The Topeka State Journal.

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WILL SLAP HIS FACE

Congressman Tracey Will So Serve Boutelle

If He Says "Cuckoo" to Him Again.

TARIFF DENOUNCED

By "Tom" Johnson, Democratic Congressman from Ohio.

And Private Dalzell, Republican of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In the house today Mr. Boundle again tried to have considered his Hawaiian resolution, which was reported by the naval affairs committee and laid on the table, but was finally overruled by the speaker.

During the Boutelle debate, Mr. Tracy of New York, asked the chair whether it would be in order to call for the regular order.

"Oh, the White house clock has not struck this morning," interposed Mr. Boutelle, sarcastically.

Mr. Tracy's cheek flushed. He inquired flatly whether a member making a parliamentary inquiry could be affronted and attention called to the fact that on another occasion a gentleman (Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts,) had shouted "cuckoo" while he was talking.

Mr. Boutelle disclaimed any attention of insulting his colleague and Mr. Tracy took his seat, still chafing under the affront put upon him and declaring to his friends aloud that he would not stand this sort of thing any longer.

"The next man who says anything of that kind," he declared, "will get his face slapped!"

The speaker without making a formal ruling, decided against Mr. Boutelle and the tariff debate was resumed, Mr. Hopkins (rep. Ills.) continuing his remarks of yesterday.

After the conclusion of Mr. Hopkins' remarks, Mr. "Tom" L. Johnson (Dem. Ohio) the well known free trader and single tax advocate took the floor.

Tom Johnson's Speech.

"We, of the Democrat party," he said, "went before this country in 1892 asserting the existing tariff was wrong in principle and unjust in operation, declaring the policy of protection a fraud and robbery, charging it with creating trusts, stifling commerce, throttling industry, causing enforced idleness, lessening wages, impoverishing labor, and creating a few monstrous fortunes, and pledging ourselves to abolish it if the American people gave us authority.

Wage Is Paid For Crumbs.

"They did give us authority, and then our haste to repeal oppressive taxes subsided, and instead of flying at the throat of protected barons and rubber trusts, the great Democrat party began, as it were, to wag its tail and look for crumbs.

"It was the duty of a party coming into power on such pledges and at such a conjuncture to have proceeded without a moment's delay to the radical revision of the tariff. If Mr. Cleveland had shown the sagacity and courage the situation demanded, the tariff would not have been drawn, the commissions of his secretaries before congress would have been called into extra session to relieve the country of its burden of taxation.

"But instead of this we proceeded to rest on our laurels and divide the spoils, and the nation was treated to the spectacle of a president and a congress having power to remove crushing burdens, devoting their energies to the discussion of personal claims to petty places. And as the climax of all this delay, came the shameful days we have just passed through in which the house has stood paralyzed because despite our overwhelming majority we Democrats would neither furnish a quorum to be counted, nor count the quorum that was really present.

Democrats Worse Than Inactive.

"It is not merely that we have yet done nothing. It is that we have done nothing where we had promised much. The worse possible situation of business is not that of a high tariff, but that of a high tariff threatened with certain, but indefinite reductions. This is the situation our delay has for nearly a year imposed on the country.

"Up to the present, thanks to our inaction, the victory of the Democratic party in November, 1893, has worked evil for good. The McKinley tariff still exerts its strangling power, and worse, the McKinley tariff is the depressing effect of the uncertainty as to what tariff will succeed it."

He commended the tariff for the sugar tariff. "But," he added, "the whisky trust and the rail trust, the cordage trust and the binder trust, the lead trust and the starch trust, in short, the whole brood of vampires which rob the poor people through the agency of the government by means of the tariff are left free to pluck the tariff bound American consumer. He has no lobby to represent him; he has only his congressmen."

He spoke of steel rails of which he is one of the largest manufacturers in the country. The present duty of $13.44 per ton is equal to 50 per cent. The reduction of the committee is 25 per cent. It seems like a large reduction, he declared, but it left all the steel rail trust needed. It is as good to them as 1,000 per cent, for it is practically a prohibitory duty.

"Steel can be made here as cheaply as anywhere else in the world, and would not now be imported save in exceptional cases even if there were no duty, while the tendency of invention and improvement is in favor of the United States as against Europe.

"The steel made into rails in this country is from native ore. What pig metal, billets and blooms are imported are used entirely in other iron and steel manufactures. Now it costs less than $2 a ton to make steel rails from blooms, including straightening and punching.

"On today's market steel blooms are selling at less than $17, steel rails should therefore not bring over $19. They did fall nearly to [illegible] price a few weeks ago, during a temp[illegible] break in the steel rail pool. But that pool [illegible] quickly reorganized, and the price [illegible] steel rails was put up and is now maintained at $24 a ton, so that by virtue of the duty which keeps out foreign rails, the pool is compelling the users of steel rails to pay them 25 per cent more than a fair price.

Carnegie Execrated.

"This new steel rail pool is composed of seven manufacturers headed by Carnegie, who absolutely controls the product of more than one-half of the rolled steel product in the United States, and who have combined together to jar other large manufacturers heavy annual sums to close their works, discharge their men and make no steel.

"Do employers pay larger wages when they get larger prices? I do not, and even philanthropists do not. Take Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who gives like a prince out of the millions the tariff has enabled him to take from his fellow citizens. He gives like a prince from his more than princely income, but he does not raise wages unless he has to.

"Before he started for Jerusalem a few days ago, he utilized the tariff to reestablish the steel rail pool and pay other manufacturers to shut up their works and throw their men out of employment; then a general cut in wages was made in all his great establishments, and then he announced himself ready to give as much as $5,000 a day to feed the unemployed in Pittsburg—a place that, if there were any truth in the theory that protection is good for labor, ought to be a very paradise for working men.

"Now which is best for labor, plenty of charity soup houses, or plenty of employment? There is the question between protection and free trade.

Abolish the Whole Tariff.

"What is true of steel is true of all industries. If we could abolish the whole tariff on the first of February, I do not believe there is a single manufacturing industry that would close. On the contrary all that were not purely exotics, kept alive by taxes, would be greatly stimulated, foreigners would want more of our products, and foreign markets would be open to our goods. Wheat would bring more to the grower and labor would bring more to the laborer and to the masses of our people would want and could pay for more manufactured goods. You cannot depress industry and impoverish labor by remitting taxes, that is done by imposing taxes."

The bill he would pass, he said, would consist of but three sections:

"Section 1—All important duties and corresponding internal revenue duties are hereby abolished, and all officials engaged in collecting such duties are hereby discharged.

"Section 2—The secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to sell all custom houses and revenue cutters, and pay the proceeds into the treasury.

"Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

"Such a bill would excite no more protectionist opposition than this poor, timid, little Wilson bill will. But it would not be sneered at, and it would raise a mighty support that this bill cannot get."

PRIVATE DALZELL'S SPEECH.

Says We Are Walking in the Valley of Desolation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In the house today in the debate on the Wilson bill, Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, said:

"The election of 1892, which resulted in the ascendancy in all branches of the government of the Democratic party had no sooner occurred than a crisis ensued, amongst the most appalling in our economic history. All our industries suffered immediate collapse, trade, foreign and domestic, became paralyzed, the ghost of distrust stalked threateningly in all the avenues of commerce and fear fell on all men—rich and poor alike.

"As a people we walk today in the valley of desolation. Furnace fires have gone out and fires upon humble hearth stones as well, while throughout all our borders factory and workshop and the various implements and appliances of industry remain idle and unused.

A Grotesque Foreign Policy.

"In the few months that the dominant party has held the reins of government, it has proved itself conspicuously incompetent to deal with a single important question presented by the responsibilities of civil administration.

"The executive, with an ignorance of the limitations of his office, inexcusable in an leading an American citizen, has usurped the functions of congress, not to meet an exigency, or for any justifiable end, but to undertake and miserably fail in a foreign policy which would be grotesque, if it were not contemptible.

"This house has been organized on the basis of ante-bellum days, so that the section of the country which is least familiar with American industry and enterprise, dominates the policy of the nation which it deals out as of yore, to serve its northern contingent, the crumbs that fall from their table.

"In this deplorable condition of things, clouds and darkness all around us, what will those who rule our destinies propose by way of relief:

Manufacturer, Farmer, Laborer.

"A tariff bill that, if enacted, I predict posterity will pronounce the most infamous legislative crime of our history. Instead of relief, it brings aggravation.

"The manufacturer whose idle capital is bringing him no returns, whose disused plant is depreciating, and whose income has been sadly narrowed, or entirely cut off, it offers the deceptive blur of free raw materials and the equal status of the world's markets, while it strips him of the ability to compete in any market and be just to his employees.

"To the farmer it offers instead of protection an enlarged competition from abroad in the produce of his farm; instead of a vast and growing home market, a market abroad in which his increased surplus cannot but degrade prices.

"To the cry of the laboring man clamoring for work at American wage rates to the end that he, his wife and his children shall live like Americans, its brutal answer is lower wages or war with your employer.

"And, for the empty American treasury depleted beyond the power to meet current expenses, what relief!

"Oh, shame to tell it! Further depletion by reducing national revenues from seventy to one hundred million of dollars per annum; to be made now? By an issue of bonds in time of peace; by laying on the backs of the American people, now of all times least able to bear them, direct taxes, never heretofore in all our experience sought to be justified, save amid the roar of cannon and the clash of arms.

Wilson Bill a Monstrosity.

"If this bill, instead of being a monstrosity, were wise in its provisions, its enactment at this time would be unwise. Under the most favorable circumstances, even in prosperous times, a revision of our tariff laws inevitably unsettled business and required a general readjustment to meet new conditions.

"Do you find any duty in this bill on tea or coffee, or sugar? There are no sources of revenue so sure as these. Why are they not taxed? They are the necessaries of life and a tax on them will certainly raise the revenue.

"Has the getting of votes anything to do with the framing of a tariff bill? If so, I warn you, gentlemen of the majority, that in the opinion of the poor man, the exemption of his breakfast table will not compensate him for the deprivation of his opportunity to labor under such conditions as to earn American wages.

"There is not a single industry in which we compete with our fellows across the seas in which our laborers do not reap richer rewards than their fellow toilers abroad. Read the testimony of these men asking us for fair play before the ways and means committee, and then read the schedules of this bill, and you cannot fail of the conviction that the subject you are dealing with today is in the last analysis the subject of American labor."

MARTIN SEEKS IT.

A Dispatch Says That the Senator Wants Foster's Mantle.

A Washington dispatch announces that United States Senator John Martin wants to be appointed judge of the United States district court to succeed Judge C. G. Foster, and that he is making a fight in that direction.

The bill introduced by Congressman Broderick for the retirement of Judge Foster is now before the committee of judiciary, and it is expected the subcommittee to whom it was referred, will make its report in a few days.

Senator Martin's aspirations were brought to light when Judge Cubbison, chairman of the judiciary committee, a few days ago received from Topeka a statement of Dr. Reki Alexander as to the condition of Judge Foster's health. This statement, signed by Dr. Alexander, was as follows:

"To whom it may concern:

"This is to certify that I am the attending physician of Judge C. G. Foster, and have been for some years, and judging from his present condition and the nature of his physical ailments, it is my opinion that his health will never be such as to permit him to perform the duties of his office."

This statement was intended to influence the committee towards making a favorable report on the bill to retire Judge Foster, and it was mailed from Topeka at a time when it would receive the best notice from the committee.

Senator Martin has not introduced a retirement bill in the senate for the reason, it is said, that it might interfere with his getting the appointment, but he will, it is understood, make an effort to get a promise of the appointment to the judgeship, before he allows the bill to go through the senate.

ALL LEFT TO CONGRESS.

The Administration Won't Have Anything More to do With Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Gresham was seen by a reporter of the Associated Press today and he consented to answer some hurried questions addressed to him. In reply to the query: "Will you say anything on the news from Honolulu?" He said: "I do not know any news from Honolulu. I expect to receive the dispatches that came by the Corwin, perhaps tonight. I shall have no official information before that time."

"Will those dispatches be given to the public when you receive them?"

"They will be transmitted immediately to congress. I hardly think they will be given out to the press before the hour when they are known to congress. Every instruction that has been sent to Minister Willis is now in the hands of congress. Whatever further dispatches are sent to him, will be put in the hands of congress in duplicate immediately upon being sent."

"The matter has then been put entirely in the hands of congress has it, Mr. Secretary?"

"Unquestionably."

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The president has made the following nominations: Postmasters—Theodore Bolck, Grundy Center, Iowa; John W. Mason, Mexico, Mo.; David H. Mock, Webb City, Mo.; Ed. Elling, Brownwood, Texas; John Julian, El Paso, Tex. Oliver H. Spencer to be surveyor of customs at Denver, Colo.

Switchmens' Strike Settled.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—The strike of Louisville & Nashville switchmen at East St. Louis begun December 10, has been settled and the old men, it is stated will, in a few days replace the "scab" men who have been doing the work in the yards.

Iowa's Inaugural Thursday.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 10.—The inauguration committee's report was adopted in the senate today. The ceremonies will be held Thursday at 2:30 p. m. in the rotunda of the capital. The ceremonies will be short and simple.

Price of Coal Doubled.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 10.—All the retail dealers in lignite coal have signed the agreement forming a trust and this morning the price was advanced from $2.50 and $3.25 per ton to $4. Eight dealers are in the combine.

In the Ewing-Richardson case in the district court yesterday afternoon, the jury found the defendant guilty of assault with intent to kill, and Richardson was taken back to jail to await sentence. He will be sent to the penitentiary.

Hear Dr. Dobbs' lecture at the First M. E. church tonight. Sixteen ladies and gentlemen in Oriental costume.

WHAT CAN SHE MEAN

Mrs. Mary E. Lease in the City Today.

A Reporter Asks Her About the Conference

At St. Louis With Peck and Rossington.

TELLS TWO STORIES.

In One Mrs. Lease Says She Doesn't Know Peck.

Later She Says She Did Talk With Him

At St. Louis on Tuesday Morning.

WHICH TO BELIEVE?

She Makes of the Matter a Tangled Web.

In our dispatches on the second page is a dispatch from St. Louis, in which Mrs. Lease is reported to have met Geo. R. Peck and W. H. Rossington at the Southern hotel in that city yesterday, and held a conference.

On the same subject, the Kansas City Times today contains the following special:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—A most peculiar conference occurred in room 356 at the Southern hotel here today. The participants were Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease of Kansas, Mr. George R. Peck, general solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, and W. H. Rossington of Topeka. What brought this oddly assorted trio together it is impossible tonight to learn, but rich developments may be expected.

Mr. Peck arrived at the Southern last night. He did not register and his presence was not proclaimed from the housetops by any manner of means. Mrs. Lease came in this morning, and was assigned to room 356. She did not register, and her presence here was vigorously denied by the hotel clerks.

Mr. Rossington also arrived this morning, registered for breakfast and shortly after partaking of that meal paid his bill. Then by various routes the female Populist, the Republican attorney and the Democratic lawyer reached room 356, and a long and secret conference was held. Absolutely no information as to the purpose or result of the caucus could be obtained.

Mary E. Lease is in Topeka today, and has been at the National the entire day. She arrived here at eleven o'clock, and the forenoon she spent with her attorney, Eugene Hagan.

At one o'clock a JOURNAL reporter called at her room, and was shown in, where he found F. L. Vandegrift, correspondent of the Kansas City "Star."

Mrs. Lease denied point blank the dispatch that she was in consultation with George R. Peck, of the Santa Fe, and Colonel W. C. Rossington of this city, in room 356, at the Southern hotel in St. Louis.

"Why," said Mrs. Lease, "I never saw George R. Peck that I know of, and I am quite sure that I should not know him if I should meet him in the streets of Topeka or anywhere else. I admire the man because of his speeches that I have read and his ability as a lawyer, but I have had no consultation with him whatever. But," added Mrs. Lease, "I should much rather counsel with him than with the Bourbon Democrats with whom the governor stands in so well and who are running the state government."

"My visit in St. Louis was to meet a sister who lives in Indiana, but who is on her way to the Pacific coast, and when she reached St. Louis her daughter was taken sick and she wanted me to meet her in Kansas City on Sunday. I left here Sunday afternoon and when I reached Kansas City I had a dispatch awaiting me from her asking me to come on to St. Louis as she was unable to leave there because of her daughter's illness. I reached St. Louis on Monday morning and we left there Monday evening, so you see I was not in St. Louis at all yesterday. My sister's room was on the fourth floor of the Southern, but I do not remember the number of it; it must have been four hundred and something, as the number of the floor governs the index figures of the room at the Southern hotel.

"I think they got the persons mixed up if there was such an interview. And it must have been Governor Lewelling," she added, smiling mischievously, "who saw Mr. Peck, and I should think he would want to, after he sees the way his case against myself is coming out. I shall remain on the board until my term is out, if I want to, as I am sure that my position is right, and the courts will sustain me in my position.

"I am not counseling with any Republican or Democrat, but am fighting both parties, and want to make the People's party such a party as it was intended to be before it was betrayed in this state by alliance with the Democrats.

"I shall meet with the board tomorrow at the insane asylum."

CHANGES HER STATEMENT.

Remarkable Difference Between Mrs. Lease's Second Story and Her First.

At 2:30 o'clock the JOURNAL reporter called again, his intention being to ask Mrs. Lease where she was yesterday, there being a whole day unaccounted for between the time she left St. Louis and arrived at Topeka.

Mrs. Lease told an altogether different story from her first one. The reporter asked:

"Mrs. Lease, were you in Kansas City all day yesterday?"

"No, I was in St. Louis yesterday morning."

"Well, Mrs. Lease, didn't you see Mr. Peck in St. Louis?"

"Yes. I saw him there, but not at my room in the Southern hotel, but at the parlors. I guess he saw me in the dining-room and he called upon me in the hotel parlors."

"What did he say?"

"Well, I cannot tell you that and it is not as interesting to the people as facts may be which may come out showing how the Bourbon Democrats are controlling the present state government.

"When you were here with Mr. Van degrift, my head was so worn out because of loss of sleep that perhaps I did not tell you just where I was on the days I have been absent from your city, but I say to you now that I did see Mr. Peck, but beyond that I am unable to say anything at present."

IS ENGLAND AFTER HAWAII

The Globe of London Makes Significant Comments.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Neither the United States embassy nor the Hawaii legation has any news of importance from Hawaii.

Commenting on the provisional government's refusal to comply with Minister Willis' demand that the government surrender office, the Globe remarks:

"The situation is enough to make the president of the United States assume the title of king maker or patron of royalty.

"However, it is singular to find the president of a typical republic acting as the champion of an injured queen. But it is not easy to see what other course President Cleveland could take with due regard for the honor of Americans. Some, no doubt, would like to see the unfortunate island annexed.

"Apart from the difficulty of dealing with Hawaii in that way, without straining the constitution, there are other people besides the Hawaiians and Americans who will have something to say in the matter."

SHARPLY ANSWERED.

The Police Board Issues a Sensational Paper,

Addressed to the Mayor and Council.

CHARGES REPLIED TO.

The Bullpen Held Up In All Its Horror.

The Board Says It Has Obeyed the Laws.

The board of police commissioners held a meeting last night and prepared a formal reply to the grave charges brought against them by the mayor and the city council. The reply is no less severe than the charges, denying each charge brought against them, denouncing charges as mere street rumors taken up by the council and never given an investigation, and demands that the charges be confirmed by proof or retracted.

A copy of the statement was given to Mayor Harrison this afternoon and it will be presented to the city council at its next meeting.

The reply in full is as follows:

To the Honorable, the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Topeka:

GENTLEMEN:—We acknowledge the receipt of the report of the ways and means committee of your honorable body with reference to the work of this board, and beg leave to submit our reply.

As to the charge of removing the iron cell from the basement of the city prison; we hold that the law which in positive terms vests the entire control of the police department, together with the premises belonging thereto in our board, certainly gives us the right to change the location of any piece of furniture on the premises. We deny that we have destroyed any city property.

Regarding the rock pile, our record shows that the whole intent of our action in relation thereto was to "protect men out of employment and seeking work" in this time of widespread distress and need, from the penalty prescribed by an ordinance of this city for being "found in the city without visible means of support," our concluding resolution distinctly stating that nothing in them "shall be construed to apply to persons who have committed crimes."

We are accused of turning prisoners loose without requiring fines to be paid or worked out. It is charged that the police judge has not paid over fines collected as required by law; that the police commissioners have paid out moneys unlawfully, and before the same has been appropriated by the city council. To all these charges we make explicit denial. And we have a right to ask why not a single member of this committee, which has published broadcast such grave charges against our board, never visited the prison or premises, or inquired into the facts in the case, at the only place where the truth could have been ascertained. We demand of your honorable body that some proof beyond hearsay or street rumors shall be produced to confirm them, or these charges retracted as publicly as made.

Fortunately, the law under which we derive our authority is clear and explicit in very many particulars. The act of 1889 pertaining to the police government of cities, contains the following to-wit: "It shall be the duty of the mayor and council of such city to pay upon the requisition of the commissioners for patrol wagon, horses, harness and necessary supplies, and to provide all necessary accommodations for the sessions of the board, and to provide a police court room, station houses and prison, and to furnish warm and light for same. To pay for food for prisoners, to provide for the monthly payment of the police judge and police officers on the certificate of the board as to the amount due each; also, for such office expenses, record books, stationery, printing, telegraphing, badges, clubs, and the repair and cleaning of police buildings as may be necessary, it being the true intent and meaning of this act that all the necessary expenses of the police department shall be borne by the city out of the general revenue fund, notwithstanding the government of such department is vested exclusively in said board."

Our record of the past shows clearly that we have been very careful not to encroach upon the rights of other departments of the city government, nor to officially intermeddle with their affairs. We submit that no department of the city government has more carefully guarded the financial interests of the city, or has been more economical, than ours, notwithstanding the fact that the law gives us the right to double or treble the expenses we have been making.

Under the circumstances we deem the resolutions officially reported to us as uncalled for and extremely unjust; and we invite everybody interested in the welfare of the city to visit our headquarters, inspect our work at the city prison before passing unfavorable judgment upon us.

We beg leave further to say that we have been informed by resolutions presented to your honorable body, that the "bull pen" was a "human" punishment. Allow us to say that the stocks, the whipping-post, the rack, the wheel, and all the tortures of the Inquisition were also "human" punishments; and the verdict of the whole civilized world for centuries unanimously condemns them as devilishly inhuman also.

If any dungeon of former days was a more cruel place of confinement than the lamented "bull pen," in the cold, damp, dark basement of the city prison, sitting in a cesspool of filth—the Lord have mercy on the powers that put human beings into it. And for abating this vile abomination; for removing the cell preliminary to using such parts of it as might be serviceable in the construction of a suitable cell for the solitary confinement of such cases requiring such treatment, we are threatened with the terrors of the law.

And your honorable body further demands of us, to "at once restore the iron cell to its former condition." We have held feelings of high esteem and deep respect for the individual members of your honorable body. We look upon you as the pick and the pride of your respective wards,—the chosen representative men of the most humane and enlightened city of our land. It is then with great surprise and sorrow that we note the action of the mayor and council, in the passage of ordinance No. 1693, in which you make it the duty of the marshal of this city to compel all persons,—men, women and children, convicted of petty crimes in our police court, to work out their fines upon the rock pile, or upon the streets of the city.

It is not for us to question the unfathomable wisdom of the ordinance-making power, and we are reluctant to object to any of its demands upon us. But with all due respect to your honorable body, we must positively decline to put women, children and cripples to hard labor on the streets and public works of this city.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Resolved, That our secretary be and is hereby instructed to transmit a copy of the foregoing to the mayor and council of this city; also, to request the publication of the same in the STATE JOURNAL.

L. T. YOUNG, Secretary.

VAILLANT MUST DIE.

The Paris Bomb Thrower Is Sentenced to Death.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The trial of August E. Vaillant, the anarchist who, on December 9 last, threw the bomb which exploded in the chamber of deputies, took place today. It was soon over. Before the day was ended Vaillant was sentenced to death.

Just previous to the trial a report was circulated that a bomb with a burned fuse was found outside the court.

The place of justice, in which the trial took place, was surrounded by guards and nobody was allowed to pass through their ranks unless presenting a pass, and not until their identity had been established. The court was crowded with people when Vaillant was brought in at noon, closely guarded by policemen.

At the conclusion of the proceedings today, Vaillant was sentenced to death.

FUSION OR NOT?

The Fight Raging in the Populist State Central Committee.

The People's party state central committee is today having trouble in trying to decide on the plans for this year's campaign.

The big fight is over the date of holding the state convention. The middle of the road Populists, headed by Assistant Secretary of State D. C. Zercher, are making a fight for an early convention on the ground that they do not want the Republicans to get in ahead of them and steal their platform. On the other hand the politicians of the party want a late convention, for the reason as they say they want the Republicans to make their own mistakes in regard to putting a woman suffrage plank in the platform.

The middle of the road crowd want the state convention to nominate a candidate for United States senator while the fusionists say they do not want a candidate for senator made subject to the abuse of a long campaign.

It is proposed to settle the time of holding the convention by calling it for early in July, thus giving the Republicans an opportunity to have theirs either before or after, as they choose.

The time and place of holding the coming the convention will be settled at tonight's session. Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina and Topeka are the places being considered for the holding of the convention.

Pennsylvania Democrats.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 10.—B. R. Cotter of McKean presented the name of James Belton Hancock of Franklin for the nomination of congressman at large at the Democratic convention today. The nomination was seconded by Samuel C. Wagner of Cumberland, and Mr. Hancock was nominated by acclamation.

The Grashdanin states that the Russian budget for 1894, shows that the receipts exceed the expenditures by a million rubles.

Hear Dr. Dodds' lecture at the First M. E. church tonight. Sixteen ladies and gentlemen in Oriental costume.