THE GLOBE
—COSTS BUT—
ONE CENT BY MAIL.
The Daily is $3 a Year.
Daily and Sunday, $4 a Year.

# Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

THE GLOBE
—AS THE—
Only Democratic Daily
In Minnesota Is the
Best Advertising Medium

VOL. XVII.---PRICE TWO CENTS---{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.} SAINT PAUL MINN., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1894. PRICE TWO CENTS---{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS}---NO. 228.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

## THE LAST OF SANTO.

### Execution of the Anarchist Occurs at Lyons at 4:55 This Morning.

### CARNOT'S DEATH AVENGED.

### Keen-Bladed Guillotine as Merciless as the Assassin's Stiletto.

### WEAKENED AT HIS DOOM.

### A Pitiful Sight on the Scaffold--Thousands Witness the Execution.

LYONS, Aug. 16, 6 a. m.--Caesario Santo, the young Italian who fatally stabbed President Carnot on Sunday evening, June 24, was executed at 4:55 a. m. The assassin trembled as he emerged from the prison, and he had to be assisted to the scaffold. His face was

CÆSARIO SANTO.

deadly pale. As he was being fastened down he cried "Vive l'Anarchie." His death was instantaneous. There was no unusual demonstration.

#### THE RABBLE ENJOYED IT,

#### Thousands Witnessed the Execution—Santo Weakened.

LYONS, Aug. 15.—Midnight — The news of the decision to execute Santo in the early morning spread rapidly, notwithstanding the efforts of the officials to keep it secret. A heavy fall of rain prevented the gathering of a great crowd around the prison, but all the wine shops and restaurants in the vicinity have been crowded all the evening with people who proposed to witness the execution. At midnight, however, these people were compelled to leave their places of shelter, as the tavernkeepers had strict orders to close their doors at that hour.

The streets leading to the prison were occupied by troops. At 1 o'clock all the houses on the streets were closed, and no person was allowed to enter them unless he could prove that it was his own place of residence. This precaution was intended to prevent any attempts at violence on the part of the anarchists.

3:30 a. m.—Santo occupied his time yesterday in reading "Don Quixote."

At 1 o'clock this morning the police commenced to clear the people away from the vicinity of the prison. When the troops marched to the square in which the execution will take place, hardly a score of onlookers were in it. Nobody is permitted to walk the pavement around the prison. Black figures pass through the deserted streets, and, after an exchange of words with the soldiers, cross the square to the prison. These are detectives and the journalists who show their credentials.

At 3 o'clock in the morning from a window, not Santo's, a prolonged sigh, followed by the cry, twice repeated, of "Vive l'anarchie" breaks the stillness. This is followed by a dead silence. Perhaps it is a signal to warn Santo of his approaching doom.

Just at this moment a wagon arrives from the prison with the guillotine.

At 4:50 a m. Santo was led out of his cell by the guards, and

#### The Knife Fell

five minutes later. Newspaper representatives were allowed to take up a position inside the cordon of the troops.

The crowd outside the lines at 3 o'clock was small, but from that time it quickly swelled until towards 4 o'clock, the time at which the execution was expected to take place, it had grown to large proportions.

When the preparations of Diebler had been completed he tested the guillotine and pronounced it satisfactory. It was then 4:25 o'clock. The troops then closed in around the guillotine.

When daylight arrived the square and streets near by were thronged with people.

Escorted by a squad of gendarmes the executioner and his men entered the prison at 3:30 o'clock. M. Raux, the governor of the prison, awakened Santo, saying to him:

"Courage, Santo, the hour has arrived."

The condemned man, with a great effort, raised himself,

#### His Face Turned Livid

and his hands and limbs trembled, despite his efforts to appear careless to his fate. This trembling continued until the last moment. He could hardly stand, and his limbs were so stiff with cold and fright that his clothes were put on with the utmost difficulty.

In reply to whether he would have breakfast, Santo declined either food or drink. He also refused religious consolation from the priest.

Asked whether he desired to speak to the judge, he replied in the negative. He also declined to see his counsel.

"Have you any last wishes to communicate?" he was asked.

He answered, "No, only send my letters to my mother."

His shaking increased while he was making his toilet to such an extent that Diebler's men had much trouble in pinioning him.

When Gov. Raux spoke to Santo of his mother, the condemned man's eyes filled with tears and he nearly choked with emotion. He soon regained his habitual indifference, although still pallid and trembling. From this moment he said nothing more.

When he was assisted into the wagon he was in a most pitiable condition. His knees shook together and his teeth chattered violently. He no longer appeared like a man, but a being half dead with terror. The command to "fix bayonets" was now sounded from squadron to squadron of troops, while murmurs arose from the ever-growing crowds. Diebler and his assistants and the officials left the prison at 4:50.

At the command to "present arms," and "draw swords," the wagon issued from the building and took up a place on the left side of the guillotine.

The assistants fixed the gangway. The priest approached Santo, who pretended not to see him. When Santo appeared, walking with extreme difficulty, his open shirt displaying his breast, frail and bony, his eyes were first fixed on the guillotine, and then wandered to the troops and the crowd. He uttered the cries "Courage, mes comarades," "Vive l'anarchie," but the sound issued feebly from his closed teeth, and was scarcely audible beyond the troops. The words were hardly uttered when Santo was seized and pushed towards the bascule. He made a feeble struggle and fell. His weight was much too light, and his executioners were compelled to raise him and thrust him forward. He made another frantic movement, obliging Diebler to come to the assistance of his men and place Santo's head under the lunette. Much time was taken up with these movements. At last Diebler pressed the handle and released the knife. A sharp, short sound announced the severance of vertebræ, a spurt of blood sprinkled the wagon, the head fell into a basket of sawdust and the body was rolled into another. Bravos sounded from the crowd, which seemed less moved than at ordinary executions.

### WELLMAN RETURNS.

#### The Arctic Explorer Abandons His Trip to the Pole.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 15.—Walter Wellman and party have arrived here from the Arctic regions, where their steamer, the Ragnvald Jarl, was recently crushed in the ice, compelling them to abandon their attempt to reach the North Pole.

#### Anarchist Vengeance.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The explosion last night at the Newcross postoffice occurred in a small store to which the postoffice is attached. It was caused by a quantity of gunpowder and glycerine wrapped in heavy paper. The explosive package was inserted into the letter boxes. On a portion of the paper was written: "In memory of Ravachol, Bourdin, Vaillant and Santo."

#### Boers After the Kaffirs.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 15.—The rebels are murdering the Boer farmers and burning their homes. A body of 100 Boers are proceeding to the relief of the occupants of the government buildings at Agatha, which are besieged by the rebellious Kaffirs.

## SANK THE CELESTIALS.

### RUMORS OF ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT IN THE ORIENT.

### Seven Chinese Vessels Are Said to Have Been Sent to the Bottom.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A private telegram from Yokohama says that seven Chinese vessels were sunk in a recent engagement with the Japanese. This report lacks confirmation, and probably arose from the statement received here from Yokohama last night that news had been received here of the battle which took place on the 11th between China and Japan fleets, and the Chinese were driven off. Inquiries made at the Japanese legation here fail to obtain a confirmation of the report.

The engagement referred to probably consisted in the attack made, according to Shanghai dispatches of Aug. 11, by the Japanese on Wei-Hai-Wei, and on Fort Arthur. It was stated, however, that the Japanese were repulsed.

### CHINESE ARE CAUTIOUS.

#### Foreign War Ships Cannot Enter Ports Without First Notifying.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Tien Tsin today says the British minister has issued a notice enjoining strict neutrality upon the part of all British subjects in the far East during the progress of the war between Japan and China. The dispatch adds that the French gunboat Lion has arrived at Tien Tsin. It is announced that war ships flying any flag which attempt to cross the Takubar will be fired upon unless their intended arrival has previously been notified to the officers in command of the fort. The French gunboat Lion will be remembered as the vessel which is reported to have been present at the sinking of the transport Kow Ching, and much important evidence is expected from the conductor of the French ship regarding the disaster. The Lion is said to have rescued some of the people who were on board the Kow Ching.

#### Morton "Isn't Saying Anything."

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Ex-Vice President Morton today said that he had not written a letter expressing his willingness to accept the Republican nomination for the governorship of New York, and when asked pointedly if he would accept the nomination, said that he considered it the better policy, for the good of the party and the chances in November, not to make any statement upon this important subject until he had time to communicate personally with the leaders of the Republican party in New York.

## MOVED ON THE JAIL.

### Riotous Winona Poles Attempt to Release a Man Under Arrest.

### WITH THE AMERICAN FLAG

### In Their Hands and Stones in Their Pockets They Move on the Jail.

### THE EXCITEMENT INTENSE.

### Fire Department Out--Militia in Readiness--The Prisoner Released.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., Aug. 15.—The St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic church troubles broke out again tonight in so near a general riot the militia were kept in readiness to respond at a moment's notice. For a long time the people of the parish have been dissatisfied with the appointment of priests by Bishop Cotter. A few weeks ago Rev. A. Klawiter, the priest in charge, resigned. He had torn down the old parish church and started a new $75,000 structure. The people demanded his return, and failing in their demands, held a series of mass meetings, at which highly inflammatory speeches were made. The last meeting was held last evening, and it was decided to forcibly close work on the new church. Otto Blashek, a bartender, of the Fourth ward, was chairman, and has been a recognized leader for some time past.

Another meeting was on the programme for this evening and, fearing violence to a number of members of the parish who are in disfavor, the authorities placed Blashek under arrest about 7:30 this evening. Half an hour late, a procession of 500 Poles appeared at the county jail where Blashek was confined, with the American flag flying and their pockets full of cobblestones, and demanded Blashek's release. Sheriff Gay endeavored to parley, but without avail, and the mob moved on the jail. At this point the fire department appeared, armed with axes, and laid a line of hose, ready to play on the crowd.

The militia were notified and were in readiness near the scene. Finally the matter was temporarily compromised by the release of Blaskek on $500 bail for his appearance in court tomorrow morning on the charge of inciting a riot. The assembled mob greeted their victory with cheers and howls, and trouble is feared for tomorrow evening, as a number of arrests will follow in the morning and another and more violent demonstration is certain.

### FIFTY PER CENT REDUCTION

#### Proposed by an Electric Light Company.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Aug. 15.—The city council this evening granted a franchise to James Hunter & Co., proprietors of the Polar Star Mills Electric Light and power company for placing poles, wires, etc. in various streets of this city, transacting the business pertaining to the same. It seems a former council gave an exclusive franchise to the Faribault Consolidated Gas and Electric company to operate wires and furnish lights for the city. According to a decision of the supreme court, no council has the right of granting an exclusive franchise. It is believed there will be a legal conflict between the city council and the old and new electric company. The new corporation promises a reduction of 50 per cent in cost of furnishing the city. They will utilize the water power belonging to the milling company.

#### Seventy-eight Confirmed.

Special to the Globe.

MANDAN, N. D., Aug. 15.—Elaborate confirmation services were held here today in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church. Seventy-eight candidates, children and adults, were presented to Bishop John Shanley for confirmation. At high mass Dean Collins was celebrant. Tonight Bishop Shanley lectured in the Emerson institute before a large audience on "Catholicism."

#### Typhoid Patient Escapes.

Special to the Globe.

BRAINERD, Minn., Aug. 15.—Ole Holme, afflicted with typhoid fever, escaped from the hospital while delirious and mysteriously disappeared. He was tracked to the river, where trace of him was lost and it is supposed he drowned himself. Search for the body has proved fruitless. His home was at Benson and he was employed on the extension of the Brainerd and Northern road.

#### Assignment of a Clothier.

Special to the Globe.

OWATONNA, Minn., Aug. 15. — G. Landover, the clothier, made a sudden and voluntary assignment this afternoon. His creditors have been crowding very hard of late, and an assignment was necessary. The assignees are Bachrack, Kahn & Co., of Faribault. The assets and liabilities are estimated at $10,000 each, which is wholly among wholesale houses and parties outside of Owatonna.

#### For Grover and Hunner.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 15.—Democrats in county convention today indorsed State Treasurer Hunner, of this city, for governor, commended President Cleveland and condemned the Democratic senators who helped to strangle tariff legislation, and also expressed sympathy to the family of Congressman George B. Shaw in his sickness and the earnest hope that he may be restored to health.

#### Bardin's Divorce Case.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Aug. 15.—In the Bardin divorce case today depositions of a number of New York people were offered in evidence by the plaintiff as corroborative of her statement that she had used every means prior to marrying Bardin to discover the existence of her former husband, Osborn. This is the pivotal point, and upon it practically depends whether or not the marriage was a legal one. Every inch of ground is being bitterly contested by both sides.

#### Postmaster in Deep Water.

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Aug. 15.—C. H. Tyler, postmaster at Huffton, this county, was brought before Court Commissioner Wallace today on charges of embezzling $503.87 of the postoffice funds and issuing a money order for $69.84 without receiving the money therefor. He waived examination and was held in bonds of $1,500.

#### Trying it on Cattle.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Aug. 15. — Dr. Hewitt, of the state board of health, is here from Red Wing to test for tuberculosis the cattle upon the state hospital farm. There is no reason to believe that the disease exists in the herd, but the test is being made for experimental purposes, as the compound used, tuberculin, gives positive proof of tuberculosis, if it is present in any form.

#### Manitoba's Big Crop.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 15. — Crop Bulletin No. 44 has been issued by the Manitoba department of agriculture. The estimated wheat yield for the province is placed at 15,761,868 bushels, or an average of 15.6 bushels per acre. The present population of the province is estimated to be 192,000.

#### Got Watches and Chains.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Aug. 15.—Housebreakers this afternoon went through the residences of Arthur Hussey and John Winslade. In both places they secured gold watches and chains and other jewelry, valued at over $300. The robberies appear to be the work of an organized gang.

#### Honor for Eddy.

GLENWOOD, Minn., Aug. 15.—Every flag in the village is floating in honor of the nomination of Hon. Frank M. Eddy for congressman. On his return a salute was fired from the court house square, and he was met by the citizens and the village band escorted him home. A ratification meeting was held tonight.

#### Racing at Eau Claire.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 15.—Several hundred people witnessed the races in this city today. The winners were Hattie E, owned by W. E. McCord, Chippewa Falls; Patrick, a Menomonie horse, and J. F. Salsbury's Mildred S, of Eau Claire.

#### Fine Farm Sold.

Special to the Globe.

NORTHFIELD, Aug. 15. — John T. Ames, the well-known farmer and politician, has sold his farm in Northfield to John Pengilly, manager of a mine at Ely in the Vermillion range, for $12,000. Mr. Pengilly will make Northfield his home.

#### W. R. Ellsworth Dead.

JACKSON, Minn., Aug. 15.—W. R. Ellsworth, for many years a prominent and respected citizen of this place, manager of the Farmers' Elevator company, died suddenly this morning on the train at Calmar, Io.

#### Shot in the Side.

Special to the Globe.

ANOKA, Minn., Aug. 15.—Mrs. M. E. Staples was shot by a target rifle at the grocers' picnic today, the ball taking effect in her side. She will live.

#### Loucks at Aberdeen.

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Aug. 15.—H. L. Loucks, the apostle of Populism, arrived tonight to make three addresses to his disciples in this section.

#### Died From Cancer.

Special to the Globe.

OWATONNA, Aug. 15.—Mrs. G. W. Chesley, the wife of one of Owatonna's leading citizens, died this forenoon from the effects of cancer.

#### Again at Work.

SPRING VALLEY, Wis., Aug. 15.—The Eagle Iron company started its furnaces here today. It has been banked since the Debs strike.

### DISCIPLES OF HERR MOST.

#### Band of Fire Bugs in Chicago Formed to Defraud Insurance Companies.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Carl Herlitz and his wife were held over to the grand jury under bonds of $5,000 and $3,000, respectively, by Justice Caldwell, of the Englewood police court, today on the charge of arson. Herlitz pleaded guilty to the charge, but his wife denied her guilt. Fire Inspector Conway charged in his testimony that the couple were members of a band of incendiaries. He stated that he had indisputable evidence to show that an organized gang of students of Herr Most's theories and methods had been operating in Chicago and vicinity. They had been carrying out the theories by burning down or blowing up houses in order to secure the insurance. Herlitz later made a confession confirming this.

### OMAHA STRIKE IS OFF.

#### All but a Few Butchers Decide to Go to Work.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 15.—South Omaha packing house employes' strike is off. After holding out three weeks the men lose all, and are trying to get back on the old terms. This decision was general, with the exception of 150 hog butchers, who declare they will not return to work. Many of the old men applied for their former jobs this morning, and some were accepted. The troops will be removed tomorrow, as all trouble is over.

#### Miners in Politics.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 15.—One hundred and fifty delegates, representing organized labor in Ohio, responding to the call of John McBride, of the United Mine Workers, met in convention here this morning to form an independent political organization and adopt a platform severing union labor men from the old parties. John Braunschweiger, of Toledo Central Labor union, was made temporary chairman, and Charles P. Martin, of Tiffin, secretary. The delegates express a determination to cut loose from old party affiliations, and a strong effort will be made to form a coalition with the Populists, whose state convention opens here tomorrow.

## FREE SUGAR BILL UP.

### Animated Discussion in the Senate on the Question of Referring.

### VEST IN A FINE FRENZY,

### Railing Against the President and Senators Who Had Assailed Him.

### MILLS AND VILAS ANSWER.

### Action Deferred--Mr. Carlisle Shows the Bill Will Cause a Deficit.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—For five hours this afternoon the senate debated the question of proceeding immediately to the consideration of the house bill placing sugar on the free list. Secretary Carlisle's letter stating that the free entry of sugar would deprive the treasury during the next fiscal year of $43,000,000 revenue and cause a deficit of $30,000,000, which was read in the senate, was made the justification of Mr. Harris' motion to refer the bill to the committee on finance. But Mr. Berry, Democratic senator from Arkansas, wanted the bill considered at once, on the ground that the question was thoroughly understood, and that its reference to the committee would mean its death.

The debate was marked by one of the most sensational speeches of the session. Senator Vest, of Missouri, turned on the calcium light in a speech of two and a half hours. Always eloquent, the Missouri senator today, smarting under what he believed to be slanders heaped upon himself, railed with fine frenzy against the president and all those who had assailed him, his associates on the finance committee and their motives. He gave a complete history of the struggle in conference and justified the action of the senate conferees. Upon the question of referring the sugar bill, Mr. Vest maintained that its reference to the finance committee meant its death. He was in favor of considering it immediately, and either placing sugar on the free list or at least striking out the differential in favor of the trust. Mr. Vilas defended the administration against the aspersions put upon it by the senate, and also favored immediate action, as did Mr. Mills, who challenged Mr. Carlisle's statement that the tariff bill would not yield sufficient revenue if sugar went on the free list. Mr. Jones, of the finance committee, offered an amendment to place a duty of 30 per cent flat on raw and refined sugar. The pending motion to refer had not been acted upon when the senate adjourned.

### DIDN'T REACH A VOTE.

#### Discussion on the Sugar Bill Was Lively.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—During the presentation of memorials and petitions in the senate at 12:12 o'clock today Chief Clerk Cowles appeared at the main door with the tariff bill. The members of the senate listened attentively while Clerk Towles read the resolution which signalized the senate's triumph over the house in the tariff struggles, but there was no demonstration of any kind.

The speaker's signature to the bill was announced at the same time. Then the vice president appended his name.

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) asked for the second reading of the house revenue bills. No one objected. The bill to place coal, iron and barbed wire on the free list was read. Mr. Harris then had read a letter just received from Secretary Carlisle concerning the effect of the proposed bills upon the government revenues.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) called up the free sugar bill. Mr. Harris, while favoring free sugar, thought this and the other bills should be referred to the finance committee. The senate could not adjourn without providing for the threatened deficiency of twenty-eight to thirty millions which might result from the passage of this bill.

Mr. Berry insisted that the senate should decide the matter and not bury it in committee. He said the senate had been charged with being a friend of the sugar trust. He wanted the bill to pass exactly as it came from the house.

#### Vest Was Frantic.

Mr. Vest spoke on Mr. Harris' motion to refer the free sugar and other bills to the finance committee. He said it meant the death of the bills, as the committee was now politically a tie, with the prospect of the disappearance of a quorum within a few days. He declared the position of the senate on the tariff had been vindicated by the letter of Secretary Carlisle, which proved conclusively that if the house bill had been enacted it would have caused a deficiency of $30,000,000. He showed that the power acquired by the sugar trust was the result of its fostering by the provisions of the McKinley bill.

Toward the close of his speech, Mr. Vest said:

"Recurring again to an unpleasant subject, I hope for the last time, I wish to say

#### I Have No Quarrel

with the president of the United States. I made no attack upon the president of the United States. The senator from New York (Mr. Hill) did me an injustice when he put me in the role of the envious Casca who stabbed Cæsar at the foot of Pompey's statue. I simply defended the motives of myself and colleagues on the finance committee against the imputations in the president's letter.

"It were necessary today, in order to remain in public life, that I should retract one word of what I said in the senate, I should not utter it. No man, no matter how high his position, has a right to perpetrate an injustice upon another. After the president of the United States had told my colleagues, for I had not been to the White house, that although he preferred free coal and iron, still the bill, as we were preparing it, would receive his support; and after we had given our labor, our energy, almost our lives, in the preparation of this bill, for the president then to come before the American people and denounce a measure which he had failed to denounce before, although he knew its provisions, was an act of

#### Gross Injustice

to those of us who had suffered far more than he. The result has been and will be under existing circumstances that the best campaign document furnished the Republican party, of which we will not hear the last until the approaching canvass is ended, will be the letter of the president denouncing the senate without exception for having framed the bill the provisions of which are now necessary, according to the secretary of the treasury, to prevent the issue of interest-bearing bonds to carry on the government.

"Mr. President, it is not pleasant to indulge in personality, but my attention has been called recently to an infamous statement, coming from a generally reputable source, made in the public press, to the effect that my action in regard to the letter of the president to Mr. Wilson in regard to the bill had been dictated by a feeling of revenge against his excellency because he had ignored me in regard to the patronage of my state. The senator from New York was kind enough in concluding his speech when he played the role of Marc Antony—and when some people suspected that he would really have liked to play Marc Antony and come to bury Cæsar and not to praise him—and to say that, after this classic group that had attacked our modern Cæsar, he knew not what private grief I might have.

"Mr. President, I have no private grief, but I wish to acknowledge in the most public manner my gratitude to the president for having relieved me from all responsibility in regard to the appointments in Missouri. Sir, if there is anything in my public life which has afforded me any pleasure, real and substantial, it has been the fact that the president in the exercise of his constitutional right, of which I do not complain, informed me that he

#### No Longer Desired My Advice

regarding the Missouri patronage. Not again during this administration will I stand in a crowded ante-room looking into the anxious, haggard faces of expectant officeseekers. Not again will I watch the shadows, partially produced by indignation, that flow across the executive brow, and feel my heart sink as each shadow came and went. Not again will I be damned at country postoffices, upon village corners as an ingrate who has given no offices to his friends. Sir, were it not for the tariff debate and this tariff discussion, I would now indulge in the ecstasy of that well-known hymn.

"Then shall I bathe my weary soul,
"In seas of endless rest,
"And not a wave of trouble roll
"Across my peaceful breast.

"I have nothing to complain of on the part of the president; I am ready to follow him now as the old Scotch followed the banner of Bruce when he fought for country and home. I fight for no man. I fight for principle, my party and my country. Men pass away like clouds from the evening sky, but principle must live forever.

"Sir, when any man living accuses me of personal motives in what I have done in connection with this bill (but my connection with it is now ended) I simply answer him as Marmion to Douglas: 'Lord Angus, thou hast lied.'"

At the conclusion of Senator Vest's speech, Senator Jones offered an amendment to the sugar bill which was read for information. Its object was to levy a duty of 30 per cent on sugar, with no protection to the trust. The amendment was not in order, as the bill was not before the senate.

#### Senator Mills

delivered the speech which he has been treasuring up for several days.

"The bill which has been pending here," he said, "and which is about to become a law, does not reflect the sentiments of 1,000 people of the United States. No Republican wanted it, no Populist, wanted it and few Democrats wanted it. The great mass of the people denounced it."

He exclaimed dramatically: "The bill was dictated by five or six or seven men on this floor. My friend from Missouri (Vest) is right in saying there is no Democratic majority on this floor for tariff reform. There are four parties on the floor, Republicans, Populists, Democrats and Conservative parties.

"The conservative balance of power made the bill. We voted for it. We passed it, and it is about to become a law. It was an issue between the senate bill and the McKinley law. We were between the devil and deep sea, and rather than see the country go to the devil, we went into the deep sea. It is better than the McKinley tariff."

Turning to another branch of Mr. Vest's speech, he said:

"I regret to see my friend attack the president of the United States and the leader of the party. I believe he is honest; I believe he is trying to carry out the will of 6,000,000 Democratic voters."

"The letter of Secretary Carlisle is no condemnation of the president's letter to Mr. Wilson. The letter was written because we departed from the Democratic principle of free raw materials. The president wanted to give employment to the idle people of the United States.

"We do not accept this as the final settlement of the tariff. We intend to continue the crusade of tariff reform until the people are no longer ground down by burdens which are made to enrich the few."

Mr. Mills said his purpose was to challenge the assertion of the secretary of the treasury that the removal of the sugar duty would cause a deficit. If the duty were taken off sugar, he declared, the treasury would still have more money under this bill than could be economically spent by the government. The estimates upon which Mr. Carlisle's statement was made he based on the imports of 1893 under the McKinley law. The whole history of tariff legislaiion demonstrated that reductions of duties resulted in increased importations and increased revenue. He maintained there was no necessity to secure one dollar of revenue from sugar. The only thing that reconciled him to the duty on sugar was that if there was a surplus our interest-bearing bonds could be purchased. But he preferred to put sugar on the free list.

"Does the senator mean that he will vote for free sugar in the face of the statement of the secretary of the treasury?" asked Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.)

"I will," replied Mr. Mills emphatically. "As I have said, the secretary of the treasury has copied these figures of the finance committee based on their importations of 1893. No allowance is made for the largely increasing importations under the lower rates. The senate has the facts," Mr. Mills said in conclusion, "and should be ready to vote. I hope the senator from Tennessee will withdraw his motion to refer."

Mr. Harris replied that he had great respect for the opinion of the senator from Texas, but in view of the letter from the secretary of the treasury he would prefer to take his judgment than that of Mr. Mills, and would insist on his motion.

#### Vilas Answers Vest.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) replied to some of the observations of Mr. Vest, taking issue with him. He pointed out that the caucus had preceded the report of the finance committee and the latter body had undertaken to execute the desires of the caucus. That caucus had voted for free iron ore. But the bill reported had contained taxed iron ore and coal. It was, however, a bill which should have been supported by Democratic senators. But it was filibustered against and delayed for forty-eight days, "for the reason," said Mr. Vilas, "that we did not have a Democratic majority in the house on tariff reform." Referring to the president, Mr. Vilas said the executive had always expected the bill was to be perfected in conference. It was remarkable that the senator from Missouri should take personally to himself the president's reference to perfidy and dishonor, when it was made in a private letter and had no reference to individuals.

Mr. Vilas declared that he did not want it to go forth that this bill represented the settlement of the tariff question for twenty years to come.

Mr. Vilas then drifted to the discussion of the discriminating duty in favor of the sugar trust. He did not believe from what had been said on both sides of the chamber that the senate could afford to clothe the sugar trust with the power to glut its greed. The bill should not go to the finance committee. Here in the senate the differentials had been stricken out, and when that was done a cry of rejoicing would go up from the people that congress was no longer in the grasp of the sugar trust.

"If the bill is not referred to the finance committee," asked Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Or.), "do you favor the bill as it came from the house?"

Mr. Vilas replied that he considered sugar a legitimate object of revenue, but the people should be rid of the beast of the trust. However, rather than have the trust profit to the extent of millions he would be willing to sacrifice the revenue from the sugar.

"If the senate voted to refer the bill," Mr. Vilas said, "it voted to bury it. There should be no mistake about that when the vote was taken."

Mr. Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.) asked by what authority Mr. Vilas assumed that the reference of the bill would mean its death, after Mr. Harris' statement that it would be promptly acted upon.

Mr. Vilas said he had no authority, although he considered Mr. Vest's statements sufficient.

Mr. Manderson said if the senators on the other side had concluded the disclosure of the secrets of the charnel house he would

#### Move to Adjourn.

At the request of Mr. Dolph, however, Mr. Manderson allowed a motion to go into executive session to take precedence.

Upon the motion Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) demanded the yeas and nays, and it was defeated—18 to 34, as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Blanchard, Caffery, Chandler, Davis, Dolph, Gallinger, Higgins, Kyle, Manderson, Mitchell (Or.), Patton, Perkins, Platt, Quay, Shoup, Smith—18.

Nays—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Brice, Call, Camden, Carey, Coke, George, Dubois, Gibson, Gray, Hansbrough, Harris, Hill, Hunton, Jarvis, Jones, (Ark.), Lindsay, McLaurin, Mills, Mitchell (Wis.), Palmer, Pasco, Peffer, Pettigrew, Ransom, Roach, Stewart, Turpie, Vest, Vilas and White—34.

On the announcement Mr. Dolph explained that he had not made his motion to go into executive session in antagonism of the free sugar bill. He was in favor of considering it, and would vote for it if it reached a vote.

Mr. Palmer made some general remarks on the tariff bill that had gone to the president.

After a humorous passage between Mr. Kyle and Mr. Palmer and another between Senators Harris and Chandler, the senate at 5 p. m. adjourned.

### CREATE A DEFICIT.

#### Secretary Carlisle Objects to Passage of a Free Sugar Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Secretary Carlisle has written a letter to Senator Harris, acting chairman of the finance committee, as follows:

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, Aug. 15, 1894.—Hon. Isham G. Harris, Acting Chairman Finance Committee—Dear Sir: Your letter advising me that the house of representatives had passed and sent to the senate bills putting sugar, coal, iron ore and barbed wire on the free list and requesting an official statement from me as to the effect the passage of these bills, or either of them, would have upon the revenues of the government, is received, and in response I have the honor to say that, according to the most careful estimates that can be made on the proposed revenue legislation which has recently passed through congress, the total receipts into the treasury during the current fiscal year will be as follows:

Estimated revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895: From duties on imports, senate bill, including $43,000,000 on sugar, $179,000,000 from internal taxes; whisky, $95,000,000; tobacco, $83,000,000; fermented liquors, $33,000,000; income tax, $15,000,000; oleomargarine, $1,800,000; playing cards, $1,000,000; miscellaneous, $200,000; total internal taxes, $179,000,000; from sale of public lands and other sources, $20,000,000; total estimated revenue, $378,000,000.

#### The Estimated Receipts

for the present year from the proposed tax on incomes and playing cards, and the proposed additional tax of 20 cents per gallon on distilled spirits are, it will be observed, much less than is stated in the various tabulated statements which have heretofore been used in the discussion of these subjects, but I am satisfied the amounts here given are approximately correct.

The proposed income tax will not be payable by the terms of the bill recently passed until "on or before" July 1, 1895 which is the close of the fiscal year; and it is estimated by the commissioner of internal revenue that by reason of the large stock on hand, the receipts from the tax on playing cards will not amount to more than $1,000,000 during this year. The estimated increase of receipts on account of the additional tax on distilled spirits during the present year has already been prevented to a great extent by the withdrawal of large quantities of goods from the bonded warehouses and the payment of tax thereon at 90 cents a gallon, and this process is still going on. The total expenditures during the current fiscal year will be as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous, including deficiency in postal revenues, $90,000,000; war, including rivers and harbors, $56,000,000; navy, including new vessels and armament, $33,000,000; Indians, $10,000,000; pensions, $143,500,000; interest, $30,500,000; total expenditures, $363,000,000. Estimated surplus for year, $15,000,000. The duty on sugar proposed in the recent bill will, according to importations of that article during the fiscal year 1893, yield an annual revenue of $43,018,598, and the duties on the other arti-

Continued on Sixth Page.

## HEART FULL OF SHOT.

### E. E. Reisinger, Through Despondency, Shoots Himself Dead.

### A NOTE TO HIS BROTHER.

### "I Shot Myself Because I Deemed It the Wisest," He Said.

### LONG OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

### Was Formerly Employed by the United States in Various Places.

Coroner Whitcomb reports the third suicide since Saturday night. Last night he was summoned to 360 Page street to view the remains of "one more unfortunate, weary of breath." He was accompanied by Dr. Finnell. Here they found, cold in death, the body of Elmer C. Reisinger. It is very evident, from the way in which the body was found, the disposition of his hat and shoes, as well as the letter he left lying on the table for his brother, that his act of self-destruction had been coolly and deliberately premeditated. He undoubtedly killed himself through despondency. When his brother, Io. Reisinger, who resides at the place where the fatal deed was committed, and his family returned to the house they found that the door was locked. Taking their little child and putting him through the window, he unlocked the door, and the dread discovery was made. The brother he had seen but a few hours previous was dead by his own hand. The deed was committed with a 12-caliber Parker shotgun. Evidently after writing the letter Reisinger had calmly placed his hat alongside his final message on the table and his shoes in the corner. Then he cocked the gun and placed the muzzle near his heart. By means of a pine stick he pushed the trigger, causing the contents of the barrel to enter the breast, an inch and a half inside the left nipple, passing through the heart, and causing instant death. As it was clearly a case of suicide, there will be no inquest held. It is the opinion of Coroner Whitcomb, in view of all he could learn, that Reisinger must have killed himself about 6 p. m.

Little is known of Reisinger, excepting that he was born at York, Pa., twenty-seven years ago. He came here from West Point two or three years ago. Here it was that he did his last labor, and that was work in the service of the government. He afterward came here on account of poor health, being a victim of malarial fever. Reisinger's letter to his brother is almost plaintive in its brevity, yet it tells the final chapter in his life. It is as follows:

"ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 15, 1894.—I shot myself because I deemed it the wisest. ELMER E. REISINGER.

"Do not think hard of it, Oie, for I do not know what better to do."

The body was taken to Volk's undertaking rooms.

## ONE GREAT REPUBLIC.

### CENTRAL AMERICA STATES DECIDE ON UNION.

### Protocol Signed by Guatemala, Nicaragua, San Salvador and Honduras.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Managua correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows:

A protocol has been signed uniting Guatemala, Nicaragua, San Salvador and Honduras into one Republic, to be known as the Central American Republic. Costa Rica was also represented at the conference, but that government has declined to sign the protocol.

### CLEVELAND HAS THE BILL.

#### Doubts Continue Regarding the Prospects of His Signing It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The new tariff bill was taken to the White house this afternoon a few minutes before 1 o'clock. It is stated with positiveness by members of congress and others who stand closest to President Cleveland that he will not veto the tariff bill. They do not say he has told them so, but they say he talked in a way to make a veto out of the question. They say the only doubt remaining is as to whether the bill will become a law by the president's signature, or will go into effect by the limitation of ten days without his signature. On this question those best informed say there is nothing definite, the only positive point in their judgment being that the bill will not be vetoed.

#### Still Harping on Russian Thistle

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The governor of North Dakota has addressed a letter to the secretary of agriculture with regard to the damage done by the Russian thistle, suggesting that the department send a special agent to make an examination of the wheat fields of North Dakota in their present condition. Secretary Morton, after a full consideration of the matter, and in view of the considerations already made with regard to this weed in 1892 and 1893, has thought proper to decline this suggestion.

#### McKinley on His Hobby.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 15.—Gov. McKinley said today in discussing the new tariff law with Representative Hard, of Scioto county, that the action of the Democrats on the tariff put the question of protection before the country as the great political issue in a more pronounced way than ever before. The friends of protection must see that proper protection is promptly restored to every industry that suffers from this legislation.