RECEIVERSHIP CASE DECIDED AT OSKALOOSA.

AS MYERS VIEWS IT

PLAINTIFF IN THE CASE HAS NO CAUSE OF ACTION.

ALIEN LAND LAW NOT APPLYING

EITHER IN LETTER OR SPIRIT, TO INCLUDE RAILBOADS.

of the Law Argued at Length and a Application, to Prevent "Landlordism," Shown,

Oskaloosa, Kan., Dec. 28.-In the Jefferson county count here this afternoon Judge Louis Myers handed down a decision in the famous Santa Fe railway receivership case, holding in favor of the railway company. He declares that the slien land law, under which he had appointed a receiver for the property, does not apply to railroads. The decision is a complete victory for the Santa Fe com-

pany. pany.

The other questions of law raised by the attorneys on both sides were not passed upon, Judge Myers holding that this point aione was sufficient to end the lifigation. The attorneys for the plaintiff will take steps in order to carry the case to the Kansas supreme court on

When court convened there was a nota-ble array of officials, both-court and rail-way, present. Attorneys Hite and Henry Keeler represented the state, and At-torney A. A. Hurd and ex-Judge Albert H. Horton, the railway company. Among the spectators were the following rail-way officials, who had arrived during the day on a speecial train from Chicago: President C. A. Ripley, General Solicitor E. D. Kenna, Third Vice-President Paul Morton and General Manager J. J.

Frey.

Just before court opened the Santa Fe attorneys, not knowing when the de-cision would be rendered, filed an amendcision would be rendered, filed an amend-ment to theelr original answer, in which they set forth that the property of the present Santa Fe Railroad company was the same as formerly owned by the Santa Fe Railroad company, and that the act under which the receivership suit was brought was void because it was re-pugnant to section 8 of article 1, also ticle 6, of the United States constitu-

Court convened at 3 o'clock and Judge Myers promptly got down to the busi-ness at hand. After a few preliminaries had been disposed of, the readig of the

main, and necessary for uses in which the public is concerned is not, within the meaning of the law 'real estate.'

REASON OF THE LAW.

The decision cites several authorities outhold its stand, and continuing, says: We know from current history that the mischief primarily sought to be remedied by the enactment of Chapter 3, was the prevetion of the ownership of large tracts of land in the state by allens, and the establishment in this state of the oppressive systetm of landfordism prevalent in England and other countrie was the expression and result, was not crusade against railroads, but was aimed at aliens holding real estate, in the usual and ordinary acceptance of that term; that is, for farming, grazing other like purposes.

prohibiting the investment of foreign capital in the purchase or operation of railroads in the state, but there seems to have been no decision of such reasons of the act of 1891. is axiomatic that statutes will be

construed in the most beneficial way when their language will permit the pre-vention of absurdity, hardship or invention of absurdity, hardship or in-justice resulting, and, also, that public the supreme court of this comm convenience and public interest must be onsidered, if the statute is in any way umbiguous or doubtful.

DIDN'T MEAN RAILROADS. "Considering all of the provisions of the statute of 1891, in view of the well-known mischief intended to be remedied there-by, and especially in view of the express terms of the statute providing how real estate forfeited must be divided into parcels and sold, I am forced to conclude that the 'term 'real estate' employed in Section 2 and other sections of the statute, was not intended to embrace a rail-road or any essenttial part thereof. The legislature did not intend to make the dent some weeks prior to death ovisions of the statute applicable to

"The result follows that the plaintiffs' in this case does not state a f action. The statute fails to cause of action. The statute fails to provide for a forfeiture of railroads on account of alien ownership of capital stock in railway corporations, and no petition can be formulated under the provisions of this statute, which would be sufficient to forfeit and sell the property of the defendant corporation used in the operation of its railroad. 'In my opinion, neither the letter nor

the spirit of the statute includes rail-PREPARING TO FORECLOSE

dent and Cabinet Taking Counsel Together on Pacific Kailroads. Washington, Dec. 28.-The Evening washington, Dec. 25.—The Evening strike instituted at Georgetown this several conferences of late with the attorney general, the secretary of the interior and the secretary of the treasary with a view to speedy action for the of the Pacific roads to the government is said to be settled that steps will be but a test, a strike was decided upon hartly be taker for the foreclosure of the giverir ent's mortgage on these can's enless congress shall make other provision for the settlement of the ques-

more than \$13,000 of the principal of the subsidy bonds issued on behalf of the Union Pacific line and more than \$6,000,000 of similar bonds issued in aid of the Central road will fall due and must be paid on or before the first of January next. Without any reference to the application of the sinking fund now in the treasury, this state of affairs will in the pincation of the sinking fund now in the treasury, this state of affairs will, in the opinion of the president, be stated in his annual message, "create such a default on the part of the companies to the government, as will give it the right to at once institute proceedings to foreclose its mortgage lien."

In addition to the above stated indebt-edness, maturing January 1, there will mature thereafter, by January, 1, 1899, the remaining principal of such subsidy bonds, which must also be met by the bonds, which must also be met by the government. These aggregate about \$41,-000,000, of which \$20,000,000 are on ac-count of the Union Pacific and \$21,000,000 on account of the Central Pacific com-

FORECLOSURE POSTPONED

Ohlo Southern Sale Not Likely to Take Place at all. Cleveland, O., Dec. 28.—A special from Lima, Ohio, says: The foreclosure sale of the Ohio Southern railroad, which was of the Ohio Southern railroad, which was postponed from November 7 to the 31st of this month, has again been postponed, this time indefinitely. It is now said that the take the thing the sold at all, but that the Lima Northern company wants the property and practically has possession of it now, having bought in all the trust company claims and other indebt-claess of the road, so there is but little outstanding and what is can be taken outstanding, and what is can be taken care of should there he any likelihood of any trouble or opposition.

REDUCED RATES ON PRATIES Southwestern Traffic Association Meets

California Tariffs. St. Louis, Dec. 28.—The rate committee of the Southwestern Traffic association convened at the association rooms to-

Attention having been directed to the Attention having been directed to the recent reduction of rates on potatoes from California points to Texas points, resulting from the reduction made from California to Mississsippi and Missouri river crossings, a resolution was adopted by the rate committee and approved by the board of administration, reducing rates to the following figures:

From St. Louis, Mo., 35 cents per 100 pounds; Colorado common points, 33 cents; points in seaboard territory, via Gulf routes, 48 cents per hundred pounds the authorized differentials to apply from points in defined territories and to points

points in defined territories and to points in Texas taking higher than the Texas

ommon point rate.

The question of the restoration of these rates is now a matter of correspondence with the California lines, it being under-stood that these reduced rates will continue in effect, pending such restoration

HAS THIR! Y-TWO MIL! IONS Donald McLean, Railroad Promoter, bas English Gold to Meit.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 28.—Donald Mc-Lean, projector of the Pacific Short Line which is built from this city to O'Nelli, Neb., but which was planned to be built to Ogden, Utah, has returned to Sloux City, caying that he has absolutely se-cured all the capital necessary for the

completion of a railway line from Sloux City to San Francisco. McLean says: "I have completed every arrangement for the investment of \$32,000,000 of Enghad been disposed of, the readig of the decision, which proved quite lengthy, was begun.

JUDGE MYERS' DECISION.

"The pivotal point in the case," says Judge Myers, "turns on section 3, whether or not the alien land law applies to property necessarily used in operating a railroad."

"The great weight of judicial author-"

"The great weight of judicial author-"

ed the report that he had secured the contract to build the approaches to the Great Northern raicoad tunnel through the Cascade mountains, and that men were already on their way to commence preliminary work. Mr. Henry refused to state the amount of the contract. and will reduce the altitude of the road

1.000 feet. IN THE ESTATE OF A. J. DAVIS Appeal Taken From the Suffolk County

Boston, Mass., Dec. 28.-An appeal has been taken from the decree of the pro-bate court of Suffolk county, which recently authorized Administrators Morse and Wells, of the estate of Andrew J. Davis, the multi-millionaire, of Butte, Mont., to sell 9,000 shares of Butte and "It may be that there is reason for or orbibiting the investment of foreign New York, for \$180,000, and which als authorizeed these administrators to deposit with the re-organization committee, or with the old Colony Trust company, in the legislature, public speeches or certain first mortgage bonds of the Butte newspapers up to the time of the adop- and Boston company, amounting to \$170,-

The appellants are Elizabeth Bowdoln and Harriet Wood, of Springfield, Erwin Davis of New York, and Calvin T. Davis This brings the case to

BLAKELY TO BE DISINTERRED insurance Companies are Anxious to Know

What Ailed Him, New York, Dec. 28.-Several life insurance companies have asked Coroner Tuthill to make a thorough investiga-tion as to the cause of the death of David Birkely, manager of Sousa's band, who expired suddenly in his office in this city in November last. The body is to be disinterred in order to determine whether certain sums in a Chicago accident insurance company can be collected. Blakely having suffered a severe bleycle acci-

TWENTY THOUSAND HANDS IDLE Forty Reading Colliertes to be Shut Down for a Week

Shenandoah, Pa., Dec. 28.-Notice was posted at all the Philadelphia and Reading Cosl and Iron company collieries here and in the vicinity, numbering forty, and also at a number of individ-ual collieries, that work would be suspended for the week, after Tuesday evening until Monday, January 4. Twe thousand men and boys will be idle.

SHOE WORKERS ON A STRIKE Six Factories of Haverhill, Mass., Liable to

Become Involved, Boston, Mass., eDc. 28.-A special to the Journal from Haverhill, says: A strike instituted at Georgetown this view to speedy action for the last week notified their men that a renailing department. Believing this to

New York, Dec. 28.-The therm. marked 16 degrees below zero at Kingswision for the settlement of the ques-tion at its present session.

With the amount already mainted, were frozen to death at Eastbort.

WILLING TO TREAT

CANOVAS PUTS HIS HAUGHTY PRIDE INTO HIS POCKET.

Wants it Understood That He Tields Not Because He has Been Bullied But Because He Wanted to-This Granted. He Offers Almost Anything Uncle Sam Cares to Name if He'll Help Him Call the Cuban Fight Off, and Allow Him to Keep Cuba-"Reforms" Temptingly Paraded-Cuban News in General,

Washington, Dec. 28.—The Post tomor-row will say: "It has been learned from an authoritative source that Olney and Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, have practically terminated the negotiations on the Cuban question, which are to be submitted to congress when it convenes on January 5. The terms of the agreement are based on the recent official communication from Premier Canovas, addressed to the secretary of state.

"The premier states clearly the terms which Spain will accord to the insurgents and practically asks the United States to propose these conditions to her she sincerely deplores the great commercial loss which we have sustained on account of the disturbance. She assures us that she is now considering a recipric-ity treaty which will deal mainly with Cuban products and which will be framed on such advantageous terms toward this government, that our losses, both in commerce and in the destruction of American property in Cuba, will be most generously compensated. Premier Canovas says Spain cannot, of course, as a self-respecting and respected paas a self-respecting and respected na-tion, stand before the world as having been coerced into measures by the Unit-ed States. She has freely granted all she now offers, and that in the face of a rebellion. But she accepts the good offices of the United States to act as a mediator and to guarantee to the insur-gents amnesty and the enforcement of the new referm law, which she is about

to proclaim in Cuba.

'The form of swernment offered is, the Spanish statesman declares, the limit of independence which can be grant ed to a province by any nation without absolutely severing the bonds of union with the mother country. Autonomy, as enjoyed by the Canadians, can never be gratted in Cuba.

"What Spain is willing to grant the insurgents, if they lay down their arms, and what she asks the United States to guarantee, is an act which provides for a council of administration, which shall control all matters pertaining to the commerce of the Indies and all estimates upon the general taxation and expendi-tures of the island, as well as its gen-eral home government."

GREAT BRITAIN DENIES IT. London, Dec. 28.—The foreign office informs the Associated Press that no

ing a relificad.

The great which of judicial authority is," continues in the west, and the property of a rallifood containing and company in contract under an execution. The country is," continues he with mer are allifed on right-of-way of a relification reporty of a rallifood or right-of-way of a relification relation to mean respect to the the same should not be taken to mean respect to the intent domains, and necessary for it to me in the performance of word by a railroad company, or other property meets are should not be taken to mean respect the first the same should not be taken to mean respect the first the same should not be taken to mean respect the first the same should not be taken to mean respect the first the same should not be taken to mean respect to the country where converting the mean respect to the mean respect to the country where converting the mean respect to the country and property of a railroad company, or other property of a railroad company, or other property makes of the same should not be taken to mean respect the same should not be taken to mean respect the same should not be taken to mean respect the same should not be taken to mean respect the same should not be taken to mean respect the same should not be taken to mean respect to the chemical schedule and the desired to which all the desired to which sale the court room, a pleture of price and the mean respect to the mean respect to the mean respect to the mean respect to the chemical schedule and the mean respect to the mean respect to

The Times' Paris dispatch further re-ports that the Temps remarks upon the Cuban situation that military successes

and the attitude of the United States should facilitate concessions by Spain. arrived when Mr. Oin "It would be tactless," adds Temps, the ambassador today. "to spoil the situation by simply suggesting to the Madrid cabinet steps apparently dictated by their own interests and the glory of the country. It would be more opportune to use towards Wash-ington, discreetly, on behalf of the whole of Europe, language calculated to con-firm President Cleveland's and Mr. Ol-ney's good intentions and to give valu-able hints to Mr. McKinley and his even-

tual secretary of state."

The Chronicle suggests that M. De Blowitz's uniformed statements of Saturday that the German government had made representations to Washington protesting against intervention in Cuba. may have originated in one of the periodical perturbations of the German em-peror, concerning the affairs of the world

which savs: Spain has questioned England, France and Italy as to their attitudes in the event of war between Spain and the United States. France and England replied indefinitely that 'everything de-pends on the course of events.' Italy of-fers to assist in porducing an amicable arrangement, without promising to support Spain against the United States. I am informed that negotiations are continuing between Spain and the European cabinets. The Vatican absolutely favors the Spanish cause. King Alfonso has written a Christmas autograph letter to the pope, asking for his prayers for the success of the Spanish arms."

"OFFICIAL ADVICES." Havana, Dec. 28.—Captain General Weyler, since Saturday last, has been camped two miles from Les Dalacies, province of Pinar del Rio.

The insurgents dynamited and derailed a military train near Esperanza, province of Santa Clars. Then the attacked the train, but were repulsed by its escort.

The report of the death of the insurgent general, Juan Ruisa, is confirmed. The military governor of Guanabacoa, near this city, has issued a decree pro-hibiting persons from leaving that town by highways of Regla, Luyaa, except by highways of Regis, Luyas, Corral Falso and Cojimar. Bearers of provisions, etc., must declare before leaving town the quantity in their pos-session and its destination. This step was taken to prevent the smuggling of provisions to the insurgents.

During the night of Wednesday Dec.23, a number of insurgents tried to cross the military line of Puerto Principe, between Jucaro, on the south coast, and Moron at the extremity of the railroad in the The troops made a stubborn reorth. sistence and obliged the enemy to retire. The convoy of General Bosch, which eft Manzaniño, province of Santiago de

Castle. Two wome thave also been placed in jail.

United States Consul General Fitzhugn Lee and family and Congressmanelect Robbins and wife paid a visit to the palace today, where Mr. Springer, the vice-consul general, introduced them to the marquis of Ahumada, the acting captin general. captin general.

WICHITA, KANSAS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1896.

captin general.

MOVEMENTS OF GOMEZ.

New York, Dec. 28.—The Cuban junta in this city was officially informed today that General Maximo Gomez last week passed the eastern trocha of Moron, going west. Other advices from Gomez state that the Spanish acknowledge the concentration of insurgent forces in the province o fSanta Clara near Matanzas.

NO TRADING "SIGHT UNSEEN" Venezuela Wants no Rough Draft, But a Complete Treaty.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Secretary Oiney left the state department at 12 o'clock today and went direct to the British embassy where he held a long conference, by appealanment with Sir Inlian Pannes. by appointment, with Sir Julian Paunce-fote, the British ambassador, relative to the status of the Venezuela settlement and the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Bri-

The Olney call follows the call of Minister Andrade of Venezuela and Mr. James Storrow, connsel in the Venezuela case, who reached Washington late last evening. The result of the confer-ence was guarded with the utmost sec-recy which prevails at meetings between States to propose these conditions to her the secretary and the ambassador, but rebellious subjects. In return for our offices, Spain assures this government, was the occasion for going over several

was the occasion for going over several new phases of the Venezuela question.

The officials themselves are extremely reticient and will say only in general terms that the prospect of a settlement by Venezuela is good. It is understood, however, that there are important limitations to the acceptance, which appear to make the case less hopeful of an immediate and satisfactory conclusion than has been expected. The plan of an extra seasion of the Venezuela congress to ratify the treaty has been practically abandoned.

abandoned. There appears to be much question as to the nature of Venezuela's acceptance. President Crespo and the government authorities have expressed satisfaction with the general results of the settlement so far as they secured arbitration, yet that have not yet expressed official anthey have not yet expressed official ap-proval of all of the details of the settlement. On the contrary, there seems to be a very earnest desire at Caracas for more exact information on the terms of the treaty between Venezuela and Great

Britain. When the settlement was made in When the settlement was made in Washington a rough draft of the features of the settlement was made. This contemplated the subsequent negotiation of an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela on the general lines prescribed by the settlement. But the Venezuelan authorities prefer to see the treaty itself, instead of an agreement for a treaty, and the present indi-cations are that Venezuela will give no acceptance until the entire phraseology of the treaty, with al lits terms and qual-ifications is completed. This may take considerable time. The general expectation was that Venezuela would first accept the proposed method of settlement. Then diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela would follow as informs the Associated Press that no communications to any power regarding Cuba and the United States have been made by Great Britain, and it is added that no representations, directly or indirectly, have been made on the subject to the United States by Great Britain. If any other powers have done so, the foreign office is not aware of the fact.

London, Dec. 29.—The Paris correspondent of the Times this morning renews his surmises regarding opposition by European powers to intervention by European powers to intervention by

On the question of general arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, Mr. Olney and Sir Julian have made their final draft of the treaty and it is in the hands of Lord Salisbury awaiting his approval.

No doubt exists of its approval and its expected to come daily. It had not is expected to

BIGH TIME FOR A CALL-DOWN State Department Gets I self After the too

Smart Colombians. Washington, Dec. 28.—The action of the Colombian authorities in detaining the American schooner Whitford nearly three weeks last spring at Colon bay may be made the basis for a correction of many of the petty official annovances and illegal obstacles that have thrown in the way of American shipping merchants doing business with the Spanish Main. At least assurance was ish Main. At least, assurance was given today to persons interested in the Whit-ford that the state department would

move energetically in that direction.

Leopoid Schepp, a New York merchant and owner of the Whitford, with his attorney, Alfred F. Seligsberg, called at "which," says the Chronicle, "failing a better goverance, he takes under his care. We believe the French foreign office has been sounded in regard to Cuba, in an anti-American sense, but any-thing like concerted action on such a rying arms an ammunition; how upon They told how the schooner was seized The Chronicle has a Rome dispatch these the Colombian officials asserted that the manifest of the vessel was wrong, and how they carried her to Co-

in Washington on leave, correborated the departure of the Whitford from Coion the authorities had trumped up a charge against Captain Hendricks and had him indicted under obsolete regulation for falling to stop at Colon on his way to Porto Cabello. He asserted that American trade had been systematically harassed in this fashion and discrimin-ated against, as it was noticeable that none of the English and German ships were molested. Mr. Schepp therefore cialmed the protection of the state de-partment for himself and for other United States merchants engaged in trade

case of the Whitford has been lodged. but the state department is giving the matter earnest attention.

PLATT TALKS AS IF HE KNEW Whoever is to Be senator, it Won't be Choate, Says He,

New York, Dec. 28.-Thomas C. Platt, in an interview today, said:
"I am satisfied that Mr. Choate will
not be the next senator. Whoever it will
be, it will not be Mr. Choate. It is not have sought this position or ed for it. Any one who ave worked for it. knows me, knows this statement is true."

Minneapolis, Ind., Dec. 28.-The exeto all commercial organizations previously written to and not yet heard from, asking them to send their lists of delegates as soon as possible. Names of many Cuba, on December 12, was still detained delegates were received today. at Veguita on December 24.

Twnty persons arrested as conspirators have arrived here from Guira Melethe number of delegates to att this time, the names of 176 delegates have been received. It is now believed that the number of delegates to attend the na and have been imprisoned in More convention will be about 500,

HEARD FOR TARIFF

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE RE-CEIVES PETITIONS.

First Day Devoted to Schedules on Chemi cals and Spirits and Wines-All Who ar Heard Ask an Increase of Duties, and in the Chemical Line Changes From Ad Pages. Valorem to Specific Rates are Asked L. Judge Myers Decides for the Santa Fe For-Filing of Briefs is Preferred to the Presentation of Oral Arguments Hard Work on the Program.

Washington, Dec. 28.-The hearings which the ways and means committee of the house will give to the reprsentatives of the various industries interested in the preparation of the new tariff bill b gan in the room of the committee at the capitol today and will continue daily until January 11. Much interest was mani fested and the room was constantly hronged with delegations and the rep resentatives of various trades. Owing to the brief time allotted for hearings and the desire of the committee, as ex pressed by Chairman Dingley, to avoid unnecessary repetitions, many of those who appeared simply filed their briefs and made no oral arguments. Mr. Dingley expressed the opinion that the pre-sentation of condensed briefs would answer the purpose of the committee better than argument and advised the filing of such briefs where it was possible. He announced that briefs would be received such briefs where it was possible. He announced that briefs would be received until January 11. Only seven of the severence members of the committee were present today: Messrs. Dingley of Maine; Payne of New York, Evans of Kentucky, Dalzell of Pennslyvania and Johnson of North Dakota, Republicans, and McMillin of Tennessee and Wheeler of Alabama, Democrats.

The schedules upon which the hearings were accorded today were those relating

were accorded today were these relating to chemicals, and spirits and wines. Without exception all who appeared asked for an increase of the duties on the asked for an increase of the duties on the particular industry in which they were interested. Almost all of those who appeared in behalf of changes in the chemical schedule urged a change from advalorem to specific duties.

Those who made oral argumentation.

Those who made oral argumentation on the chemical schedule were: T. H. Harrison, of Philadelphia; H. Krebs, San Francisco; James Maguire, New York; W. H. H. Childs, New York; J. T. Schoellkopf, Buffalo; J. S. Page, New York; H. C. Stewart, Philadelphia; James Hartford, New York; Samuel Merz, Newark, N. J.; W. W. Skiddy, New York; J. A. Bean, New York; N. A. Overberg, New York; Dr. Schaeffer, New Haven; Thomas M. Cuthbert, New York; O. H. Jones, Philadelphia, and Alonzo L. Thompson, Boston.

Thompson, Boston.

The following appeared to urge banges in the schedule relating to wines.

changes in the schedule relating to wines, liquors and other beverages: John B. Thompson, Harrodsburg, Ky.; Edward L. Snyder, New York, and Frederick Jacobi, San Francisco.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The tariff hearings before the ways and means committee began at the capitol promptly at 10 o'clock according to the published program. There were several large delegations in attendance and much interest was displayed. The morning was devoted to the chemical schedule and the afternoon to wines and liquors. Chairman Dingley made a prelimiary statement as to the hearings, which will be held each day from 10 to 4 o'clock, with a recess from 12:30 to 1.30. He said the committee desired to avoid repetition, as

he said, asked no favors; they only desired fustice. They were now being crushed between the textile manufactur.

Thomas M. Cutchburt of New York. sired justice. They were now being crushed between the textile manufactursubmitted relative to the competition they had to meet from China and Japan.

Mr. H. Krebs of San Francisco, submitted the first formal argument. It was for a change of the schedule of the act of 1894, relating to borates and borax. The present law provides a duty of 2 cents per pound on boracic acid and 2 cents on refined borax. This duty, he argued, did not fulfill the revenue expectations of the government or the producers. He argued for a new classification of the compounds of borax to prevent avoidance and evasion of duty, with slightly higher rates. The schedule he Alonzo L. Thompson of Boston ap-

Mr. Krebs expressed the opinion that the schedule he proposed would produce as much revenue as the present schedule, and afford much better protection to the ground and the schedule. Schedule H. Spirits, wines and other producers. Practically all of the \$20.

Lohe R. Thorness H. Therefore I. The appraisons had himse mind and human society, principles may be discovered, in comparison with which the rules of positive law beverages was then taken up.

Lohe R. Thorness H. Therefore I. Therefore is a second that the comparison with which the rules of positive law are of but rivial importance, that the

that hydriate alumina should pay duty duty on only on the alumina contained in the restored of 1890.

valorem with a clearer classification of the schedule.

J. S. Page of New York, representing

color manufacturers, said the present duties were ample, but if the duties on chemicals were increased he desired a

ed in behalf of a duty on copperas, ochre, ochery earths and all oxides of iron used manufacture of paints, which, under the present law, are admitted free. He read letters from several paint man-ufacturers testifying to the depression

argued for a restoration of the McKinley law on ultramarine and analine dyes.

W. W. Skiddy of New York, representing logwood and other dyewood extracts, argued a change from ad valorem to specific rates, and also some raise in rates.

The drug millers of the United States were represented by George Hiller of New York, who presented a substitute for paragraphs 16% schedule A of the Wilson law making the duty I cents a pound on powdered drugs, the same rate now paid on powdered spices. Mr. Hiller of the Sustralian a favorite in the betting the same and absolute for paragraphs 16% schedule A of the Wilson law making the duty I cents a pound on powdered drugs, the same rate now paid on powdered spices. Mr. Hiller of the presented comparative statements of cost of production at home and abroad.

The Wichita Baily Gagle GOT THE WRONG ME

Wichita, Tuesday, December 29, 1896. Weather for Wichita tuday: Clearing; cooler;

Sun-Rises, 7:19; sets, 4:46, Moon-Waning; rises, 2:15,

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS

Canovas has Come to His Senses First Day of the Tariff Hearings

. Morder Mystery in Rawlins County Chicago and Other Bank Fallures Ecnator Wolcott Visits McKinley

Stambouloff's Widow in Court

Man Who Was Burned is Dead Statistical Situation in Wheat brock Market Retains Its Dulines.

5. Assessor Ca'dwell Tells His Story Wichita Man on Crusoe's Island

6. Railway Horror in the South Powers Close la on Abdul Agala Bayana Newspapers Growing Forious

States is 2 cents a pound and in London 3% cents, while the London prices for other drugs ranged as high as 6% cents,

read a statement in behalf of the native winegrowers of the Pacific coast asking the restoration of the McKinley rates of winegrowers of the resonance of the restoration of the McKinley rates of the restoration of the present rate of 20 cents and of \$2.50 a gallon on spirits. He said that it was desirable to create a taste for high-class native wines. There was an existing presumption in behalf of wines bearing foreign labels, whereas these were often inferior to native goods. The with a gesture full of fire and the rate of the result of the missing to the alleged murderers of her husband: "Acquit these miserable people. Summon before you the really guilty men, who are at present the government. I have nothing to add, and I will not withdraw."

This accusation from the widow of the restoration from the widow of the restoration. native growers opposed any reciprocity arrangement, as wines were always a source of revenue wherever produced and were always taxed at high rates, al-

the manufacture of chemicals and that now 25 per cent. He employed ten menthe product annually approximated the same sum. Those whom he represented, of bromo-caffeine and other medicines of

arrived when Mr. Olney conferred with the ambassador today.

BIGH TIME FOR A CALL-DOWN

arrived when Mr. Olney conferred with the said importers and manufacturers. The said that some data would also be submitted relative to the competition restoration of the duty of 20 per cent and the submitted relative to the competition.

vent avoidance and evasion of duty, with slightly higher rates. The schedule he presented was as follows:

Borate of soda, 3 cents; borate of lime duty on sal-soda and soda ash from one-containing not more that 44 per cent of eighth to one-fourth of a cent per pound. containing not more that 44 per cent of anhydrous boracic acid, 3 cents; borate of lime containing more than 44 per cent of lime containing more than 44 per cent of lime containing more than 44 per cent of cents; anhydrous boracic acid, 5 cents, and anhydrous boracic be made duffable at one-fourth of a cent per cent of a cent per cent of the cent of a cent per cent of a cen cid acid, 5 cents, and anhydrous boracic be made dutiable at one-fourth of a cent the Ciceronian definition of the word per pound. He called attention to the jurisprudence—that the study of law fact that Epsom saits was dutiable at must be derived from the depths of philling. Krebs expressed the opinion that the ope-fifth of a cent per pound and was

producers. Practically all of the 126, 500,000 of borax and its compounds used in this country, he thought, could be produced here.

James Maguire of New York, asked the first to appear. He asked that the duty on liquors, new \$1.50 per gallen, be testered to \$2.50, the rate under the act that hydriate alumina should pay duty only on the alumina contained in the product.

W. H. Childs of New York, and J. T. Schoelikopf of Buffalo, N. Y., argued in favor of increasing the duties on coal tar for center of the law on imported favor of increasing the duties on coal tar for center of the law on imported favor of per cent to 25 per cent at there should be some reciprocal arranged that there should be some reciprocal arranged favor of the law of law of

relative increase on colors.

H. C. Stewart of Philadelphia, appear.

Edward L. Snyder of New York, representing the National Wholesale Lin Dealers' association, urged first, that the same "outrage" should be allowed on do-mestic as is allowed on imported fiquors, second, such an adjustment of duties on foreign liquors as will yield the largest ent law.

James Hartford of New York, on behalf of the chemical section of the New York board of trade and transportation, argued in favor of a general change from ad valorem to specific duties on finished the day's heart frames.

This finished the day's heart frames.

Samuel Merse of Newark, N. J., transmission)—Kid McCoy, the American nieldleweight, defeated Billy Dobes by of Australia this event of an analysis of Australia this event of american middleweight champion.

STAMBOULOFF'S WIDOW ARRAIGNS COURT AND GOVERNMENT.

SUMMONED TO ATTEND

SHE SOORNFOLLY TURNS UPON JUDGE AND PROSECUTOR

HARBORING NO VINDICTIVENESS

AGAINST THE "MISERABLE PEOPLE" WHO DREW THE DAGGER.

he Boldly Casts the Crime Upon "the Real sins, the Present Government" -A Thrilling Court Scene,

(Copyrighted 1836 by the Associated Press.) Sofia, Dec. 28.—As cabled exclusively to he Associated Press last night Mme. Stambouloff, widow of the murdered exremier of Bulgaria, whose alleged asassins are on trial here, made a short but impassioned speech yesterday be-

fore the mixed tribunal, which is hearing the case, Mme. Stambouloff, when the trial was begun, declined to attend, but in response to repeated requestes she attended the sitting of the court yesterday. heavily veiled. When her name was called a deep silence fell upon the assemplage. The widow rose with great dig-

nity and, speaking in a voice shaking with emotion, she said: "You have insisted upon my presence and I am here. I have nothing to say because I do not see arraigned before your honorable court those who are known to be the real assassins of my late husband. You know them, Mr. President and you to Mr. dent, and you to, Mr. Procurator-general. Is it not so? You know them as well as the world does. Where are they? I do not see them."

great Bulgarian statesman, known as the Bismarck of Bulgaria, made a deep impression upon the audience, which was composed of people belonging to the higher ranks of society. The presiding higher ranks of society. The presiding judge and procurator-general (public prosecutor, or counsel for the defense) were made so unnerved by the terrible earnestness of the woman, who thus forcibly denounced the methods employed in the trial of the alleged murderers of her husband, that they were unable to put a single question to her, and she left the court room, a picture of grief, demanding vengeance from a tribunal of which she knew so well that but little or nothing would be expected.

The address of Mme. Stambouloff is a matter of general comment in the govern-

arranged so as to provide for a more general discussion than usual. This evening the members of the asso-ciation heard an address of welcome by Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, president of Johns

Hepkins university. Professor Henry C. Adams of the University of Michigan, president of the as-sociation, responded and delivered his annual address, the topic being: "The Relation of Economics to Jurisprudence." Professor Adams, in the course of his

address, said:
"Convinced as I am that much of the confusion in economic theory, and of the discord in industrial life are alike due to inadequate expression of formal law, of fundamental industrial rights, I deeire to point out, as well as I may, the character of the confusion and discord and to suggest the line along which evo-lution in jurisprudence must proceed in order that harmony in economic theory

are of but rivial importance, that implied reasoning touches yights and ties that are fundamental-that it is at

once a philosophy of scenic and art.

A reception followed. Among those who will take part in the sessions are: ment between Canada and the United States. The competition from the Dominion, he said, was keenly feit by the domestic manufacturer. He entered into the discussion of the importation of adulterated whisky from Canada to show that the country was being flooded with sourcous linuxes. Canada to Charles S. Fairchild; Professor Joseph being flood- French Johnson and Professor Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, and Professor Char-les C. Picho, of California State Univer-

Henry C. Adams, the president to the statistician of the Interstate Commerce commission and one of the best known conomists in the country. The other ofeconomists in the country. The country officers of the association are: Ex-Presidents Francis A. Walker, LL. D.; Charles F. Dunbar, LL. D.; John P. Clark, Ph. D.; Vice Presidents Franklin H. Giddings, M. A.; Earl ould, Ph. D.; Roland P. Faulkner, Ph. D.; Recretary Jeremiah W. Jenks, Ph. D., Ithaca, N. Y.

Tale Beats the Repelets

Jackson, Tenn., Den. 28.—Nearly 1.008 exple witnessed the game of football are today between the Tale team and