

A BLOW AT BLAINE

From Kentucky's Breckinridge, Who Wants the Reciprocity Act

STRUCK FROM THE LAWS.

He Claims It Is Unconstitutional and Gives the President

POWER TO IMPOSE TAXATION

Without Express Action by Congress Being at All Necessary.

RECIPROCIITY FOR ALL OR FOR NONE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Republican principle of reciprocity, as embodied in the McKinley act, and practiced by the present administration, was assailed for the first time by the Democrats this session in a resolution which Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, today asked unanimous consent to offer in the House. This resolution, which is the subject of great discussion to-night, and the introduction of which was objected to by Mr. Burrows, of the Republican side, recites the letter written by the Secretary of State, by direction of the President, to the diplomatic representatives of Venezuela, Nicaragua, Colombia, Honduras and other nations, calling attention to the reciprocity section of the McKinley act, and stating that the President deems the duties imposed by these countries to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, and that unless on or before March 15 next some satisfactory commercial arrangement is entered into, the President will issue a proclamation suspending the provision of this section; and further recites that such action by the President would be unconstitutional, onerous and unjust, and instructs the Committee on Ways and Means to report on or before February 25, a bill repealing the third section of the McKinley act.

A Sweeping Amendment. The President is also authorized, without further legislation, to declare the ports of the United States free and open to all the products of any nation of the American hemisphere upon which no export duties are imposed, so long as such nation shall admit to its ports free of all national, municipal and other taxes, flour, cornmeal and other breadstuffs, preserved meats, fish, vegetables and fruits, cottonseed oil, rice, lumber, agricultural implements, etc., or such other products as may be agreed upon. "I believe," said Mr. Breckinridge, to an Associated Press reporter, "that the third section of the McKinley act is unconstitutional in conferring upon the President the power to impose taxes without Congressional action. I also believe that the retaliation allowed in that act is not only unjust discrimination which may also not only be arbitrary, but may be free from corruption. I therefore am anxious to have that clause of the act repealed; and while it may not be possible to do that, I desire to call attention to the necessity of this measure, and thought it might be done by connecting this movement in the House with the letter which Mr. Blaine had written over the country."

Universal Reciprocity Wanted. "And yet," continued Mr. Breckinridge, "being in favor of the freest possible trade consistent with the raising of the needed revenues of the Government, I appended to the resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill repealing the third section of the McKinley act, an instruction to report in lieu of it a true reciprocity provision by which the President is given the power, which undoubtedly is constitutional, to open the ports of America to the products of such countries as do make true reciprocal arrangements with us."

"I do not entirely agree with some of the leading Democratic statements as to the reciprocity treaties and arrangements. There are grave objections to them, but I think them better than prohibitory tariffs. And if we cannot enact such revenue laws as I desire, I prefer to see reciprocal arrangements made as far as they can be with any and all nations, believing that every movement in favor of freer trade will serve as an educational process, accustoming the country to better views and practices in our commercial relations."

Why This Time Was Selected. "I was further led to offer this resolution just at this particular moment because the Committee on Ways and Means has not yet had time to become entirely organized and get to work on the proposed reciprocity bill, which have been submitted to it, and by selecting at this particular juncture this particular provision of the McKinley act I might concentrate the attention of the country upon it, separated from the other provisions of that act. I selected as the reciprocity provision to be reported by the Ways and Means Committee one that had received the sanction of a large number, if not, indeed, of all the Democratic Senators in the Fifty-first Congress. And while there may be differences of opinion in our party as to the extent to which it is wise to go, there is no difference among us as to the provision adopted in the McKinley bill ought to be repealed and some liberal measure could be well enacted in lieu of it."

The Resolution Well Received. Mr. Breckinridge's resolution appears to be well received by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee: "I think very favorably of the proposition of Mr. Breckinridge," said Chairman Springer, "Of course, I cannot say what the committee may decide to do in the matter. I am in favor of reciprocity, but whether I would be willing to go to the extent provided in the articles mentioned in the resolution I cannot say. That question, however, is a mere matter of detail, and does not affect the vital principle embodied in Mr. Breckinridge's resolution."

Mr. Breckinridge asked unanimous consent to offer the resolution above described, but Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, objected. Mr. Breckinridge then asked that it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. Burrows repeated his objection.

REVIVALISTS ARRESTED.

Long Exhortations Are Not Belished by the New Englanders.

NEWTON, MASS., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Two good men from Maine undertook to run a praise service at the Newton Lower Falls Methodist Church last night, and for a while they created the liveliest kind of a rumpus by their vigorous and long continued battle with the devil. The older of the two suddenly arose and addressed the congregation. He spoke earnestly and with a fervor that went straight to the hearts of his hearers. He took up some 15 minutes and sat down. The other man at once arose and proceeded to arraign the sinful world much in the fashion of his companion. He spoke 15 minutes and sat down. If the revivalists had been satisfied with this all would have been well, but they were not. Number 1 stood again and subjected his hearers to 15 minutes of exhortation, only to be followed again by No. 2.

HILL MEN AT WORK,

And They Mean to Do Business, Too, With the Biggest Kind of a B.

CLUBS IN SEVERAL STATES

Formed to Boon David B. at the Expense of the Ex-President.

HARRITY MAY YET RUN FOR DELEGATE

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The Hill men in this city and State are hard at work. Ex-United States Senator William A. Wallace, who was in the city to-day, would not admit that he was at the head of the anti-Cleveland, anti-Pattison movement in Pennsylvania, but he did say very frankly that he was not for Cleveland for President.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11.—Everybody is walking to-day. The street car strike is still on with no prospect of a settlement. Over 1,000 strikers are guarding the various stables and power houses to see that no cars are started. President Frenzel, of the Street Car Company, this morning made a speech to the strikers at the College avenue car house, in which he offered to treat with a committee of strikers provided they first returned to work. This proposition was received with hisses and cries of "No, no."

At 10:30 A. M. an attempt was made to run an electric car on College avenue by Secretary Anderson. The strikers swooped down upon the motor, compelled Mr. Anderson to leave it, and it now stands abandoned on a square from its starting point. Last afternoon a long conference was held between the Mayor and President Frenzel. Mr. Frenzel positively refused to treat with a committee of the strikers, saying he could get plenty of men to man his cars, as there were many applications from men in this city who have been interfered with by the strikers and a constant lookout is kept by the company to prevent tampering with its property.

A Permanent Hill Organization. There is no question now but that the Hill men are organized and in permanent fighting shape. The David B. Hill Club has secured quarters at 134 and 136 South Tenth. They are now making preparations to attend the next National Democratic Convention, and expect to have a large number of members present under the marshaling of James F. Larkin. The club has opened communications with leading Democrats through the State who are in any way likely to go into a Hill movement.

It was quite clearly developed, however, that the dissatisfied and disappointed Democrats throughout the State have organized against the ex-President and the present State administration. A first-class literary bureau is one of their strong adjuncts.

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Ex-Senator Wallace arrived in the city to-day from New York. He registered at the Continental Hotel, where he met a number of local Democrats who are not in sympathy with the State administration. The Senator was not inclined to talk much. Finally he was asked: "Are you for Mr. Harrity for the National Committee?"

"No, I am not." "Who are you for?" "I am for Guffey."

"Did you attend the Hill conference in Washington?" "Yes."

"The ex-Senator not yet committed." "The statement that I was at a political conference in Washington is untrue. I have not been there, nor have I seen Congressman Mutchler for six months."

"It is reported that you are for Hill for President?" "The Senator looked aside in an absent-minded way as he replied: "I am committed to no one for President, but as I telegraphed yesterday from New York, but am for the most available man who can carry New York and Indiana. I believe Cleveland is that man. I am for Kerr for Chairman and Guffey for their Presidential Committee, but know nothing of their Presidential preferences. I am not a candidate for any place."

There is no question but that the Hill men are hard at work. Indeed, operations have extended outside the State. Correspondence has passed between this point and Arkansas. A club has been organized at Little Rock, to be known as the Tammany Club of Arkansas. The club has but one object, and that is to boom Hill for the Presidency. Similar organizations have been formed at central points in other States, and a general convention is to be held in the city of Washington at an early day. The sentiment in Pennsylvania still seems to be largely for Cleveland, but that does not trouble the Hill organizers.

Harrity Wants to Be a Delegate. Referring to the rumor that the Democrats had agreed to elect delegates to the National Democratic Convention, Secretary of State William F. Harrity said: "The list of gentlemen who are said to have been 'slated' as delegates to the National Democratic Convention is very inaccurate, so far as I know, principally for the reason that there has been no agreement whatever as to who the national delegates are to be. Nor will they be agreed upon until after the meeting of the national convention, which is very unlikely to prove inaccurate, as it is quite probable that I shall be a candidate myself for election from the Fourth Congressional district."

Representative Democrats from seven counties in Northeastern Pennsylvania met at Wilkesbarre to-day, and endorsed Mr. Harrity's candidacy for the National Committee.

BETWEEN SATAN AND THE SEA. The Law Says Texas Railroads Must Handle Aransas Pass Business.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Jan. 11.—The strike situation looks gloomier than ever. The failure of the conference between the management of the Aransas Pass Railroad and the representatives of the strikers to accomplish satisfactory results, has tended to widen the breach, and the belief is general that if in 24 hours some agreement is not reached the employees of the other roads centering here, who have pledged their support, will tie up those roads rather than handle coal or freight of the Aransas Pass.

The railways centering here have notified their employees that the law requires that companies are compelled to handle each other's business, and the employees have notified the company that they will not handle the Aransas Pass supplies "or freight."

If a settlement is not reached, the tie-up, which will likely be the result, bids fair to outrival the general strike of eight years ago. The Federation Committee from Yoakum are expected here to-day.

THE O. & M. FIGHT AGAIN. A Suit Brought for the Ejection of the So-called Unrulers.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 11.—An information has been filed in the Sangam Circuit Court by Attorney General Hunt, in the name of the people of Illinois, upon relation of Sterritt McKimm, Derrick Fahrstock and Julius F. Walsh, summoning Joseph H. Smith and Edward Whittaker, of St. Louis, and Edward Howland and Robinson Green, of New York, to appear January 20 and show cause why they should not be ousted from office as directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, which it is set forth they have usurped.

The proceedings of the Cincinnati meeting in October are detailed, as well as the proceedings at the meeting of certain of the stockholders in November. Complainants are in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway securing control of the Ohio and Mississippi and making a grand trunk line of it, to which the defendants are opposed.

BLUE AND GRAY IN ONE TENT. A Novel Veterans' Reunion to Be Held on the Crater Battlefield.

PETERSBURG, VA., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—In May next there will be a reunion of the G. A. R. of the United States on the Crater battlefield in Prince George county, near Petersburg, and it is expected there will be at least 10,000 ex-Union soldiers present.

It is stated that invitations will be issued to ex-Confederate soldiers in all of the Southern States. The plan is for two ex-Union soldiers and a like number of Confederate troops to occupy the same tent. The encampment will continue for several days.

VERY SIGNIFICANT THAT HIS BAND STILL EXISTS. It Means There Is Something Wrong Somewhere—Why Texans Object to Diaz's Proprietion—The Political Ferment in Ascension.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., Jan. 11.—Reports from Torreon confirm the news that the authorities are on the outlook for trouble. Yesterday the rurales brought in 18 suspicious characters and took them to Chihuahua, where they will be placed in the army. Mexican troops are permitted to cross to this side in pursuit of Garza revolutionists.

The Mexican Government has a law which permits guards to shoot a prisoner who attempts to escape, and this has been observed down the river on the Mexican side to such an extent that those thought to be in sympathy with Garza to the number of 80 or 100 have fallen victims to their captors.

It is understood an investigation will be made of the contents of a car on the Texas-Mexican Railroad, consigned to Los Angeles, Encinita county, and marked "Soap." Located at a small station and has not a dozen inhabitants, therefore no one in that neighborhood had any use for such an amount of soap. Suspicions were aroused, and it is thought the car contains ammunition for Garza's men.

As straws show which way the wind blows, it would seem that the Mexican Government, or parties conversant with the situation, think developments of starting a strike will soon transpire in the heart of the Republic. There is evidently something wrong somewhere, or Garza's handful of men would have been annihilated long ago.

Much excitement prevails regarding the situation of striking strikers, General Polanco and his private secretary, Senor Jera, arrived at Deming, N. M., from Juera and immediately left the city for Ascension. It is expected that at Ponce de Leon a small strike will be organized by armed customs guards. A detachment of 100 troops has been ordered across the country from the City of Chihuahua, and is moving by forced marches, and may be expected to strike Ascension on the south Wednesday. The presence of Colonel Saganes may have the effect of quieting the disturbance, which the Mexican officials insist is purely local in character and has no political significance.

On the other hand, sympathizers have insisted that Remojos, who leads the insurgents, is not only a capable man but a large owner of property who cannot move toward or hesitate; that such discontent prevails, and that his original band of 80 men will be rapidly reformed and swell to the proportions of an army.

BLAND'S NEW SILVER BILL. Provides for the Issue of Coin Notes and Their Redemption.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The bill introduced to-day by Mr. Bland, of Missouri, Chairman of the House Coinage Committee, for the free coinage of silver, provides that the unit of value shall be the dollar of 412½ grains, standard silver, or 25 8-10 grains standard gold. Any holder of gold or silver bullion of the value of \$100 or more of standard fineness shall be entitled to have the same coined free of charge. It further provides for the issue of coin notes, and for their redemption in coin. The acts of February 28, 1878, and July 14, 1890, are repealed.

As soon as Congress shall reopen her mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1, the President of the United States shall make proclamation of that fact, whereupon that ratio shall be the legal ratio in the United States, and the standard silver dollar shall consist of 400 grains of standard silver.

GRAVES SENTENCED.

Judge Rising Denies the Motion for an Arrest of Judgment, and

THE PHYSICIAN'S DOOM IS SEALED.

His Execution Underlined for an Early Date in February, but

THE GOVERNOR MAY PREVENT THE SHOW

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) DENVER, COLO., Jan. 11.—Sentence of death was passed upon Dr. Graves this morning. He stood the ordeal well. The courtroom presented the usual jammed appearance, every seat being occupied and the aisles crowded with men and women.

Dr. Graves and John Conrad were the centers of attraction. They sat on opposite sides of the counsel table, surrounded by their friends and lawyers. Messrs. Pense, Belford and Stevens represented the prosecution, and Judge Furman and Will Macon the defense. Judge Macon, although greatly improved in health, was still too ill to be present.

While the throng was watching Judge Rising to appear, Judge Furman chatted with the reporters. He said he noticed that the prosecution had received several anonymous letters since the beginning of the trial, and even Mrs. Graves had been the recipient of one.

Judge Rising Refuses the Motion. Judge Rising said: "In the matter of the motion for an arrest of judgment, I have examined the authorities quoted by the defense, and they support the position assumed in the indictment. The case cited is very strong in support of the sufficiency of the indictment. Before examining the authorities of the prosecution I looked up our Supreme Court reports, and I find that in the case of Readler versus the people, the Court says the crime of murder has always existed in Colorado. Again, the laws say it shall be sufficient to charge the defendant willfully and maliciously did kill, etc. It must, therefore, be held that the first count in the indictment is sufficient. This question has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the State and a motion will be denied." Then turning to the prisoner he said: "F. Thatcher Graves, stand up."

The doctor arose.

Graves Protested His Innocence. "Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon me, your Honor?" "Your Honor," the doctor replied, "I never in any way or manner thought or had anything to do with the death of Mrs. Barnaby. I have never confessed to anyone but I sent a bottle of whisky to Mrs. Barnaby, because I never sent one. Proceed, your Honor."

"You have been found guilty," said Judge Rising, "of the murder of Mrs. Barnaby. Your counsel have not intimated in their briefs of objection that the jury was influenced by any other motive than justice. The evidence clearly warranted the verdict of the jury."

It is a satisfaction to me to know that if I have committed any error, the remedy is near at hand, and your appeal to the Supreme Court will correct any error I may have made.

"You, T. Thatcher Graves, shall be rendered to the custody of the Sheriff and 24 hours after you shall be taken to the penitentiary at Canon City and kept in solitary confinement until the week of January 31, when you shall be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

The Doctor's Face a Study. The face of Dr. Graves was a study when Judge Furman his attorney asked for 90 days to file a bill of exceptions. This was denied, for Graves must be hanged in the week beginning January 31, and to allow 90 days would carry the case beyond the time set for the execution. He allowed the defense 15 days. When asked as to whether the Governor had power to grant a reprieve the answer made was that it was hardly within the province of the Governor to do so.

Dr. Graves was then led back to the county jail, and was taken to Canon City, the place of execution, to-night. His wife is still very ill. The news of the sentence has not been made known to her, and it is feared that when it is, she will break down completely.

A petition is already on foot to request the Governor to commute the doctor's sentence, not because he is thought to be innocent, but on account of the prejudice existing here against capital punishment. Governor Poutt to-day expressed himself as favorable to the condemned man, and will probably not allow him to be hanged.

A telegram from Canon City says Dr. Graves arrived here shortly after midnight. He was not alone, for four other prisoners sentenced for various crimes were taken to the penitentiary at the same time. Dr. Graves was securely shackled, and was handcuffed to another prisoner who was sentenced to serve a term in prison for the crime of forgery.

On the journey from Denver to this place the doctor displayed a great deal of nerve, chatting in an unassuming manner about things in general, but positively refusing to talk about his case.

On arriving at the depot here Dr. Graves and his fellow prisoner were placed in prison vans and rapidly driven to the penitentiary, which is about a mile from the railroad station. The citizens of this quiet little place were not aware that such a distinguished prisoner was passing through their midst, and, if they had known, it is doubtful whether they would have left their warm beds for the weather is intensely cold, the thermometer being down to 12° below zero, and the ground is covered with four inches of snow.

Shivering as With the Ague. The enormous pile of gray stone which forms the penitentiary looks ever colder than the weather, and the doctor, as he glanced at the walls before passing through the heavy doors of the main entrance, shivered at the thought. After entering the prison the doctor was allowed a short time by the fire and gradually recovered his composure.

A hurried search of the doctor's clothes was made, but nothing of a dangerous nature was found. The warden then unlocked the handcuffs which held the doctor to his fellow prisoner, and Dr. Graves was led down the long half-lighted corridor to the section of the penitentiary in which the cells for the condemned murderers are situated. The jailor, with his prisoner, stopped in front of cell No. 3, and the former opened the door, which made a strange noise as it swung back on its heavy hinges. Dr. Graves was told to enter, but he hesitated and in a husky voice said: "My God! This is terrible! The jailor waited a moment or so, and again requested the doctor to enter, which he did, and throwing himself upon the small cot, asked to be left alone.

After breakfast in the morning the doctor will be taken to the prison barber shop, where his venerable looking hair and aristocratic side whiskers will be removed, and he will receive a striped suit.

What a Band Costs. A piccolo, the smallest instrument employed, costs from \$10 to \$30, a cornet from \$75 up, while the large horns cost from \$300 to \$800, and the other instruments are proportionately expensive. A band of 25 pieces will probably have \$2,000 invested in their instruments.

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A LAND LUBBER'S LOOK

An Officer Who Has Done No Sea Duty for Years May Be Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—By the death yesterday of Captain R. F. Bradford, Commander Frederick R. Smith comes up for examination for promotion. "Will he be promoted?" is a question that hundreds of naval officers are now asking each other. Having been sentenced to dismissal on one occasion and sentenced time and again of bad conduct, the department has for years refused to give him duty. He will be ordered before the Examining Board to-morrow.

As the board must have its conclusion upon the officer's record, and as Commander Smith's record is one of bad debts and complaints of other misconduct rather than efficient service—he has not been to sea since 1876—it is believed that the findings of the board will be adverse to his promotion.

But it is said that Secretary Blaine and Secretary Tracy's friends in Birmingham, N. Y., stand ready to fight the action of the Promotion Board in case the recommendation is adverse to Commander Smith. There are many naval officers, however, who will oppose his confirmation in case the President sends his name to the Senate.

GARZA NEVER A ROWDY. A Monterey Man Says the Rebel Leader Has Been Misrepresented.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—A letter from Monterey, Mex., says: "All letters, telegrams and newspapers coming from the United States are eagerly watched by the Government, which is doing its utmost to suppress the news relative to the Garza revolution. I, Lameda Diaz, Mexican Consul at Laredo, has orders from the doctor to doctor all reports passing through his hands and designed for the United States. So far, the stories published in the United States about Garza are all wrong. He never lived in Monterey, never was a soldier, or a sewing machine agent, or a rowdy. He has always been a school master or a journalist of considerable ability, and though he may be defeated now the revolution will not end."

Small bands will harass the Government on all sides until the election, when a stronger effort will be made, and then the conservative or clerical party may take a hand. Garza is not the real leader of the movement. The real leader is one of the most prominent men in the Republic, and he is ably seconded by prominent military men and diplomats who will never tire.

AN UNLUCKY COACH. It Is Held Up Twice, Presumably by the Same Robber.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., Jan. 11.—The Florence and Globe stage was held up by one highwayman nine miles west of Riverside, Ariz., to-day. The Wells-Fargo box, and two bars of bullion were taken. The mail was untouched. The robber is described as tall and dark, with a heavy mustache. He wore no mask. The same stage was robbed near this point ten days ago. The Wells-Fargo box was taken by the supposed same man. Indian trail riders started out, but lost the trail in the Pinal mountains in a blinding snow storm.

UNEMPLOYED people can easiest secure situations by advertising in THE DISPATCH's cent-a-word column.

A curious phenomenon known as floating prairies prevails in Southern Louisiana. All along the Gulf coast the large border of land floats on the surface of the water. The land is made by fallen timber and grasses. It gradually accumulates earth, and becomes in the course of time sufficiently firm to support bushes and even trees; but the soil is only three inches or a little less thick, and below it is the water, upon which it floats on account of its extreme lightness. Occasionally pieces of trembling prairie are detached, and become floating islands.

AT TYRONE, a funeral procession became lost in the storm, and after many fruitless attempts on the part of those taking part in it to find out where they were the horses became exhausted and it was found necessary to abandon the hearse in a snow drift.

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ENGLAND'S DIVORCES.

Nearly 300 Suits Growing Out of Mismatching Are Now

READY TO TAKE INTO COURT.

Some Peculiar Questions to Be Raised During Trials.

TABLES TURNED IN ONE BIG SUIT

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The official list of suits for divorce or separation to be heard at the ensuing sitting of the Court is unusually heavy. There are 89 defended cases, 136 undefended, 35 to come before the common juries, and 15 for special juries, a total of 275.