espaper in Western Pennsulvania.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Of the Original Package Liquor Houses Has Already Moved Upon The

CAPITAL CITY OF KANSAS.

Quart Beer Bottles Neatly Enclosed in Pasteboard Boxes for the Purpose.

COLD WATER ADVOCATES IN ARMS.

They Will at Once Carry the New Issue Into All the National and Congressional Elections.

LICENSE LAWS SURE TO BE AFFECTED.

Sovernor Humphrey Believes the Supreme Court De cision Will Reach Par Beyond Its Authors' Intentions.

THE SAME SITUATION IN THE HAWKEYS STATE

Two "original package" liquor houses yesterday commenced business at Topeka, Kas., and many others will soon be in line. The prohibitionists will make no effort to to stop them until national legislation is secured. All of the cold water agitation will now be on that line. Beer in quart bottles and whisky in half pint flasks are regarded as original packages.

INFECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. TOPEKA, KAS., May 13 .- During the past week preparations have been made in all the leading towns and cities of Kansas for establishing "original package" houses for the sale of liquors under the recent decision of the Supreme Court. Two of these places opened in this city to-day and it was stated that a dozen more will be in operation

before the end of the week.; Shipments are made in all places from pint of whisky and a quart of beer to a case or barrel, but in no case are these packages broken for sale. One of the Topeks houses received a large consignment of beer to-day in bottles, each bottle being inclosed in a pasteborad box and sealed at the top.

The Chief Source of Supply. Liquors are shipped mainly from Kansas City dealers, but several Missouri and Illinois brewers are establishing agencies here for the sale of their goods. At Wichita, Leavenworth, Atchison, Arkansas City and other points "original package" houses are temperance question will figure largely in springing up, and it is the oninion that Congressional elections. pringing up, and it is the opinion that within 30 days every town and city in Kansas will be flooded by foreign liquor, which, under the decision, will be sold as free as sugar and coffee.

The decision has greatly encouraged the re-submissionists, and it has also nerved the prohibitionists to a united and determined effort to secure relief from Congress. It has not shaken the faith of the Republican party of Kansas in prohibition, but has served to unite its members more firmly in the determination to bring to the attention of Congress the injustice of this decision.

Governor Humphrey Has an Opinion. Governor Humphrey, in an interview. says: "It seems to go a long way in the wrong direction, from the Kansas standpoint. Indeed the enemies of prohibition, who seem to be so hilarious, after the result will find that it is more far reaching in its scope and inevitable influences than would appear at first blush, and in that respect entirely too sweeping for their purposes, for the blow leveled at prohibition by the practical effect of the decision also strikes down the license system prevailing in most of the States. I do not suppose that the framers of the Constitution ever dreamed that the phrase 'Commerce between the States' should ever be belittled and tortured so as to cover and include the transportation of a dozen or two pint or half pint bottles of whisky from one State to another, to be sold in such original packages, in defiance of the laws and the expressed will of the people of such State. The Constitution for years hedged about and protected human slavery, and has been made to cover other wrongs, but it remained for the present court to find within its provision a shield and

Protection for the Traffic in pint bottles of whisky- a traffic that has been under the ban of the law and of popular judgment for hundreds of years-by elevating it to the dignity of commerce between the States. Until Congress shall act. the whole question by the new doctrine of great encouragement to those opposed to the the Supreme Court becomes a matter of national as well as State politics. This is significant. It will figure in Congressional and national elections, unless eliminated by the relief suggested. The friends of the saloon will find their victory short lived, if, given them a new lead to work on and they indeed, any victory at all. Their favorite institution is not coming back to Kansas." Chief Justice Horton said the decision

was far-reaching, and that the sale of liquor in original packages was permanent, but that it would be only temporary, as Congress could act speedily and remedy the

same force and effect as to the prohibition States. It will as seriously impair the

High License Law of Nebruska

as the prohibitory laws of Iowa and Kansas. The Court has abandoned its own honorable record in relation to the temperance legislation of the several States, sustaining the prohibitory law of Kansas in the Mugeer case as a proper excise of the police power of the State. It now denies its power as to imported liquors. Congress should promptly

of the temperance people is for Congres sional action and petitions by the thousand will be forwarded to Washington.

Part of the State Law Vold. Judge Crozier, of the First Judicial District of Kansas, has rendered a decision declaring part of the State Prohibitory Law unconstitutional. The decision was ren-dered in a case where the Assistant Attorney General of the State summoned Street Commissioner Ryan and others, of Leavenworth, before him to give information under oath as to violations of the Prohibitory

Ryan and the others refused to give any information, and the Assistant Attorney General had them committed to jail for contempt. Habeas corpus proceedings to secure their release were begun before Judge Crozier, who handed down a lengthy decision ordering their discharge from custody. In the decision the Judge pronounces unconstitutional the provision of the law con-ferring power upon the Attorney General and his assistants to summon persons before them to testify as to violations of law, so that they can issue an indictment against the persons informed on, as it is an attempt to confer judicial power upon a prosecuting

ORIGINAL PACKAGE HOUSES ALREADY OPENED IN THE TOWNS AND CITIES OF IOWA

The State Authorities Are Afraid to Meddle With the New Industry-It Will Play a Prominent Part in the Future Politics of the State.

PERCHAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH A DES MOINES, IA., May 13.-The Supreme Court decision regarding inter-State commerce in original liquor packages has not had much appreciable effect upon this State as vet, for the reason that but few places in the State had been deriving revenne from the sale of liquor, while in most of them all the liquor that anyone wanted could be had with very little trouble. The decision will probably make a difference in one respect, however, which is that where liquor has been sold clandestinately openly through "original package" licenses, which are being established in all the cities and towns of the State.

There are a number of these new institu tions in this city and liquor is delivered openly to any part of the city. No attempt is made to sell it by the bottle, the agents preferring to keep safely within bounds of the Supreme Court decision and sell only

by the case or keg in varying sizes. Whisky in Packages to Suit.

The parties handling Hermitage whisky propose to sell it in pints, quarts and larger packages. So far the searchers have maniested no disposition to interfere, while the package dealers have been conservative in beginning operations, fearing to transcend their rights. The searchers are similarly cautious, through a desire, doubtless, to avoid conflict with the United States authorities. The beer-hunting searchers and boodling constables are rather careless in their operations under the State law, but monkeying with Uncle Sam's buzz-saw is a different thing, and they consider discretion the better part of valor.

There is, however, plenty of boot-legging business going on, and the searchers are kept busy with them and with holes-in-the-wall, which continue to exist. The temperance people are not idle, but are keenly watching the course of events, and propose to fight all violation of laws in the courts. It is a little soon yet to estimate the effect the decision will have upon the politics of the State, though it is more than likely the

One of the New Features. Now that liquor from other States is pe mitted to be sold here, while none is permitted to be manufactured, there is a dispo-sition to open up the breweries and distil

leries again, but this cannot be done excen by a change in the law by the Legislature which meets two weeks from now.

Some of the breweries in the border cities have already started up, and there is little disposition to enforce the law upon them Reports from over the State show the salos lement is active, and that when nominal fines have been paid heretofore in lieu of license none will be paid now, but the sa-loons will be turned into criginal package houses and drinking clubs will be formed to consume the contents of packages whe These clubs are conducted on the same plan as any secret society, except on the subject of dues—instead of being fined for absence, 50 cents is assessed each member

What the Club Meets For.

The feature of the meeting is the opening of original packages. There is a great variance of opinion as to the full scope on, and anti-probibition Repub licans are well pleased with it, and hopthat it will not only knock prohibition out of politics and recruit the party, but also take the wind out of the Democratic sails in some places where original package houses have been started.

The Councils have passed ordinances and propose to collect a license from them, and to test the law on this point if the license

COLD WATER MEN EXCITED. THEY MUST BEGIN THEIR BATTLE ALL OVER AGAIN

Leavenworth Will Soon be Dotted With Original Package Establishments-Whisky lo Gill Bottles at Ten Cents Each-Outlook for the Puture. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS., May 13 .- The original package decision recently handed down by the United States Supreme Court has created quite a stir among the triends of prohibition in Kansas, and it has seemingly prohibitory law. In this city, where the most determined fight against the practicable enforcement of the prohibitory law has been made, and where those making it had about crushed it out, the decision has are now engaged in a fresh legal contest to see how they can sell under the decision in violation of the State law.

For the last year here the prohibitory law has been as well enforced as any criminal law of the State, and it has made it impossible for any person to sell intoxicants for one week at one place. So well was the law en-Attorney General Kellogg said: "The decision is far-reaching in its character. It will apply to the license States with the same force and effect as to the prohibition opened up it is now very easy to get liquor here. The enforcement of the prohibitory law is in the hands of metropolitan police appointed especially for that purpose, but lately it seems they have released their efforts to enforce the law and a system to arrest the jointkeepers and fining them \$100 has been adopted, which practically amounts

to high license. Last Sunday several ministers of the city denounced that method of treating the liquor question, and now there is no telling how long it will continue. Reports from act in the matter by suitable enactment, permit the States to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within their several limits, each in its own way, without distinction between imported and domestic liquors."

The local officials have made no attempt to arrest parties for selling. The only hope

has the effect of greatly encouraging persons who have been working to have the prohibitory constitutional amendment re-submitted to a vote of the people, and it now looks as if re-submission will be the leading issue at this fall's election.

NO CHANGE AT ATCHISON. ORTY PLACES SELLING LIQUOR THERE ALL THE TIME.

in Organization Formed, However, to Test the Full Extent of the Supreme Cour Decision-Missouri Wholesale Dealer Will Furnish the Secessary Funds.

ATCHISON, KAN., May 13 .- The "origal package" decision will not cut much of figure in Atchison. No matter what the final interpretation of the decision may be it cannot possibly increase the amount of intoxicating liquor annually consumed in the city. Immediately after the open saloons were closed four years ago under the prohibitory law the joints sprung into existence and an average 40 of them have been running full blast ever since They are under police surveillance same as gambling houses and dis orderly houses, the proprietors being arrested once a month and fined \$50 in the

police court under a city ordinance pre-pared especially for the regulation of what pared especially for the regulation of what are generally known as necessary evils.

There is a scheme on foot, however, to test the decision. A number of dealers will start an original package store, liquor will be imported in cases of various-sized bottles, each bottle being done up in a package. The cases will then be broken and the bottles sold singly. It is understood that large amount of money has been raised by wholesale liquor dealers in Missouri to be used in event that the proprietor of the store is prosecuted for violating the prohibitory law, for the purpose of fighting the case

through the courts.

If the liquor dealers gain their point joints will be established in every village in this section of the State. This will cause so much disastisfaction among the people that they will demand the repeal of beopie that they will demand the repeal of a the prohibitory law and the passage of a high license law. But if their point is lost the present condition of affairs will remain unchanged. Joints abound in the large cities and the law will be enforced in villages.

TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OFFERED.

The Louisiana Lottery Will Give a Bi Bonus for a New Charter.

IMPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW ORLEANS, May 13 .- John A. Moris, speaking for the Louisiana State Lotery Company, after consultation with his lawyers, to-day offered the State Legislature, now in session at Baton Rouge, \$1,000,000 year for the extension of the charter of the company for 25 years-\$25,000,000 for the entire term, the annual bonus to be divided among various public institutions.

To extend the charter of the company mendment to the Constitution must be passed by two-thirds majority by both branches of the State Legislature, and must then be submitted to the people at the next State election, in 1892, and carried by a ma-jority of votes. Governor Nichols has declared very emphatically against the pro-posed extension of the charter, and in his message to the Legislature to-day he re-viewed the subject at length, more than one-third of the message being devoted to this question. It monopolizes political attention, and will occupy the time of the Legislatur until disposed of. The fight in that body promises to be a long and bitter one, entirely free from party lines, and with chances at present in favor of the lottery company.

SIMON CAMERON'S PARTNER.

Jesse Huston, Formerly of Pittsb at the Age of 87. ISPECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- Mr. Jesse Huston, who died here to-day at the age of 87, was for many years a business partner of the late Simon Cameron, and was a cousin of ex-Senator Clayton, of Arkansas. Many years ago Mr. Buston entered into a busi less partnership with Mr. Cameron, and the two men engaged into extensive enterprises Mr. Huston started large lumbering estab-lishments in Pittsburg before the Pennsyl-vania road was built, and afterward engaged in like enterprises in Little Rock, Ark. Three of his sons, who were like the father, Republicans, were killed in the Baxter-Brooks feud. One of the sons, Captain Sam Huston was one of the st noted Mississippi river steamboatmen

ITS INSOLVENCY ADMITTED

The American Life Insurance Company in Receiver's Hands.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR ! HARRISBURG, May 13 .- Counsel for the American Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, to-day filed a paper in the Dauphin County Court, admitting its insolvency, and Judge Simonton appointed the Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Com-Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Com-pany of Philadelphia receiver, to wind up the business of the wrecked insurance com-pany. The bond required is \$500,000. The action of the American Life dispenses

with the hearing appointed for Monday next by the Attorney General at the instance of the Insurance Commissioner. The hearing was fixed to require the company to show cause why its business should not be closed.

HOT SPRINGS HEATED.

Fire Destroys a Number of Business Houses

but is Subdued by Rain. HOT SPRINGS, ARK, May 13. - Fire which started in D. S. Sheldon's grocery on Central avenue at an early hour this morning, burned out S. Clement, tailor; O'Neill Bros' meat market; Robert Hurley's drug-store; Harry Parker's saloon; G. H. Fort's hardware and Sheldon's grocery. The loss

is \$35,000, mostly insured.

A heavy rain saved the balance of the block and the Hotel Eastman across the

EUROPEAN TRAIN ROBBERS. Montenegrins Attacked and Plundered by

Party of Albanians. CETTINJE, May 13 .- A party of Alban ians has attacked and plundered a provision train which was on its way from Irek to

this town. A woman who was a passenger on the train was killed and several other people wounded.

The Montenegrins are greatly excited and conflicts are expected, although the Porte has promised to bring the perpetrators of the outrage to justice and to indemnify the

Embezzier Archer Escapes. ISPECIAL TRIEGRAM TO THE DISPASON A BALTIMORE, May 13 .- Owing to a defect in the indictment, ex-State Treasurer Archer cannot be convicted of embezzlement. A demurrer had been filed by Archer's lawyer to the charge of embezzling \$132,000 from the State and after argument before Judge

Stewart of the Criminal Court this morning

it was sustained. Arrested for Election Frauda. CHICAGO, May 13. - George Henring recently indicted in Peoria for alleged implicity in election frands whereby Edward Spellman, the Clan-na-Gael leader, was re-cently elected to the City Council, was ar-rested here to-day. The prisoner asserts that he was to meet Spellman. Spellman is now in Philadelphia, it is said.

editor and proprietor of the Corry Daily
Flyer and Weekly Republican is announced
as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-sixth district, in opposition to Congressman Culbertson. DELAMATER NOT IN IT

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1890.

VOTING ON REVISION.

RETURNS FROM ALL BUT FIVE OF THE

PRESBYTERIES.

Favor of the Change - Pennsylvania

Voted Aye but New York Takes the

church showing that 133 have voted for re

vision, 69 against revision, and 6 have de

clined to vote. Most of the Presbyteries

Huntingdon, Pa., the vote being 2 for re-vision and 70 against. Syracuse gave 52 for

NOT HELD AS LABORERS.

The Strauss Orchestra Will Have a Chanc

to Show Artistic Ability.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

man Lloyd steamship Werra, from Bremen, having on board Edoard Strauss and his

celebrated orchestra, arrived this morn-

was in waiting, drawn thither by the num-

erous reports published that the collector

would detain the orchestra in view of the

protest made by Mr. Coyle on behalf of the

nusical union. Staff Officer Wilson in-

formed a DISPATCH reporter that he had not received any order to detain the musi-

cians. They were landed, as are all first-class passengers, and their baggage regu-larly examined.

The entire party left for Boston by the New York and New England road this af-ternoon and will make their American

debut to-morrow night there. Labor la-spector Conkling had previously come

to the conclusion that he was no competent to decide whether or no

will consider them so, and so he reported to

pronounce judgment after they have per

A REIGN OF TERROR

naugurated by a Florida Mayor and H

Alls, the Town Marsh

warned to keep off the street. An inoffen-

sive man, an Episcopal clergyman and

avoid horsewhipping. The United States Collector has been held up by Mayor Cottrell and his ally, the town

marshal, and threatened with imprison-

ment if he stepped out of his office, and R. M. Dozier, Agent of the Florida Central

Railroad, was waylaid and an attempt made to shoot him.

The telegraph operator was terribly whipped by a negro, Mayor Cottrell holding a loaded pistol to the negro's head and forcing him to do the whipping. He

insulted ladies of the

and in fact things are so bad that many old and leading citizens have

left the place, including several ministers.

It is a perfect reign of terror, and every person met on the street, for the last few

A ROMANTIC SHAKERESS

Deserts the Society and Marries a Total

Stranger From Pittsburg.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

FRANKLIN, KY., May 13 .- Miss Ida

Ladd was until Saturday last a member of

the Shaker Society. She is a beautiful girl

of 20 years. She seemed to be entirely con-

tent with her lot until last week when she

informed the members of the Shaker com-

munity that she had made up her mind to

before she left. Sunday night, at the hotel at Smith Union, Miss Ladd was married to

Mr. R. A. Fairtrace, said to be a civil en-gineer, from Pittsburg, Pa., the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Howard, of Auburn. The young man had never seen his sweetheart until the day previous to the

marriage.

Some time ago Miss Ladd grew tired of her quiet and lonely life. She was looking and longing for some one to love. The rules of the Shakers forbid marriage. She got

over the difficulty by advertising for a

correspondent. An exchange of photographs and an engagement followed. The young couple will visit the Mammoth Cave, after which they will go to Pittsburg.

HERDING THE CHINESE.

San Francisco Removing the Heathers t

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13 .- The first

arrest was made to-day under the new city

rdinance requiring the removal of all the

Chinese to a district on the outskirts of the

city. The person arrested was Chae Yuen, a member of the firm of Ichy Lung & Co.

Shortly after the arrest the Consul on be-half of the prisoner applied to the United States Circuit Court for a writ of habeas

States Circuit Court for a writ of habeas corpus, setting forth that the prisoner was

STRUCK FOR A DOLLAR A WEEK

Telegraph Line Builders Want an Increas

of Wages.

Los Animas, Col., May 13 .- All but

two of the gang of men constructing the

postal telegraph line west of here struck this

morning for higher wages. They have been working for \$25 per month and wanted \$30;

Seuntor Wolcott Will Wed.

BUFFALO, May 13 .- Senator Edward O.

the Outskirts of the City.

leave and that she would be married

days, has been armed.

wife have left the city to

they were artists. Pending the decision

NEW YORK, May 13 .- The North Ger-

Candidate Stone Easily Captures the Delegates From McKean.

WATSON A WINNER FOR CONGRESS.

Emery Sacrificed Himself to Defeat the Crawford Leader.

Last Right's Republican Primary in the Third Congressional District.

ANOTHER OPPONENT FOR CULBERTSON.

The McKean County Republican Convention met at Smethport yesterday. Stone easily defeated Delamater for the delegates to the State Convention. Watson secured the indorsement for Congress.

PERCIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. BRADFORD, May 13.—The largest conrention ever held in this county was called to order in the Court House at Smethport at 1:25 this afternoon by Chairman W. R., Weaver. Credentials were presented and read, and Lucius Rogers, of Smethport, was elected Chairman. Rogers is a pronounced Stone man. He was elected by a vote of 30 to 35. His speech was a plea for harmony in the ranks of the Republican party.

When Secretaries were elected a Committee on Credentials was appointed, consisting of Loyal Ward, Mayor of this city; W. C. Gallup, F. W. Sprague, Nelson Perkins and H. B. Day, all Stone men. Tne convention was already in the possession of that faction, and Delamater stock was marked down a peg or two. Perkins, of Kane, offered a resolution declaring the Delamater delegates from Eldred, a contested district, elected. It was deteated by a vote of 34 to 27.

NO CONTESTS TOLERATED. A memorial was presented setting forth irregularities in the election of delegates in the Third ward of Bradford City. In this it was alleged that several of Stone's supporters at the primaries in that ward were conounced Democrats and others were Prohibitionists. A similar complaint came from Lafayette township, and both were re-ferred to the Committee on Credentials, who failed to throw out the districts. By a resolution it was decided that dele-

gates to the State Convention be first elected. Hon. W. W. Brown and Colonel A. I. Wilcox for Stone, and A. F. Bannon and Joshua Douglas for Delamater were placed in nomination for State delegates. Captain W. B. Chapman made a stirring address for Stone and reform, and his references to the candidates caused prfound enthusiasm among their respective followers. Some routine work followed. Then com-menced the balloting. On the first ballot the Stone delegates received 37 and the Delamster men 31. The Stone delegates were declared elected amid tumultuous ap-

plause.
The election of a Congressional candidate was next in order. Samuel Smith, Lewis Emery, Jr., and L. F. Watson were named. On the first ballot Smith received 11 votes, Emery, 27, and Watton, 29. On the second ballot Smith's men pulled out and ten of them joined forces with Watson. BROUGHT TO A CLIMAX.

This brought the contest down to two candidates, and on the second ballot Watson received 39 votes and Emery 28. One delegate, a Bradford man named Willoughby, refused to vote. Watson was declared by refused to vote. Watson was declared to the convention for Congress. choice of the convention for Congr and the agony was over. The convention was conducted in a business-like manner, and was devoid of sensational features in its proceedings. Everything had been arranged for the occasion. There may have been some money distributed, but it was done, if at all, in an artistic manner, and was not apparent o the expert observer.

Emery is much downcast over his defeat and is not very enthusiastic over Stone's success. The Stone men were willing to have Emery defeated in order to strengthen hemselves with the Republican powers that e. It is stated that Emery stands a good chance of being nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the district, and, as Waton, the present incumbent and candidate s quite unpopular with the soldier element and oil men, Emery may be elected on a "get even" issue of the kind mentioned.

THE FORLORN HOPE.

A Light Vote at the Republican Primarie In the Randall District.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, May 13 .- Republican primary elections were held to-night in the wards comprising the Third Congressional district, and 119 delegates were elected for the purpose of meeting in National Guards' Hall on Thursday night to nominate a candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Vaux. The vote polled in the various divisions was light, not only on account of the rain, but because by reason of a number of conferences held by the a line of policy which has been acquiesced

#III Robert Adams, Jr., consents to the nomination it will be tendered. If not, some active Republican resident of district will be chosen. Republican platform will declare in favor of the McKinley bill and the nominee of the convention will represent the stalwart element of the party. When asked to-day regarding the situation Mr.
Adams replied as before: "I am in the hands
of my friends and cannot at this time say anything further bearing on that subject.

NO CHOICE IN KENTUCKY.

The Anti-Carlisle Men Trying to Wear Ou

the Ex-Speaker's Forces. LOUISVILLE, May 13 .- The Democrat caucus at Frankfort to name a candidate to succeed Senator Beck has spent the night to midnight in making speeches put men in the field. Hon. P. Cooper led off with The an ambitious effort, putting forward the name of ex-Governor Proctor Knott, He was followed by Laban T. Moore and then by Senator Mulligan, naming Congressment McCreary, and Carlisle, respectively. According to the resolutions passed by the caucus last night, the Democrats to-day aucus last night, the Democrats to-day This is to prevent the possibility of rushing through a nomination before the caucus has acted. The Republicans voted solidly for the Hon. Silas Adams, of Liberty, Ky., their caucus nominee. Carlisle's men are for pushing the contest to conclusion, but the opposition united on everything but a candidate, control the canous, and hope to wear out the Carisle supporters.

Acheson Alone in His Glory. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR ! WASHINGTON, PA., May 13 .- Mesars Hart and Todd to-day declined to run fo Congress in this district. This leave Acheson a clear field.

Wolcott, of Colorado, and Mrs. Frances Plumb Wants to be Congressman. Metcalfe Bass, of this city, will be married to-morrow. They go to Washington, where a Mr. Nies SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. ERIE, May 13 .- William C. Plumb,

TIN PLATE'S TARIFF

Made the Object of a Fierce Attack From a Powerful Lobby.

A BOMBSHELL FROM BUTTERWORTH

The Buckeye Republican Arraigns the Not Quite the Necessary Two-Thirds Vote in Entire McKinley Bill.

SENATORS ARE UPON THEIR DIGNITY. NEW YORK, May 13 .- The Independent this week publishes returns from all but five of the Presbyteries of the Presbyterian

Passed by the House. Benjamin Butterworth, a leading Ohio Republican Congressman, yesterday at-tacked the McKinley tariff bill in general not heard from are foreign. The Independent also publishes the vote in detail for each Presbytery. According to its footings, and the tin plate duty in particular. 2,332 ministers and elders have voted organized and powerful lobby in the canned against revision and 3,334 ministers and elders have voted for revision. Twenty-seven of the Presbyteries cast a unanimous vote—12 against and 15 for revision. goods interest is working hard against protection for tin plate. Mr. Butterworth also arraigned the sugar bounty feature. vote—12 against and 15 for revision.

The largest majority either for or against revision was given by the Presbytery of the pains 2 for re-

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.-No better

rganized or more persistent attack is being

revision and none against. New York, which cast the largest vote, gave 64 for renade on any portion of the tariff bill than vision and 15 against, showing a majority of 49, which is exactly what the Presbytery of on the duty on tin plate. The agents of the canned goods manufacturers are here in Brooklyn gave on the same side. All of the Pennsylvania Presbyteries, save Erie, Lackawanna and Northumberland, voted force, and are using all the arts of the lobbyist to defeat that part of the bill which refers to tin plate. That most specious of against revision. Most of the Presbyteries of New York voted for revision.

Many of the Southern Presbyteries, com posed chiefly of colored people, voted solidly against revision, as did also the Presby-teries of California.

all arguments and at the same time one of the most misleading, the welfare of the farmers, is being used for all it is worth on all sides, though at the same time the free traders laugh in their sleeves, knowing that the profits that arise from free trade in tin plate will not benefit in any way the farmer, but only the wealthy traffickers in canned goods. The farmers have their representatives here, but they take no part in the fight. It is begun and kept up by the canned goods men. The persistency of the effort and the amount of capital represented is attracting a good deal of attention, and a good deal of curiosity is ing. When the Werra reached her dock in Hoboken quite a large crowd

manifested to know just where the results

parent. A DETERMINED FIGHT. The friends of the duty imposed by the bill, which is such as would result in the development of the manufacture of tin plate, are watching the movements of the opposition lobby closely, and will make the most determined struggle to maintain the terms of the bill. One of the features of Congressnan Butterworth's sensational attack upon the new tariff bill to-day was a bitter arraignment of the tin plate duty. Mr. Buterworth, who, by the way, is supposed to be a warm personal and political friend of Chairman McKinley, cast quite a bombaheli

among his colleagues in the House. During the course of his speech the Buck Colonel Weber. The latter determined that he would let them land and get experts to eye Congressman insisted that we should not create any inequalities here. He declared that the protective system dealt with conditions and not with National boundary lines, except when the presence of those National boundary lines indicated the pres-ence of those conditions against the in-fluence of which it was necessary to inter-pose the barrier of a protective tariff. Com-JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 13 .- News petition never created a new industry—they were created by the work of the brain, by has been received from Cedar Kevs, Fla., inventors. The committee had tried to do the best it could in framing the bill, but it was not always safe to rely altogether upon the testimony of the beneficiaries under a

[Applause on the Democratic side.] BUTTERWORTH'S BOMBSHELL. He had indicated his belief respecting the proper function of a tariff act, and would ner resign his seat than depart one hair's breath from that belief. Of course he re-spected the wisdom of the committee, but why was Paul favored and Peter turned down? Why increase the profits of certain classes? He could name capitalists whose profits had exceeded those of all of the agri-culturists in any State of the Union. [Applause on Democratic side.] He was not, he said, disturbed by the applause on the other side. He was exceedingly grateful that they began to realize in any sense that our countrymen deserved protection. If when we had protected equally and lifted up all our industries, the time should then come when we could not hold our own-being the most intelligent, the freest and ablest people on earth—then we had better retire from the field. [Democratic ap-

Mr. Butterworth then proceeded to expound his views touching reciprocity with Canada. He said that we were endeavoring to cultivate relations with 50,000,000 people to the southward and yet were afraid of Canada. Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses Grant were not suspected of lack of patriot-ism, yet they favored reciprocity. There were some things in the bill he did not like. He had known of an industry that had been able to make \$60,000,000 dividends on a capital of \$1,250,000. Protection! My, the country could in such cases better afford to keep these men in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, pay their board and expenses, and set them up in the banking business.

A MODIFIED PROTECTION. He favored proper protection, but those men hold the world in their grip. When he said he did not favor that kind of protection he was told: "You are not sound on the tariff." The time has come when some lit-tle concern should be shown to American homes and American firesides. He did not believe it to be wise or prudent to make such a sweeping reduction in sugar to be supplanted by a bounty.

In conclusion he said that the gentlemen were very much mistaken if they thought that the greatest desire of his heart was not to pass a bill reflecting in the highest de-gree a protective system. What he wanted to avoid were such features as be had to avoid were such features as be had pointed out in this bill—there was such a thing as paying too much for an industry. Such was the case with tin plate. The duty would be a tax on every farmer's patch —on every can of goods. That tax would amount to \$50,000,000 before the manufac-turers of tin plate could declare a dividend. He was anxious that his party should not take a false step. He did not expect to participate much in the deliberations of the House hereafter. He was quite as ready to go out as his Democratic friends were anxious to get rid of him when they gerry-mandered him out. He was already out pefore they took action.

THE MISSOURI IDEA.

a subject of the Emperor of China. The writ was granted and the prisoner was re-leased on bail. Argument will be heard in the United States Circuit Court July 14. Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, who had been refused an extension of time, said that the re-fusal was the highest compliment paid to Of this pending amendment, he said that it proposed to prevent an increase of duty on an article used as a fertilizer on every farm, an increase made for the benefit of two manufacturers and against the interest of 3,000,000 farmers. The bill sought to

draw a veil over the farmer's eyes by pre-tending that he was protected.

Mr. Niedringhaus, of Missouri, moved to amend by reducing the duty of refined borax from 5 to 3 cents per pound. Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, read a list of what that being refused, they quit. Most of them return to Kansas, from whence they came. New men are expected from Kansas in a day he singled out as executive duties, laving stress on the duty on ready-made clothing which he held was in the interest of Post master General Wanamaker. You tickle me and I will tickie you, you legislate in my favor and I will put up campaign funds
-that was the explanation of many of these

> Mr. Niedringhaus' amendment was I jected-yeas, 61; nays, 81.

SNUBBED BY THE SENATE. THE HOUSE PENSION BILL WILL NOT PAGE

Morrill's Measure Does Not Suit the Upper Branch of the National Legislature-The Cost of a Service Pension-Some of the Objections Advanced.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- Senator Davis, with the unanimous concurrence of the other members of the Senate Pensions Committee, to-day submitted a report recom mending that the Senate do not agree to the amendment made by the House to the Senate dependent pension bill. The differences between the two bodies are radical and the members of the Senate committee announce their determination on not to agree to the House bill under any condition The bill as it passed the Senate was a de-pendent pension measure identical to that vetoed by President Cleveland. The House amended the bill by passing a substitute measure—the Morrill bill—which is both a

dependent and service pension bill.

Senator Davis makes a long written report upon the differences between the two houses. It says that in the opinion of the Senate Committee the two measures are entirely irreconcilable, and, in the commit-tee's judgment, the House bill is wholly inadequate. The House provision benefits those who do not need a pension at the expense of those who are in absolute need. It is the opinion of the Senate Committee that it is the duty of the Government before entering upon any other pension legislation to provide for the needs of the dis-abled and dependent soldiers in the most

The Senate bill was framed upon this theory. Its object is relief to the necessitous, and not to those who do not need. The report then says the service pension is a matter which should not be involved with a disability bill. A service pension is a mat-ter requiring the most careful consideration in order that justice may be done both to the soldier and to the country. Estimates prepared by Captain Ainsworth, of the Ad-jutant General's office, show that the approximate aggregate cost of a service pen-sion, upon a basis of 62 years as the age limit, will be \$1,182,095,525. Upon a basis of 50 years, the cost will be \$1,333,109,820.

QUAY AS A HISTORIAN.

Public Building Bill Gets a Little Boost

From the Seuntor. of this missionary work will be most ap PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, May 13 .- Senator Quay s a very busy man. It has found time, however, within the pa . few weeks to make little study of the history of his native

State, which enables him to add an interesting chapter to the historical records of Congress. He has performed service in a report drawn up by himself in favor of the passage of a bill providing for the erection of a public building at York, Pa. Senator Quay was born within a few miles of this pretty little town, and no doubt the memory of that fact caused him to take an additional interest in the welfare of the locality. The Senator's report shows him to be a man of some sentiment, as well as an historian of accuracy. In his report he gives the usual statistics as to the population of the city, the amount of public business transacted, etc., and then he adds as a reason why the bill should pass this

bit of sentimental and historical informa-In the public square of York, in history com-monly called Yorktown, in a building known as the State House, sat the Continental Congress during the gloomy years of 1777-78. It was there that articles of confederation were completed and adopted by Congress. There the Conway cabal exploded; there Lafayette came to support the Commander h Revolutionary struggle, under the Presidency of John Adams and Secretaryship of Thomas Paine. These important historic events can be building at that city. Your committee, ideration of the foregoing facts, recothe passage of the bill.

HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS. Chairman Henderson Believes the River and Harbor Bill Will Pass. PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, I WASHINGTON, May 13 .- Chairman Henlerson, of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, said to THE DISPATCH corre-

pondent this afternoon: I cannot say at the present time when the river and harbor bill will be taken up. As soon as the tariff bill is out of the way we intend to attempt to get it before the Ho when once up there is no question as to its passage. I know that there has been some talk in the newspapers of the failure of the bill, but I'm confident that this emanates from men with whom the wish for the defeat of the measure is father to the thought. It strikes ne that the assertion that the passage of the as absurd a statement as could be made In my judgment President Cleveland made one of his mistakes when he vetoed the river and harbor bill. It is a measure in which the who ountry is interested, and the present bill is one the best that has ever been offered to the of the best that has ever been offered to the House. It is free from the objectionable features which in the past have led to the charge of log rolling, and as far as possible we have ignored the little streams and creeks entirely which can never be of importance from a commercial standpoint. There may be an attempt made to prevent us from getting the bill before the House, but there is no chance for the success of this attempt. I am confident that it will come up very soon after the tariff bill is disposed of, and I have no reason in the world to suppose that the President will veto it when it reaches him.

BEER FOR A PIPE LINE.

enator Spooner Has a Measure Legalizing

That Method of Transportation. WASHINGTON, May 13. - Senator Spooner appeared to-day before the Senate Committee on Finance and made a statement in which he urged favorable action upon two bills affecting the regulations for the sale and export of beer. The first per mits the transfer of beer from a brewery to a bottling-house by a pipe line or other conduit for bottling purposes only, under such restrictions as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe. This will obviate the delay and expense for transferring beer by wagon and prevent deterioration consequent upon a second exposure and change of temperature. The second bill authorizes the export of beer under bond, the same as is now done distilled spirits.

Under the present law exporters of beer are required to pay the revenue tax upon it and later receive a drawback. The exporter is thus kept out of his money oftentimes for months. A great amount of bookkeeping now required will be obviated by the pro-posed change. The bill shall take effect January 1, 1891, and affects no exportations made prior to that date. The com mittee ordered favorable reports upon both

at the Meeting of the National Marin Washington Memorial Association. WASHINGTON, May 13 .- The first meet ng of the Board of Directors of the National Marine Washington Memorial Association was held this afternoon in the Green Room of the White Hause. The President of the United States, President ex-officio of the Board of Directors and the Chief Justice of

the United States Supreme Court, and the Governor of Virginia are ex-officio members of the board. President Harrison, in calling the meeting to order, made a brief speech, expressing his hearty approval of the work and his willingness to co-operate in every way he could to make it a success.

The meeting elected Mrs. Waite Vice President, Mrs. Margaret Dalzell, Secretary, and Mrs. E. Grannis Rigga, Treasarer.

THREE CENTS

. Original Packages Can be Sold Once by Non-Residents, if It

COMES FROM OTHER STATES

Light Thrown on the Recent Decision of the Supreme Court.

OPINIONS OF ITS FEW READERS.

They Think it Knocks the Brooks Law Into a Cocked Hat.

IMPORTANT TEXT OF THE DECISION

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court on the sale of liquors in original packages is construed by the local lawyers who have read it to mean that nondents can sell once, in any State, the liquor they have imported from another State, despite any State law regarding prohibition or license. The full text of the important sections of the decision as handed down by Judge Fuller is given. One part of it is emphatic on the point quoted.

When the United States Supreme Court delivered its opinion last month in what has now become famous as the "original package" case, touching the sale of liquor imported into a State, THE DISPATCH interviewed a number of lawyers as to the probable effect the decision would have on the sale of liquor in Pennsylvania. The interviews were necessarily unsatisfactory, for the reason that most of the lawyers had not seen the text of the decision, and either talked at random or not at all. Yesterday the complete decision was received, and while only the substance of the immaterial parts is given herewith, the important section bearing on the importation of liquors is printed in detail.

DECIDED IN THEIR VIEWS.

Judge Fetterman and William Price, who ead the decision yesterday, were of the opinion that any man could import liquor into Pennsylvania and sell it at once in the original package; that these packages, if of beer, could be bottles, or if liquor, pints, half-pints or gills; that when it was sold it then was subject to the State laws, and the buyer would resell at his peril. In short, both gentlemen concluded that the Brooks law was a nonentity in face of this

"I wouldn't give a chew of tobacco for a license," said Mr. Price. "Under this decision a man doesn't need one, provided he imports his stuff and sells it in the original sackage. Every druggist can sell liquors under these conditions, and the license laws can't prevent them,

"Nothing can now be done except through Congress. It would take a year for another case to be brought before the Supreme Court, and in the meantime the liquor men can revel. The whole country is at their feet, but the victory is not all theirs. It is a great day for the Prohibitionists. The issue now becomes a national one, and we will no longer work to seeme prohibition in

single States."

ALL OF THEM AT SEA. No other lawyers were able or willing to talk of the effect of the decision, not having vet seen it in full, and thus not knowing upon just what grounds these gentlemen based their opinions.

The facts in the case are these: Leisy & Co., beer brewers of Peoria, Ill., shipped some of their beer in sealed kegs and cases to Keokuk, In., where their agent, a nonresident, offered it for sale in the original, unbroken cases. The beer was seized by Marshal Hardin, under the prohibitory law of Iowa, which forbids the sales of liquor. Leisy & Co. brought suit against the Marshal, claiming that his seizure of the beer was unconstitutional and in violation of that provision of the United States Constitution giving the General Government exclusive right to regulate inter-State commerce. The Keokuk court decided in favor of the liquo men. The Marshal and his fronds appeal to the Iowa Supreme Court and won. brewers then appealed to the United St

preme Court of Iowa was reversed. DECISION OF THE COURT. In general the decision of the court is the power vested by the constitution in t gress to regulate commerce among the Sta has no limitations other than as prescribe-by the Constitution itself; that whatever is recognized as an article of commerce by Congress cannot be stopped at the external boundaries of a State; that the right to enter carries with it the right of sale to the extent that the articles may become mingled with the common mass of property within the State; there the control of Congress ceases and the right of State control begins. Chief Justice Fuller delivered the opinion, with Justices Gray, Brewer and Har-lau dissenting. Theother Judges sustained the Chief Justice. The Court says the power vested in Congress to regulate commerce among the several States is the power to prescribe the rule by which that commerce is to be governed, and is a power complete in itself, acknowledging no limitations other than those prescribed in the Constitution. It is coextensive with the subject on which it acts, and cannot be stopped at the external boundary of a State, but must enter its interior and must be capable of authorizing the disposition of those articles which it introduces, so that they may become mingled with the com-

mon mass of property within the territory POWERS OF A STATE.

entered.

A State may provide for the security of the lives and property of its residents, but a matter confided exclusively to Congress by the Constitution is not within the jurisdiction of the police power of the State un-less placed there by Congressional action. If particular subjects of inter-State com-merce do not require the application of a general or uniform system, the States may legislate in regard to them, with a view to local needs and circumstances, until Con-gress otherwise directs, but this power is not identical in its extent with the power to regulate commerce among the States. The court quotes the statements of the Federalist in support of this conclusion.

That ardent spirits are subjects of inter-State commerce is not denied, and the Court then asks if a State, in the absence of Congressional legislation, can prohibit their importation from abroad or from a sister State or their sale by the importer. If the importation cannot be prohibited without Congressional authorization, the next question, the Court says, is when does the imported property so become part of the common mass of property within a State as to be subject to its unimpeded control.

MARSHALL'S OPINION.

In Brown, agent, Maryland, it was laid