

THE REPUBLICAN.

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GREENFIELD - INDIANA

CHICAGO elevator men are reported as determined to withdraw from the Board of Trade and form a new association of their own if the Board insists upon the enforcement of the vote preventing the mixing of grain or the buying and selling of it by elevator proprietors.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW has been interviewed on the subject of hot weather and his recipe for keeping cool may be epitomized as follows: "Keep heating topics out of the mind and hot things out of your insides, and above all never look at the thermometer or discuss the subject of exceptional heat with any one."

Cook's Arctic Excursion from New York touched at St. John's, N. F., July 15, and took on board an experienced arctic navigator. The party is doubtless "on ice" by this time. This information is given with the hope that the thought of the lucky people who are now sailing amidst unnumbered ice bergs may help us all to keep cool.

In the winter there are no less than four hundred regularly organized theatrical companies in the United States that travel from one place to another. Less than fifty of these are at this time on the road. It has been estimated by a competent authority that no less than 8,000 theatrical people are now out of employment. Of this number at least 5,000 are stranded in New York city without money and, without prospect of anything until the season opens.

THE Government reports 355,401 manufacturing establishments having an aggregate capital of \$6,524,475,305 with an annual miscellaneous expense account of \$630,954,058. That 4,711,832 receive wages annually aggregating an average of \$2,282,823,263; that 445,757 other persons employed on piece work receive \$22,661,209. That the product of the combined labor is valued at \$9,370,108,624. That there are 1,193,113 business concerns in the United States. The natural products of the fields, mines, forests and waters, including vegetable, animal and mineral, aggregate a value of about \$8,500,000 yearly. The total aggregate amounts to over seventeen billions annually; 10 per cent. are exported and 90 per cent. used at home.

It will hardly cause "widespread sorrow to descend like a pall," etc., over the entire country, yet it may be of passing interest to note that a tremendous storm swept over Newport, R. I., July 14, wrecking villas, "cottages," hot houses, conservatories and all the festive structures of that swell resort in a manner never before equaled. The storm seems to have been somewhat of a respecter of persons, however, for we are told that the properties of the Astors and Vanderbilts escaped without injury. This again exemplifies the "luck" which "shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will." The quotation calls it "divinity," but the proper rendering of the truism should just be plain "luck," without which no man ever achieved fame or fortune.

THE constant drafts of the royal family on Scotland Yard for special police to guard the various members of the reigning house whenever they see fit to travel has reduced that noted headquarters to desperate straits of late, and the most urgent appeals have been made for an increased force. At least a dozen officers accompany the Prince of Wales when he leaves London. The Queen and the Russian Czarovitch, now visiting in England, the Duke of Coburg and other dignitaries are said to have required so many special detectives on the 12th inst., because of the great military review at Aldershot, that London was absolutely denuded of its detective force for thirty-six hours. It was a golden opportunity for anarchists, but they failed to "catch on." It is said that the French detective force is five times as numerous as the English staff.

Poisonous potatoes—Last season was a very peculiar one for all vegetable growths, and the result of this is strikingly seen in its effects on the quality of potato raised in some localities. These appear all right to the eye, but when cooked are found not only to be deficient in the dryness and good flavor so highly esteemed in this vegetable, but they have a bitter taste in the mouth and cause a burning, or a smarting sensation in the throat. When such results follow from eating them, we may be sure that a poisonous element has been developed in the tubers, and they are no longer fit for healthful human food.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

The gold reserve now amounts to \$38,345,725.

Madeline Pollard ascended Pike's Peak on the 26th.

Kansas and Nebraska have been laid bare by hot winds.

U. S. cutter has seized six Spanish smugglers off Tampa, Fla.

Jas. Mulligan, of Blaine-Mulligan letter fame, is dead in Boston.

Wholesale naturalization frauds have been discovered at Rochester, N. Y.

The President signed the bill admitting Utah to Statehood, Tuesday night.

By the closing of four mills at Lawrence, Mass., Saturday, 3,000 hands are idle.

Thirty acres of ground were torn up near Coffeyville, Kan., by the unaccountable explosion of a gas well.

Judge Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, declined to serve on the labor commission because of ill health and old age.

The Wisconsin Republican convention at Milwaukee, Thursday, nominated Maj. William Upham, of Milwaukee, for Governor.

War is threatened in a Polish Catholic church at Buffalo, N. Y., because Bishop Ryan has deposed Father Zareczny, the priest.

C. W. Mowbray, the English anarchist, spoke in Clarendon hall, New York, Monday night. He advocated the removal of capitalists.

An attempt was made to blow up a Burlington engine at Chicago, Saturday night, with dynamite. Two men were seriously injured.

Rabbi Joseph Kranskopf, of this country, has left St. Petersburg for the interior of Russia to inquire into the condition of Russian Polish Jews.

Thomas B. Reed, of the First congressional district of Maine, and H. A. Cooper, of the First congressional district of Wisconsin, have been renominated by the Republicans.

At Pittsburg, Friday, fifty mill workers were so badly overcome by heat that they had to be carried to their homes. The temperature throughout the country was remarkably high.

Albert Ward, of Champion, O., suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, dismissed his physicians and summoned faith cures who rubbed oil on his body and prayed over him. He died.

It is reported that the Chinese government, through the British government, has asked President Cleveland to act as mediator between China and Japan, and that the President has consented.

Harry Feathers, a son of James Feathers, of Carthage, S. D., accidentally shot and fatally injured his father's hired man. Harry was so frightened at the accident that he took poison, dying shortly afterward.

Twenty-five hundred men went to work at the Illinois Steel Company plant, Monday. The works had been closed down since the strike began. Employment will be given to 1,000 more workmen before the end of the week.

The President, on the 25th, formally appointed as commissioners to investigate the controversies between certain railroads and their employees, Carroll D. Wright, John D. Kernan of New York, and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Peoria, Illinois.

Forest fires near Ashland, Wis., have caused enormous loss. Phillips, a town of 2,000 people, was totally destroyed. Mason, a small village, was also wiped out. Homesteaders all over the region have fled to the towns and abandoned their homes to the flames.

Robert Chain, an eighteen-year-old boy, living near Lagonda, O., was poisoned several days ago about the face and head by coming in contact with poison ivy. Both eyes swelled shut, and the ball of the right eye burst, the contents running out. It is feared he will go permanently blind.

San Francisco custom-house inspectors seized seventy-five cans of opium on the coasting steamer City of Pueblo, Sunday night. No arrests were made. The smugglers are known to the authorities, however, and it is expected that the band of which they are a part, as a result of the seizure, will all be arrested.

By the burning of a livery stable at Washington, D. C., on the 25th, three men were killed and 205 horses burned to death. Several firemen were seriously injured. The Adams Express Co's stables adjoining the livery barns and were also consumed, but all of the horses, 150 in number, were taken out in safety.

The Republican State Convention of Illinois convened at Springfield on the 25th and nominated a State ticket headed by Henry Wulff, of Chicago, for State Treasurer. The proposition to nominate a candidate for United States Senator was voted down. The regulation orthodox Republican platform was adopted with the addition of a severe condemnation of Gov. Altgeld and reference to other local affairs.

Charles Johnson, a New York man, went to Rock Island, Tenn., won the affections of Miss Austin and married her, in spite of the opposition of the girl's father. Within a month Johnson took his bride for a drive, on July 24, and deliberately drove the horse over a precipice, jumping out in time to save himself. Mrs. Johnson was rescued in an unconscious condition, and will recover. Johnson escaped, but will be lynched if caught.

Vice President Stevenson was at Bloomington, Ill., on the 24th, to settle trouble between the miners and a company of which he is President. The strike was fully discussed. The miners agreed to resume work at the old rates provided they were given a concession of fifty cents a ton on coal for their own use and required to do but six feet of "brushing" instead of seven. Then the meeting adjourned to the shaft and the brushing question was looked into and it was decided that seven feet of "brushing" must be done. The miners held a meeting and agreed to recede from the requirement of reduction of "brushing" and the strike was declared off, the miners agreeing to the old scale and the company to furnishing coal to miners at reduced rates. Mr. Stevenson said that he was not at all opposed to the union, and that he was not at all opposed to taking the men back as union men. There has been no hard feeling whatever between the men and the company throughout the strike.

Gozo Tateno, Japanese Minister to Washington, has been recalled to Japan, and Mr. Kukino, an experienced diplomat, has been appointed to succeed him.

This change is made on account of dissatisfaction at the manner in which Minister Tateno has conducted the negotiations with the United States Government looking to the modification of the extra-territorial treaties.

FOREIGN.

Bismarck is suffering from the great heat.

Carl Seivers, at London, on the 27th, received a telegram from the captain of a Norwegian sealer, stating that he had spoken the steamer Pagnoldjari, conveying the Wellman party, and that all were well on board.

In the French Chamber of Deputies during the discussion of the clause in the anti-anarchist measure providing for a restriction being placed upon the reports published of the trials of the anarchists, one of the deputies remarked that the press should not be considered a privileged trade. Thereupon the newspaper men present in the gallery raised such a disturbance that the President of the Chamber ordered the gallery cleared, and suspended the sitting while this was being done. Later the press representatives were invited to return, but declined.

A cable from London July 27, says: Lloyd's agent at Shanghai confirms the announcement that war has been declared between China and Japan. England is in sympathy with China. Hostilities have occurred but details have not been received. The immediate cause of the declaration of war is said to be the fact that as exclusively announced by the Associated Press on July 24, the Japanese attacked the Chinese transports, conveying troops to Korea. In this engagement at least one Chinese transport was sunk by a Japanese cruiser. But it would now seem that the fighting between the Chinese and Japanese war ships was much more serious than at first announced, as is rumored in Anglo-Chinese circles here that the Chinese have already suffered very heavy loss, and it is believed that a number of Chinese ships have been sunk by the Japanese cruisers.

A cable from Shanghai, July 20th, says that details have reached that city of the naval engagement in which a Japanese cruiser sunk the Chinese transport. The fighting, though of short duration, was very severe. One of the Japanese war ships got within a comparatively short distance of the transport Kow Shing, and discharged a torpedo at her. The missile was well directed, and struck the transport fairly. A terrific explosion followed and the Kow Shing began at once to fill. Prior to the discharge of the torpedo the crew of the transport, which was armed, and the military force on board of her made a hard fight against the attacking force. Many of those on board were shot dead on her deck. Nearly two thousand lives were lost. The Chinese official account of the recent engagement between Chinese and Japanese war ships says that the Chinese iron-clad Chen-Yuen, which is one of the largest vessels of her class, belonging to the northern fleet, retreated to Kotsu and escaped capture by the Japs. The latter report adds, captured a dispatch boat and sunk a transport. Six other transports escaped. News has been received here that on the same day the naval engagements took place the Jap troops ashore attacked the Chinese at Asun. No details of the attack have been received. The British twin-screw cruiser Porpoise has sailed hence to protect the British at Che Foo, on the Sham Tong promontory, a health resort of foreigners. The principal division of the Chinese reinforcements sent from Taku has reached its destination safely.

STRIKE NOTES.

4 In the contempt cases at Chicago against Debs et al., before Judge Woods, on the 25th, the motion to quash was overruled. By order of the court the bail of the four prisoners was reduced to \$7,000 each. The bonds first required were \$10,000 each. Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rogers, after a lengthy conference with their attorneys, decided to give bail. Since their commitment to jail the prisoners have refused numerous offers, but because of the continuance of the hearing until September decided to change their tactics. Wm. Skakel and Wm. Fitzgerald appeared as the bondsmen and the four men were released.

The situation at Pullman is nearing a crisis. The strikers' relief committee is now entirely out of supplies with no prospect of any further relief. Troops will shortly be withdrawn, although the Pullman company has asked that a portion of the force remain.

At a meeting of the A. R. U. at Chicago, on the 26th, President Debs made a sensational speech. He said:

"I am under indictment all the way from San Francisco to Pennsylvania, but I have not forfeited my right to free speech, and if Judge Woods yesterday enunciated the law I would rather rot in jail than be a free man. If I alone were concerned in this matter I would permit no defense to be made in my behalf, for I consider it an honor to be in contempt of the court that is going to try me."

In an interview at Terre Haute, on the 27th, President Debs said: "I do not fear the result of the legal proceedings. We will whip Pullman yet to a brown turn."

Eugene Debs, with his brother, wife and sister, arrived at Terre Haute from Chicago late Thursday night, and were met at the depot by his parents. At Dunville Debs and his brother went into the depot restaurant to get a lunch. While there a big railroad car came up to Debs and took the A. R. U. president by the hand. The railroad car Debs of being the cause of him losing his job and struck at him. Debs dodged the blow and his brother prevented the railroad car from doing any damage.

WILL CONFER AGAIN.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus on the 25th decided to send the tariff bill back to conference without any particular instruction to Senatorial conferees. The speeches of Senators were more conciliatory, but it is still believed that they will hold out stubbornly for the Senatorial rates on sugar, coal and iron. Hill, Irbly and Murphy were absent from the caucus.

Official advices from Peking give particulars of the engagement which resulted in the sinking of the Chinese transport. It is claimed that the boat carried the British flag, and that many British subjects perished. Japan may have to answer to the British Government for what is now claimed to have been an act of wanton outrage instead of legitimate warfare.

Policemen Day and Clark, of Selma, Ala., killed each other with pistols during a quarrel, Saturday.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

New Castle has a resident named Shingold.

Cambridge City has voted in favor of water-works.

There are ten practicing physicians in the village of Hope.

Pink-eye is affecting cattle in Ray township, Morzan county.

There is one milch cow in Bartholomew county to every four inhabitants.

Many farmers near Princeton are being swindled by traveling grocery agents.

Agas well at Montpelier has changed its tune and oil now flows freely from it.

All but four of the State militia companies have seen active service this year.

Several young men at Rising Sun are in a precarious condition from excessive cigarette smoking.

Mr. Brookshire was renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Eighth district at Covington.

Edward Halderman, near North Manchester, lost four hundred bushels of growing onions by the blight.

Debs was granted an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals by Judge Woods, at Indianapolis, on the 28th.

Charles, son of William A. Gregory, near Monrovia, was terribly hurt by a horse rearing back and falling on him.

The tin-plate works at Atlanta, which were thrown into a receiver's hands nearly one year ago, will soon resume operations.

Mrs. Frank Sheets, of New Castle, was thrown out of a runaway buggy, Monday. Her corset stays were driven into her stomach, killing her.

Mrs. Minnie Hutchinson, of Greenfield, while busy with household cares, stepped upon a match which ignited her clothing and burned her to death.

Graham Earle, a well-known actor in northern Indiana, has been committed to the sanitarium at Laporte, it being feared that he is losing his mind.

Judge David Moss, a pioneer jurist of Indiana, is dead at his home in Noblesville. He was 77 years old. Judge Moss was admitted to the bar in 1848.

Joseph Sego, of Valparaiso, nominated for sheriff by the Democracy of Porter county, has withdrawn from the ticket, alleging press of private duties.

Chas. Robb, colored, shot and killed EH Wilson, also colored, at Indianapolis, on the 24th, because Wilson was in arrears \$3.50 for rent. Robb was arrested.

Entire Muncie police force raided Thos. Conner's beer garden, Monday night, and arrested fifty men and women. Fines and costs of the crowd aggregated \$700 under the ill fame laws.

All but two companies of the State militia were withdrawn from Hammond on Saturday over the protests of the sheriff of Lake county. The last two companies departed Monday morning.

The meeting of the Republican Central Committee in the Tenth district, held at Logansport, resulted in a call being issued for a new convention, to meet at Logansport on the 22d of August.

The Rossville Town Board declined to raise the saloon license, saying that the town already derived the major portion of its revenue from the saloons, and if the rates were increased the saloons would move away.

Mrs. Nellie Jones, the young widow employed as a domestic at Lebanon, inherits \$43,000 by the death of her aunt in Brooklyn, N. Y. She is receiving hosts of letters from persons willing to assist in spending the legacy.

At Columbus, Sunday night, Dr. Conda M. Beck, by mistake, shot his fiancée, Miss Grace Collee, whom he supposed to be an eavesdropper. The pair had been spied upon and Beck, hearing some one at the window, hastily fired. Miss Collee was trying to close the shutters.

The Populists of the First district held a convention at Evansville, Thursday, and nominated Prof. James A. Boyce, of Gibson county, as a candidate for Congress. Professor Boyce is at the head of the Princeton normal school. Two hundred and seventeen delegates were present.

Richard Goodman, of Dundee, badly wounded in the act of committing a burglary at Summitville, some months ago, and who was recently surrendered by his bondsmen, has given notice of his intention to plead guilty. He is hopelessly crippled and can only move about with the aid of crutches.

2 Morman Fisher, Jr., of Huntingburg, walked into an establishment in time to meet the flying fragments of a burst emery wheel. One piece struck his arm above the wrist breaking both bones, and then bounded upward, striking the same arm near the shoulder, again shattering the bone.

A stranger struck Columbus, Thursday night, claiming to be a noted evangelist. He hired a carriage and spoke on the street. He denounced religious people, saying that saloonists were the best friends of the community. After the "sermon" he got gloriously drunk and was run out of town.

Eugene Debs addressed an immense audience at the Terre Haute opera house, Sunday night. He declared that the A. R. U. was not responsible for the rioting and regretted the lawlessness at Chicago. Debs expressed his willingness to accept like a man any penalty that might be assessed against him.

Senator Voorhees is critically ill with bladder trouble, and has suffered great pain since the 23d. He has been confined to his bed ever since he left his seat in the Senate. His malady, it is feared, will not yield to ordinary treatment, and a surgical operation will probably be necessary. Mr. Voorhees is also threatened with rheumatism of the heart.

Geo. Herron, who was so brutally whipped by white caps near Columbus, Monday, says he will bring suit for \$100,000 damages against his assailants. He claims to have recognized them as prominent and wealthy men. They warned him to leave the country, but he has armed himself and says he will fight to the death.

Friends of Edward M. Holloway, who was arrested at Crawfordsville for the wrecking of a passenger train at Pontanet, by which the engineer and firemen were killed, have struck a trail indicating that Holloway was not concerned in that affair. A witness has been found at Rosedale who talked with Holloway three hours before the accident occurred, to whom Holloway told that he had been chased off his train by miners. Holloway was then bleeding from a wound on the head, and he claimed that he had walked from Pontanet to Rosedale.

THE WISCONSIN FIRES.

Details of the Destruction of the Town of Phillips.

The terrible scene at Phillips, Wis., beggars all description. The blackened faces of those who fought to save their homes stare with bloodshot eyes at the heaps of ruins which mark their once happy homes. Not since the terrible forest fires that destroyed Peshtigo has anything occurred which will compare with the scene of ruin. Men and women walk the streets all begrimed, wringing their hands and bemoaning their sad fate. A town hall and a few small buildings are all that are left standing. They were immediately converted into shelter for the destitute, but only a few of the women and children could crowd into them. It is a remarkable coincidence that all of the terrible fires in northern Wisconsin have occurred July 27. It was on July 27, 1892, that Iron River, in the extreme northern part of Wisconsin, was totally wiped out by the flames and all the State responded promptly to the call for aid. Fifield, another sawmill town, was almost totally wiped out by fire July 27, 1893, and now comes the total destruction of Phillips on Friday, July 27, 1894. Gov. Peck and staff arrived, Sunday morning. Relief trains poured in all day, Sunday, and there are supplies sufficient to last a month. Four bodies were recovered from the lake on Sunday. The dead, so far as known, number fourteen, but the exact number will probably never be known. The sale of liquor has been stopped, owing to the arrival of parties of tramps and rough characters, who threatened trouble. A box car has been turned into a jail. Special deputies have been sworn in and all lawlessness will be suppressed.

A PULLMAN PULLOUT.

The Duke May Yet Be Dumped.

The Chicago Record is authority for the statement that if the negotiations now pending are carried to a successful termination the striking car builders at Pullman will quit the "model town" in a body and become the employees of a powerful corporation organized for the manufacture of palace and freight cars and day coaches. For more than a week secret communications have been passing between the agent of the corporation in Chicago and the strikers' central committee. All the offers to the men are in writing, signed by a man of wealth and prominence in the business circles of the city. The names of a number of capitalists who are connected with the enterprise are also mentioned to give the communications greater weight. The names of those back of the offer to the strikers will be made public in a week or two, but at present the members of the central committee at Pullman are silent. It is thought that the corporation conducting the negotiations is identified with the one which filed articles with the Illinois Secretary of State early last week. It has a capitalization of \$5,000,000 and its works will be located at St. Louis. Much of the money back of the enterprise has been subscribed by Eastern and English capitalists.

COXEY'S CRUSADERS

Apply to Congress for Aid to Get Back to Their Homes.

Large and indignant delegations from the industrial armies encamped about Washington applied at the room of the House committee on labor, Thursday, to urge their bills, but to plead for assistance. The expected has happened; their leaders had deserted them, and they sought Congress's aid to return to the localities whence they had come. Coxeys' men said that their leader had left them in the lurch. Kelly's men averred that their leader had drifted away several days ago, and that they did not expect to see him again, while Fry's men said their leader had probably abandoned them. The men who were brought from the Pacific coast by Kelly were particularly indignant, and expressed a fervent desire to tar and feather their general. Mr. McGinn told them that there was not the slightest chance of a Government appropriation for their return, and sent them to the local superintendent of charities.

THE MARKETS.

July 31, 1894.

Indianapolis.

GRAIN AND HAY.

WHEAT—46c; corn, 46c; oats, 32c; rye 13c; hay, choice timothy, \$12.00.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Shippers, \$3.70-\$4.75; stockers, \$2.25-\$3.40; heifers, \$1.75-\$3.40; cows, \$1.60-\$3.25; milkers, \$15.00-\$35.00.

HOGS—\$4.00-\$5.37 1/2.

SHEEP—\$2.50-\$3.00.

POULTRY AND OTHER PRODUCE.

(Prices Paid by Shippers.)

POULTRY—Hens, 8c per lb; spring chickens, 12c per lb; turkeys, 10c per lb; hens, 5c per lb; ducks, 4c per lb; geese, \$3 per doz. for choice.

EGGS—Shippers paying 8c.

BUTTER—Choice, 8c per lb.

HONEY—10 c per lb.

FEATHERS—Prime geese, 30c per lb; mixed duck, 20c per lb.

BEESWAX—20c for yellow; 15c for dark.

WOOL—Medium unwashed, 13c; Cotswold and coarse combing, 11c; tub-washed, 10c; burry and unmerchantable, 5c to 10c less.

HIDES—No. 1 G. S. hides, 3 1/4c; No. 2 G. S. hides, 2 1/4c; No. 1 calf hides, 6c; No. 2 calf hides, 4 1/2c.

Chicago.

WHEAT—51 1/2c; corn, 44 1/2c; oats, 31 1/2c; pork, \$12.32 1/2; lard, \$6.85.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 54 1/2c; corn, 49 1/2c; oats, 41 1/2c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—48 1/2c; corn, 41c; oats, 27 1/2c.

Philadelphia.

WHEAT—53 1/2c; corn, 43 1/2c; oats, 40 1/2c.

Minneapolis.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 58 1/2c.

Cincinnati.

WHEAT—48 1/2c; corn, 42c; oats, 32c.

Toledo.

WHEAT—50 1/2c; corn, 46c; oats, 29c.

East Liberty.

HOGS—\$4.45-\$5.00.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Mr. Vest, in the absence of Mr. Voorhees, who is quite sick, called up the conference report on the tariff bill and immediately yielded the floor to Mr. Coke, of Texas, who secured the passage by unanimous consent of a bill relating to the Arkansas, Texas & Mexican railway company's right-of-way through the Indian Territory. At 1:05 Mr. Caffery took the floor and resumed his speech he began Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Caffery plunged immediately into the discussion of the complicated methods of refining sugar in Louisiana, which sugar went into competition with the sugars refined by the trust. He contended that the bounty provision of the McKinley law prevented the extensive refining of sugar by the producers. He maintained that a fair ad valorem rate of 42 per cent. would furnish sufficient protection both to the producer and the refiner.

He predicted that the Louisiana cane growers, with the new facilities coming into use, would, in a decade, be able to hold his own against the sugar producers of the world. Louisiana, he said, was a Democratic State and did not desire to stand in the way of tariff reform but he insisted that in marching to the goal of tariff reform his party should not trample the form of his prostrate State. He would not foul his own nest. He also entered an emphatic protest against the provision in the sugar schedule continuing in force the Hawaiian treaty, admitting sugar from those islands free, which he said gave the sugar trust \$5,000,000 annually. "As a loyal Democrat, the position I have been obliged to take has almost torn my heart out, but if the alternative comes, my allegiance to my State is paramount." At 2:23 the Senate went into executive session and an hour later adjourned.

In the Senate, Thursday, Senator Vilas occupied nearly the entire session in a defense of the President's course on the tariff question. Mr. Stewart spoke briefly on the prerogatives of Congress and the executive and accused the President with trifling exceptions, with Mr. Vilas. Mr. Stewart concluded the President's protest, announced the question to be on Mr. Hill's resolution that the Senate recede from its amendments making coal and iron ore dutiable at 40 cents a ton. Mr. Hill demanded a division of the question, so the vote was first taken on the subject of the tariff. Mr. Stewart, except Mr. Hansbrough, of North Dakota, voted with the Democrats, and the first half of the resolution was lost—6 to 65. Mr. Washburn, Republican, of Minnesota, then submitted a motion to instruct the conferees to recede from that portion of the sugar schedule placing the 3 cent differential on sugars above sixteen Dutch standard. Mr. Gray, Democrat, of Delaware, made the point of order against the motion that it was incompetent for the Senate to instruct its conferees to do that which it could not do itself. Mr. Gorman maintained that the conferees could not be instructed. Without deciding the point of order, the Senate, at 5:45 o'clock, adjourned.

At Friday's session of the Senate, bad blood and temper grew out of Mr. Blackburn's charge that the Republicans were trying to delay action on the appropriation bills. Messrs. Dubois and Manderson were especially incensed at this, each charging Mr. Blackburn with bad faith in receding from amendments they had