The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, - - - - PUBLISHER.

WAR OVER MOROCCO.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND LIKELY TO BATTLE FOR IT.

Muley Hassan's Death May Embroil the Two Nations in Hostilities, with Spain Drawn in—Berlin Silver Conference Made No Definite Recommendations.

Warships Are Astir.

Serious complications have already arisen between France and England over the death of Muley Hassan, Sultan of Morocco, and the two powers may become involved in war, with the possibility of Spain being drawn into the quarrel. Already France has dispatched warships to Tangier, and England will certainly follow suit, while Spain already has a formidable cruiser there. Then again civil war is very likely to follow in Morocco between the adherents of the rival claimants for the Sultanate, including the two sons of Muley Hassan and a brother of the dead Sultan, which will serve to still further complicate the situation. Four French warships, under Admiral Le Bourgeois, have started for Tangier from Toulon, France. The ironclads Magenta, Admiral Duperre and Alger, under Admiral Gadaud, have also been ordered to place themselves in readiness to sail for Morocco at the shortest notice. In addition the big Spanish cruiser Conde Venadito has already arrived at Tangier and is anchored in the harbor. The news of the dispatch of a French fleet to Morocco and of the preparations in France to re-enforce it has caused no little excitement in London and is attracting a great deal of attention throughout England.

UNITED STATES MUST ACT.

So Say the Friends of Silver—Point to the Berlin Conference.

The adjournment of the Berlin silver commission without making a definite recommendation has been the subject of more or less comment among Senators and members who take an interest in the silver question, says a Washington correspondent. In referring to the announcement from Berlin Senator Teller said that he regretted the fact that no recommendation favorable to silver had been made. "The commission was," he said, "the outgrowth of discontent among the agrarian classes and was appointed by the government in response to the strong pro-silver sentiment in the agricultural section of Germany. I have never understood that in was expected to do more than collect information in regard to the situation, or if it was the original purpose that the commission should make a recommendation I think that was abandoned some time since. The proceedings of the commission were public, I understand, and of course will be of benefit to the silver cause to the extent that they educate the masses of the German people. Outside of the educating effect of the publication of the proceedings, I don't think the work of the commission will have any effect unless it be to increase the conviction, which is already growing in this country, that the United States will have to take this question in hand and act independently of other nations." The silver leaders in the House say that the adjournment of the Berlin conference without definite results is another evidence that the United States must execute her own financial policy without waiting for foreign nations. Representative Bryan, the lieutenant of Mr. Bland, said: "As long as we wait for Germany and England nothing will be done toward restoring silver. As soon as we restore silver to its former place on an equality with gold prosperity will return to our industries."

A GRAND MEETING.

American Railway Union Convention Opens in Chicago.

Chicago dispatch: Four hundred and fifty delegates, representing 422 unions of the American Railway Union and a total membership of 124,379 railroad employes, attended the first quadrennial convention of that order Tuesday. The convention was called to order in Fisher's Hall by President Eugene V. Debs, of Terre Haute, but the quarters were entirely too small to accommodate the throng of brawny railway men, and an adjournment was taken to Uhlich's Hall on North Clark street. Strangely enough, it was at the latter hall, less than a year ago, that the organization was perfected and launched as one of the most comprehensive railway unions ever attempted. President Debs was cheered to the echo at Fisher's Hall. When he began his address to the delegates at Uhlich's Hall men stood on chairs and waved their arms and shouted cheer after cheer for the great organizer of railroad employes. That this organization, not yet a year old, could show so much strength in its representatives was the wonder of visitors and the admiration of every delegate.

LOST IN THE PACIFIC.

Captain and Nine Men of a Wrecked British Ship Missing.

Word has been received of the dismasting of the British ship Cambrian Chief off the South American coast. The Cambrian Chief was on her way from Newcastle for Coquimbo, whence she was to sail for San Francisco. Capt. Thomas' wife and two children were brought to Valparaiso on the British ship Dee. Eleven of the wrecked seamen accompanied the lady. The general opinion is that Capt. Thomas and the nine men got into the lifeboat and attempted to make the Dee, but lost her in the darkness.

Tile Mills Are Wrecked.

The large tile mills of Smith & Co., at Wilkinson, Ind., just about to be fired, have been wrecked by a natural gas explosion, entailing a loss of more than $41,000.

Canada Makes Proper Apology.

The incident growing out of the tearing down of the United States flag from the United States Consulate at St. Thomas, Ont., on the Queen's birthday, has been satisfactorily closed by an explanation to the Department of State that the perpetrators of the outrage were drunk.

Eleven Persons Are Injured.

A head-end collision of passenger trains occurred on the Providence and Springfield division of the New York and New England Railroad, near Stillwater Village, R. I. The injured number eleven.

Death Caused by a Brass Button.

Leona Edmonds, aged 3 years, died at Bay City, Mich., under suspicious circumstances. The coroner held a post-mortem examination. Death was caused by an abscess in the bowels, produced by swallowing a brass button six weeks ago. The child's life was insured for $25.

Lucania's New Record.

The Cunard steamer Lucania, which arrived in Queenstown Friday from New York, has lowered her best record by thirteen minutes, and at the same time sailed seventeen more miles than on the earlier trip. Her time on this occasion was 5 days 12 hours and 58 minutes.

BIG BOOM IN SUGAR.

Wall Street Brokers Neglect All Other Securities—Prices Advanced.

That Wall street is pleased at the action of the United States Senate in giving the sugar trust what it wanted in the way of a tariff schedule was manifested Wednesday morning when the New York Stock Exchange opened. There seemingly was not a bear operator in sight; at least, not as far as sugar was concerned. When the gong for trading to begin sounded, the sugar corner was the only one that had any attraction for the brokers. An immense crowd gathered, and no one seemed to care about the price of any other specialty. There was a great deal of excitement, and everybody was clamoring for sugar stock. As soon as the day's business was inaugurated fully 10,000 shares of sugar was sold in a very few seconds. The orders were executed so rapidly that the brokers had no time to mark down the deals of all the buyers and sellers. The stock sold simultaneously all the way from 107 to 108, against 106¾ Tuesday night. Then came a flood of offerings which carried the quotation back to 107¼, but the pool had placed big buying orders on the recessions, and a rise to 108¼ occurred. The trading in sugar during the first hour was 55,000 shares. Bidding for the stock was so spirited that transactions were recorded on margins as wide as 1¼ per cent. within a few seconds.

MANY COXEYITES DROWNED.

Nine Boats, with Over Eighty Men, Missing on the Platte River.

A Brighton, Colo., dispatch says the number or names of the Coxeyites drowned in the attempt to navigate the Platte River cannot yet be told. The river was a raging torrent and many boats were wrecked at the bridges. Twenty-nine boats, containing 185 men, passed Henderson Island bridge. Only twenty, with less than 100 men, reached Brighton. Some boats were deserted, their occupants taking to the road. On the McKay bridge several men were drowned. At Henderson Island bridge twenty-one men were in the water at one time, but were rescued with ropes by Ralph Lee and Louis Branter. The boat of one man from Utah, known as "Frenchy," has been recovered. Of one boatload of eight, six are said to have been lost. Most of the bodies have been washed down stream. Many of the Coxeyites believe fourteen to twenty men were drowned. Many men are clinging to the trees along the river banks, and an order has been telegraphed to Denver for skiffs to take them off.

AN ATTACHMENT OF $500,000.

Levied on New York Property of Fort Wayne Electric Company.

According to a New York dispatch an attachment for $500,000 has been issued to the Sheriff against property in that State of the Fort Wayne Electric Company, an Indiana corporation, in favor of the General Electric Company, for money advanced between May 1, 1892, and May 1, 1894. Copies of the attachment have been served on the National Broadway Bank, in which, it is said, the company has an account, and on several brokers who are supposed to have assets of the company. It is stated that all property of the company in New York has been transferred to the Fort Wayne Electric corporation, which has just been organized, with a capital stock of $11,500,000, to succeed to the business of the Fort Wayne Electric Company.

HAD WOMEN IN BOXES.

Bold Effort to Smuggle Four Girls Across the Pacific as Freight.

While the steamer China, which arrived in San Francisco Wednesday, was at the wharf at Yokohama receiving her cargo a Japanese passenger came on board and asked to have four large boxes taken to his staterooms, but was refused as the boxes were too large. They were left on the wharf to be placed in the hold, but just as they were being hoisted up a peculiar noise issuing from one of the cases attracted the attention of the stevedores, who called the police. The boxes were found to contain the almost lifeless bodies of four Japanese girls, overcome with suffocation. The Japanese who attempted the outrage was not apprehended. Three of the girls were destined, if they lived, for Portland, and the other was going to Tacoma.

PROFESSOR WHITNEY DEAD.

The Well-Known Yale Educator Passes Away at New Haven.

Professor William Dwight Whitney, professor of the combined chairs of Sanskrit and comparative philology at Yale, died Thursday morning. As an authority on the Sanskrit language and philology in general Professor Whitney ranked among the foremost scholars of the time. In the science of language, of which his expositions and classifications were accepted as authoritative, he claimed that the development of speech was by the acceptance of conventional signs, and that its beginnings were imitative, in lieu of the view advanced by others, who contended that language was spontaneously generated in the mind and co-existed with thought.

The National Game.

The clubs of the National and Western Leagues stand as follows in the championship race:

	W.	L.	Per cent.		W.	L.	Per cent.
Baltimore	24	10	.706	New York	20	19	.513
Boston	26	14	.650	St. Louis	19	21	.475
Cleveland	23	13	.639	Cincinnati	18	23	.361
Philadelp'a	23	13	.639	Chicago	11	27	.289
Pittsburg	24	15	.615	Washingt'n	11	29	.275
Brooklyn	22	15	.595	Louisville	10	27	.270

WESTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

	W.	L.	Per cent.		W.	L.	Per cent.
Sioux City	26	8	.765	Grd Rapids	18	23	.439
Kansas C'y	23	13	.639	Indian'p'ls	15	25	.375
Toledo	22	14	.611	Milwa'kee	10	19	.345
Minn'p'lis	20	15	.571	Detroit	10	27	.270

Bill Dalton Killed.

Bill Dalton, outlaw, train robber, bank robber, and the leader of the Longview raid, is dead. He died as he always said he would, with his boots on and a six-shooter in his hands. The encounter occurred three miles southwest of Elk, I. T., Friday morning. The officers who killed Dalton sent the following telegram to the Unites States Marshal at Paris, Texas: "Have got one of the Longview bank robbers. He was killed while resisting arrest. Positive proof he is Bill Dalton."

Mexican and Indian Wars.

A bill to increase the pensions of survivors and widows of the Mexican and Indian wars from $8 to $12 a month has been agreed upon by the House Committee on Pensions. Commissioner Lochren estimates that the additional appropriation necessary to meet this increase will not exceed $1,300,000 a year. He shows that 13,625 survivors of the Mexican war are borne on the rolls in addition to 7,011 widows, making in all 21,236. The Indian war pensioners number 6,170.

Twenty Men Reported Drowned.

Brighton (Colo.) dispatch: The industrials arrived one or two boat loads at a time all the early part of Thursday night. There were several boats capsized, and if the men landing are to be believed there are not less than twenty drowned. Two bodies have been brought in. It is impossible to give names of those lost, as they were all known by nicknames and survivors are too much excited with their adventures to tell even their nicknames.

King William Dies of the Colic.

At Chesterton, Ind., King William, the horse which attracted so much attention at the World's Fair, died of spasmodic colic. He was being taken to Coney Island and an offer of $10,000 had just been refused for him.

How Douglas Died.

The death of Horace Douglas, a carpenter of Indianapolis, which occurred early Friday morning, is a mysterious affair. Douglas was lying on a lounge down-stairs when his wife went to bed. About 3 o'clock she heard him call her and then fall heavily to the floor. She found him lying face downward in the kitchen, and he died as she entered. He had received a number of bruises about the head, one indicating a fracture of the skull. His face was bloody. Blood was found upon the board walk and the board fence in the yard. A year ago Douglas threatened to commit suicide, but the coroner believes it impossible for him to have inflicted the injuries which caused his death. The deceased was appointed postmaster at Plainfield, Hendricks County, under Cleveland's first administration and embezzled $200. When the postoffice inspector arrived to examine his books Douglas mounted the inspector's horse and made his escape. After wandering about for two years he returned, was tried and sent to prison for two years.

BUSINESS IS BETTER.

Slight Improvement Noted—Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

The outlook for business seems a little better on the whole, though the improvement is not great. Moreover, it is impossible to distinguish between mere replacement of orders canceled for want of fuel os other causes and the new business for which works are anxiously looking. It is somewhat encouraging that the decrease in payments through clearing-houses is but 24.3 per cent. for the first week of June, 27.2 at New York, but only 19.4 elsewhere. The decrease in comparison with 1892 is about 30 per cent. Railroad tonnage is larger than a year ago in live stock and moderate in cereals, but considerably smaller in coal and iron products and in other manufactured goods west bound. Speculation in products has turned toward higher prices, and wheat has risen 5 cents with an official State report of injury in Kansas, which is higl flavored.

SHOT DEAD BY A BOY.

Murder Committed by One of Three Young Vandals.

Joseph Oherack, a special policeman employed at Chicago by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, was shot and almost instantly killed by one of three boys he was attempting to arrest. The boy who did the shooting and two companions had been surprised by the officer while they were throwing stones through the windows of passenger coaches at Oakley avenue and Kinzie street. He told them to desist and they fled. He pursued them and one of the three turned and fired a shot at the officer, the bullet entering his heart. The three boys escaped and the dying man staggered into the arms of Officer Ryan, and died soon after.

Wild Storm in Austria.

The worst hailstorm that ever visited Vienna, Austria, commenced at 7 o'clock Thursday morning. In less than fifteen minutes the city looked as if it had undergone bombardment. It is estimated that 100,000 windows were smashed. In the upper floors and the emperor's wing of the palace hardly a pane remains unbroken. In a large mill on the Danube nearly 4,000 panes were smashed. The hailstones averaged the size of hazel-nuts and descended in streams. Three deaths are reported as due to falling trees. Serious damage was done in a field outside of Vienna, where a detachment of artillery with thirty-two guns was overtaken. The horses bolted with fright in all directions, and thirty soldiers soon lay helpless on the ground. Several of them were run over, and one was killed. Three officers were severely injured. Immense damage to crops is reported.

Can Catch No Bride.

Prince Andre Poniatowski has sailed from New York for la belle France a sadly disappointed man. The Prince came to America on a fishing trip. His bait was a title, and he hoped to catch an American heiress. His name was associated with several young women of wealth, but they threw him over one after another. The Prince has had the proverbial fisherman's luck, and like his prototype he may tell his cronies at home wonderful stories of the fish that he didn't land.

Got Into Trouble by Going Back.

J. L. Lewis, who was sent from Sioux City, Iowa, to the penitentiary a year ago for blackmailing by threats to publish sensational stories in a paper conducted by him, returned to the city a few days ago and undertook to resume the publication of his paper. He was promptly arrested on six old indictments for blackmail, and signed an acknowledgment of guilt in each case. He will be sentenced in August.

Receiver for Big Concern.

Judge Hallett has appointed Austin G. Gorham receiver for the Denver Land and Water-Storage Company on application of the State Trust Company, of New York, representing the holders of general mortgage bonds for $537,000, interest on which was due May 1 and was defaulted. Rufus Clark holds a second mortgage for $237,000, on which no interest has been paid for two years.

Die in a Street Fight.

Two men were killed and three men and one woman seriously injured in a row that followed the attendance at a dance by Poles and Bohemians in a hall at Forty-eighth and Goodspeed streets, Chicago, Sunday night. When a party of about a score of persons left the hall at midnight they became involved in a row with a number of people they met along the street.

Kansas Republicans.

The Kansas Republican State Convention adopted a platform indorsing the Republican national platform of 1892 and declaring in favor of bimetallism.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	$3 50	@ 5 00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4 00	@ 5 00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 00	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	59	@ 60
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	42	@ 43
RYE—No. 2	49½	@ 51½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	16½	@ 17½
EGGS—Fresh	10	@ 11
POTATOES—Per bu	90	@ 1 00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping	3 00	@ 4 50
HOGS—Choice Light	4 00	@ 5 00
SHEEP—Common to Prime	2 00	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	52	@ 53
CORN—No. 2 White	40½	@ 41½
OATS—No. 2 White	39½	@ 40½
ST. LOUIS		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 4 50
HOGS	3 00	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	55½	@ 56½
CORN—No. 2	38	@ 39
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]	@ 42
RYE—No. 2	44	@ 46
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE	2 50	@ 4 50
HOGS	4 00	@ 5 00
SHEEP	2 00	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57	@ 57½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	42	@ 42½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	44	@ 45
RYE—No. 2	50	@ 52
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	2 50	@ 4 50
HOGS	4 00	@ 5 00
SHEEP	2 00	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	58	@ 59
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	42	@ 42½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	41	@ 41½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	59	@ 60
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	45	@ 45½
OATS—No. 2 White	41	@ 42
RYE—No. 2	50	@ 52
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	62	@ 62½
No. 2 Red	60	@ 60½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	46	@ 47
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	45	@ 45½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	57	@ 58
CORN—No. 3	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2 White	43	@ 43½
BARLEY—No. 2	53	@ 55
RYE—No. 1	49	@ 50
PORK—Mess	11 75	@12 25
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 5 00
HOGS	3 75	@ 5 50
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	63	@ 63½
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2 White	48	@ 49
BUTTER—Creamery	14	@ 18½
EGGS—State	14½	@ 15½

MILITIA STOPS RIOTS.

THREATENED TROUBLE AT PANA, ILL., AVERTED BY SOLDIERS.

The Presence of Nearly 700 State Troops Awes the Strikers Into Quieter Ways—Golden Jubilee of the Y. M. C. A. Closes in London.

Srikers Calming Down.

The presence at Pana, Ill., of the First Regiment from Chicago has undoubtedly accomplished good. There has been no attempt on the part of the invading strikers to attack the few men working in the neighboring mines and Sheriff H. W. Johnson is firmly convinced that the splendid showing of military order and the grim appearance of the rifles, cartridge belts and Gatling gun has had its effect and the gathering mobs of Springfield miners lounging about on Pope's farm and that vicinity will soon disperse. There are over 687 men in camp.

The authorities have abandoned the idea that the invading strikers will attack either Camp Orendorff or the outer lines, says a Pana dispatch. The mobs, however, are growing larger, and a lounger who strolled into the Big Four depot from Pope's farm says the men are determined to compel any miners who begin work to stop immediately. The ringleaders of the mobs who afect indifference over the well-established military post within easy call say they will close the Pana mines if they have to stay six months. That they are largely braggarts was shown by their non-interference with a large party of miners who re-enforced the small number at work in the Penwell mine. Col. Hugh E. Bayle, Assistant Adjutant General, made a tour of the mines in the immediate vicinity of the city and reported that seventy men out of a possible eight hundred are at work. A conference of the mine operators held in a hotel near the Illinois Central depot decided that an attempt should be made to resume operations in all the mines. Sheriff Johnson thinks that if the sheriff of Peoria County can quell any uprising in his district with a force of deputies armed by the thirty stands of small arms that General Orendorff sent from Springfield, his men can certainly take care of the mobs in Pana.

STRIKERS SHOT DEAD.

Mob of Coke-Workers at Lemont, Pa., Fight with Deputies.

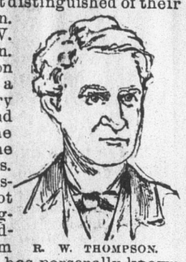
The bloody and riotous scenes of a few weeks ago are being repeated throughout the coke region, and terror reigns on every hand. A fierce battle occurred Sunday forenoon between deputies and strikers at the Lemont mines of the McClure Coke Company, located three miles north of Uniontown, Pa., in which one man was shot dead and three others fatally injured, two of whom have died since and another will die within the next twenty-four hours. All are Slavs and strikers from the Lemont plant, where the conflict occurred.

The battle was one of the fiercest in the history of the strike, about fifty volleys being fired. The strikers had assembled, nearly 400 in number, and had in their possession four workmen from the Valley plant of the H. C. Fricke Coke Company, whom they had captured on Saturday afternoon, and were holding prisoners at the company houses. A posse of deputy sheriffs under Matt Allen attempted to rescue the workmen and were fired on by the strikers, who were well armed with revolvers, clubs, and stones. This precipitated the battle, which lasted fifteen minutes. Volley after volley was fired at a range of only seventy-five feet, and the shots were fired to kill. The deputies were all armed with Winchesters and revolvers, while the strikers were equipped with nearly fifty revolvers. In addition to those killed and wounded by bullets from the Winchesters the clothes of the deputies were shot full of holes and several of them were badly injured with stones and clubs.

COL. RICHARD W. THOMPSON.

Indiana Recently Celebrated His Birthday.

The citizens of Terre Haute, Ind., recently celebrated the 85th birthday of one of the most distinguished of their number, Hon. Richard W. Thompson. Hon. R. W. Thompson has played quite a part in the history of the country and has known all the public men in the land for years. The only two Presidents he has not seen are Washington and John Adams, but from Monroe down he has personally known them all. He was a friend of Lafayette and met him many times.



R. W. THOMPSON.

Col. Thompson began his political career in 1840, when he was elected to Congress. He served that term and again in 1846, at which time Abraham Lincoln was in that body.

Though not opposed to slavery as an institution, after Fort Sumter was fired on Col. Thompson devoted all his energies in putting down disaffection in the South and used his eloquence most successfully to urge Northern men to enlist. He is known as Col. Thompson from having held that rank on the staff of Gov. Noble, of Indiana. When Rutherford B. Hayes became President Col. Thompson was made Secretary of the Navy. He finally resigned that office to accept the Presidency of the American branch of the Panama Canal Company, which he held for six years. Col. Thompson occupies his time in writing and studying and, though retired from active life, his influence is still strong and is exercised over a wide sphere.

Overflow of News.

KANSAS Populists are arranging for 20,000 farmers to attend the State convention at Topeka.

THE national convention of the Congregational Home Missionary Society was opened at Omaha, Neb.

AT Mankato, Minn., William Conway was acquitted of the charge of murdering Harry M. Walraven.

THE Maine Third District Republican Congressional convention has renominated Seth L. Milliken for Congress.

THE tug A. J. Hoole was run down and sunk in New York harbor by the steamer Manar. A fireman was drowned.

ETHEL BRANDON, the actress, who is critically ill in San Francisco, has sued her husband, L. R. Stockwell, for divorce.

JAMES AND WILLIE STOCK, aged 8 and 9 years, respectively, were drowned near Lancaster, Pa., while bathing in the river.

CHRISTIAN MILLER, aged 55, attempted to kill his wife at Defiance, Ohio. His wife is 50 years old. The murder was planned to secure the woman's property.

SUGAR TRUST WINS.

The Compromise Schedule Is Passed by the Senate.

The compromise amendments to the sugar schedule were all adopted in the Senate Tuesday and the pivotal schedule on which the fate of the tariff measure depended went through without change. On the vital amendment to place all sugars on the free list the Democratic line was drawn, Mr. Hill voting in favor of it and Mr. Irby being paired the same way. But the Republicans were unable to hold their own forces intact, Messrs. Manderson and Perkins voting against the amendment and Mr. Quay being paired against it, while Mr. Sherman, who was present, did not vote at all. Only one of the Populists, Mr. Peffer, voted for free sugar. Messrs. Kyle and Allen in the final issue joined with the majority against it. If all the Republicans, with the three Populists and the two disaffected Democrats, had joined hands sugar, raw and refined, would have gone on the free list. On all the other amendmets offered by the Republicans the majority against them ranged from three to ten.

A Washington correspondent says that the adoption of the sugar schedule practically insures the passage of the bill at an early date, although it is intimated that the Republicans will make a final stand on this schedule when the bill is reported and considered in the Senate.

As adopted, the schedule imposes a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem on all sugars raw and refined, with a differential of one-eighth of a cent a pound on sugars above 16 Dutch standard and an additional one-tenth of a cent against sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty. It continues the Hawaiian treaty admitting sugars from the Sandwich islands free of duty, and places a duty of 2 cents a gallon on molasses testing above 40 degrees by the polariscope. The schedule goes into effect Jan. 1, 1895, and the bounty is continued up to that date.

Compromise Amendment Passed.

Mr. Jones offered the "compromise" amendment fixing the duty on raw and refined sugar at 40 per cent. ad valorem, with a differential of one-eighth of 1 cent on sugars above 16 Dutch standard and an additional one-tenth on sugars imported from countries giving an export bounty, continuing the Hawaiian treaty in force and imposing a duty of 2 cents a gallon on molasses. It was carried, 35—27. The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS.

Allen,	Gray,	Pugh,
Blackburn,	Harris,	Quay,
Blanchard,	Hunton,	Ransom,
Butler,	Jones (Ark.),	Roach,
Caffery,	Kyle,	Smith,
Camden,	Lindsay,	Turpie,
Cockrell	Martin,	Vest,
Coke,	Mills,	Vilas,
Faulkner,	Mitchell (Wis.),	Voorhees,
George,	Morgan,	Walsh,
Gibson,	Murphy,	White—35.
Gordon,	Pasco,	

NAYS.

Aldrich,	Frye,	Manderson,
Allison,	Gallinger,	Mitchell (Ore.),
Cameron,	Hale,	Peffer,
Carey,	Hawley,	Pettigrew,
Chandler,	Higgins,	Platt,
Cullom,	Hill,	Power,
Davis,	Hoar,	Shoup,
Dolph,	Lodge,	Teller,
Dubois,	McMillan,	Washburn—27.

Pairs—Bate for, with Proctor against; Barry for, with Wilson against; Brice for, with Wolcott against; Call for, with Morrill against; Daniel for, with Squire against; Gorman for, with Jones, of Nevada; McPherson for, with Irby; Jarvis for, with Sherman; McLaurin for, with Dixon; Palmer for, with Hansbrough.

Stewart was absent and not paired. Perkins was present, but is not recorded as either voting or paired. The Jones amendments increasing the duty on sugar candy from 30 to 35 per cent., and making the duty on saccharine 25 per cent., were agreed to. This completed the sugar schedule and the Senate went into executive session.

MOVING ON BULL HILL.

Armed Deputies Advance on the Cripple Creek Strikers.

Every hour adds to the gravity of the situation at Cripple Creek, and, a dispatch says, a terrible conflict is impending. Under Sheriff Mullins and County Commissioner Boynton are in charge of the army of 1,200 deputies camped within sight of Bull Hill. Mullins declares it is their intention to storm Bull Hill regardless of consequences. Commisioner Boynton is even more emphatic. He declares that Gov. Waite nor any other man had no right to arbitrate out of the law. There were men on Bull Hill guilty of grave crimes for whose arrest they had warrants. These men would be arrested at all hazards. He allowed that in doing this many lives would be placed in jeopardy. Nevertheless, the county had gone to great expense in massing a great force to vindicate the law, and this is not the time for hesitation.

This declaration is called out by the fact that Governor Waite has instructed General Brooks to use the troops to prevent wholesale arrests of strikers. He says that Sheriff Bowers may pass through the lines to serve papers, but can not take a posse with him. The situation is extremely critical.

Brisk Skirmish at Shelburn.

A special from Shelburn, Ind., says: "About 1 o'clock this morning several drunken men approached the picket line around the ninety militiamen stationed at Farmersburg and taunted the guards. One man attempted to pass through the line and was brought to a halt. The intruder hurled a brick at the guard and the latter opened fire. This was the signal for a general fusillade of stones and firing by the guards. Forty or fifty shots were fired in quick succession. Colonel Ebel, of Terre Haute, in command of the three companies, called to arms all his men, but they were unable to run down the attacking party, not one being found. The firing caused great excitement. A general alarm was sounded, and Companies D of Washington, A of Indianapolis, and the Second Regiment of Independence, under Col. Rose, were ordered to Farmersburg on the double-quick."

Briefletts.

THE St. Louis carpenters have won their strike.

SIXTEEN new cases of small-pox were reported in New York in two days.

DR. HENRY VAN AERNUM, pension commissioner under Gen. Grant, died at Franklinville, N. Y.

THE remains of Ferdinand Loucks, a laborer, were found near Adrian, Mich. He had apparently been murdered.

THE Brooks Locomotive Works of Dunkirk, N. Y., will make sixty locomotives for a Brazilian railway.

MARIAN & BROSSEAU, hay shippers at Montreal, have suspended. Their liabilities will amount to over $100,000.

MRS. WILLIAM HALL was probably fatally injured at Akron, O., by a bolt of lightning. Her house was burned to the ground.

GIUSEPPE DE FELICE, a member of the Italian Parliament, was sentenced to eighteen years solitary confinement for having incited disturbances in Sicily.

SADIE MEANS, a telephone operator, was expelled from the Presbyterian Church for working Sunday. The Southern General Assembly has reversed the action.

TO END THE STRIKE.

OPERATORS AND MINERS COME TO TERMS.

Columbus Conference Productive of a Satisfactory Settlement—Miners Get Increased Wages—New Scale to Continue in Operation Until May, 1895.

Settlement Is Final.

The miners and operators' conference at Columbus, Ohio, has resulted in a compromise agreement, and the end of the great coal strike is near. Under the agreement work will be resumed within a week, the miners desiring to have the remainder of the week to submit the agreement to the various districts.

The joint committee on scale, composed of operators and miners, went into executive session at 9 o'clock in the morning. Each side expressed a feeling that circumstances had placed an agreement in jeopardy, but each would try to effect an agreement if possible. Before going into executive session as a joint committee the miners held a private conference of about an hour's duration. Some of the operators had said that they preferred to deal with organized rather than unorganized labor, as more uniform results can be secured. A failure to agree meant, in their opinion, a resumption of the strike at some time in the near future.

Col. W. P. Rend, who was anxious to effect a settlement, submitted a proposition on his own account to agree to a scale of 69 cents for Pennsylvania and 60 cents for Ohio, other territory in a fair proportion, the price to hold good until Sept. 1, when the rate is to be increased to 79 cents in Western Pennsylvania and in other districts in proportion. The proposition was made to President McBride, and several of the operators said they would agree to Col. Rend's plan. About 5:30 in the evening the scale committee announced that an agreement had been reached and was being drawn up. The compromise was on a basis of 60 cents for Ohio and 69 cents for Western Pennsylvania. At a joint conference the agreement was ratified. A. A. Adams, President of the Ohio miners, who was a member of the scale committee, refused to sign the agreement. The settlement, however, is final. The scale agreed upon is as follows:

Pittsburg, thin vein, 69 cents; thick vein, 56 cents.

Hocking Valley, 60 cents.

Indiana bituminous, 60 cents; Indiana block, 70 cents.

Streator, Ill., 62½ cents for summer and 70 cents for winter.

Bloomington, Ill., 77½ cents for summer and 85 cents for winter.

La Salle and Spring Valley, Ill., 72½ cents for summer and 80 cents for winter.

Other sections in Northern Illinois fields at prices relative to the above. Coal in Pittsburg district, going east to tide water, shall pay the same mining prices as that paid by the Pennsylvania Gas and Westmoreland Coal companies. The scale of prices will continue until May 1, 1895, provided the above-named scale of prices for the Pittsburg district shall be generally recognized and observed. The operators and miners shall co-operate in their efforts to secure an observance of said price, and if during the period covered by the agreement recognition of the price herein named cannot be secured either party to this agreement may call a meeting of the joint board of arbitration and determine whether the agreement has been sufficiently complied with to warrant its continuance.

While it has been announced that the agreement reached by the operators and miners in their joint conference is final, its effect upon the miners remains to be seen. The operators are confident that the agreement will bring about a speedy settlement of the strike. E. T. Bent of La Salle, Ill., was of the opinion that the settlement in Northern Illinois would influence the southern part of that State to come into line.

HORACE GREELEY'S STATUE.

New York's Handsome Tribute to the Great Editor.

New York honored one of her most illustrious sons last week when a statue of Horace Greeley was unveiled at Thirty-third street and Broadway. The exercises were of an impressive character and eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the great editor. Amos J. Cummings was the orator of the day and District Attorney Fellows, acting for Mayor Gilroy, accepted the statue in behalf of the city.

The statue is of bronze, seven feet high, and represents Mr. Greeley sitting in a contemplative attitude, with a newspaper in one hand and spectacles in the other. The pedestal is of Quincy granite. On one side is the inscription: "Erected under the auspices of Horace Greeley Post, G. A. R., No. 577, New York Typographical Union, No. 6, and Brooklyn Typographical Union, No. 98."

THE GREELEY STATUE.

Briefletts.

THE Rev. B. Fay Mills will preach to Dr. Talmage's congregation while Dr. Talmage is abroad.

RACHEL FOSSNER, 19 years old, was killed at New York by leaping from a burning tenement fire.

LEONARD W. MARSH, of Kansas City, shot his wife and daughter, but their lives were saved by their corsets.

H. F. HEFFNER, formerly of the Chicago Board of Trade, committed suicide at New Orleans by taking laudanum.

ISAAC GOODMAN, an Elwood, Ind., farmer, was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for operating a fence.

WHILE thirty-seven arrested commonwealers were being taken to court at Helena, Mont., sixteen made a dash and escaped.

JEALOUSY caused Joseph Zoelinski, a retired Toledo, O., contractor, to kill his bride of two weeks. He then ended his own life.

CONGRESSMAN GROSVENOR was renominated by convention in the Ninth Ohio District. He is a candidate for Governor.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

MEASURES CONSIDERED AND ACTED UPON.

At the Nation's Capital—What Is Being Done by the Senate and House—Old Matters Disposed Of and New Ones Considered.

The Senate and House.

Before entering upon the discussion of the tariff Wednesday the Senate passed seven bills, one of them being a House bill and the others Senate bills. Mr. Blackburn reported favorably a resolution from the committee on rules for the appointment of a special committee of five Senators on the existing public distress, to whom should be referred the petitions of Morrison L. Swift and others bearing upon this subject. It was adopted without division. The Cox amendment for the total repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks was defeated in the House by 102 to 170. A viva voce vote on the Brawley bill was then taken and the bill defeated. Mr. Turner, of Georgia, addressed the House in favor of repeal, and brief speeches in opposition to the bill were made by Representative Meikeljohn of Nebraska, Bingham of Pennsylvania, Robinson of Pennsylvania, Cockran of New York, Hicks of Pennsylvania, and Quigg of New York. The House went into committee of the whole to consider the Indian appropriation bill, and a filibuster was started as a result of Mr. Holman's request that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with. Hay, of New York, objecting. A motion to adjourn was adopted, 104 to 98, and at 3:23 the House adjourned.

The action of the Attorney General in claiming $15,000,000 from the estate of the late Leland Stanford occupied the attention of the Senate until the tariff bill was taken up, on Thursday. Mr. Hopkins' bill for a new public building at Elgin, Ill., was reported to the House. The original bill carried an appropriation of $100,000, but the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds cut down the amount to $75,000. With this amendment the measure was favorably reported and was placed upon the calendar. The House Committee on Railways and Canals agreed to report the compromise bill drawn by Representative Ryan, of New York, for the survey of a ship canal route from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. The bill places the matter in the hands of a board of engineers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, who are to select the most practicable route and for which work $20,000 is to be appropriated.

The Senate did nothing of importance Friday. The tariff and the St