The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, - - - - PUBLISHER

BATTLE IN PRAGUE.

THE POLICE ENCOUNTER AN UNRULY MOB.

Dynamiters Rampant in Paris—Two Congressmen Draw from the Same Fountain of Eloquence—The Terrible Result of a Mother's Carelessness.

Congressional.

The silver bill being shelved, the House on the 29th proceeded with the consideration of the free-wool bill, the entire day being devoted to debate. Mr. Stewart of Nevada gave notice in the Senate that immediately after the morning hour on the 4th prox. he should call up his free coinage of silver bill, now on the Senate calendar, with an adverse report. The nomination of John H. Baker to be United States District Judge for Indiana in place of Judge Woods, was taken up by the Senate in secret session and confirmed. The Senate also confirmed the nomination of Milo A. Jewett, consul at Sivas, Turkey, and D. T. Hindman, of Britton, S. D., agent for the Indians at the Sisseton agency, S. D. The credentials of Roger Q. Mills as senator from Texas were laid before the senate, together with a letter from Mr. Mills saying that he had transmitted his resignation as a congressman to the governor of Texas. The senate by a unanimous vote ratified the Behring Sea treaty without any restrictive conditions.

HE BOUGHT HIS SPEECH.

Curious to Relate It Was Almost a Duplicate of That Delivered by Belden.

There is blood on the face of the moon which shines on Representatives Tim Campbell and Belden from New York, says a Washington dispatch. It all comes from Tim's lack of a speechmaker's ability. It was brought to light when the Congressional Record, showing the speeches of the two men at the Spinola obsequies, was read. Belden made his speech, but Tim contented himself with, having his printed in the Record. A comparison shows them to be identical in thought, and in many parts word for word. The question was, who was the filcher? It was supposed that some newspaper correspondent had written both, and, being in a hurry, had duplicated them in part. Belden was very mad when he heard of it. It appears that both are right. Belden wrote his speech, and according to reports Felix McCloskey, a protege of Spinola and an officeholder, went to Belden and secured his speech to show to Widow Spinola for correction. Whether he copied it, or having read it retained unconsciously certain passages in his memory, is not known.

SLASHED WITH SWORDS.

Mobs in Prague Fight with the Police and Many Men Receive Wounds.

Some time ago preparations were begun in Prague by the National Czechs to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of John Comenius, the distinguished educational reformer. After the preparations had in many cases been completed the government issued an order forbidding the celebration. The Czechs were highly indignant and the leaders declared that the day should be celebrated in spite of the prohibition. An enormous crowd surrounded the monument to the Poet Halek on the Carl Platz. The police attempted to disperse the crowd, but they were resisted with dogged determination. Orders were then given to charge the crowd, and desperate fighting followed. The mob was armed with sticks, and dealt many severe blows to the gendarmes. The latter slashed right and left with their swords, and finally, after a pitched battle, the crowd was forced to retreat. Many of the rioters were placed under arrest.

PARIS PANIC-STRICKEN.

Dynamite Bomb Exploded in the Credit Lyonnais, One of the Principal Banks.

The wildest excitement prevailed at Paris, Tuesday afternoon, when it became known that another dynamite explosion had occurred. This time it was in the building of the Credit Lyonnais, one of the largest banking institutions in the city. The streets were crowded at the time and the news flew from mouth to mouth like wildfire. Intense terror prevails throughout the city and the people fear to go to their beds, not knowing at what point the dynamiters may next operate. Premier Loubet held a conference with the chief of the Parisian detective force. It was resolved that the police should not be limited in the stringency of their treatment of suspected dynamiters, and that all arrested on reasonable suspicion should be treated with the utmost rigor allowed by the law.

A TEXAS WILD WOMAN.

She Lived in the Woods for Six Years and Subsisted on Pecan Nuts.

Mary Haywood has been living in the woods near St. Hedding, Tex., like a wild animal for the last six years, and during all that time she has never slept under a roof. She wore a dress made of reeds and leaves, and has lived principally on pecan nuts, although she would make nocturnal raids on smoke-houses and steal meat, which she devoured raw. She would never permit anyone to come near her, and the people of that section tolerated her presence until her thieving operations became so active that they captured her through strategy. She was pronounced insane by a jury.

Alexander Mackenzie Dying.

At Toronto, Ont., Alexander Mackenzie is very rapidly nearing the end. The disease has reached the brain, and Mackenzie lies almost motionless, with open, vacant eyes. He suffers no pain, breathes easy, and has a wonderfully full pulse, but his case has passed beyond human skill, and without hope the dying man's relatives and friends wait for the last approaching end.

Children Burned to Death.

Near Nashville, Ind., Charles Swearinz was on his farm when his wife locked their little boy and girl, aged 4 and 5 years, in the house, going to a neighbor's farm. A little later the house took fire from some unknown cause, and, before aid arrived, was destroyed with all its contents. The two children were roasted alive.

Suspended by Gov. Merriam.

Gov. Merriam, of Minnesota, has ordered the suspension from office of County Treasurer H. O. Peterson. This action was the result of a report recently submitted by the State Examiner showing a loose state of affairs in Peterson's office. It was shown that an item of over $1,200 received by Peterson had never been entered on the books. Peterson paid the money to the county out of his own pocket, laying the blame for the error on a deputy who had been discharged. The suspension is made under a state law giving the governor the power.

Spreckels Has at Last Surrendered.

Claus Spreckels' Philadelphia sugar refinery was formally turned over to the sugar trust in consideration of $7,000,000 in trust certificates. The transaction was conducted between Treasurer Searles, of the trust, and Claus Spreckels personally. Mr. Spreckels will leave Philadelphia for San Francisco, where he will remain.

Memphis Lynchers Alarmed.

At Memphis, the Grand Jury was charged a few days ago to investigate the lynching of Calvin McDowell, Tom Moss and Will Stewart. They have begun work in earnest and before another twenty-four hours it is said the lynchers will be arrested.

FIGHT OR BACK DOWN.

Salisbury Put in a Corner by the President's Reply.

A war cloud blacker than any since the rebellion hangs over this nation. Whether it will burst, and send down ruin and disaster on so many homes, or whether it will pass away without doing harm, no one in Washington, says a dispatch, can with confidence predict. The solution of the question rests with Lord Salisbury. It is his move upon the great chess board of nations, and that operation is being awaited with eager interest. Speculation on the direction of that move is rife. It is the topic of the day. Will it be backward or forward? Will Salisbury back down or fight? It is the opinion here that he must do one thing or the other. It is not expected that he will consent to a renewal of the modus vivendi. Such a surrender after his last refusal is considered out of the question. The President has taken a stand from which he cannot recede. "The property of this Government will be protected even if it takes the military force of the country to do it," is the tenor of his late note, and whether Salisbury replies again or not the President will fulfill his declaration. It, therefore, devolves upon Salisbury to say, if he say anything at all, whether Great Britain will permit the seizure of poachers bearing the British flag, or whether she will, if necessary, resist such seizure by force of arms. If the former, well and good. If the latter, let the responsibility for the greatest war the world will have ever seen rest upon his head

ALMOST A HORROR.

Seventeen Persons Injured in a Crossing Accident at Odin, Ill.

A disastrous crossing accident occurred at Odin, Ill., Tuesday night, in which seventeen passengers were injured, though none of them dangerously. The names of the injured are as follows: M. B. Andrews, Lawrenceville, Ill., hurt about head; Henry Ferryman, Olney, Ill., right leg and hip bruised; H. C. Francher, Neoga, Ill., collar bone broken and otherwise injured; W. R. Hoagland, Chicago, hand slightly cut; Mrs. O. R. Jenkins, Flora, Ill., cut in temple; Charles Klepper, Washington, Ind., right arm and shoulder bruised; R. McClure, Western Union lineman, Salem, Ill., cut about head; R. N. McCauley, attorney, Olney, Ill., left side and fingers bruised; A. H. Moore, Indianapolis, Ind., right leg cut; Mrs. L. W. Myers, Elk City, Kan., left arm and head cut; Miss M. L. Robinson, Bealeton, Va., slightly bruised in head; Charles Rutlence, Switzerland, slight cut in head; James A. Scudder, Terre Haute, Ind., hand sprained; M. V. Thompson, Seymour, Ind., head cut; J. H. Ward, Lawrenceville, Ill., cut in back and face; S. O. Wicklin, Fairfield, Ill., slight cut on hand; R. F. Wires, Lancaster, Ohio, right hand cut and leg bruised.

WOULDN'T PAY FOR RAIN.

Wizard Melbourne Says the Mexicans Did Not Treat Him Fairly.

Frank Melbourne, the rain wizard, and his brother have arrived in El Paso from Hermosillo, Mexico, whither they went under contract with the State of Sonora to produce rain. Mr. Melbourne said that his contract allowed him sixty days in which to produce three storms at $2,500 each. The committee appointed by the Governor would not permit him to operate until the 21st of March, five days before his contract expired. He then began his experiments, and between the 3d and 6th one and one-quarter inches of rain fell. As soon as the clouds began gathering the committee ordered him to discontinue operations, as a natural rain was coming. He did not receive a dollar for his experiments. A committee of El Paso citizens is trying to raise money to enter into a contract with Mr. Melbourne for rains throughout the season to cover Western Texas, Southern New Mexico and Eastern Arizona.

RIFLES AT FIFTY PACES.

Louisiana Gentlemen Have a Bloodless Duel with Winchesters.

Edward Hallier and David Reese, both of Breaux Bridge, La., fought a duel. The weapons selected were Winchester rifles and the distance was fixed at fifty paces. The men were allowed one shot each. Fortunately neither man was injured, each shooting too low. The sheriff telegraphed instructions to his deputy to arrest the duelists, but the dispatch arrived too late to prevent the meeting.

THREE MEN MURDERED.

Believed to Have Been Prospectors Who Were Murdered by Their Guide.

A Brazoria, Tex., dispatch says: All the lower coast country is stirred up over the finding of the bodies of three men horribly mutilated and each of them bearing marks of foul play. About ten days ago a party of five, one a Mexican, was seen in the vicinity, prospecting. The Mexican acted as a guide. It is thought the prospectors were murdered by the Mexican and his white partner.

Threatened a Riot at Kent.

A riot broke out at Kent, Ohio, which threatened serious results. A number of switchmen were discharged by Erie officials for drunkenness and new men were put in their places. The discharged employes and their sympathizers assembled in the yards and demanded reinstatement. They were refused and immediately attacked the new men, threatening to shoot them. Order was maintained for a while, but at last the men attacked the police officers, using revolvers, forty or more shots being exchanged. The mob was finally dispersed, two of their number being badly wounded.

Made Them Dance and Pray.

Joseph Myereck shot and instantly killed Thomas Edwards at Sims Mills, Mo. Edwards was a desperate character, and while drunk went to the home of old man Sims, who was Myereck's grandfather. Drawing his gun he made Mr. and Mrs. Sims dance, pray, etc., until the old couple became exhausted. Myereck was unarmed and powerless, but after Edwards left he secured a shotgun and, following him, emptied its contents into the back of his head.

Gone with an Older Woman.

Society circles at Hillsboro, Ind., are stirred to their depths over the elopement of Edward Shultz, a married man, 24 years of age, with Miss Ella Dodge, an elderly maiden of nearly 40 summers. Both are wealthy and highly connected, Miss Dodge being an enthusiastic worker and treasurer of the Sunday school. Schultz leaves a wife, two interesting children, and a valuable and well-stocked farm for his ancient charmer.

Solid for Cleveland.

At Grand Forks, N. D., the Democratic State Convention was called to order by D. W. Marratta, of Fargo. A solid Cleveland delegation will be sent to Chicago. Talks with the delegates indicate that 90 per cent. of the party in North Dakota are for Cleveland.

Bad Railroad Wreck in Utah.

Train No. 2 of the Utah Central from Park City to Salt Lake left the track at Grindstone, three miles north of the park. One coach tumbled over, taking with it the locomotive and tender. The coach was wrecked. Thirteen were injured.

Knob Factory Burned.

At Akron, Ohio, the works of Baker, McMillen & Co., manufacturers of enameled knobs, smoking pipes, etc., was burned. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $35,000. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin.

Peculiar Plea for Divorce.

A lawyer at Paterson, N. J., has under advisement the application of a woman for a divorce from a dead man. Her first husband enlisted in the war and was killed. She married again, and at the death of her second husband she ascertained that her second marriage deprived her of the benefits of the pension law. Subsequently she learned that her second marriage was bigamous, husband No. 2 having a wife living at the time of his marriage to her. This marriage, she thinks, can be set aside as null and void, and then she will be able to procure a widow's pension.

MERCANTILE MIRROR.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Reflections of Business Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Business indications are not quite so clear. There is, on the whole, less evidence of improvement in distribution, and yet the prospect in the great industries seems brighter. The movement of grain and cotton falls off, and the sharp decline in prices is felt in many quarters, but the tone in the iron, woolen, cotton, and shoe manufactures is rather improved. The money markets are abundantly supplied. With unusually conflicting signs the confidence which prevails in business circles is still unabated. But for the uncertainty how far foreign relations will affect money and business here, the general confidence in the future of trade would seem to be justified. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 231, as compared with totals of 240 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 256.

Says Cleveland Is the Man.

Ex-Postmaster General Dickinson has returned to Detroit from an absence of several weeks in the East, and was asked what impressions of the political situation he had gathered while away. "I visited New York, Washington and Boston during my absence," said Mr. Dickinson, "met a large number of men prominent in politics, and think that I understand the situation pretty clearly. My opinion, from what I learned in New York, Washington and Boston—and, in Boston, Gov. Russell told me that Cleveland was 5,000 votes stronger in Massachusetts than he is—is that Cleveland will be nominated at the Chicago convention by practical unanimity before New York is reached in the call of States. There are reasons, too, for believing that the delegation chosen in New York at the midwinter convention will not hang together until the date of the national convention."

Fighting Over Corn.

Baltimore and Philadelphia are about to have another tilt over corn. A few weeks ago Baltimore was getting nearly all the western trade, her total exports from January 1 being over 12,000,000 bushels, against 1,200,000 for the corresponding period of 1891. But a change has come. The receipts there now are very light, and corn is going to Philadelphia. The statement is made on the Corn and Flour Exchange that Philadelphia has been at work for two months in the west, making bids and selling at prices that no other market could even approximate.

No One Dared Interfere.

Henry J. Smith, a San Francisco stonecutter, killed himself in sight of a sickened crowd who dared not interfere. Smith had an attack of delirium tremens and was strapped to his bed. He escaped, ran to a neighboring fishmonger's stall, secured a knife and then ran up the street to a vacant lot, where he turned and warned off the fishermen who were pursing him. He then drew the knife several times across his throat, the crowd which had collected being too horrified to interfere. At the fourth stroke he severed the jugular vein and windpipe and fell dead in the sand.

Death in the Blow.

August A. Rinteleman, a Milwaukee capitalist, died at St. Mary's hospital, Salt Lake City, under peculiar circumstances. In San Francisco he took a Turkish bath, and while the attendant was rubbing him his hand slipped and he hit Mr. Rinteleman a violent blow in the side. It was a little painful at the time, but he thought little of it until the spot began to swell and blood-poisoning set in. Physicians performed an operation, but it did not improve the patient's condition.

Chinese Cannot Evade the Law.

Word has been received at Ottawa, Ont., that in order to evade the United States exclusion act Chinamen are taking out naturalization papers in Montreal, thus becoming British subjects, and as such crossing over into the United States, bidding the American laws defiance. In the highest Canadian official circles it is held that, although he may become a British subject, a Chinaman under that plea cannot claim exemption from the United States exclusion act.

Blew Himself Up with Giant Powder.

Horace McChristian, representing Benham, Turner & Co., wholesale liquor dealers of Chicago, committed suicide in a deserted tunnel near Kingston, N. M. He attached a fuse to a stick of giant powder, lighted it and placed the stick in his mouth. The entire upper portion of the body was shattered. Despondency over financial matters is supposed to have caused the suicide.

Six Killed, Twenty-Seven Hurt.

In Amsterdam, the explosion of a barrel of benzine in a drug warehouse killed six persons and injured twenty-seven, some of them fatally. Four houses were destroyed.

Iowa Appropriates $125,000.

The World's Fair bill by Shields came up for final passage in the Iowa Senate and went through by a vote of 26 to 16. The amount appropriated is $125,000.

Young Field Committed.

Judge Van Brunt has committed E. W. Field to the Buffalo State Hospital. Field will be removed.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime	$3.50	@	5.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.50	@	5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4.00	@	6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80½	@	.81½
CORN—No. 2	.38½	@	.40
OATS—No. 2	.27	@	.28
RYE—No. 2	.78	@	.79
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.27	@	.28
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats	.12½	@	.13½
EGGS—Fresh	.12½	@	.13½
POTATOES—Carl ads, per bu	.40	@	.45
INDIANAPOLIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3.25	@	4.50
HOGS—Choice Light	3.50	@	5.00
SHEEP—Common to Prime	3.00	@	5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.85	@	.85½
CORN—No. 1 White	.38½	@	.39½
OAT—No. 2 White	.30	@	.30½
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE	3.50	@	4.50
HOGS	3.50	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.85	@	.81
CORN—No. 2	.35	@	.36
OATS—No. 2	.28½	@	.29½
BARLEY—Minnesota	.59	@	.61
CINCINNATI.			
CATTLE	3.50	@	4.50
HOGS	3.00	@	5.00
SHEEP	3.00	@	6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@	.91
CORN—No. 2	.40	@	.41
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.30	@	.31
DETROIT.			
CATTLE	3.00	@	5.00
HOGS	3.00	@	4.50
SHEEP	3.00	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.88	@	.89
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.39	@	.40
OATS—No. 2 White	.31	@	.32
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 2	.89	@	.90
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.38	@	.39
OATS—No. 2 White	.30	@	.31
RYE	.80	@	.81
BUFFALO.			
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@	5.75
LIVE HOGS	5.75	@	5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.93	@	.94
CORN—No. 2	.44	@	.46
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.81	@	.83
CORN—No. 3	.37	@	.38
OATS—No. 2 White	.29	@	.31
RYE—No. 1	.80	@	.82
BARLEY—No. 2	.53	@	.54
PORK—Mess	9.75	@	10.25
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE	3.50	@	4.75
HOGS	3.00	@	5.50
SHEEP	4.00	@	6.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.00	@	1.02
CORN—No. 2	.48½	@	.49½
OATS—Mixed Western	.34	@	.36
BUTTER—Creamery	.23	@	.30
PORK—New Mess	11.00	@	11.50

TRIFLING MUST CEASE.

SOME VERY PLAIN TALK TO LORD SALISBURY.

England Informed that the United States Will Protect Their Seals at Any Cost—Correspondence Submitted to the Senate The President's Position.

Will Protect the Seals.

In a message to the Senate transmitting the recent correspondence with Lord Salisbury in regard to the Bering Sea matter, President Harrison intimates that he is in favor of protecting the seal fisheries against poachers at all hazards, regardless of the wishes of Great Britain. He has concluded that the British government is not desirous of co-operating with the United States as against the Canadian poachers, and that further efforts to secure an agreement of the sort which would be reasonably fair to this country are useless. A firm purpose to stand by the President was shown in the brief debate in the executive session of the Senate over the correspondence and the message accompanying it from the White House.

The character of Lord Salisbury's communication was so remarkable as to cause universal expressions of surprise and indignation. Lord Salisbury objects to the renewal of the modus vivendi on the ground of the length of time likely to be taken in presenting the case to the arbitrators and in their deliberations after the case is before them. The British premier says, in substance, that if the modus vivendi is renewed this year an appeal will doubtless be made by the United States for its renewal again next year and the year after, and possibly the year after that. Lord Salisbury does not consider this the proper way of dealing with the question. He cites the case of some negotiations now going on between Portugal and Great Britain as an illustration of the delays incidental to arbitration of international disputes, and intimates that the negotiations over Bering sea may last for three or four years.

He also reiterates the old English argument that pelagic sealing is not destructive to seal life, and substantially intimates to President Harrison that it is a matter of indifference to the British Government what action is taken by this country. The plan he suggests by which the President may protect the interests of the United States during the long period of the negotiations is regarded alike in the Cabinet and in the Senate as an indication of his disposition to treat the subject with little regard for American rights and little inclination to assist in a satisfactory solution. He suggests that the Government of the United States may take a bond of the Canadian sealers to indemnify the United States for the seals taken in case the arbitration goes against the Canadian claims, and that the United States shall give a bond at the same time to indemnify the sealers for any loss they may suffer by American interference in case the arbitration goes against this country. Lord Salisbury does condescend to work out the details by which this remarkable treaty between the United States and a lot of irresponsible peachers shall be carried out, but courteously leaves that for the consideration of the President. The mere reading of this remarkable communication in the last Cabinet meeting was enough to determine the Cabinet to stand by the President in the most decided measures he might feel called upon to take.

The news quickly went round that a message from the President on the Bering Sea difficulty had arrived, and it was not long before the Senate went into executive session to receive it. The reading of Lord Salisbury's letter was listened to with great surprise, which greatly whetted the appetites of Senators for the President's response. The response was generally commended as firm and to the point. The President renewed his former declaration that a modus vivendi seemed to him the natural and only proper manner of dealing with the question, pending the action of impartial arbitrators. He did not discuss at great length the effect of pelagic sealing, for he considered its destructive character sufficiently established by the reports of experts and the facts already laid before the British Government.

The President declares Lord Salisbury's suggestion about exchanging bonds with the poachers to be impracticable and undignified, and altogether beyond serious consideration by the Government of the United States. The President leaves a loophole still open for Lord Salisbury to accept the renewal of the modus vivendi, but declares that if the modus vivendi be not renewed this year he will not hold himself responsible for any consequences that may follow.

This is an almost literal quotation from the message prepared by the President, and is intended to intimate in the language of diplomacy that our Government will endure no further trifling in the matter, and that, if the British Government refuses a reasonable arrangement for the protection of the seals, the United States will enforce her extreme rights with her full naval power.

The usual motion followed the reading of the papers in the Senate to refer them to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. There was some running debate on this motion which disclosed a general feeling of indignation against Lord Salisbury and a willingness to sustain the President. One of the Democratic Senators wanted the correspondence made public, but Senator Sherman objected, and succeeded in defeating the motion to make the letters public, but their importance and the gravity of the situation they disclosed were soon known to those interested and were a lively subject of discussion about the hotels at night. Senator Sherman is in favor of ratifying the treaty now pending and then following with whatever action may be necessary to enforce the laws against the poachers, and protect the seals within the recognized jurisdiction of the United States, even if the entire navy be required for the purpose.

Senator Teller and some of the other Western members, notably those from the Pacific coast, are not disposed to notice the pending treaty any further, but favor immediate steps to arrest poaching, regardless of any feelings Great Britain may have on the subject after this action.

Will Sue for Damages.

IF the heirs of the late Mafia gentry claim as big an indemnity as the sailors of the Baltimore demand of Chile, and get it, the New Orleans people will be reduced to beggary.—New York Commercial.

THE families of the eleven Italians lynched in New Orleans have entered suit in the Federal Circuit Court there for damages of $30,000 each. A fine of $330,000 on New Orleans would be a good lesson to her.—Pittsburg Times.

THE families of the Italian victims of the New Orleans lynching last spring have brought suit in the United States District Court for damages. If Italy will be satisfied with this, it will be a very convenient settlement of the whole quarrel.—Buffalo Express.

THE families of the non-naturalized Italians lynched in the New Orleans affair are to bring suit against the city for damages. If they win their suit it will be in order for the relatives of the murdered Hennessy to bring suit against them.—Baltimore American.

BLAND'S BILL IS DEAD.

THE MEASURE WAS KILLED BY ADJOURNMENT.

Speaker Crisp and Western Democrats Gave the Measure a Life, but a Vote Was Not Reached, and Silver Men Concede Its Final Defeat.

Blocked the Bill.

According to a Washington dispatch the free silver bill is defeated, the House having adjourned without a vote on the bill. This ended the legislative day for which the special order was made, and the Bland bill now has no more rights in the House than any other measure. In all probability it will not be taken up again in this session of Congress.

Mr. Bland hopes to get another special order from the Committee on Rules, but the chances are decidedly against him. Gen. Warner, the chief lobbyist for the bill, admitted that the bill was defeated. This is without much question the end of the great campaign of the silverites in this Congress.

The closing of the contest was marked by great excitement and bitterness. Frequently the House was in such confusion as to require the assistance of sergeants-at-arms to clear the floor, and the great mace, which is used only on rare occasions, was paraded up and down the aisles as a warning to turbulent members. On the morning of the last day of the discussion the anti-silver forces were willing to concede their defeat. At midnight they were confident of ultimate victory. Three times during the night they routed the enemy, but each time the free silver forces rallied and left the final result in doubt. Speaker Crisp was once compelled to vote in order to save the bill from defeat, an effort which availed nothing in the face of the determined opposition of the Northern and Northwestern Democrats.

The silver battle in the House began in earnest at 5 o'clock in the evening. All afternoon the orators had been making speeches. This was simply the cannonading, but from 5 o'clock on the opposing forces met in a bitter hand-to-hand conflict. No such fierce and bitter struggle has been seen in the House for many a year. On one side was Bland, calm and confident, anticipating an easy victory. On the floor was General Warner, the chief of the silver lobbyists, radiantly looking forward to a triumph over the hated gold-bugs. Behind the silver leaders was a strong and determined force of Democrats, chiefly from the South and West, but with a scattering of votes in Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa. They were joined by a handful of Republicans from the far West. In all they were about one hundred and fifty strong. Arrayed against them were eighty Democrats from New England and the Northern and Northwestern States and seventy Republicans. These anti-silver forces were led by Tracy and Cochran of New York, Harter and Outhwaite of Ohio, for the Democrats, and Tom Reed, Burrows, and Abner Taylor for the Republicans.

At different times during the night's battle 300 members voted. Of these 80 were Republicans, 212 Democrats, and 8 Farmers' Alliance. Of the 80 Republicans all but seven voted to lay the Bland bill on the table. The seven pro-silver Republicans were Bowers of California, Clark of Wyoming, Vincent Taylor of Ohio, Lalley of South Dakota, Pickler of North Dakota, Townsend of Colorado, and Bartine of Nevada.

Of the 212 Democrats, seventy-eight voted against Bland. All the Democrats from New England, all those from New York, excepting Rockwell, who voted on the advice of Senator Hill; all those from New Jersey, excepting Fowler; all from Pennsylvania, excepting Reilly, were against the bill. Maryland was solid against Bland, with the exception of Mr. Compton, who voted on one roll-call and then disappeared. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, was the only member from that State to vote against Bland. Ohio Democrats gave 9 votes for Bland and 3 against, with Donovan dodging and Tom Johnson voting both ways. The three anti-silver men were Outhwaite, Harter and Pattison.

All the Democrats from Indiana voted with Bland, two or three of them reluctantly.

Of the Michigan Democrats, Chipman, Stout and Wheeler voted against Bland. Mr. Babbitt was the only man in the Wisconsin delegation to vote with the Blandites.

The Illinois Democrats voted as follows:

With Bland—Williams, Wike, Steward, Fithian and Lane.

Against Bland—Newberry, McGann and Cable.

Busey voted twice with Bland, and then arranged a pair with Mr. Springer. On the first roll-call Snow and Scott voted with Bland, but afterward paired, Mr. Snow desiring to change his vote. Mr. Durborow was paired, but reached the hall just before midnight, with his gripsack in his hand, eager for an opportunity to go on record against free silver.

All the Illinois Republicans voted against Bland, including General Post, who is a free coinage man.

The Iowa Democrats divided, Hayes, Seerley, and Bowman voting against Bland. Kansas and Nebraska were solidly for the bill, Mr. Funston's vote being a surprise. Tom Reed attempted to whip the Kansan into line, but was unable to do so. Only one Missourian, Mr. Cobb, voted against Bland. Only two Democrats from the extreme Southern States, Brawley, of South Carolina, and Meyer, of Louisiana, voted against Biand. All the Farmers' Alliance members voted for free silver.

The New York Democrats are very indignant at Tim Campbell and Stahlnecker, both of whom were absent and not paired. Had they been in their places the bill could have been beaten. Campbell arrived at midnight, too late to be of any service.

Gould Wants the Earth.

JAY GOULD wants the castle of Chapultepec and would give about $7,000,000, about what it cost the American Government to take it in the Mexican war.—Minneapolis Times.

PROBABLY the story that Jay Gould has offered the Mexican Government $7,000,000 for the castle of Chapultepec is a hoax. The fancy of the wizard does not lie in the direction of relics—unless they be relics of railroads he has succeeded in wrecking.—Baltimore American.

JAY GOULD is said to have offered $7,000,000 for the castle of Chapultepec, Mexico. This is probably a canard. Gould will not buy an institution which cannot be stocked and bonded for more than it is worth. Castles are not in his line, and the Mexicans can rest easy.—Omaha Bee.

Signs of Spring.

Spring is coming, spring is near;
She is whispered in the air.
Soon the blythe nymph will be here,
Shaking blossoms from her hair.
—James Buckham, in Harper's Bazar.

Likewise colds and ague chills
Liver-pads and liver-pills,
Tar elixir, syrup squills,
Quinine straight and doctors' bills.

Sprig is cubbing, sprig is dear;
She is whispered in the air.
Sood the blithe nybph will be here,
Shakir blossobs irob her hair.
—Detroit Free Press.

NOTE FROM SALISBURY.

HE WOULD RENEW THE MODUS VIVENDI.

His Lordship Insists, However, that the Pending Treaty First Be Ratified, and that Provision Be Made for the Assessment of Damages.

Salisbury Sauce.

Lord Salisbury has replied as follows to Sir Julian Pauncefote in response to Mr. Wharton's note:

"In reply to your telegram notice has been given to owners of ships sailing for Behring Sea that both agreements at present under discussion between Great Britain and the United States—that as to arbitration and that as to an intermediate arrangement—may affect the liberty of sealing in Behring Sea. They have, therefore, notice of their liability to possible interruption, and will sail subject to that notice. The question of time is not, therefore, urgent.

"Inform the President that we concur in thinking that when the treaty has been ratified there will arise a new state of things. Until it is ratified our conduct is governed by the language of your note of the 14th of June, 1890. But when it is ratified both parties must admit that contingent rights have become vested in the other, which both desire to protect.

"We think that the prohibition of sealing, if it stands alone, will be unjust to British sealers if the decision of the arbitrators should be adverse to the United States. We are, however, willing, when the treaty has been ratified, to agree to an arrangement similar to that of last year if the United States will consent that the arbitrators should, in the event of a decision adverse to the United States, assess the damages which the prohibition of sealing shall have inflicted on British sealers during the pendency of the arbitration, and in the event of a decision adverse to Great Britain should assess the damages which the limitation of slaughter shall, during the pendency of arbitration, have inflicted on the United States or their lessees.

"As an alternative course we are also willing, after the ratification of the treaty, to prohibit sealing in the disputed waters if vessels be excepted from prohibition which produce a certificate that they have given security for such damages as the arbitrators may assess in case of a decision averse to Great Britain, the arbitrators to receive the necessary authority on that behalf. In this case a restriction of slaughter on the islands will not in point of equity be necessary.

"Her Majesty's Government are unable to see any other than one of these two methods of restricting seal hunting in the disputed waters during the arbitration which would be equitable to both parties."

Salisbury States His Terms.

A later note from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote says:

With further reference to your telegram, I am not prepared to admit, as I gather that the President thinks, that we have objected to the arbitration having jurisdiction as to the damages inflicted in the past by the party against whom the award is given. I only objected to her Majesty's Government being liable for acts they have no committed. I am ready to consent to reference on this point on the following terms:

That in case the arbitrators shall decide in favor of the British Government, that Government may ask them further to decide whether the United States Government has, since 1885, taken any action in Behring Sea directly inflicting wrongfulness on British subjects, and, if so, to assess the damages incurred thereby.

That in case the arbitrators shall decide in favor of the Government of the United States that Government may ask them to decide further whether the British Government have, since 1885, taken any act on in Behring Sea, directly inflicting wrongful loss on the United States or their lessees, and, if so, to assess the damages incurred thereby.

The note to Sir Julian Pauncefote of June 14, 1890, referred to in Lord Salisbury's reply, is as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 14.—With reference to the note which I had the honor to address you on the 11th I desire to express my deep regret at having failed up to the present time to receive from you the assurance which I had hoped to receive, that during the continuance of our negotiations for the settlement of the fur seal question British sealing vessels would not be interfered with by United States revenue cruisers in the Behring Sea outside of territorial waters.

Having learned from statements in the public press and from other sources that the revenue cruisers Rush and Corwin are now about to be dispatched to the Behring Sea, I cannot, consistently with the instructions I have received from my Government, defer any longer the communication of their formal protest announced in my notes of the 23d ult. and the 11th inst. against any such interference with British vessels. I have accordingly the honor to transmit the same herewith. I have, etc.,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

(Inclosure.)

(Received June 14, 12:35, 1890.)

The undersigned, her Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, has the honor, by instruction of his Government, to make to the Honorable James G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States, the following:

Her Majesty's Government has learned with deep regret from notices which have appeared in the public press, the accuracy of which has been confirmed by Mr Blaine's statements to the undersigned, that the United States have issued instructions to their revenue cutters about to be dispatched to Behring Sea under which the vessels of British subjects will again be exposed under the prosecution of their legitimate industry on the high seas to unlawful interference at the hands of American officers. Her Britannic Majesty's Government are anxious to co-operate to the fullest extent of their power with the government of the United States in such measure as may be found to be expedient for the protection of the seal fisheries. They are at the present moment engaged in examining, in concert with the Government of the United States, the best method of arriving at an agreement upon this point. But they cannot admit the right of the United States of their own sole motion to restrict for this purpose the freedom of navigation of Behring Sea, which the United States have themselves in former years convincingly and successfully vindicated, nor to enforce their municipal legislation against British vessels on the high seas beyond the limits of their territorial jurisdiction.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government are therefore unable to pass over without notice the public announcement of an intention on the part of the Government of the United States to renew the acts of interference with British vessels navigating outside the territorial waters of the United States, of which they have previously had to complain.

The undersigned is, in consequence, instructed formally to protest against such interference, and to declare that her Britannic Majesty's Government must hold the Government of the United States responsible for the consequences that may ensue from acts which are contrary to the established principles of international law. The undersigned, etc.

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

MRS. RICHARDS, of Montana, who offered to give the last nail to be driven into the Woman's Building, is having it manufactured at Butte City, after her own design. The nail will be twelvepenny in size, and will be composed of the principal mineral product of the State. The nail when driven will pass through a medallion of very elaborate design, comprising the coat-of-arms of Montana—a setting sun behind a mountain line. The sunset will be composed entirely of sapphires, the mountains of gold, and the valleys of silver.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—Gist of the Business.

The National Solons.

In the Senate, the 23d, an executive message from the President of the United States was delivered by Mr. Pruden to the Vice President, when the Indian appropriation bill was taken up. The first important amendment was that of striking out of the bill the proviso requiring army officers to be detailed as Indian agents. Mr. Morgan moved as a substitute for the House provision one directing the President to appoint Indian citizens of the United States as Indian agents when in his judgment such appointment might contribute to attach the Indians to civilization and to the Government of the United States. Without action on the question the Senate adjourned. In the House, after transacting some routine business, the free coinage bill came up for discussion again. The first speaker of the day was Representative Pierce, of Tennessee. In concluding, Mr. Pierce cited the speech of Mr. Mills in the last House in support of free coinage, and insisted that the gentleman from Texas, to make his record consistent, must support the bill now before the House. Mr. Stone, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Lynch, of Wisconsin, opposed the measure, declaring that its chief end was to make something out of nothing; its chief purpose is to make 70 cents worth 100 cents. Mr. Stout, of Michigan, also raised his voice in