said

South Americans See the Sights in the National Capital.

counts shall be paid in while he was said 5. That the defendant while he was said officer collected and received into his posses-sion fees for such services performed by him as such officer to the amount of \$7.288.65. 6. That the defendant did not pay such fees into the state treasury in advance of the per-formance of the services for which he re-

STATUTES GOVERNING FEES

severest puninhment would be meted out these men if they are directly connected with the matter, and the arrest of Wright is re-

copies of documents on file in his office to parties desiring them. 3. That the parties requesting the auditor to grant such licenses, and furnish such cop-therefor in amounts fixed by the statutes. 4. That the constitution of the state counts shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. 5. That the defendant while he was said officer collected and received into his posses, ston fees for such services performed by him as such officer to the amount of \$27.20.55. 6. That the defendant did not pay such fees into the state treasury in advance of the per-ceived said fees, nor at any time thereafter. 7. That the defendant as such officer per-tait the defendant as such officer per-

He wanted the consideration of the sugar schedule to proceed tomorrow, as it was "the most troublesome, most scandalous and most irritating in the whole bill," and it ought "What are we h got out of the way.

Schedule G, relating to agricultural prod-ucts and provisions, was then taken up. Mr. Jones of Apkansas moved to strike out the first five paragraphs relating to live animals, cattle, hogs, horses, mules and sheep, and unbritter of the strike out the strike out the strike of the s substitute a provision covering all live animals, at 20 per cent ad valorem. Rejected,

The paragraphs relating to live animals ere then agreed to as reported, that on hoga being amended to "swine."

## BARLEY SCHEDULE.

On barley Mr. Jones of Arkansas moved to substitute 40 per cent ad valorem for the rate in the bill, 30 cents per bushel.

'We now enter upon a series of enormou increases in behalf of the farmer," said Mr. Vest, ironically, "and without violating the rules of parliamentary procedure I will say it is a fraud, a sham and a pretense." Hedeclared that 'the idea of protecting the farmer on barley, wheat, oats, etc., when millions of bushe's of these products were being exported, was a palpable effort to deceive the agricultural classes. It was de-signed to cajole the farmers by "absolutely spectacular duties." It was a wholesale sub-terfuge, he asserted, and the republican party was trying to play on the ignorance of the farmers by saying: "My dear, bucolic friend, we, your friends, will undertake to decrive you as we did in 1890 in order to catch your votes."

#### GEAR FAVORS THE BILL.

Mr. Gear of Iowa interposed the point that the debate was on the barley paragraph. and on barley the imports from Canada, where there was cheap labor and cheaper lands, were over 11,000,000 bushels the year the McKinley act, and these fell to 3,000,000 bushels after that act. Mr. Gear said the farmers of his state supported this increased duty on barley and the grand master of the state grange was one of its

Vest turned his attention to the general features of the tarif debate, reverting to the course of some of his democratic aspoclates in supporting revenue tarlif rates. There was a time once when he, too, was ignorant enough and foolish enough to support the idea of revenue duties with in-cidental protection. But he was soon disabused of that idea, as he had found that it turned the congress of the United States into a convention like that of monkeys, who, while pursuing their deliberations, were sud-dealy thrown into a wild scramble when nuts were thrown into the cage. Mr. Vest declared that he would give up his seat in the senate rather than vote against free lumber, free salt or free wool, the three great achievements of the Wilson bill,

Mr. Mantle answered briefly that the bar-ley duties would be highly beneficial to the arley raisers of Montana, Minneaota and Wisconsin.

was taken on Mr. Jones' amendmont, and it was agreed to, 17 to 34. Three democrats, McEnery, Rawlins and Tillman, and three populists, Allen, Butler and Heitfeld, voted with the republicans in the nega-

Formal amendments to reduce the rates or barleymalt, buckwheat, corn and maize, corn meal, offered by Mr. Vest, were defeated, and original paragraphs adopted. On each of the votes on these amendments some democrats voted with the Republicans, which led Mr. Vest to remark: "The vote upon this side of the chamber seems to be getting smaller and smaller." "Lonceome and right," said Mr. Bate.

# COTTON SCHEDULE.

Mr. Bacon, democrat of Georgia, offered an and vidual amendment to be known as para-graph 22515, placing a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on raw cotton. Mr. Bacon said the omission of this article from the duta-ble list was a violation of the principle of the democratic platform that tariff taxation shall be so imposed as to discriminate against no section. The tariff as a whole fell like a dead weight on the producer of cotton, raising the prices of all articles essential to his use and yet on his article of protection on raw sotton, he was "left in the lurch." ast year the statistics showed that 55,000 000 pounds of cotton were imported into the

was the ht, Mr. Stewart said, in seeing that his state should receive the same benefits 'What are we here for?" asked Mr. Stewart vehemently

"To get the offices," suggested some senator, jocularly, in a stage whisper, "No, not all of us." continued Mr. Stewart, "We are here to represent our constituents and see that our claster have some lights and see that our states have equal rights under the tariff and all other laws." Mr. Stewart insisted that it was time the raw materials of the south and west received equal benefits with the manufactured prod-ucts of New England.

The discussion evidently had aroused much feeling among senators and this was given

expression soon after Mr. Caffery began speaking. He said the position of Mr. Bacou had been clearly exposed as one favorable to protection for the interests of his own state ith revenue as a mere incident.

"How about sugar?" inquired Mr. Bacon, mockingly. Very deliberately Mr. Caffery answered: Very declined to answer my "Twice the senator declined to answer my cetions and now I decline peremptorily to

yleld. "I accept that status between us," answered Mr. Bacon

"You made the status yourself," said Mr. Caffery. "It is a wery great deprivation." continued

Mr. Bacon, in mocking tones, "but I will endeavor to bear it with equanimity."

ANOTHER INTERRUPTION. Mr. Caffery was soon interrupted with

another inquiry as to sugar, this time from Mr. McLauren, democrat of South Carolina. The galleries were much amused and Mr. Caffery said: "I see that the bad precedent set by the senator from Massachusetts (Ficar) to put me in a hole is being followed by my associates on this side of the chamber." Mr. Caffery went on to state that he was not in favor of free trade. He believed in a tariff on sugar as a revenue measure, with any reduction which the requirements of revenue would permit. It was not because

sugar was produced in his state, but because he believed in the doctrines of the democratic party. Mr. Caffery spoke against the system of protection which allowed a man to put his hands in his neighbor's pockets, and he declared his belief that the fail of that sys-tem was not far off.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Bacon's mendment placing raw cotton in the bill at 20 per cent ad valorem. It resulted: Yeas, 42; nays, 13. The republicans voted solidly for the amendment. Mcssrs. Allen. for it; Cannon, Mantle, silver republicans, and the following democrats, favored it: Bacon, Clay, McEnery, McLaurin, Rawlin Tillman and Kyle, populists, voted with the democrats against it.

Paragraphs 226 to 228, inclusive (macaroats and oat meal), were agreed to as reported.

ALLEN IS SARCASTIC.

When the rice paragraph was reached, Mr. Allen, populist of Nebraska, took occasion to speak sarcastically of the differences among democratic schators, as to what con-stituted democratic doctrines. These sena-tors, he said, should go into caucus and en-

tors, he said, should go into caucus and en-deaver to arrange some line of action on which they could proceed together. Through-out this discussion the tendency on the democratic side, he said, was to abandon the tunets of democracy and adopt the plan of every wan for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Mr. Chilton of Texas said he agreed with the suggestion of the Nobraska agentor that

Mr. Chilton of Texas said he agreed with the suggestion of the Nebraska senator that democratic zenators might well go into caucus and harmonize their views, but he suggested, too, that it was time also that the populistic party rught to go into caucus and zettle their position. Populist senators were voting with advonates of this bill, and one populist scutter was committee. "Point him out," demanded Mr. Allen, "Senator Jones of Nevada," responded Mr. Chilton.

Chilton. Mr. Chilton went on to say other populiet senators had voted for committee amend-ments. The discussion branched off to an exchange between Mr. Chilton and Mr. Allen exchange between Mr. Chilton and Mr. Allen os to what party originated the silver issue, Mr. Chilton claiming it was arrogant pretense for the populists to claim that

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

today that no steps had yet been taken by his office toward plans for the government building at the Omaha Exposition. No design for the building has been made. It is probable that Chief Designer Totten will be sent to Omaha in a short time for the purpose of making his inspection. After his report has been received designs and plans and specifias rapidly as possible in order that the building may be completed and occupied by the time the exposition opens. Mr. Kemper said it would probably be three months or more before the first contract on the South Omaha postoffice would be put upon the mar-

ket. Specifications for the building are nov in the computing division for final estimatea. DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Postmasters commissioned: Nebraska-William T. Ager. Beaver City; Dennis Tracy. York. Cedar Rapids; James N. Brooks, Rushville Alonzo Cone, Hendley, Iowa-Frank S Bowney, Dexter; John Knapp, Parkersburg; Henry L. Brotherlin, Tipton; Jacob A. Con-erd, Atlantic; John M. Culley, Ayrshire; Francis H. Carter, Berkley; Nathan Spencer Granite, South Dakota-George H. Chase White; Lewis A. Larson, Spink. Wyoming-James A. McAvoy, Lander.

The secretary of the interior has approved for patent to the state of South Dakota a list of lands embracing 480 acres in the Aberdeen district, selected on account of deaf and dumb asylum grant, Frank Murphy, president of the Merchants

National bank, is in the city on business connected with the recent ruling of Secretary Gage reducing two of the Omaha banks from complete depository conditions.

ORDER A NEW SUGAR SCHEDULE. Republicans Hold a Caucus

## cuss the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 8 .- The republic2\* incus today was well attended, nearly every republican senator in the city being present Great interest was manifested in the caucus because it was known that an effort was to be made to secure a new sugar schedule and one which all republican senators could cupport. Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island was present, and after the caucus adjourned said it was very successful and that he felt that the republicans were going to stand together on all schedules of the bill and that an agreement would be reached where differ-ences of oplution exlisted. Almost the cultures time of the sugar schedule. Other features where there are differences were not reached where there are differences were not reached

No agreement was reached in regard to the rovision which will not leave the matter in Hawaian treat, and the committee is ex-pected to report some amendments or a any uncertin condition or al-olutely abro-sate the existing reciprocity treaty. An important feature of the caucus was

the determination reached to vote together as a party, which insures favorable action on all outested schedules and the passage of the sill as approved by the majority. This de-ermination was reached upon a suggestion ande by Senator Thurston. This suggestion of to the most interesting incident of the nucus. There had been several refetences o the meeting as a "conference." Mr. Phurston objected to this designation, say-

ing that conferences never bound any one and hat he wanted it definitely understood whether this meeting was to be binding or a ricadly chat without further results, for i t was not to bind all senators on all sched les, he would not agree to abide by the de-ision upon the sugar question. This speech brought Sonator Hanna to his feet with an earnest plea for party harmony and united effort on all the features of the He referred to the apparent divisions at vsent existing in the senate and said it was bHIL.

ligh time that a perfect understanding was reached. Senator Thurston then put his suggestion in the shape of a motion to the effect that the agreement of the caucus should be bind-ing upon all republican senators, and it car-

The upon all republican sentiors, and it car-ried by a large majority. The main propositions on the sugar sched-ulo were those fixing the rate on refined sugar. There were three of these proposi-tions. The one adopted fixing the rate at 1.95 cents per pound in place of 1.875 cents, as fixed by the house bill, was suggested by Senator Spooner. Senator Perking suggested

WASHINGTON, June 8 .- Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balances, \$230,075,037; gold Senator Spooner. Senator Perkins suggested | reserve, \$144,066,464.

WASHINGTON, June 8.-The commercial formance of the services for which he re-ceived said fees, nor at any time thereafter. 7. That the defendant as such officer per-formed the services for which said fees were collected and received by him. 8. That the defendant converted said fees and moneys to his own use and to the use of others while he was such auditor of public acounts. travelers from South America spent today at the capital. The party reached here from Baltimore on schedule time and was met at the station by a committee of the local

board of trade and Ministers Mendonca of Brazil and Merow of Argentine. The dele-gates were promptly driven to the con-gressional library, thence to the capitol fees, enacted by the earlier legislatures, were referred to by the judge, and especially the building. There the party was divided into four detachments and shown the features of the various departments by guides. A buffet luncheon at the Arlington fol-lowed, and in the afternoon the party were act of 1873 regulating insurance companie

entation of a claim against the Spanish gov-ernment in behalf of the family of the vic-

SPEND THE DAY AT WASHINGTON.

tim of this illegal imprisonment.

ville trip.

the presidential party.

thirty-four days.

Foreman, at Texarkana.

News for the Army.

Confirmations.

eistant attorney general. Postmasters-Iowa. E. D. Powell, at Exira: Arkansas, B. M.

Daily Treasury Statement.

should pay to the state auditor for filing articles and for insurance certificates. The opinion continues thus: triven to the executive mansion. President ickinley received in the Blue parlor. Th All territorial laws remained in force forcoran art gallery was next visited, and then the guests were driven about the city concluding with a visit to the Soldiers

home. The party left at 6 o'clock for New

All territorial laws remained in force by express provision of the constitution of 1886 until amended or repealed by the legisla-ture. While this constitution was in force the said act of February 25, 1873, was en-acted giving the auditor more fees to his own use. But the constitution of 1875, sec-tion 24, article v, expressly prohibited the auditor and all other state officers from receiving fees to their own use, after the adoption of the said constitution; but said section 24, article v, further said, "all fees that may hereafter be payable for services performed by an officer provided for by this article of the constitution shall be paid in advance into the state treas-ury." Cabinet Meeting. WASHINGTON, June 8 .- The cabinet meet. ng today lasted longer than usual. The Cuban situation was discussed in a general way, but the most important subject pre-sented was the Spanish mission. The avail-ability of three men for this important post at Madrid were carefully canvassed, but no

be paid in advance into the state treas-ury." The constitution of 1875, unlike that of 1866, did not continue in force all laws then among the statutes. Only those "not inconsistent therewith" remained valid after its adoption. This inhibition applied to parts of laws as well. So that while all fees by prior laws required to be paid for services rendered by the auditor remained valid, and payable, those fees after the constitution went into effect, were payable into the state treasury in advance for the use of the state. While this is true, it does not follow that there is no warrant of law for the auditor to collect fees in the first instance. The constitution is silent as to who shall pay into the state treasury in addecision was reached. One of the cabinet officers said after the meeting that the selection was still open, and will now go over until the president's return from the Nash-It may be that the non-appear ance of Mr. Calhoun may have had something o do with postponing action today. If Mr Calhoun does not have an opportunity for a talk with the president before Mr. Mc-Kinley's departure at noon tomorrow he will be invited to accompany the president on his trip. A berth has been reserved on the train be placed at his disposal in case he joins nstance. The constitution is silent as to who shall pay into the state treasury in ad-Nominations by the President. ance the fees for services in the auditor's

WASHINGTON, June 8 .- The president to-At the time the constitution of 1875 was day sent the following nominations to the

Treasury-Frank A. Leach of California, to be superintendent of the mint, San Fran-cisco; William Lynch of Louisiana, to be as-sayer of the mint at New Orleans, Justice-Henry M. Hoyt of Pennsylvania, to be assistant attorney general; John M.

where the fees for services in the auditor's office. At the time the constitution of 1875 was framed and adopted, all of the above cited statutes were in force, and thereunder all fees collected belonged to the auditor. It was not the intention of the constitution to abrogate payment of fees for such services of the auditor. It was not the intention of the constitution to forbid the auditor to collected belonged to the auditor to collect payment of fees for such services of the auditor. It was not the intention of the constitution to forbid the auditor to collect payment of fees for such services of the auditor. It was not the intention of the constitution to forbid the auditor to collect and receive said fees in the first instance. The constitution recognized the fact that these statutes touching fees in the office of the auditor were in force. It said. "Tet the laws recain; only hereatter the fees shall go to the state, not to the auditor' fullic accounts under the constitution to require and see that the fees fixed by the statute for any statutory service requested of him by insurance companies or others be paid into the state treasury before he performs the service. He may perform this official duty in either of two ways. (f) By requiring the party asking the license to do insurance bus incess or a copy of any document on file in his official duty to keep such free thereary and bring him the receipt; or. (2) by collecting and receiving such fees that the constitution in advance, whereupon it becomes uncare the common haw his official duty to keep such fees in account of all moneys needs of the seni-annual report there of the constitution for the advance into the state treasury. In advance is that the moneys mentioners in the state of nearing him the receipt is of a said article for here of the down from all succession of the advance performance of the performance of the section 21 of said article of there of the down from all succession of the defendant in the performance of the defendant in the performanc Barnes of Georgia, to be marshal of the War-Sergeant T. M. Anderson, jr., Fourth cavalry, to be second ileutenant; Corporal J. E. Hunt, Eighth cavalry, to be second lieutenant; Second Lleutenant A. V. Caldwell, Twenty-fifth infantry, to be first lleutenant. WASHINGTON, June 8. (Special Telegram.)-The following transfers have been made in the Twenty-fourth infaniry: Captain William H. W. James, from Company D to Company K; Captain Arthur C. Ducat, from Company K to Company D. Captain William V. Richards, Sixteenth in fantry, has been detailed as side-de-camp to Major Genera' Brooke at Chicago. First Lieutenant Thomas M. Defrees, Fifth Infantry, has been placed on the retired list on account of disability. Leaves of absence: Major Henry B. Cu-

good, commissiry, one month; Second Lieu-teant James H. Reeves, Fourth cavairy,

WASHINGTON, June 8,-The senate today

unfirmed the following nominations: John J. Deliaven judge of the northern district of Derived judge of the northern district of California; John D. Thompson, marshal dis-trict of West Virginia; Elliott H. Roberts of t New York, to be treasurer of the Unite2 States, Conrad N. Jordan, to be assistant trensurer at New York City; Henry Morgan of Louisiana, to be consul at Horgen. Switzer-land; Carl Balley Hurst of the District of Columbia, to be consul general at Vienna. Austria: L. A. Pradt of Wisconsin, to be as-sistant attorney general. Postmasters-Jowa

### GOSSIP FROM THE STATE HOUSE.

On account of his rheumatism Governor Holcomb was unable to get over to the state house toiny.

The following notaries public were com-The Cavanal Coal and Rallway company, with \$300,000 capital, has filed articles of in- bration.

inder conditions stipulated by the Brotherhood of Tailors.

ing Chief White Bull.

MILES CITY, Mont., June 8 .- Important The different statutes on the subject of developments are looked for soon in the Indian situation. Sheriff Gibb and party should arrive at the reservation late tonight and stating the amount of fees the companies or Wednesday morning. He expects to arrest White Bull, a distinguished chief of one f the bands of Cheyeunes. Chief White Bull has a large band of followers who are will-ing to obey his command, and if he does not feel inclined to give himself up there will be trouble. No reply has been received from Washington in answer to the county attor-

ney's message of last evening to Senator Car-ter requesting the military authorities at the reservation to co-operate with the civil au-thorities in making the arrests. The military authorities, who have been

rounding up stray bucks that are off the res-ervation, yesterday found a band of about thirty Indians near Praton ranch on the Rosebud creek, about thirty miles away from the reservation. Other bands are still off the reservation. The country is rough. It is impossible for the soldiers to cover the whole

country. In the last few years a number of white men have been killed by the Indians. Many times they have been arrested, but not a single Indian has paid the penalty of hang-ing or imprisonment, owing to the prosecuting attorney not being able to get ovidence convict

WASHINGTON, June 8 .- The Indian bu reau remains in ignorance of the situation among the Choyennes at Tongue river, Montana. The latest information received

from Captain Stouch is a telegram dated Tongue River agency June 6, via Rosebud agency, June 7, which reached Washington today. It is very brief, merely stating that everything is quiet on the reservation and that newspaper reports are false. This in formation is two days old, but the depart This inment feels no apprehension of trouble of a

UNITED WORKMEN SUPREME LODGE.

scrious nature.

**Troublesome Question Concerning** Canadian Lodge to Settle.

MILWAUKEE, June 8 .- The twenty-fifth stated meeting of the supreme lodge, Ancient Order of United Workman, of the United States and Canada, opened in Milwaukee today with all the supreme officers and members of standing committees, as well as about 160 delegates, present. The seusions, which are held in the lodge hall of the Uni-versity building, will continue for a work or ten days. It is understood there is no unusually large amount of legislative work on hand, including final action on a move made by the grand lodge of the order in Ontario to second from the supreme body and doing sway with all name and reference to the supreme lodge and conduct a grand lodge of ite wn in the Dominion independent of the order in the states.

This, it is asserted by the supreme officers ould be tantamount to open rebeliion, and strong efforts are being made to avoid such results. Action upon the matter was post-poned by the grand body in Canada until the matter could be fully heard before the su-preme body in its Milwaukee session at this

The officers of the Degree of Honor, amen's branch of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, were elected this aftern as follows: Supreme chief of honor, Mrs. M. J. Stewart, San Francisco; supreme lady al. J. Stewart, San Francisco; supreme lady of bonor, Mrs. Blewitt, Bismarck, N. D.; su-preme chief of ceremonies, Mrs. Adelia Hard-ing, Hebron, Neb.; supreme recorder, Mrs. Mary Tinker, Jackson, Miss.; supreme re-ceiver, Mrs. Bickford, Manchester, N. H.

## General Miles' Movements.

ROME, June 8 .- General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., paid a long visit yesterday to the Italian minister for war. Lleutenant General Pelloux, and while passing through Naples General Miles visited the Puzziolli artillery missioned today: S. J. Dennis of Lincoln, C. B. Giffin and W. D. Giffin of Gothenburg, A. R. Oleson and iz E. Oleson of Fremont. States army at Queen Victoria's jubilee cole-

INDIANS ARE NOT YET PACIFIED. garded as but the beginning of the matter. Wright was seen at the county fall after his return from a search of the streets, and Sheriff May Have Trouble in Arrest-

still persisted in his statement that he does not know the man who approached him on the street. He said he met the man last Friday on Farnam street, in front of the Merchants' hotel, and that the man went into

the hotel after they separated. He insists that he made no appointment to meet the man after he had seen some of the jurymen, but says he supposed he would see him near the Morchants' hotel. He also insists that he received no money from the man and had none to pay Rathbun with if he had agreed to his proposition.

Wright describes the man an being nearly 6 feet in height, about 160 pounds in weight and about 35 years of age. He said he had a light brown mustache and hair of the same color, and had neither light nor dark complexion.

MAKES A STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT Yesterday morning when Judge Baker asked the prosecutor if he was ready to proceed in the case of the State against Bartley, County Attorney Baldrige arose and addressed the court. "It has come to the knowledge of counsel for the state if the court please "add the county

the state, if the court please, said the county attorney, "that members of the present jury panel have been approached by certain par-

ties with a view to influencing their verdict in this case. All the state asks is a fair trial, but we don't purpose to be em-barrased and have the cause of justice im-

peded by improper and undue influence brought to bear upon prospective jurors. We only want the case determined according to

The law and evidence." "If you have such information against any specific individual, Mr. County Attorney," said Judge Baker, "I instruct you to file at once an information against him for contempt of court and bring him into this court. If it is shown that any one attempted to improperly influence any juror I will guarantee that it will be his last attempt in that di-

rection during my term upon this bench unlees he finds some jurymen in the county jull. I propose that this case shall be tried

airly, and any interference with it by anybody will be punished to the full extent of the law."

County Attorney Baldrige withdrew and went to his office where he drew up an information, charging a man named Wright, first name unknown, with contempt of court in attempting to influence a member of the In attempting to influence a member of the jury panel. The county attorney refused to divulge the name of the juryman who had been approached, but stated that Wright had asked the juryman to vote for acquittal and to work for a verdict of that kind. Mr. Baldrige said the evidence would show that Wright offered the juryman \$75 and in-creased the amount when the man appeared to hesitate, telling him that the money would be paid to him when the case was concluded. be paid to him when the case was concluded The exact sum to which the offer was raised is in dispute and the county attorney said t would be disclosed by the evidence.

Wright is said to be a resident of Omaha who has been associated with questionable desizens of the Third ward. He has been harging about the court house for some time

TRIAL OF BARTLEY PROCEEDS.

After the startling proceedings referred o the county attorney returned to the court room and Judge Baker ordered the case to proceed. No effort at delay was made by the defense, not even a motion for a con-tinuance being filed. They offered no ob-jection whatever to the trial proceeding and

jection whatever to the trial proceeding and the clerk was ordered to call a jury. The following twelve men were called into the box: A. L. Barton, John W. Stiles, Martin Tighe, William M. Miller, Robert Forgy, F. Norton, Alfred D. Cox, W. F. Church, J. V. Shipley, Charles Tompsett, Julius Rich and Martin Spettler. The preliminary statement of the case was made by County Attorney Baldrige, who

The preliminary statement of the case was made by County Attorney Baidrige, who also conducted the examination of the jurors, they remaining in the jury box. Alfred D. Cox said he live' at 2526 Sahler street and was employed as a motorman on the Sherman avenue and South Omaha-line. He said he had lived at various points in the state, living four years at Lincoln, where he was employed by the Singer Sewing Machine company, and at