THE WASHINGTON TIMES

VOL. 1. NO. 53. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1894. ONE CENT.

CONVICTED ON TWO COUNTS

Coxey and Browne Guilty of Displaying Banners and Mashing Grass.

JONES GUILTY ON ONE CHARGE

Attorney Lipscomb Moves for a New Trial, and Will Have Four Days to File Papers. Frank Hume Goes Bail for the Trio. Limits of the Penalty.

The three leaders of the commonweal, Gen. Jacob Siecher Coxey, Marshal Carl Browne, and Christopher Columbus Jones, have been found guilty of violating the laws by a jury of their peers, and will have to submit to a sentence hereafter to be imposed by the court for their recent demonstration on the Capitol grounds.

All three of the accused were convicted on the first count of the indictment, which charged them with displaying banners. Jones, of Philadelphia, was acquitted of the second count, which accused him of treading on the grass, but Coxey and Browne were convicted.

The jury retired at five minutes before 1 o'clock, after hearing a long charge from Judge Miller, which left them little alternative but to convict if they followed his leadings. About half past three the jurors sent for the instructions given for the defense, but the government objected, and they filed into the courtroom while the judge read the instructions.

Attorney Hyman endeavored to have the fact that the objection came from the prosecution laid before the jury, but he was suppressed. Judge Miller stated that he would not have handed over the written instructions under any circumstances, as that would have been irregular. Only five minutes after this episode the jury returned with the verdict. "Gen." Coxey had been visiting with his wife and his daughter, the goddess of peace of the May day procession, but took his seat within the bar, and all of the party received the result smilingly, except Mr. Hyman, who was on his feet with some objection to the form in which the verdict was presented, but who was sat upon by his colleagues.

Attorney Lipscomb immediately entered a motion for a new trial and another in arrest of judgment. Judge Miller gave him four days to file the former paper. Then the judge made inquiries about bail, and Frank Hume, a well-known wholesale grocer, who several times has been a candidate for the Democratic nomination to Congress from the Virginia district across the Potomac river, signed a bond in $500 for each of the three convicted commonwealers.

Gen. Coxey left the courtroom on the arm of his wife, pushing through a curious crowd, which made no demonstration. The conviction of himself and Jones was a surprise to the commonweal sympathizers.

Coxey said it was evident that his prosecution was not on account of what he had done, but because of the principles in behalf of which he had acted.

Carl Browne remarked: "I was surprised at the conviction of Brother Coxey, because he was plainly acquitted by the evidence of any technical violation of the statutes. For my own part, I expected to be convicted."

Just after the closing plea for the defense Browne's lawyer had asked permission to read to the jury a statement written by his client, but Judge Miller declined to admit it, saying that Browne had been given all his rights in being defended by able attorneys. The paper was written in Browne's usual style, and averred that he differed from his lawyers regarding the line of defense; that he would have admitted the technical violations of the law and have asked the jury to acquit him on the ground that he was merely exercising his constitutional rights.

Two weeks may elapse during which the trio will be free on bail before the motion for a new trial is argued and decided. The penalty provided by law is the same for each offense, viz: a fine not to exceed $100 and imprisonment in jail for not more than sixty days, or both, within the discretion of the court. Accordingly the maximum punishment which may be meted out to Coxey and Browne is $200 and 120 days, while Christopher Columbus Jones is subject to $100 and sixty days.

By a curious congressional error in a recent bill which reorganized the District courts there is no appellate court to which a police court case can be carried. The only method of appealing from Judge Miller's sentence will be by an application to a higher court for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari. Attorney Lipscomb has announced that he will take this step if Judge Miller overrules the motion for a new trial. However, such a petition will not operate as a stay of judgment to keep the defendants from serving their sentences while it is pending.

SCENES AT THE TRIAL.

Mr. Pence on Mr. Birney and Mr. Birney on Lafe Pence.

Congressman Lafe Pence, of Colorado, who has a slender figure, the face of a boy, and a shrill but pleasant voice, faced the police court jury yesterday to make a closing argument in behalf of the commonweal leaders.

Marshal Carl Browne had changed the citizen's suit he wore Monday for his more accustomed garb of frontier buckskin, decorated with silver half dollars for buttons. "General" Jacob Siecher Coxey pulled his moustache rather nervously, and Christopher Columbus Jones looked solemn. Several Populist Congressmen were within the bar, and Mrs. Coxey was conspicuously in evidence before the jury. A gorgeous bunch of roses adorned Judge Miller's desk, and the judge wore a smile, for President Cleveland the day before had sent his name to the Senate for a second term of six years.

Several prominent attorneys had dropped in to hear Mr. Pence speak. The Populist member from Colorado began by telling the jury that no one who had heard the evidence expected a conviction; no one wanted a conviction except the police officers who had interested themselves remarkably in the case.

"Mr. Coxey came to ask for the enactment of laws," said Pence, "which he believes and thousands of others believe with him will be of inestimable advantage to the unemployed of the country."

Coxey's plan might be the most foolish or the wisest of all the plans of relief from the present state of affairs. He had come to present it peaceably at the head of an orderly body of American citizens, and had as much right to petition Congress as anybody else. Representatives of large interests coming here as paid lobbyists to corrupt Congress met warm welcome, but the men who came barefooted, tramping through the snow, led by a man who had the courage of his convictions, were to be invited to the open doors of a jail built through taxation upon the citizens.

He commented upon the fact that for the first time this term the district attorney himself, the representative of the Attorney General, had come into police court to prosecute a case, thus showing that the administration was behind the prosecution.

"To-morrow Mr. Coxey, a free man by your verdict," said Pence, "will appear before the Labor Committee of Congress under the resolution of Mr. Bell, of Colorado, to devise means for giving employment to the unemployed, will present his arguments peaceably and quietly, and will be listened to more attentively than any paid lobbyist, I can assure you. The district attorney wants you to convict because he paid to have his horses shod from the general fund. Are there no laws under which this remarkably active district attorney could deal with the lobbyists who actually do endeavor to corrupt legislation?

"There is a crisis that calls for our most careful action in this country now. Let us follow such a course for our country, which we all love, that will show we are not bent on stifling the right of petition and throwing men into jail for whom a duly appointed committee waits. Treat these men as you would treat your own fellow-citizens, and whatever is all be written of the Coxey movement, when it becomes, as it will become, a part of history, let it not be said that twelve citizens of Washington branded this honest, well-meaning, patriotic man as a criminal."

District Attorney Birney, who is a mild speaking man, and grandson of the old abolitionist candidate for the Presidency, followed with a calm discussion of the case.

He spoke of the Senator from Nebraska looking far over the heads of the jury to talk to a constituency on the distant prairie, the member from Kansas talking to the cornfields of his state, and the gentleman from Colorado talking to an open-mouthed constituency of miners.

"Look at this man," he said, pointing to Browne, "and tell me whether he looks like a working man or like a fakir. For this man (Coxey), who drove in a carriage from Massillon while his followers walked through the snow, I have only contempt. I would that I might punish him for corrupting these deluded young men into trampdom that he has led here and lodged on a dunghill and exhibited like wild animals.

Much had been said about lobbyists, and perhaps the four Congressmen who had been here could give him some proofs by which he could prosecute lobbyists. The district attorney likened the Coxey movement to the start of the French commune. Coxey, he said, had gone to the Capitol as the leader of a mob intending to create disorder, and did create disorder.

Judge Miller, in a long charge to the jury, said that the conduct of each of the three defendants was to be considered separately. He spoke strongly of the right of Congress to set apart its building and grounds for the deliberations of the representatives elected by the people. It was not the province of the jury to pass upon the wisdom of laws, but to enforce them, and the only method of changing laws was by the ballot box. Congress had the right to pass regulations to enable it to legislate decently and in order, and Congress was the judge of that.

It might be argued with equal justification that the clause of the act forbidding peddling on the grounds was an invasion of the constitutional right of trade. These were restrictions which law-abiding citizens would cheerfully obey. To permit speech making and crowds on the steps of the Capitol building would interfere seriously with the business of Congress. It was remarkable that some people should get the idea that this being the one prohibited place their oratory would be most effective there. If the lobbyist should present his brazen form on the portico of the Capitol to make a speech he would be dealt with by the courts. The rights of citizens to the public highways were not abridged by regulations which forbade assemblies on street corners.

The jury was not to be prejudiced by their views of any movement, for it was the privilege and duty of citizens to ventilate their views of government in proper and lawful ways. The defendants must be tried simply for the offenses charged in the information.

The case was then given to the jury, which retired at 1.05 o'clock.

At 2.25 o'clock the jury sent in for the instructions in behalf of the defense, but the prosecution objecting, they were called into court and the instructions read.

The jury returned at 3.35 o'clock with a verdict finding the three defendants guilty of displaying a banner, and Coxey and Browne guilty of walking on the grass.

Attorney Lipscomb made a motion for a new trial and an arrest of judgment, and Judge Miller granted him four days to file the motion.

ONE THOUSAND SUSPEND.

The Result of Numerous Secret Meetings Around Frostburg.

FROSTBURG, Md., May 8.—Contrary to the expectations of the most sanguine, 1,000 miners, composing four mines, have suspended work.

Many secret meetings have been held in the woods near Frostburg during the past week. The plan of campaign on the part of the agitators is to hold meetings from day to day until the mines in the region suspend. They expect to get the miners at Lonaconing to suspend to-day. None of the Consolidation mines have quit yet. It is claimed they will not suspend.

In case the miners at Lonaconing fail to suspend the agitators intend to have those now out march to that place in a body in order to inspire the miners there to quit work.

Bold Convicts' Bad Break.

JACKSON, Mich., May 8.—A determined attempt was made last night to blow up the state prison with dynamite. Guard Horning was attacked. A lively struggle ensued, participated in by three other convict and three officers. While two of the convicts were struggling with the guards, a third sprang from a window and attempted to light a fuse attached to four sticks of dynamite. He was restrained and the prisoners locked up.

Circus Catastrophe.

Madamoiselle Castrioni, a reckless rider in the hurdle race in the Barnum & Bailey circus, met with an accident during last night's performance. She was riding at a breakneck speed, and as her horse leaped the hurdle he stumbled. Rider and horse were thrown to the ground in a heap, and a mass of horse flesh and blue tights were all the audience could see for several seconds. The brave lady picked herself up and managed to stagger, unassisted, to the dressing room. She was not seriously hurt.

Gigantic Ice Combine.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A gigantic ice combine has been formed of all the New York and Brooklyn ice companies except the Knickerbocker company, and it is understood that the Knickerbocker is practically within the fold. The new combine is known as the National Ice Company. This means, of course, that the people, although they are now paying a big price for ice, may look for a series of advances in the price of this necessity this season, as the combine will regulate prices for itself and dealers.

Bad Luck for "Lucky" Baldwin.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 8.—"Lucky" Baldwin was to-day sued in the superior court by Miss Lillian A. Ashley, of Boston, for $75,000, for seduction. Miss Ashley alleges in her complaint that from March 3, 1893, to December 7, 1893, she had been living in Los Angeles with Baldwin, and that she became the mother of his child. The plaintiff has a long array of distinguished attorneys to conduct her case.

Young Gould Painfully Hurt.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 8.—While Jay Gould and Kingdon Gould, sons of George Gould, were out driving to-day their cart upset and both, together with the family coachman, were thrown into the road. Kingdon and the coachman were uninjured, but Jay struck his forehead, cutting it quite severely over the left eye, and also cutting his cheek. His wounds were dressed and he was taken home.

Ministers Turned Loose.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 8.—The eighty-second year of Princeton Theological Seminary was closed to-day with the usual exercises and the conferring of diplomas. The exercises took place in the Miller chapel, Rev. William H. Green, D. D., LL. D., the senior professor, conferred diplomas on the class of six, and the address to the students was made by Rev. Joseph T. Smith, of Baltimore.

Funeral of John Jay.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The funeral of the late John Jay, ex-minister to Austria, who died at the Hotel Savoy last Saturday, took place this morning from Trinity chapel, Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway. The services were conducted by Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter and Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, assisted by Rev. Dr. Bibbert and Rev. Dr. Luqueer.

The Peary Relief Expedition.

PORTLAND, Me., May 8.—It is now arranged that the Lieutenant Peary Arctic relief expedition will leave St. Johns on the steam whaler Falcon, July 4, to meet Peary, if he is alive, or on or about September 1 at Falcon bay, Elsmere sound, and reach home about October 1. Henry Grier Bryant, of Philadelphia, and six others will form the party, and are now making preparations for the trip.

HILL HAS NOTHING TO SAY

But it is Believed He is Trying to Saw Wood.

DISCUSSING THE AMENDMENTS

The Compromise Tariff Bill the Object of Great Interest at the Capitol Yesterday—Aldrich and Reed Say Some Hard Things About the Amended Bill—House Now Interested.

The new tariff bill was the subject of conversation in the Senate to the exclusion of every other topic yesterday. A majority of Senators spoken to were willing to express their views upon the changes and upon the bill as amended for publication, but others declined to do so, on the plea that they had not read it sufficiently careful to justify a statement for publication. Among those who excused themselves on this ground was Senator McPherson, of New Jersey. Senator Hill did not claim not to have read the bill, but he said that he had nothing to say on the bill in addition to what he had previously said, and he indicated that he did not consider it acceptable so long as it should contain any provision for an income tax.

Senator Jones, who has assumed the burden of preparing the amendments, said that he believed the bill would be passed by Democratic votes, "and that it would be sent back to the House sooner than most people believed."

Senators Aldrich and Allison, who are regarded as in charge of the Republican side of the tariff bill, said to Senator Harris that they were in a position to state that for the present the Republicans would observe the understanding in force before the suspension of tariff debate to allow the Democrats to bring in their compromise bill, and Mr. Harris, acting for the Democrats, agreed to the proposition, with the stipulation that the speech making should proceed in a businesslike manner and that there should be no dilatory motions.

This agreement is likely to be broken at almost any time. The Democrats are beginning to complain that some of the speeches made on the Republican side are longer than need be, and intimate that if their opponents do not soon manifest a disposition to shorten their speeches they will give them more hours daily in which to make them.

Senator Aldrich, in speaking of the compromise tariff bill yesterday, said: "Every schedule except those bearing on woods and spirits, and almost every paragraph of the bill as reported from the committee originally, has been amended by providing an increase of duties ranging from 10 to 300 per cent.

"The new rates are almost uniformly specific, taking the place of the ad valorem rates originally reported."

Among the stories current about the Capitol during the day was one to the effect that Senator Hill is contemplating a motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to strike out the income tax. Senator Hill when asked as to the truth of the rumor declined to discuss it. It was noticeable, however, that he spent more or less time during the day on the Republican side, and Republican Senators with whom he talked say that he discussed the shortcomings of the bill quite freely.

Senators Mills, Berry, and Faulkner conferred with House members during the day concerning the tariff situation. The feeling of opposition to the amendments was very marked among Democratic members, as they regarded the changes as a step toward protection and as a retreat from the revenue reform lines of the Wilson bill. The members were averse, however, to stating their criticisms publicly and for publication.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, authorizes the following concerning the tariff amendments made public yesterday:

"The presentation by the Senate Finance Committee of eighty-one pages of amendments, apparently more than 400 in number, is a delicate compliment to Mr. Wilson and the House of Representatives. It virtually says that the House bill was right except on four or five hundred points, and that the Senate Committee, after a month's work, find 400 mistakes in their own bill. This will hardly tend to restore confidence in the country, especially as every amendment smacks of either prior ignorance or present barter.

"It seems impossible that a document so constructed as to show traffic in every item should be permitted to see daylight in one batch. It would have been wiser to have let the matter come before the country item by item rather than agglomerate the dreadful total in one bunch. Evidently it will be the duty of the Senate to fully investigate these proposed amendments, for when a committee of finance refuses hearings because it knows intuitively all things, but finds by some kind of backstairs influence that it has made 400 mistakes, it is evident that that committee will bear watching."

SAD STORY OF STARVATION.

Lost in the Wilds of the Sierra Madre, a Party of Americans Perish.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Francis Murphy, an American engineer and mining man, returned to this city from Mazatlan, Mexico, and states that he was a member of a searching party that left Durango about five weeks ago to find the whereabouts of H. L. Denton, C. P. Hall, Frank Turnstall, Americans, and two Mexican guides, who started from Salto, state of Durango, on a prospecting and hunting expedition into the Sierra Madre mountains.

The men mentioned left Denver, Colo., some months ago in company with a Mr. Freeman, who is purported to belong in St. Louis, and two New York gentlemen.

The three latter, together with an Indian guide and several Mexicans, arrived back at Salto just before the expedition was sent in search of their companies in a half-starved and badly used up condition. They reported that they had run short of provisions in the mountains, lost their way and became separated from Denton, Hall, Turnstall and the balance of their party.

A relief party was immediately organized, Murphy, two American miners and a number of Mexicans constituting the searchers. The bleak and almost inaccessible parts of the Sierra Madera range were explored. In a ravine nearly forty miles from Salto part of a camping outfit belonging to the missing men was discovered. A blind trail was followed for ten miles over the most ragged and inhospitable of the mountain region. At one point a pole had been driven into the ground, to which had been fastened a torn shirt. A piece of paper, on which was printed with a pencil the words "out of provisions; no water; have struck out for the foot of this canon," was also found.

Five miles in a westerly direction from these signs the bodies of Denton and Hall were found lying on their backs. Several camp utensils, a Winchester rifle, and a number of cartridges were scattered about the spot. The bodies were partly devoured by coyotes, but were easily identified. The clothing had nearly all been torn from Hall's body. Denton's remains were badly disfigured.

The remains of the two men were buried with solemn ceremonies and a mound of stones raised over them. No further time was then lost in pushing the hunt for Turnstall and the Mexicans. The searching party was divided, one-half going north and the other half going eastward.

A blind trail led the northbound party into a part of the mountains that could not be traveled through, and the searchers were forced to turn back, their own provisions running low and the water supply being too far remote for safety.

The other party was entirely unsuccessful in finding trace of Turnstall, although it remained out for nearly ten days. It is supposed that all of the missing men have died of starvation.

All Right as an Armor Piercer.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., May 8.—The acceptance for the eight-inch armor piercing "Midvale Holtzer" steel projectiles manufactured by the Midvale Steel Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., by their secret process, was finished today, and was considered very satisfactory by Capt. Heath, in charge of the proving grounds at Sandy Hook, N. J.

HORRIBLE, IF TRUE.

A California Rancher Charged with Murdering Two Wives, a Child, and Grandchild.

DUNSMUIR, Cal., May 8.—George Decker, a well-to-do rancher of Shasta Valley, has been placed under arrest for the murder of his wife and child, committed twenty-seven years ago.

It is suspected also that Decker is responsible for the recent death of his second wife and grandchild.

WILL NOT WITHDRAW.

The Silver-tongued Orator from Kentucky Is Still in the Race.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—A special to the Commercial from Lexington says: Col. Breckinridge and his friends denounce as false the statement sent out from here to-day to the effect that a committee of his friends would wait on him and request him to withdraw from the race.

Such a report has not been in circulation here, and several Owens men when approached declared they had heard nothing of it.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

Charles F. Bradley Falls Out of a Fish Boat Below the Arsenal.

A mysterious and sad case of drowning occurred yesterday morning at 9.30 o'clock. Charles F. Bradley, a white man, aged 24 years, who was working on the boat "J. C. Smith," fell overboard and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

The boat was returning with a load of fish from down the river, and Bradley went aft soon after passing Alexandria. His absence was not noticed for some time.

Capt. Arnold soon went in search for him, and saw Bradley struggling in the water several rods in the rear. Before the tug which was towing the boat could be stopped the body had gone down for the last time and disappeared. The body has not yet been recovered.

Bradley was a highly esteemed young man among his many friends. He lived at No. 806 Four-and-a-half street. On March 6 last his wife died, since which time he has met with many reverses. On this account it is believed by some that he voluntarily threw himself in the water.

NEW YORK'S GREAT CONVENTION

Thomas G. Alvord Defeats John Bigelow for an Important Place.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—A huge basket of flowers this morning adorned the desk of the presiding officer-to-be of the convention called to revise the state constitution long before Secretary of State Palmer ascended the rostrum to call the body to order.

There was a large gathering of spectators in the galleries and upon the floor in the rear of the railing

OFFICERS CHOSEN.

The convention elected Joseph H. Choate president by this vote: Joseph H. Choate, 124; Nelson Smith, 2; Delancy Nicoll, 2; Edwin Countryman, 1; R. A. Parmenter, 1; Mr. McClure, 1; Mr. Truax, 1; Andrew H. Green, 7; John H. Bigelow, 8; Wright Holcomb, 2; Mr. W. D. Vedder, 1; John H. Peck, 1; Martin Townsend, 1.

John M. Bowers, of New York, protested on the floor of the convention against the action of the majority (the Republicans) in selecting all the officers. Thomas G. Alvord was elected vice president, defeating John Bigelow, who was the nominee of the Democratic caucus.

WILLING WORKERS STOPPED.

Miners from Keystone Hill Stop Operators at Another Mine.

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., May 8.—Three hundred miners from the neighborhood of Keystone Hill, Md., made their appearance at the mines of Richard Hughes, near Osceola, this morning for the purpose of trying to induce a number of miners at work there to join the strike.

The delegation went into the Emporia camp on the township road, and it required effort on the part their leader to keep the men off the company's property. The owner of the mine was seen; he refused to suspend operations. Finalip the men at work decided that they would not go into the mine while the delegation remained there, and the visitors sent to Osceola for recruits to come and relieve them while they went to dinner.

The same thing occurred at supper time, and the night men are still keeping up the siege. The operators announce to-night that they will have policemen on hand in the morning to protect all who want to work, and trouble is probable.

TROUBLE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The Frick Company Will Import Men and Start Their Works.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., May.—The Frick Coke Company is making a desperate effort to start their works secretly, as they did during the great strike three years ago. They are collecting men at all their works who are willing to work, and will start one plant at a time. If this is unsuccessful, new men will be brought into the region, in which event there will be more rioting.

The strikers at Hill Farm are becoming desperate, and have posted notices on all the company houses, warning the men to keep away. The notices are headed by a skull and cross bones, with the following written underneath in large red characters:

"Death—All men who go to work at Hill Farm to-morrow, prepare to meet your God."

The company is determined to resume tomorrow, and already have a force of deputies on guard.

Deputies were busy throughout the region to-day serving the injunction notices on the leaders to keep off Rainey's property, and evicting strikers from company houses. There was no trouble, but an outbreak is liable to occur at any time.

Lehigh Valley's New Fast Engine.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 8.—The famous new Lehigh Valley engine, No. 655, made a run from Buffalo to Rochester, arriving here at 12.20 a. m. to-day, an average speed of eighty-five miles being reported. Superintendent C. A. Beach, Assistant George W. Smith, and other railroad men were in the coach attached. The engine came out of the Buffalo shop Saturday, and this is its second trip on the road. Engineer Heekman promised to make an average of ninety miles an hour on the return trip to Buffalo this afternoon. The engine has been christened the C. A. Beach, and it acts like a record-breaker.

Tired of Harness, but Stay on the Turf.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Richard Croker said today that the published reports that he was going to retire from the leadership of Tammany Hall was correct. He could not stand the strain. He had been thirty years in harness, he said, and now wanted to rest. About the turf he said: "Retire from the turf? That is the last thing I intend doing. Why I want to get time to go on the turf. I do not intend to sell my stud."

Murderer Wolgamott's Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—William E. G. Wolgamott, who killed his divorced wife, Mrs. Judea Gillson, and for whom the police have been searching for the past twenty-four hours, was found dead to-day in the room in which he cut the woman's throat. He had apparently returned to the scene of his crime to end his life, for his death was by suicide, cutting his throat and shooting through the heart.

Suspected as Diamond Thieves.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 8.—Five thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, part of the jewelry, aggregating $14,000, which was stolen a few weeks ago from the Home Security Company, have been found buried in the roots of a birch tree near Painesville.

Senator Kyle for President.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 8.—A Sioux Falls, S. D., special to the Journal says that Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, is being groomed for the Populist nomination for President.

GRAY AND HOAR LOCK HORNS

Senator from Delaware Calls the Massachusetts Senator to Order.

THE TARIFF BILL IN DEBATE

Allegation That Democrats Who Could Vote for a Protectionist Measure Were False to Their Senatorial Oaths and to the Constitution Caused the Trouble.

Senator Hoar yesterday spoke on the tariff bill as soon as Senator Harris got the bill under consideration.

He said in part: "The Senate was to-day asked to enact into law a spasm that the people have got over. The hasty action of excitement of the Fall of 1892, of which the American people were repenting in sackcloth and ashes, was to take effect in the infinite mischief and misery of a great action of legislation. The Senate was to hurry and get the work done before the people could get at them.

"This Democratic majority of two," said the Senator, "made by the junior Senator from North Dakota and the junior Senator from Kansas, are expected to compel the American people to submit to a measure which they have unmistakably condemned, and which they loathe and hate, as they tell us on every occasion and in every form in which they can utter their will.

"I do not believe, Mr. President, there is a Senator on either side of the chamber bold enough to deny that this tariff bill, so far as it represents southern products, is a tariff for protection. The provision in it for rice, for sugar, for coal, for Tennessee marble, are a tariff to protect those great southern products."

Respecting what he held would be the effect of the passage of the bill on the people engaged in manufacturing industries, the Senator said substantially:

"This bill, which means murder to some parts of the country, means crucifixion in New England. There are nearly 5,000,000 men and women employed as wage-earners in manufacturing industries in this country. I believe that the best authorities agree that each of the earners of wages in the factories support directly or indirectly at least five people."

The Senator then went on to argue that there are four things which come from protection, viz.: high wages, national independence, carried employment and a stimulant to inventive faculty. Upon high wages, he insisted, depended constant improvement in manufacturing processes which increased production and diminished cost. It was said that you cannot interfere with the natural laws of industry and trade, but Mr. Hoar contended that all the progress of human life rested upon such interference. The people of Massachusetts had created under a policy forced upon them by other parts of the country a great industry. She had done her full share in developing the great iron and steel industries and had built up also her great textile manufactures of cotton and wool.

In concluding his remarks the Senator said that two great disturbing causes threatened the peace of the republic and exposed us to the danger of great social disorders. One was the acquisition in a few hands of vast accumulations of wealth by dishonest or questionable practices, and the other the wicked and unscrupulous appeal to the prejudices and passions of large masses of people by political leaders for political influence.

Toward the close of Senator Hoar's speech he succeeded in arousing the ire of Senator Gray, of Delaware. He was talking about the methods used by the so-called "conservative Democratic Senators" to secure concessions in the form of higher duties, and concluded his statement by declaring that Democratic Senators who would support the compromise bill agreed upon by the Democratic caucus would violate the Constitution and their oaths. This statement brought Mr. Gray to his feet. He demanded to know what the Massachusetts Senator meant by such a charge—a charge, he said, which was unworthy of Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Hoar waved the Delaware Senator aside.

He would refuse to yield to him, he said. But Mr. Gray was not to be put off. His cheek was flaming. He insisted upon an explanation.

"Very well," said Mr. Hoar, "I cannot be intimidated by a little bluster, but I will explain. I meant to say that for a Democratic Senator who subscribed to the doctrine of the Chicago platform that a tariff for protection was robbery, who went to the people affirming his allegiance to that platform, and who now comes here seeking and obtaining protective duties, I mean to say that for such a Senator there is no escape from the logic that he violates both his Senatorial oath and the Constitution."

Mr. Gray made an effective effort to reply, but Mr. Hoar refused to be interrupted, whereupon Mr. Gray called him to order and asked a ruling upon this point that such language as the Massachusetts senator had used was unparliamentary.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.), who happened to be in the chair at the time, overruled the point of order. Mr. Gray then could do nothing but sit down and wait, in a few minutes Mr. Hoar completed his speech.

Mr. Gray arose. His anger had not subsided. This was the sixth week of the tariff debate, he began. "If there was any doubt about the artificial character of the edifice of protection this debate had supplied it. Every attempt to approach the monstrous aggregation of folly and greed known as the McKinley bill had been met by those who raised a clamor about the interests of the people and by the greed of corporations. All were arrayed in a solid phalanx against the most moderate attempt to correct existing abuses. * "We were now living under the McKinley law, which had at last reached its culminating climax, with organized idleness marching on the highways summoning the legislative power of the country to do its bidding. These bodies of men were claiming that national legislation was the cure-all for all existing evils. The culmination of McKinleyism was characterized in this debate by the wild statements and assertions of the advocates of the system that had wrought so much ruin to the country. They threw aside all restraints of speech and dealt in the rhetoric of the slums. They cast their foul aspersions on those who sought to do their duty to their country and their party. To-day in the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts the decorum of debate had been violated, but the language he had indulged in only showed the straits to which he had been put."

Mr. Hoar's temper was seemingly unruffled when he replied in few words to what Mr. Gray had said. He thought the Senator from Delaware had been too severe in his condemnation of the McKinley law, when he stood here on this floor advocating a measure dotted and crowded all over with protection. If protection was unconstitutional and robbery, this was a wicked thing to do. Why did he not tell the Senate in extenuation of this course why he had put a protective duty on sugar?

"I do not propose to put a protective duty on sugar," ejaculated Mr. Gray from his seat. "Can the Senator not understand the difference between a protective and a revenue duty?"

An audible titter went round the Republican side at this retort.

Mr. Hoar insisted that an attempt to show that increases in duties were for revenue purposes and not for protection was simply an evasion.

When Mr Hoar took his seat Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.) felt called upon to defend himself from some of the insinuations in Mr. Hoar's remarks. As far as he was concerned, he declared, a half loaf was better than no loaf at all. If he could not get in a measure framed by his Democratic colleagues all he desired he would take what he could get. He then branched off in an effort to show that Coxeyism was a legitimate outgrowth of the paternalism of protection. Those who come to the national legislature asking protection, crying help, help, save us or we sink, were Coxeyites in reality. Coxeyism, on the same theory, demanded labor or blood.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) managed to get in his oar at this point. He inquired sarcastically which bill it was that the Senator from Illinois thought the American people would approve, the Wilson bill, the first draft of the Senate bill, the bill introduced by Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the Finance Committee, the bill at present before the Senate under the management of Mr. Harris, or the new bill presented yesterday. The bill introduced by Mr. Jones yesterday, he said, was no more like the bill before the Senate than the gavel of the Vice President was like an E-flat bugle. Its make-up from the foundation was entirely different. Certainly if it was right to pass any one of these five bills prepared by the majority, it would have been wrong to pass any of the other four. Which bill, he asked, had received the approbation of the country, and what part of the country?

Mr. Palmer in response denied that he said that any of the bills framed had received the indorsement of the country. What he had said was that the country had overwhelmingly disapproved of the McKinley bill. As any one of the bills framed was preferable to that infamous measure, he asserted that any one of them would meet to a greater or less extent the approbation of the people. If Republican Senators were skeptical or impatient on this score let them wait for the verdict at the ballot box.

The discussion was closed by the venerable Senator from Vermont (Morrill). The author of the old war tariff, white-haired and bent with age arose in his place, a smile playing about the corner of his lips. As he had on a previous occasion said something in derogation of the Democratic tariff measure he desired now, he said, to say something in approbation. The 400 amendments to the tariff bill offered on yesterday, he said, showed that after listening to Republican speeches for six weeks the Democratic Senators had learned something. If the tariff bill were laid aside for a month, and that month were devoted to study by his friends on the other side of the chamber, he thought at the end of that time they would bring in a bill which would be perfectly acceptable to the Republican side, and which would pass the Senate unanimously.

The Senate seemed to enjoy the playful joke.

When Mr. Morrill took his seat Senator Quay (Rep., Pa.) appeared from behind his huge pile of manuscript and resumed the speech which he has been delivering since April 15.

MISS PIERSON'S ASSAILANT.

Captured in the Mountains and Lodged in Jail at Fincastle.

IRON GATE, Va., May 8.—The man who outraged Miss Pierson near Eagle Rock Saturday was captured in the mountains one mile west of Gala Water Station yesterday by Robert Casper. He gives his name as George Dotson, of Lewisburg, W. Va. He was hurried off to Fincastle strongly guarded.

Excitement runs high, but it is hoped the people will let the law take its course. Five hundred men from Clifton Forge, Iron Gate, Glen Wilton and the surrounding country scoured the mountains in search of the man.

Miss Pierson's condition is more favorable. The crime occurred last Saturday morning. Miss Pierson, while out in a field alone, was outraged by Dotson, who then forced her to take a pill, which proved to be poison.

SEEKING STARVATION'S CAUSE.

Resolution Toward a Congressional Investigation of Industrial Depression.

Chairman McGann, of the House Committee on Labor, has completed the text of the joint resolution contemplating a congressional investigation of the industrial unrest and incidentally of the Coxey army movement. It will be presented to the Labor Committee to-day. It is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That a joint committee be appointed, consisting of three Senators, to be appointed by the president of the Senate, and four Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report within thirty days the cause of the industrial depression responsible for so much distress throughout the country, and what legislation will induce and preserve industrial and financial conditions that will offer speedy, permanent and lucrative employment to the citizens of the United States.

It has been reported that Mr. Coxey would appear before the Labor Committee to-day, but this is erroneous. Mr. McGann says there will be no hearing, but merely a committee meeting to pass on the resolution. After the latter is approved by Congress the hearings will occur.

Telegraphic Brevities.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—Gov. Flower has signed the bill preventing the removal of the city hall, New York, or the building of a new one on its site.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—Col. Joseph Moore is dead, aged 65 years. He planned and constructed all bridges used by Sherman on his march to the sea.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Federal grand jury to-day indicted Frederick E. Edgar for embezzling about $30,000 of the funds of the Tradesmen's National bank.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—Coroner Beck's decision will be that Attorney Beck, Congressman Bynum's old law partner, whose mysterious death has been under investigation for about two weeks, was murdered.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—A cablegram from Hakodadi, Japan, confirms as probable the reported loss of the schooner Matthew Turner. It is believed all on board, twenty-three in number, were lost.

READING, Pa., May 8.—The franchise of the Reading, Lancaster and Baltimore railroad, which never built, was this afternoon sold at sheriff's sale for $65. It was to have been constructed from this city to Baltimore.

DALLAS, Tex., May 8.—Several hundred delegates are here in state convention to organize against the co-insurance clause of the insurance companies doing business in Texas. The movement may result in driving fifty-six companies from Texas.

PORTLAND, Ind., May 8.—The Empire Oil Company has drilled an immense well on the North farm in Jackson township. It spouted oil ten feet above the derrick, and is estimated to have a daily output of 800 barrels. Preparations are being made to drill a number of others immediately.

STOCKTON, Cal., May 8.—The estate of a well-to-do negro farmer named McKinney has been awarded by the probate court to his brother, who lives in Kentucky. McKinney left an estate valued at $40,000 to his physician, but the jury decided McKinney was of unsound mind when he made his will.

BOSTON, May 8.—No preliminary injunction was granted to-day to prevent the American Sugar Refinery Company from doing business in this state until it shall file a statement as to its condition. The hearing was postponed until June 5, until after the issuance of a subpœna, returnable the day before the hearing.

DENVER, Colo., May 8.—The school elections throughout the state were devoid of special interest, save in district No. 1 in this city, where a strong A. P. A. fight was made. The result was an overwhelming victory for the A. P. A., their candidates receiving majorities of about 1,800 in a total vote of 4,425.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Mayor Hopkins has announced his intention to nominate President Harper, of Chicago university, to fill a vacancy on the city school board. The idea of the mayor is to establish a close connection between the public school system of the city and the university. Dr. Harper has intimated that he will accept.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Early this morning Mrs. Elizabeth Saunders, 55 years old, jumped from the third-story window of her home, at 177 Avenue A, to the pavement below. She died a few hours later from the injuries received. She had been anxious to go to a hospital for relief from a nervous trouble of long standing, but her mother-in-law, who is 90 years old, induced her to remain at home.

DECATUR, Ill., May 8.—The body of an unknown man has been found in Salt creek, twelve miles north of Decatur. From a Lake Shore mileage book found in his pocket the deceased is presumed to be Charles Hass, of Buffalo, N. Y. The supposition is that the man fell from an Illinois Central train Saturday night. He was 50 years old, and had a heavy gray moustache. No valuables were found in his pockets.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 8.—It is reported with good authority that the Post-Intelligencer has been sold by L. S. J. Hunt to Frederick J. Grant, late minister to Bolivia and present editor, and George H. Pelibren, manager of the Guarantee Loan and Trust Company, who edited the paper during Grant's absence at his mission. All parties concerned refuse to talk. The paper is valued at from $150,000 to $200,000.

FORT WORTH, Tex., May 8.—Texas bankers met in their tenth annual session this morning, the attendance being the largest since the organization was formed. The convention was called to order by President T. J. Grance, of Galveston, and Mayor Paddock delivered an address of welcome, after which the annual message of President Grance was read. The message was strongly congratulatory in character. It showed the condition of Texas banks to be sound as an honest dollar.

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