

## THE TARIFF BILL

Merits of the Measure Discussed by the Senators.

On the 18th Senator Morrill (rep., Vt.) expressed his regret that the financial and industrial crisis had to be met by a tariff bill. He made some rather biting references to the trouble in which the democrats found themselves over the bill, and pointed out some of the items in which he thought they had compromised with their principles and provided for a protective tariff on such articles as would win votes for the bill.

"Concerning the rates of duties reported in the tariff bill," he said, "it is no violation of the confidential relations of the senate committee on finance to state how they were all fixed and determined without the votes of the republican members and against even the votes of any hesitating or divergent minority of the democratic members. Thus many of the most important questions may have been determined by the same fraction of the total number of senators. But while the process of evolution was a great novelty it will not be controverted that all the rates of duty are of the purest democratic origin. Tariffs for revenue only prove to be only political tariffs, valid only after the next election."

He pointed out in detail what he considered the special evils of the bill, the first being the obsolete ad valorem system. The purpose of the bill, he thought, was especially destructive toward the production of the farmer. Reciprocity arrangements which benefit the farmer are to be abrogated. The income tax he called an unusual blunder for even a democratic administration to make.

Senator Purple (dem., Ind.) spoke in support of the tariff bill. He discussed the effect of a high tariff bill on the agricultural interests, introducing the topic by the assertion that agriculture was American natural monopoly from the development of the land, and it was those engaged in agriculture that the demand for the repeal of the existing law was loudest. The opponents of the pending bill opposed the putting of wool on the free list on the plea that it would check the development of high grades of sheep, but prefer that the people of the country should have cheap blankets and cheap clothing than that they should have fine Southern mutton to eat. It is not to be forgotten that the bill now before the senate is the official act and deed of the democratic party, and as such is entitled to the support of every member of the party. Justice may be delayed, baffled, even betrayed and wounded by the way, but it will arrive at last."

Senator Cameron (rep., Pa.) took the floor in opposition to the bill. Following Senator Cameron his colleague, Senator Quay, delivered a second installment of his speech, discussing the production of iron.

On the 19th Senator Perkins (rep., Cal.) made a speech against the pending tariff bill, mainly devoted to a discussion of the articles which directly affected California wool, fruits, quicksilver, beet sugar, etc., although he considered other features in the bill in which his state was not interested, but which were opposed to republican principles and which he accordingly abrogated.

On the 20th Senator Gallinger (rep., N. H.) said the anomaly is presented to the senate of a bill that it is asked to enact into law which nobody thus far has ventured to unqualifiedly endorse or approve with the exception of the senator from Mississippi (Mr. McLaurin) and the junior senator from Indiana (Mr. Purple). Even its distinguished author in the other house (Mr. Wilson) felt called upon to enter an apology for the measure. He pointed out the likelihood of a future invasion of American markets by foreign cotton. The proposed legislation, he said, threatened the transfer of the leather trade to Canada; it would drive farmers from the soil of the state of New Hampshire; it would close the foreign markets. He pointed out the importation of bosiery factories into Rhode Island as a result of the McKinley law, and asserted that the industry was doomed if the Wilson bill is passed. Senator Gallinger took up in turn cotton manufactures, cutlery, granite, and other New England industries, and pointed out the harm that would come to the country if the bill passes. The increased tax on spirits would benefit the whisky trust alone. Free wool, he said, would ruin sheep husbandry in this country, and the income tax proposition he denounced as sectional, inequitable and unjust. The laboring masses of the industrial north have set their seal of condemnation upon the Wilson bill. Factories are idle, homes comfortless, and wives and children suffering for the necessities of life.

Senator Gallinger was followed by Senator McMillan (rep., Mich.) who said: "A comparison between the Wilson bill and the one from the house and the new Canadian tariff shows how close an understanding must have existed between the framers of the two measures. No American can doubt that the ultimate destination of Canada is to become a part of the United States. That day will be a welcome one to the people of Michigan, who are now hemmed in on the east by a territory with which there are fair exchanges. To the people of the dominion also a union with the United States would be advantageous in the highest degree. To the toilers in their extremity the Wilson bill comes—as it comes to every foreign nation—bringing joy in the prospect of larger markets and greater profits; while to our own people its portion is smaller wages and reduced activities."

Senator Dolph (rep., Ore.) followed in a speech against the bill. Mr. Dolph went over the history of progress under protection for the last thirty years. The free list of the Wilson bill was the object of sarcastic remarks by the senator. He argued at length also to show the superiority of specific ad valorem duties. Various provisions of the bill he declared would be disastrous to the Pacific coast, among others hops, prunes, lead, lumber and coal. Mr. Dolph quoted from President Cleveland's tariff message of 1887 estimating the loss to the wool grower a flock of fifty sheep to be only \$30 a year and on 100 sheep \$72, and said that the president, living in a mansion provided by the government, surrounded by servants and by all that wealth can purchase for his comfort and enjoyment and draw a salary of \$45,000 a year, forgot that 436 or 472 years ago he represented all that many families could afford to expend for cloth. Mr. Dolph pointed to the rejoicing in England over President Cleveland's free-trade message, the Miles Bill and the Wilson Bill. He said the question to be determined by this congress is whether it shall legislate in the interest of the people of England, Europe and Asia, or for those of this country.

On the 21st Senator Dolph (rep., Ore.) took up the question of paper making and wood pulp making on the state of Oregon, and appealed to the senate not to destroy this industry of his state.

Senator Gray (dem., Del.) asked whether he wanted to levy tribute on the state of Delaware in order that Oregon might have a monopoly of the paper business?

"I did not say I wanted a monopoly of any industry for my state," replied Mr. Dolph. He went on to say that Oregon had a great quantity of goods from Delaware, and he paid a high tribute to the industry of that state.

Senator Gray thanked him for his complimentary words about Delaware. The present depressed condition of affairs in Delaware and other states was due to the cultivation of thirty years of high protection. We were living under the highest protective laws the country had ever known. There had not been a single industry of Delaware benefited by the McKinley bill, and he predicted that upon the passage of the pending bill prospects all over the country would brighten.

The senator from Delaware might preach that doctrine said Mr. Dolph, but there were thousands of workmen out of employment in his state who would convince him of the fallacy of his speech.

Senator Gray closed the incident by declaring that they were out of employment because the McKinley law was in force, and Senator Dolph resumed his speech.

In considering the income tax question a difference of opinion was discovered among the republicans. Mr. Dolph had given his experience in the collecting of the income tax in Oregon when it was in force, and Senator Dolph resumed his speech.

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Mr. Teller (rep., Col.) said that his experience had been very different from that of Mr. Dolph. He did not think it was evaded any more than the personal property tax. In Colorado, where no income tax was in force, there was not as

much difficulty in collecting it as there was in collecting the personal property tax. He did not think it was a good argument against a bill to say that the people were too dishonest to have the tax collected. In his opinion it was the most just and equitable tax that could be collected. It might be unprofitable, however.

"Mr. President," he continued, earnestly, "I want to say to the senator from New Hampshire" (Mr. Chandler, who had just expressed the same views as Mr. Dolph) "and to the senator from Oregon, and to any other senator who makes the same statement, that it cannot be collected because the people are dishonest that it is dangerous to the American people. It is an assumption that the American people, for a mere pittance will commit perjury."

On the 23rd Senator Washburn (rep., Minn.) discussed briefly the various tariff acts since 1846. The present bill, he declared, would be disastrous to the manufacturing interests of the east. Speaking for his own state he said the people of Minn esoter were only to a limited extent direct beneficiaries of the protective system, although they had learned that the well paid laborers of the east were better consumers of their products than the poorly paid laborers of the northwest.

"But," said Mr. Washburn, "there is another provision in this bill which will affect the farmers of the northwest more disastrously than even the reduction of duties to which I have referred, and that is the repeal of the reciprocity provision in the law of 1860. There is probably no section of the country where the effect of reciprocity treaties with foreign nations compensated by the wisdom and persistent efforts of Mr. Blaine under the late administration have been so marked and favorable as the states of the northwest."

Mr. Dolph then followed with a second installment of his speech.

## BATTLE WITH RIOTERS.

Desperate Mob of Hungarians Come Into Collision with Austrian Troops.

BUDA PESTH, April 24.—Sunday 300 workmen marched to the town hall of Hold-Mezo with the intention of recovering a number of pamphlets, belonging to socialist leaders, which had been seized by the police.

The spokesmen of the mob asked for the return of the pamphlets, claiming that they had been illegally seized. The authorities ordered the workmen to disperse. The mob refused and the gend'armes were ordered to charge. The police were met by a shower of stones and driven back.

The municipal authorities called for a detachment of troops, and upon the arrival of the soldiers the gend'armes made another attempt to disperse the mob, but were again repulsed. Then the mob began stoning the military. The soldiers fired blank cartridges at the rioters. The latter, seeing that nobody was killed or wounded, continued stoning the troops, and a second volley, this time in real earnest, was fired into the mob, wounding six of them severely and slightly wounding a number of others. A detachment of huzzars then charged the mob with drawn swords, driving them away from the town hall. The huzzars also rounded in sixty prisoners, who were lodged in jail, the prison being strongly guarded by troops. The streets are still patrolled by huzzars and gend'armes.

## AGREED TO DIE TOGETHER.

An Aged Couple of Maryland Cut Each Other's Wrists.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 20.—John Benkert and wife, an aged couple residing at Rosedale, Baltimore county, agreed to die together. With a keen-edged razor he severed the arteries of her wrists, and she then took the weapon and performed a like deed for him. The wife is dead and the husband's life hangs by a thread. The couple had had trouble with some neighbors, and a warrant was out for their arrest. When a policeman went to the house to serve the warrant he found Benkert lying on the bed apparently dead, while his wife, wearing only one garment, crouched by the bed side with her head in the covers, one knee on the floor and one arm resting on a chair. She was dead. He said: "I cut my wife's wrist so that she died. She cut mine first. I would rather be dead than be called a thief, and when my wife found I was going to kill myself she wanted to die, too. We arranged that she should kill me and I should kill her."

## TRAGEDY IN IOWA.

George Croft Shoots His Wife and Himself in Court at Oskaloosa.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., April 19.—This city was thrown into great excitement Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock by a murder and suicide. It occurred just at the entrance of the courthouse, and the suicide escaped a worse death by ending his own existence. The victims were Mr. and Mrs. George Croft. Trouble had been brooding some time in the Croft household, and Wednesday afternoon papers had been drawn up and a divorce granted. A few minutes after the decree had been granted Croft asked his wife to step outside the courthouse with him. No sooner had she done this than he drew a revolver and shot her through the left breast. She fell on the stone walk. Croft then shot himself through the temple, and, staggering into the sheriff's office, fell on the floor dead. Mrs. Croft is living, but her injuries are doubtless fatal. Croft was 35 years old and kept a billiard hall.

## FREE GOLD BECOMING SCARCE.

The Supply of the Yellow Metal Is Decreasing Week by Week.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The net gold in the treasury at the close of business Thursday was \$103,673,528, and the cash balance \$181,948,741. Information received at the treasury indicates that there will be another heavy payment of gold Saturday, which possibly may reach last week's shipment of \$4,200,000. It is expected, however, that not more than half of the amount will be taken from the sub-treasuries, the banks furnishing the rest. Nevertheless the gold supply in the treasury is decreasing week by week. The \$100,000,000 reserve is liable any day to be again encroached upon.

## BROKE ALL RECORDS.

Wheat Dropped to 57 1-4 Cents on the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, April 26.—May wheat broke all records and sold on the board of trade at 57 1/4 cents, the lowest price ever recorded. It was the climax of the depression that has forced the market lower and lower during the last three weeks, and the whole bull market is squirming. The situation seems hopeless for them. Where the descent will stop there is no telling. There are many who say that wheat will reach fifty cents a bushel or may be less.

## BOLD WORK.

Montana Commonwealers Travel Eastward on a Stolen Train

They Capture an Engine and Some Cars, and Start for Washington Over the Northern Pacific—United States Marshal to Stop Them.

## TROOPS MAY BE CALLED OUT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 26.—Shortly after midnight Monday night about 500 men at Butte, composing the Butte contingent of the Coxey army, entered the engine house of the Northern Pacific railroad, appropriated and prepared for service an engine and proceeded to make up a train, composed of five coal cars and one box car.

This action occurred after a struggle of four days between the local authorities and the mob, which on Monday assumed such proportions as to overawe the officials of the law, and the departure from Butte was made without any opposition upon their part. The train was manned by members of the mob. It crossed the main range of the Rocky mountains early in the morning and reached the main line at Logan, 75 miles from Butte, at about 4 o'clock.

After a short discussion as to the method of procedure they left Logan bound eastward. Before leaving they were told by the operator that they must expect to meet west-bound trains, to which they replied that if the road officials did not clear the track they would do it for them. The train was run at a speed of 40 to 45 miles an hour. At Bozeman they stopped and prepared breakfast.

The train was stopped suddenly at Timberline, 14 miles west of Livingston, Mont., by a cave-in in the Timberline tunnel. The accident to the tunnel occurred at 8 o'clock Monday night, and it was learned at 6 o'clock that the damage had been repaired and the army was on its way again. Superintendent J. D. Finn and Chief Train Dispatcher C. A. McCune of Livingston were notified at 1:30 a. m. that the Coxeyites had succeeded in stealing a train at Butte and were rushing over the road toward Livingston. A warning was wired to the leader of the band to look out for other trains, and the reply came back that the regular trains would not be hurt if they were kept out of the way. Such trifles as running orders were not to deter the Coxey brigade, and from the time they left Butte until they reached Bozeman the officials were kept in a fever of anxiety lest a collision should occur.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., April 26.—Sheriff Conroy received a dispatch Tuesday from Cullen & Toole, of Helena, attorneys for the Northern Pacific, instructing him to arrest Gen. Hogan on the charge of the larceny of a Northern Pacific train, and a warrant was sworn out by the company's local attorney to be served when Hogan arrived. Superintendent Finn left at 1:45 p. m. in his private car going east.

The Coxeyites dug themselves out at Timberline at 5 o'clock, passed Livingston Tuesday evening, and are going eastward at the rate of 40 miles an hour. All regular trains have been ordered to clear the track to prevent a collision and enormous loss of life.

The train came over the mountain from Butte at the rate of 55 miles an hour and is evidently in the hands of experienced men.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 26.—Late Tuesday night United States Marshal Bede received sensational orders from Attorney General Olney and Judge Caldwell of the United States circuit court, directing him to recapture the train stolen at Butte by 500 Coxeyites. The Third regiment at Fort Snelling has been notified of the grave situation, and if the Montana train stealers do not surrender meekly there will be bloodshed. This is the telegram Mr. Bede received from Attorney General Olney:

"Execute an injunction or other process placed in your hands by a United States court for the protection of persons and property against lawless violence by employing such number of deputies as may be necessary. If execution is resisted by force which cannot be overcome, let the judge issuing the process wire the facts to the president with request for military assistance."

Marshal Bede received the following from Judge Caldwell:

"LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 25.—To the United States Marshal, District of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.: If the persons who forcibly and illegally seized a train of cars on the Northern Pacific in Montana, belonging to the receivers of said road should bring the same into your district it will be your duty to seize the same and restore the possession thereof to the receivers appointed by the United States circuit court for your district. It will be your duty to summon a posse sufficient for this purpose. The attorney general of the United States has been requested to procure a direction to the general commanding the department to render you any assistance necessary to execute this order."

## THE BLYTHE MILLIONS.

California Supreme Court Decides a Famous Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The state supreme court has handed down ten decisions in the Blythe case, all of which are in favor of Florence Blythe. Five decisions are upon appeals from denials for new trials. The other five decisions bear on eleven other appeals in the case. This settles the celebrated case and gives the Blythe millions to Florence Blythe Bickley, the daughter of Thomas Blythe. The estate is valued at fully \$4,000,000 and was awarded by the probate court to Florence, the illegitimate daughter of Thomas H. Blythe. There were nearly 100 other claimants and many of them appealed from the decision of the lower court.

## TWO KILLED BY GASOLINE.

Three Others Fatally Injured Near Carondelet, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—A five-gallon can of gasoline exploded Tuesday afternoon in the house of Casimir Nigg, a farmer living on the old military road south of Carondelet, completely destroying the building. Two children were killed, two adults fatally injured and one seriously burned.

The gasoline can broke while being carried through a summer kitchen, and, becoming ignited, the vapor caused an explosion that shook the houses for some distance around. Nigg's house was burned and his two children perished in the flames before they could be saved. Casimir Nigg and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Vogel, were fatally injured while trying to rescue the little ones.

## CREMATED HIS BROTHER.

Children Play with Fire and One is Burned to Death.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 26.—Ernest Newton, the 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newton, has died from the results of injuries received at the hands of his older brother. The children were playing in the yard, and the older brother set fire to the younger brother's clothes. This was done several times and the flames were extinguished without injury to the child, but the last time the flames got beyond the brother's control and caused injuries which proved fatal.

## NEARING THE CAPITAL.

Coxey Marches Into Frederick, Md., Guarded by a Mounted Force.

FREDERICK, Md., April 26.—When Coxey's band of peace marched out of Boonsboro at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning the air was full of rumors of impending trouble. Word had been received from Frederick that an armed force of men was on its way to meet the army and prevent its passage across the line of Washington county. As the crowd worried slowly up the steep sides of South mountain crowds of persons trooped along behind.

At the top of the mountain the column swung past the gray stone residence and chapel built by the widow of Admiral Dahlgren. Just as it turned the corner of a tall hedge the top of the hill opposite burst into view. There, standing in solid array, was a troop of horsemen. The morning sunlight glistened on their saddle and bridle trappings.

Brown rode up and the identity of the troopers was revealed. Sheriff Tim Mermar, of Frederick county, came forward and explained that he had been ordered to appoint a posse to attend the army as long as it was in his territory. "I have summoned my deputies," he said, "to allay the fears of the people along the road." The troop was under the command of Capt. Eli Frost. Each horseman was armed with two long six-shooters, some of them suggestively displayed in the saddle holsters.

The first of the collateral branches of the commonwealth came into the army Tuesday night. A man named Humphreys had gathered a company of forty commonwealth sympathizers near here, and for the past week had been instructing and drilling them. They were taken in as commune F, with Humphreys as their marshal. Nearly all of them have the appearance of being genuine laboring men.

Gen. Coxey returned from New York Tuesday afternoon. He is enthusiastic over his reception there and says he has made arrangements to return next Saturday and deliver an address in the Grand opera house. "Everything is working nicely," he said, "and our march into Washington will be triumphant. Our camping place in the capital city will be at Woodley park."

AT VALPARAISO. A warrant was issued for John Sowards on the charge of attempting a criminal assault on his crippled daughter, aged 17. He escaped.

The Preble Oil Co., drilling a number of wells on a farm nine miles southwest of Decatur, struck oil early the other morning at a depth of 1,100 feet. The output of the well is over six hundred barrels per day.

W. H. COPELAND, who the other day shot Lawyer Harris and Litigant Brunning, in the law office of Harrison, Miller & Elam, Indianapolis, was arraigned in the police court next morning, charged with shooting with intent to kill and carrying concealed weapons. Judge Stub