of money. What the Commercial Gazette said in the whole controversy was the truth. It was the truth when it was written. It is the truth now. Perhaps it was roughly expressed, but it was the truth all the same. For this Mr. Halstead was defeated, and for no other reason. There was no pretense of objection to him on the ground of fitness. He was rejected by senatorial frauds, because he had the courage of his convictions and was not afraid to tell the truth. The result, therefore, cannot hurt him, but it is bound to hurt guilty Senators. Perhaps, too, it may lead to a line of thought, or increase the force of a line of thought, that will abolish the United States Senate altogether, with its star-chamber proceedings, or compel a change in the methods of election that will bring that body closer to the people, and force its members outside of the money influence. People would be startled to know how many seats in the United States Senate were bought with money, and how many seats are therefore disgraced. This is a business that cannot last. The people will not tolerate it. This kind of corruption must be wiped out.

Payne thinks the defeat of Halstead has vindicated him. This is bosh. To do that would require the defeat of nearly all the editors in Ohio, and of such Democrats as Allen G. Thurman. But he is not satisfied with this, and he proposes, in order to a further vindication, to be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. He has a right to do that. We decidedly favor it. We dare him to make the test. Appeal to the people of Ohio and investigation will not be stifled. The truth will be brought to the front, and the people who cannot be bought will settle the corruptionists. The issue for next fall has been made in Ohio by Mr. Payne. It cannot be avoided. The defeat of Halstead was the result of revenge. Now let the people of Ohio demonstrate the folly of revenge. R. S.

Views of Editor Watterson.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—Of Mr. Halstead's rejection, Mr. Watterson in to-morrow's Courier-Journal will write as follows:

The rejection of Mr. Halstead carries with it, primarily, a warning from the Senate of the United States to the press of the country to look to its utterances when dealing with that body, or any of its members. Mr. Halstead's offense to the Republicans who voted against his confirmation, or who did not vote at all, lay in his criticism of certain Republican Senators who had refused to enter upon an investigation, asked by the Republican Legislature of Ohio, into the election of Senator Payne. The election of Senator Payne was notoriously open to question. With the lights now before us, no intelligent Democrat doubts that it was fraud first to last, a most corrupt affair. That party spirit and sympathy with an old man, whose personal knowledge of, and complicity with, the means to which he owed his seat in the Senate, was believed by no one at all familiar with his character, should lead Democratic Senators to stand between him and an impending scandal, was natural. But why the investigation demanded by the Republicans of Ohio should be denied by any Republican Senator cannot be explained, even at this late day. In Ohio the controversy was one of equal importance and acrimony, and Mr. Halstead threw into it the combative elements of his essentially combative character into the fight, and especially against the obdurate Republican Senators. From his party stand-point he was entirely in the right. He did what any other brave and honest journalist would have done, and should have done under the circumstances. That he may have been too rough in his methods of attack is beside the question. He had the truth of it in his premises, was sincere and upright in his purposes, and a little access of temper, more or less, does not materially affect the case. He is punished, therefore, by those of his own party whom he dared to call to account, for doing his duty as a partisan journalist. The Democrats of the Senate have assisted these Republicans of the Senate to punish him, and thus a final notice is served on Democratic parties in the Senate upon the journalists of America to the effect that whenever a Senator is publicly criticised, he will bide his time to get his revenge by stabbing his critic in the back and in the dark. Without doubt the Democrats of the Senate, and particularly the Southern Senators from the Democratic States, think that they are getting even with Mr. Halstead for his abuse of the South. But, even if this were so, their position would be at once inconsistent and injudicious. With the fight over the confirmation of Lamar, and the ready confirmation of many confederates to foreign posts of honor, in our mind, it lies not in our mouths to talk about sectional revenges. Such talk cannot fail to do more execution at the breach than at the muzzle, and, in the long run, must recoil upon ourselves. It puts an end to our protests against proscription and places a powerful weapon in the hands of our enemies. We do not question any Southern Senator's sincerity or right to vote against Mr. Halstead; nor do we set up any claim of Mr. Halstead upon our forbearance. We are not aware that he, or any of his friends, have made the slightest appeal to us in this regard. But we thought, and we think, that it would have been far better public policy, and at the same time a far nobler revenge, if Mr. Halstead had owed his rescue in the House of his friends to those whom he has so incessantly, and so unjustly, but so openly, assailed as the incarnation of all that is intolerant and irreconcilable.

Every forgiving action done, and every kind and generous word spoken, on occasions of trouble and trial by sectional and political antagonists one to another, tends to heal up breaches between the parties and to bind up the wounds of war and to make the Union once more a union of countrymen and brothers. When Horace Greeley went to Richmond to sign the bail-bond of Jeff Davis, when Lamar laid a wreath of flowers upon the coffin of Charles Sumner, when the South accepted Greeley for its Moses, when Johnson, and Lee, and Buckner followed the bier of Grant to the tomb, steps were taken out of the morass of mistrust and strife and toward the high and solid ground of national confidence and the end of nationalism. We had hoped that, in the case of Mr. Halstead, which afforded a striking opportunity for the display of a large and liberal party spirit, there would have been found in the Senate enough Senators from the South, big enough in brain and heart to see this, and brave enough to act upon it, and we can only regret that in this hope we have been disappointed. We are more so, because Mr. Halstead is singularly fitted for the position to which he was named, and is personally as honorable and clean a man as he is, politically, a stubborn and implacable fighter, making his rejection turn, so far as we are concerned, upon partisan objections which should have no weight.

We have it from very high authority that, if the name of Governor Foraker is not sent to the Senate before adjournment, the Governor will be dispatched as minister to Germany very soon thereafter. If this be so, the Democrats of the Senate will have helped the malignant Republicans of that body to wreak their private revenge on Mr. Halstead only to saddle a man like Governor Foraker, who, in hatred of the South, should discourage all other Republicans in the country, on our diplomatic service. On that issue, we have an impression that gentlemen will find it as little easy to satisfy their own consciences as to explain themselves to public opinion, which, in the end, is tolerably just in these matters and will not give its approval to the conversion of the Senate into a den of assassins.

Other Press Comment.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The World, in commenting this morning on the treatment which Mr. Halstead is receiving at the hands of the Senate, says:

"It is telegraphed from Washington that 'one of the points which Senators have against Mr. Halstead is that he has spoken disrespectfully of the Senate as a body, and the Senate has established a precedent that editors so offending shall not be confirmed.' If there be any truth in this the President should, by repeated and continued nominations of outspoken editors, defend the freedom of the press. The Senate has a perfect right to refuse to confirm the nomination of Mr. Halstead as minister to Germany if it considers him an unfit man for the place. It has no right to reject him because he has exercised his natural and constitutional right to criticise that body, or even to 'speak disrespectfully' of it. There is no sacred sanhedrim in this glorious country with the inherited privileges of exemption from criticism. The Senate of the United States has not always commanded or deserved the respect of honest citizens. It merited severe censure when it declined to investigate responsible charges of flagrant bribery and corruption in connection with the election of one of its members—Senator Payne, of Ohio. Mr. Halstead may have indulged in unnecessary personal reflections in his comments on that scandalous refusal, but his characterization of the action of the Senate was none too severe. If the Senate shall array itself against the freedom of the press it will enter upon a hopeless contest. It cannot muzzle the press by withholding offices from editors, and it will invite a plainer speech than its members may relish."

The Post says: "It would be a fortunate thing for Mr. Halstead, in the long run, if he should be rejected by the Senate and especially if he should be rejected for his boldness in exposing the corruption by which Mr. Payne was elected to succeed Mr. Pendleton in the Senate and for applying the lash to the Republican Senators who voted against an investigation of that iniquity. This is the brightest spot in Mr. Halstead's editorial career in recent years. If he is made a martyr for it, he will deserve a martyr's crown, and we shall help to bestow it upon him. The Republican Senators who voted to stifle inquiry in that dark transaction deserved all that Mr. Halstead said of them, and more. If they now vote to reject him they will signalize him as the one Republican editor at that crisis who dared to do his duty."

A Blow at Liberty of the Press.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Gen. H. V. Boynton, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, received the following telegram this evening:

"BANGOR, Me., March 30.

"Mr. Boutelle has sent the following telegram to the President: 'In rejecting Murat Halstead's nomination for the reasons stated, the Senate has struck one of the most desperate blows ever aimed at the liberty of the press. I hope you will resist it with all your power.'"

MORE NOMINATIONS.

J. T. Abbott for Minister to Colombia, and E. H. Terrell for Minister to Belgium.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

John T. Abbott, of New Hampshire, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Colombia.

Edwin H. Terrell, of Texas, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Belgium.

Withdrawn—John W. Berryman, to be postmaster at Versailles, Ky.

To be delegates to the conference between the United States of America and the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, Santo Domingo and the Empire of Brazil, to be held in Washington in 1889—John B. Henderson, of Missouri; Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; William Pinckney Whyte, of Maryland; Clement Studebaker, of Indiana; T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts; Wm. Henry Trescott, of South Carolina; Andrew Carnegie, of Pennsylvania; John R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana; Morris M. Estee, of California; J. H. Hanson, of Georgia.

Postmasters—Cornelius B. Gould, at Emporium, Pa.; James Ogden, Latrobe, Pa.; William H. Zufall, Myersdale, Pa.; Robert A. Love, Warren, Pa.; Robert S. Barker, Lockhaven, Pa.; David D. H. Alexandria, Apollo, Pa.; Walter W. Merry, Pomeroy, O.; Francis S. Pursell, Logan, O.; John B. Hungerford, Carroll, Ia.; George I. Long, Mansion, Ia.; Hanson J. Depue, Lacon, Ill.; John H. Moore, Charleston, Ill.; Sylvester A. Ballou, Naperville, Ill.; John G. Eckels, Tulare, Cal.; Isadore S. Loventhal, Modeste, Cal.; Georgia Sturtevant, Almeda, Cal.; John M. Bacon, Oregon City, Ore.; Thomas G. McDowell, Ellensburg, W. T.; Sarah J. Dawson, Phillipsburg, M. T.; Joseph N. Reid, Versailles, Ky.; Francis A. Freer, Galesburg, Ill.; Charles J. Devlin, Spring Valley, Ill.; George E. Nicholson, Nebraska City, Kan.

Edwin H. Terrell, of San Antonio, Tex., who was yesterday appointed minister to Belgium, is about forty-one years of age and a native of Indiana. He was born at Brookville, Franklin county, where his father, Rev. Williamson Terrel, a methodist preacher, well-known all over the State, was at that time stationed. His mother died when he was but a few weeks old, and Judge George Holland, then a practicing lawyer at Brookville, took the boy into his household and brought him up to manhood. His early years were spent at Brookville, but about 1861 Judge Holland removed to Richmond, Ind., and there young Terrell prepared himself for college. He graduated with honor at DePauw University in 1870 and afterward completed a course at the Harvard Law School. He then traveled abroad for a year, perfecting himself in the modern languages, and upon his return to this country settled in Indianapolis. He practiced law here for about two years, being in a firm with Judge Lucien Barbour and Charles P. Jacobs. Having married, meanwhile, a young lady of a well-known Southern family in San Antonia, Tex., he removed there in 1875 and has since been identified with that place, where he has been very successful in business and is known as a wealthy and public-spirited citizen.

In politics Mr. Terrell has always been a Republican, his residence in the South in no way affecting his principles. In 1880 he was elected a delegate from Texas to the Chicago convention, and in 1886 ran for Mayor of San Antonia, his Democratic competitor only defeating him by about 200 votes. In 1888 he was again selected a delegate to the Republican national convention, and was the only delegate from his State that was for Harrison all the time. He made one of the speeches seconding General Harrison's nomination and did good work among the Southern delegates at the convention. During the campaign he was in Indiana making speeches aiding the State central committee, and in many ways helping the party here, and since the election he has done much in Texas to build up and strengthen the party organization there.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

John Hicks, to be minister to Peru; George B. Loring, to be minister to Portugal; Robert T. Lincoln, to be minister to Great Britain; Allan Thorndyke Rice, to be minister to Russia; Thomas Ryan, to be minister to Mexico; Patrick Egan, to be minister to Chili.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Cassius M. Barnes, at Guthrie, Ind. T.; Jacob V. Admire, at Kingfisher Stage Station, Ind. T.

Registers of Public Lands—Jacob C. Roberts, at Kingfisher Stage Station; John I. Dille, at Guthrie, Ind. T.

George B. Ferguson, collector of customs at Belfast, Me.

Robert Adams, jr., to be minister to Brazil; Lansing B. Mizner, to be minister to the Central American States.

W. L. Scruggs, to be minister to Venzuela.

W. O. Bradley, to be minister resident and consul general to Corea.

W. S. Tipton, to be United States marshal for the Eastern district of Tennessee; Tyre Glenn, to be marshal for the Western district of North Carolina; Marion Erwin, United States attorney for the Southern district of Georgia.

George Chandler, of Kansas, to be first Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Plan and Scope of the Proposed Conference of the American Republics.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The persons named by the President to-day to be delegates to the conference between the United States of America and the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo and the empire of Brazil, to be held in Washington during the present year, were nominated in accordance with the act of Congress May 24, 1888, which authorizes the President to invite the several governments of the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo and empire of Brazil, to join the United States in a conference to be held at Washington at such time as he may deem proper for the purpose of discussing and recommending for adoption to their respective governments some plan of arbitration for the settlement of disagreements and disputes that may hereafter arise between them, and for considering questions relating to the improvements of business intercourse and means of direct communication between said countries, and to encourage such reciprocity commercial relations as will be beneficial to all and secure more extensive markets for the products of each of said countries. In forwarding invitations, the President is required to set forth that the conference is required to consider the following:

First—Measures that shall tend to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the several American states.

Second—Measures toward the formation of an American customs union, under which the trade of the American nations with each shall, so far as possible and profitable, be promoted.

Third—The establishment of regular and frequent communication between the ports of the several American states and the ports of each other.

Fourth—The establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations in each of the independent American states to govern the mode of importation and exportation of merchandise and port dues and charges; a uniform method of determining the classification and valuation of such merchandise in the ports of each country, and a uniform system of invoices and the subject of the sanitation of ships and quarantine.

Fifth—The adoption of a uniform system of weights, measures and laws to protect the patent rights, copyrights and trade marks of citizens of either country in the other, and for the extradition of criminals.

Sixth—The adoption of a common silver coin, to be issued by each government, the same to be legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of all of the American states.

Seventh—An agreement upon and recommendation for adoption to their respective governments of a definite plan of arbitration of all questions, disputes and differences that may now or hereafter exist between them, to the end that all difficulties and disputes between such nations may be peaceably settled and wars prevented.

Eighth—To consider such other subjects relating to the welfare of the several states represented as may be presented by any of said states which are hereby invited to participate in said conference.

The delegates to this conference on the part of the United States are to serve without compensation other than their actual, necessary expenses. The several other states participating in the conference shall be represented by as many delegates as each may elect; provided, that in the disposition of questions to come before the conference no state shall be entitled to more than one vote. The Secretary of State is required to pay for the daily publication in the English, Spanish and Portuguese languages of such of the proceeding of the conference as that body shall determine, and upon its conclusion shall transmit a report of the same to Congress.

Soldiers' Records

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Secretary of War has issued orders correcting the military records of Indiana soldiers as follows:

"The discharge of Henry F. Perry as private Company G, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Dec. 4, 1862, is amended to take effect Sept. 27, 1862; his musters into the service as second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and as captain, the company and regiment, Dec. 5, 1862, April 26, 1863, and June 28, 1863, are amended to date Sept. 28, 1862, April 7, 1863, and May 4, 1863, respectively; he is mustered into service as major, same regiment to date Nov. 4, 1864; his discharge as captain, same regiment, by Paragraph 19, special orders, No. 75, Feb. 15, 1865, War Department, Adjutant-general's office, is amended to read major; and he is mustered for pay in the advance grades during the periods embraced between the aforesaid dates.

The discharge of William Miller as first sergeant, Company B, One-hundred-and-first Indiana Infantry Volunteers, June 25, 1865, is amended to take effect April 30, 1865; he is mustered into service as first lieutenant, same company and regiment, to date May 1, 1865; mustered out and honorably discharged as first lieutenant June 25, 1865, and he is mustered for pay in said grade during the period embraced between the aforesaid dates.

The discharge of J. W. Baker as first sergeant, Company A, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Dec. 3, 1862, is amended to take effect Sept. 18, 1862, his muster into service as second lieutenant, same company and regiment, to date Oct. 18, 1862; his discharge as lieutenant, same regiment, by Paragraph 21, special orders, No. 75, Feb. 13, 1863, War Department, Adjutant-general's office, is amended to read first lieutenant, and he is mustered for pay in the advance grade during the period embraced between the aforesaid dates.

The Charges Against Wolfley.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The latest charges against Lewis Wolfley, who has been once confirmed as Governor of Arizona, but is now held up by a motion to reconsider, are said to relate to his services as internal revenue agent in Louisiana. They are to the effect, it is reported, that he took money from distillers to enable them to continue to do business in violation of the law. Mr. Wolfley says the report doubtless was originated by some one affected by his action in closing certain distillers in Louisiana. J. W. Elder was given as the name of the man who would appear to-day and make oath to the truth of the charges, but he failed to show up.

Proceedings of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Senate met at noon. The Vice-president announced the appointment of Mr. Farwell as a member of the select committee on transportation and sale of meat products in place of Mr. Cullom, excused at his own request.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Sherman, proceeded to consideration of executive business.

While the doors were closed the following general business was transacted:

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Sherman for the appointment of a committee of two Senators to wait on the President and inquire whether he had any further communication to make to the Senate, was taken up and agreed to, and Senators Sherman and Ransom were appointed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Dawes, calling for information as to the Langford claim for Indian lands in Idaho, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Allison offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to trade between the United States and Mexico.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Mitchell, instructing the committee on railroads and inquiring to continue its inquiry into the causes of delay in settling uncontested claims in the mineral division of the General Land Office, was taken up and agreed to.

The vacancy on the committee on civil service, retrenchment, etc., caused by the resignation of Mr. Vance, was filled by the appointment of Mr. Higgins.

Mr. Mitchell called attention to the vacancy on the committee on railroads caused by Mr. Wolcott's resignation, but no action was taken. Mr. Platt remarking that there were several other vacancies on committees, and that the question had better lie over for the present.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Dawes, to pay Henry V. Poor $500 for services to the committee on foreign relations, was taken up and agreed to.

The Senate, at 3:10, adjourned till Monday at 1 P. M.

Removals in the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day issued the following important order respecting removals:

"Heads of bureaus and other officers of this department will not call for resignations except by direction of the Secretary, and in making recommendations for the dismissal of employes will specify specifically the reasons therefor, and must state whether there has been due examination of all papers on file in the appointment division, and there must be transmitted to the Secretary all papers bearing on the subject and the recommendations.

"JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary."

Fifth Division Railway Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Postmaster-general, upon the recommendation of General Superintendent Bell, has appointed Alonzo Burt superintendent of the fifth division of the railway mail service, with headquarters at Cincinnati, O. Mr. Burt was removed from the same position in 1886. He ranks as one of the ablest men in the postal service, and his reappointment, it is said, will strengthen the department restoring it to a high degree of efficiency.

Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Bond offerings at the Treasury Department to-day aggregated $601,500 4½ per cents. at $1.08 to $1.08½; $492,500 were accepted at $1.08. The bonds purchased to date, under last April's circular, amount to $137,282,100, and cost $148,170,560. The $51,337,300 4 per cents. purchased cost $65,925,899, and the $75,944,800 4½ per cents. cost $82,244,661.

Personal Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—M. G. McLain and John I. Dille left for their homes in Indiana to-day.

The White House was open to callers upon the ladies of the President's family this afternoon. Mrs. Harrison, however, was unable to be down stairs, and Mrs. Scott Lord, Mrs. Harrison's sister, with Mrs. Russell Harrison, assisted by Miss Ada Murphy, saw the visitors. Mrs. Harrison does not expect to leave the city very soon, but hopes to recuperate in her family circle.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Beall, who have recently moved into their new house on Georgetown Heights, last evening gave a large dinner party in honor of their guest, Miss Chandler, of Milwaukee. The others present were Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. McKee and Miss McKee, guests at the White House; Sevellon A. Brown and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Thompson, Miss Greer, Miss Foster, Miss Anna Wilson, Dr. Ruth, Mr. Iddings, Mr. Norton, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Bowers, Mr. Barnett and Mr. Ruff.

Miss Emily Orr, of Evansville, is visiting the family of Col. J. W. Foster. Miss Eleanor Foster will accompany her guest home when she returns, and will spend the spring with friends in Evansville and Indianapolis.

Lieutenant and Mrs. John F. Parker, the latter being Mrs. Scott Lord's daughter, and niece of the President, have gone to Piqua, O., to visit Lieutenant Parker's parents. Lieutenant Parker has recently returned from a three years' cruise.

Miss Ada Murphy, who is so well known in the city, and was with Mrs. Senator Sabin when she was here, is in the city, the guest of Mrs. George B. Williams. The many friends of Mrs. Sabin in this city will regret to learn that she is in New York city under treatment for a painful illness.

Mrs. James E. Campbell is in Hamilton, O., for a week's absence.

Harry C. Sillman, of Detroit, Mich., has been appointed chief of the Indian division, Secretary's office of the Interior Department, vice R. N. Belt, resigned.

Col. Jno. C. New left on the B. & O., at 3 o'clock this afternoon, for his home at Indianapolis.

Herbert R. Hess, of Indianapolis, is at the Riggs.

Mrs. Harrison has been advised by her physician to go to the sea shore as soon as her health will permit. She will take her daughter, Mrs. McKee, and her two grandchildren. Mrs. Harrison has been confined to her room for two days. She is still suffering from a severe cold.

The Acting Comptroller of the Currency to-day authorized the First National Bank, of Harrisburg, Ill., to begin business, with a capital of $50,000, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, of Ft. Worth, Tex.; capital, $650,000.

Losses by Fire.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—A fire at Camden, Ark., yesterday, destroyed business property worth $30,000; insured for $14,000. C. D. Gee, grocer, and A. L. Morgan, druggists, were the heaviest losers.

PITTSBURG, March 30.—The elegant residence of Walter Ferguson, on Amberson avenue, East End, was destroyed by fire about 8 o'clock this morning. Loss, $40,000; partly insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., March 29.—The Minneapolis & Northern Co.'s elevator, in the Manitoba railroad yards, caught fire at 1:45 this afternoon and was destroyed. Twenty thousand bushels of wheat were stored in the elevator. Estimated loss, $40,000; insurance unknown.

LONG ISAND CITY, N. Y., March 30.—A steam still at the Empire oil-works exploded at 2:30 P. M. to-day. The flames extended to the sheds and immense coal-bins, and then spread to the Long Island foundry, the Nuter ink-works, the New York iron and chemical-works, George E. Buter's storage shed and A. H. Hew's flower-pot house. More than an an acre of ground is burned over. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

Foundered at Sea.

MOBILE, Ala., March 30.—The French bark Lecoq, loaded at Pascagoula by Hunter, Benn & Co., with lumber for Dakar, St. Louis, Senegal, foundered on Saturday, thirty miles off Pascagoula. Captain Chatelard, his wife, child and all hands were lost, except one sailor, who was rescued after being four days exposed.

VITALITY, exhausted by overwork or disease, is quickly restored by use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

A Collision Off the French Coast Causes Loss of a Vessel and Fourteen Lives.

Remains of John Bright Placed at Rest at Rochdale—Political Complications in Germany—General Foreign News by Cable.

FATAL COLLISION.

Ocean Vessels Collide in a Fog, and Fourteen Lives Are Lost.

OSTEND, Belgium, March 30.—The steamer Countess of Flanders was run into off Dunkirk, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the Belgian mail boat Princess Henrietta. The collision occurred during a dense fog. It was at first reported that the Countess of Flanders immediately sank. A later report, however, says she is safe, but that her captain, first lieutenant, nine of the crew and three of the passengers were drowned.

Advices received here this afternoon regarding the collision state that the former vessel was cut in two, and that the fore part at once sank. The Princess Henrietta took the after part in tow and started for this port, but had proceeded only a short distance when the portion of the wreck which she had in tow capsized and went down. The Countess of Flanders plied between Ostend and Dover, and was on her way to Dover when the collision occurred. The Countess of Flanders's mails were lost. After the collision her boiler burst, blowing the center of the ship to pieces, and killing all the engineers, the captain and others who were with him on the bridge, and the passengers in the vicinity. Prince Leopold, of Belgium, who was one of the passengers, escaped injury.

CHINA'S NEW RAILROAD IS BLOCKED.

A Powerful Organization of Nobles Develops a Successful Opposition.

TIEN-TSIN, Feb. 2.—It is now certain that the fifth prince, the oldest surviving brother of the Emperor Tao Kwang, and uncle of the present Emperor, Kwang Hsu, has formed a combination with the Emperor's tutors and the leading men of the six boards of government, and has succeeded in blocking all plans for the extension of the Tien-tsin-Kaiping railroad toward Peking. The throne has been forced to withdraw its sanction for the extension, and to forbid all further proceedings on the part of the company. The proposals sent in for the rails and cross-ties have been rejected, and the loan offered by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank has been, or soon will be, canceled.

The combination against the progressive movement has more strength, organization and respectability than anything of the sort seen in China for many years. It was organized by one of the ablest and most courageous Chinese officials, belonging to several of the great boards, and it controls the voting power of them all, with a strong contingent of men of rank, several of them very near the throne.

The movement against the railway and its extension was primarily directed against the Viceroy Li, who was recently stricken with paralysis, but is now thought to be recovering. He will, of course, fight vigorously against the reactionary measures of the government, for, if successful, they are necessarily a death blow to all that remains of his policy and prestige. He is said to be somewhat encouraged by the success of the mining operations carried on by Prof. Church in Mongolia, and will make a desperate struggle to vindicate the wisdom of the advice he has given to the government in regard to railways as necessary to the defense of the country, as well as to the development of its resources.

It has also become known that the directors of the railway company had been compelled to bind themselves to avoid all competition with boat traffic on the Pei-ho and with cart traffic on the highway between Tien-tsin and Peking. Under these circumstances the road, if completed, would have had hard times for a few years; and it is not strange that it was unable, in face of such restrictions, to secure a single dollar's subscription to its capital stock from the Chinese merchants and gentry.

It now conceded here that railroad building is at an end in China for the present, and that the Conservatives have gained complete control of the young Emperor and his surroundings. This must prove a serious blow to his father, the seventh Prince, and also to the Empress regent, both of whom had given aid and countenance to the introduction of the railroad, as well as to other progressive measures recommended by the Viceroy Li.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Funeral of John Bright at Rochdale—Tributes from Distinguished People.

LONDON, March 30.—The funeral of Mr. John Bright took place to-day. Crowds of people lined the route of the procession from One Ash, Mr. Bright's late residence, near Rochdale, to the cemetery. Among those present were: Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. William Rathbone and Gen. H. Lynedoch Gardiner, C. B., equerry in ordinary to Queen Victoria, who represented her Majesty. A number of deputations headed the procession. Fifteen carriages containing mourners followed the hearse. Eight of Mr. Bright's workmen carried the coffin to the hearse and from the hearse to the grave. When the coffin was deposited in the grave the mourners gathered around in silent meditation, according to the customs of the Quakers, to which sect Mr. Bright belonged. The dean of Founders' College afterward delivered an oration. He spoke of Mr. Bright as a man of great simplicity, who did not attribute his talents to his own efforts, but considered them gifts from God. Four wreaths remained on the coffin when it was lowered into the grave. One was sent from Biarritz by Queen Victoria. Attached to it was her Majesty's autograph. Another was from the Prince and Princess of Wales, with a card bearing the words: "As a mark of respect." The third was from Mr. Bright's work-people, and the fourth from Miss Cobden. Attached to Miss Cobden's wreath was a card inscribed: "In loving memory of my father's best friend."

Germany's Press Penal Law.

[Copyright, 1889, by the New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, March 30.—A rupture in the government groups, arising from their disagreement on the press penal law is certain, unless the bill is materially modified. The National Liberals declare against the bill. The Conservatives and Free Conservatives are ready to submit to any repression, though there are symptoms of a reaction even among them. The semi-official press—the Cologne Gazette, the Magdeburg Gazette and others who venture to criticise—admit that under the law there can be no freedom of discussion, and that the Liberals are justified in arranging to resist the bill. These comments have given rise to reports that a commission of the Bundesrath has greatly modified the bill. It is unlikely that the proposals are being inspired by the Emperor, with whom the absolute regulation of the press is a pet project. His departure from the usual etiquette of the court to attend the parliamentary dinner at Prince Bismarck's was due to a desire to conciliate the Deputies. He had a long conversation with Herren Bennigsen, Miquel and Frankenstein, and was graciously familiar. Even if the leaders are seduced, the bulk of the Nationalists would not assent to the bill. It is probable that the government will rely on the Center party, thus causing an evolution in party grouping. The Vossische Zeitung predicts a Clerico-Conservative coalition, a majority of the Nationalists joining the Progressists and thus forming a liberal opposition strong enough to imperil the passage of the bill.

Cambridge Defeats Oxford.

LONDON, March 30.—The annual boat-race between crews representing Cambridge and Oxford universities was rowed on the Thames to-day. The course was from Putney to Mortlake, four miles and two furlongs. Large crowds witnessed the race. A light breeze was blowing, but the water was smooth. There was a tendency to fog. An excellent start was made. Cambridge at once took the lead, and at Hammersmith bridge, 1¾ mile from the starting point, was a length ahead. Both crews were rowing well. At this time a heavy rain was falling. The Oxford crew shortly afterward became confused and steered badly, splashing some, and almost collapsed. Near Barnes bridge, five furlongs from the finish, Oxford made a final spurt, but failed to reach the Cambridge boat, the crew of which, rowing well, won by four lengths. The time of the Cambridge crew was 20 minutes and 14 seconds.

Sensational Scandal in Austria.

LONDON, March 30.—Court circles in Vienna are in the throes of a tremendous sensation, owing to the discovery of a scandal whose features are not altogether of the ordinary character. Recently, Count Paul Festich surprised his wife, who was one of the ladies of the imperial court, flagrante delicto with a son of Baron Bleichroder, the noted banker of Berlin. The Count condoned the offense of his wife, and challenged Bleichroder to fight a duel. The challenge was accepted, and at the appointed time the Count was on the ground, but his antagonist did not make his appearance. He waited two hours, and finally returned to his home. Arriving there, he found that his wife had fled with her paramour, leaving a letter imploring her husband to take care of her four children. It is not definitely known where the couple went, but it is supposed they are in Paris.

Chamberlain's Failure.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, March 30.—Mr. Chamberlain's eulogy of John Bright, in the House of Commons, last evening, was a great disappointment to his friends, and is generally thought to have been an egregious failure. Not once did he rise to the level of the occasion, while his petty allusions to incidents in Mr. Bright's career which he could not commend were simply contemptible. General regret is expressed at the absence of Mr. Parnell, as it was expected that he would make the best speech of the evening, next that of Mr. Gladstone. His absence was due to the exigencies of a conference between himself, Sir Charles Russell and Solicitor Lewis, at Sir Charles's chambers, concerning the opening of his defense before the commission, on Tuesday.

The Strikes in Germany.

BERLIN, March 30.—The strike outbreak is so general that it would appear to be an organized co-operation of the trade centers. In Hamburg the masons, plumbers and carpenters are out on the refusal of their employers to increase their wages. The workmen's syndicate approve the strike, and men accepting the employers' terms will be excluded from the privileges of their unions. At Elberfeld and Barwen, the manufacturing works are closed and the men are out. At Crefeld, the workmen will strike on Monday unless their demands are granted. At Nuremburg the carvers and toy-makers are out. The Berlin masons, at a meeting on Wednesday, decided to inaugurate a general strike in the building trades.

Priest Indicted for Murder.

DUBLIN, March 30.—A prima facie case has been found against Father McFadden for participating in the murder of Police Inspector Martin, at Gweedore, in February last. He will be tried at the first assizes. Police Inspector Martin, with a party of policemen, attempted to arrest Father McFadden for offenses under the crimes act. The time chosen to make the arrest was immediately after the priest had celebrated mass, in his chapel. Members of the congregation rescued Father McFadden from the police, and he had nearly reached the door of his house when Inspector Martin stepped from a car. At that moment a stone was thrown, which struck the inspector on the head, inflicting injuries which caused his death a short time after.

Foreign Notes.

The Passion play will be given at Oberammergau in the autumn of 1890. The texts and music have been revised.

Ex-King Milan passed through Servia, yesterday, on his way to Constantinople. Speaking at the Pirot railway station, he adjured the people to keep faithful to the new King and regency, and to obey the government.

Henry George has been addressing immense audiences in Scotland during the week, and has everywhere met with an enthusiastic reception. He will speak in London again next week, beginning in Westminster Chapel on Monday.

Count Herbert Bismarck says he has made arrangements for a grand public demonstration on the occasion of Emperor William's visit to England. An English squadron will meet the German squadron accompanying the Emperor, and festive receptions will be given at London and Windsor.

The Denver Bank Robbery.

DENVER, Col. March 30.—W. H. Clark the man who was arrested last evening on suspicion of being the man who robbed the First National Bank of $21,000, and subsequently released after D. H. Moffat failed to identify him, was re-arrested, and will be held to await further developments, on the charge of being an accomplice. He positively denies any connection with the affair. Detectives, while searching the building in the vicinity of the bank, to-day, discovered in the hallway leading to the Zollinger Printing Company's rooms, a light brown overcoat, in the pockets of which was a loaded revolver and a bottle, supposed to contain nitro-glycerine, which evidently had been thrown there by the robber as he passed through the building making his escape. The find was taken to police headquarters, the bottle and contents to a chemist. Analysis of the deadly explosive proved it to be simply a bottle of castor oil. No other new developments have been made in the case.

Clark came here recently from Grand Rapids, Mich., where his father is engaged in the lumber business. Soon after his arrival here, he opened a loan office for the purpose of loaning money on chattel mortgages. This he gave up two months ago and became interested in a poker club-room in Hallock & Howard's block, and was in these rooms at the time of his arrest.

Labor Items.

PITTSBURG, March 30.—The indications to-day point to a general shut down of the coal mines along the Monongahela river on April 1, as has been intimated for some time past. A number of the operators partially closed down their works to-day. They say that by Monday nearly all the mines will be shut down, to be closed until the miners agree to a reduction in wages to 2½ cents. The shut down will affect 6,000 miners. There are now about 6,000,000 bushels of coal loaded and ready for shipment.

HARRISBURG, March 30.—Notice was given at the Pennsylvania steel-works, about a month ago, of a proposed reduction in wages of employes. Yesterday the schedule of reduction was posted. It makes a reduction of 5 per cent. in the wages of unskilled labor and 10 per cent. in that of skilled labor, and will take effect on Monday.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 30.—Notice has been posted in the rolling-mill of the Columbia Iron Company that the mill will shut down on April 6, owing to dullness of the market.

Telephones and Electric Railways in Conflict.

AKRON, O., March 30.—The first case in court involving a conflict between electric street-railways and telephone companies in regard to their respective rights to earth and air on city thoroughfares was decided here to-day. Judge E. H. Green refused to grant the Central Union Telephone Company an injunction restraining the Akron Electric Street-railway Company from extending its line in the city. The telephone company claimed that induction from the electric railway wires makes it impossible for many of its subscribers to use their instruments. Ex-Congressman John A. Wise, of Virginia, appeared for the electric railway, and A. A. Thomas, of Chicago, for the telephone company. The latter gives notice of appeal.

The Lake Shore's Acquisition.

CLEVELAND, O., March 30.—President Fowler, of the N. Y., O. & W. railroad, under date of to-day, has issued the following circular:

"Mr. J. E. Childs, having resigned as general manager of this company to take the position of assistant general manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, John B. Kerr has been appointed acting general manager, and will act in that capacity after this date until further orders."

At President Newell's office, this afternoon, it was stated that no circular had been