

CHANDLER AND ALLEN.

A Tilt Between the New Hampshire and Nebraska Senators.

THE SENATE LISTENS IN BREATHLESS SILENCE.

Hill Delivers an Argument Against the Income Provisions of the Tariff Bill, Asserting That Its Imposition Would Drive New York, New Jersey and Connecticut into the Republican Column, There to Remain.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—There was a fairly good attendance in the galleries in anticipation of the opening of the income tax debate when Vice-President Stevenson called the Senate to order to-day.

Bills were passed as follows: To authorize the commission to draft a code of laws for the District of Alaska to promote the efficiency of the navy; define the boundaries of three judicial districts in Alaska, and regulate the jurisdiction of the United States Courts there.

As soon as the Clerk had read the first section of the income tax provisions of the tariff bill, Hill, who assumed the leadership of the opposition to these provisions, delivered a carefully prepared argument.

Hill contended that it would have been good politics to have avoided this unnecessary issue. "I protest," he said, "against the reputation of a promises of the Democratic party, in order to adopt and carry out the promises of the Populist party."

"The most disastrous defeat ever experienced by the Democratic party in Oregon was the result of an effort to substitute new-fangled Populist principles for the good old principles of true democracy. If this is the best leadership we can present in this great crisis, I for one must decline to follow it. I repudiate it as spurious democracy of the modern apostles and passers by. It is part of the new-fangled Populist party."

"The imposition of the income tax, Hill said, would drive New York, New Jersey and Connecticut into the Republican column, there to remain.

Higgins followed Hill. Chandler rose to resent the terms used by Allen yesterday in replying to the charge that Allen had been given free lumber on condition that he would vote for the bill.

Chandler said: "I had understood that an agitation had been going on on the other side of the channel to place certain kinds of dressed lumber placed on the dutiable list, when suddenly all opposition on that side goes down before the Senator's motion to place lumber on the free list. That motion was made immediately after he had publicly announced that his action was doubtful. It was in the bargain, I believed then, and I believe it now. I simply inquired of the Senator whether the bargain had been closed, whether it was complete. I made the inquiry, and I do not think he was warranted in becoming indignant and using the unparliamentary language of which he was guilty. Why does the Senator (Allen) feel resentful when I inquire whether the bargain is closed, so that we shall no longer expect to see him dodge in and out. The whole thing was open and patent to the whole country, and the Senator, instead of becoming indignant, ought to have calmly admitted that he had been landed and secured in the Democratic camp."

"I submit," said Chandler, turning to Allen, who sat within twenty feet of him, "that the Senator was not justified in the words he used. I have never used opprobrious epithets or unparliamentary language on this floor, no matter how pointed my remarks have been. I never have, and never will. I regret," said he, "deliberately, in conclusion, 'I have discovered that the early surroundings of the Senator before he entered this body were such as not to allow him to observe the common courtesies which all gentlemen regard, even in the most heated partisan debate.' The Senator, from the benches to be pitted rather than censured for what he could not help."

A dead silence greeted this remarkable attack. Allen was pale, but calm, when he rose to reply.

"This is the fourth time," he began, in a low but steady voice, "the Senator from New Hampshire has seen fit to speak of 'bargains' in connection with my vote. I do not know whether the language is parliamentary. I am not skilled in parliamentary procedure, but I do know it is untrue and ungentlemanly. I think he made the Republican party, but am but an humble representative of a new party. As such, I am more or less a skirmisher between the old party lines.

"I repeat the low, dirty insinuation of the senior Senator from New Hampshire," he said, in conclusion, raising his voice until it rang through the chamber, "and I reiterate and reaffirm with all the energy I possess what I said yesterday."

"What the Senator has said," said Mr. Chandler, jumping to his feet as Mr. Allen sat down, "only emphasizes what I said a few moments ago, namely, that he does not comprehend the courtesy that characterizes debate in this body."

The Senate sat breathless for fully a minute after Mr. Chandler resumed his seat, but this closed the sensational episode, and the debate on the income tax was proceeded with, Mr. Hoar (Rep.) of Massachusetts making a somewhat long argument against it, dwelling particularly on its expediency of peace and its objectionable features as a mode of raising revenue for the Federal Government.

Aldrich moved that the date on which the income tax should cease be by January 1, 1895. The Finance Committee compromise amendment to the House bill,

which provided no time limit, fixed the date on which it should cease January 1, 1900. The amendment was defeated—23 to 39. All the Democrats voted against it, together with Dubois, Teller and Mitchell of Oregon (Republicans) and Allen, Kyle and Peffer (Populists).

Hill was not present. The Finance Committee amendment fixing the time limit during which the tax was to run at January 1, 1900, was then agreed to.

Peffer then offered the amendment of which he gave notice yesterday, to levy a graduated income tax. Peffer said it was true, as had been charged by Hill, that the income tax was a Populist idea. Possibly he would prefer a graduated land tax to a graduated income tax.

"If you will give the Senators on this side time," interposed Mr. Hill, "perhaps they will report a land tax."

"I will give them five years when this tax expires," replied Peffer, amid laughter.

Peffer said the Western people had been hewers of wood and drawers of water long enough. The Populist party proposed now to make the East shoulder its share.

Hill took the floor when Peffer concluded, and congratulated the Democratic majority on its new leadership. The Senator from Kansas (Peffer) had announced that the income tax belonged peculiarly and exclusively to his party. Before he had made that announcement, he had been some Senators on the Democratic side who evidently had labored under the impression that it was in some way a Democratic doctrine, Peffer was right. The income tax was one of the first principles of the Populist party. Populists had been consistent in its advocacy, and were now about to witness its triumph. He did not desire to make any reflections upon populist or socialist ideas. There was a difference of opinion as to what they believed. The socialists believed in a paternal Government, in the redistribution of property and the community of interest. Both socialists and Populists believed in an income tax.

"If they do that it is the only respect in which they are similar," interjected Allen.

"Do the Populists not believe in the Government ownership of railroads, banks and telegraphs?"

"They believe in the gradual assumption of the railroads and telegraphs by the Government, but they do not believe in State ownership of banks."

"That is it," said Hill; "both believe in paternal government and an income tax. The only difference between them is that the Socialist party goes farther than the Populist."

"The income tax," interrupted Aldrich, "is advocated by the Socialist, the Populist and the Democratic parties (with a few honorable exceptions) as a means for the redistribution of wealth."

"It is not advocated as a means for the redistribution of wealth," broke in Teller, almost angrily. "No one ever heard that statement made by any person whatsoever."

Hill was proceeding to say that if the income tax had no advocates on their side of the chamber, it was proper that Peffer should assume the leadership, when Voorhes called attention to the fact that he had advocated and defended it squarely in his first speech.

Hill admitted this, and said he had looked up the Senator's record, and found that he had advocated it years ago. It was then dropped by common consent by both parties, he added.

"I have changed my opinion, despite the decision in the Springer case, that the tax would hold to be a direct tax, and would be declared unconstitutional."

Peffer's graduated income amendment was defeated.

The reports from the investigating committee were then presented. The question of their reception occasioned considerable debate.

Hill entered a motion not to receive the report. He contended that a minority report having been made as to the material character of the questions asked Havemeyer, Searies and McCartney, it was within the jurisdiction of the Senate to decide whether the questions were certified before having these witnesses certified under the statute as contemptuous.

Davis, a member of this committee, thought that since the newspaper men had been certified to the District Attorney the sugar magnates should be treated the same way.

The question was left undecided, and the Senate, at 6 o'clock, went into executive session and then soon adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, June 21.—There was little interest manifested in the House to-day. When the anti-option bill was taken up speeches were made by Messrs. Grosvenor, Stockdale and Berry in support of the bill, and Messrs. Covert, Bartlett, Quigg and Boatner in opposition to it.

Pence (Pop.) of Colorado spoke on the silver question.

At 3:45 the House adjourned.

FEDERAL OFFICES.
Appointments sent to the Senate by President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Patrick F. Walsh, Pension Agent at San Francisco.

Perry Bartholo of Missouri, Consul at Mayence, Germany.

Postmasters—Emil Sydow, Tomabstone, A. T.; S. T. Owings, Moscow, Idaho; Thomas J. Craig, Eugene, Or.; Benjamin F. Bonham, Salem, Or.; Jas. A. Crossen, The Dalles, Or.; Stephen R. Green, Oregon City, Or.

Treasury Balance.
WASHINGTON, June 21.—Advices from New York state that the city banks to-day deposited \$800,000 in gold in the Sub-Treasury in exchange for United States notes. One million dollars in gold was to-day engaged for export, leaving the net gold reserve at the close of business to-day \$4,127,500. The cash balance to-day was \$115,155,304.

Representative Jerry Simpson.
WASHINGTON, June 21.—Representative Jerry Simpson returned to this city to-night for a few days from Berkeley Springs, where he has been for three weeks. Mr. Simpson will return to the springs Saturday. He is far from well, but is on the road to recovery.

Grand Army of the Republic.
OLYMPIA (Wash.), June 21.—At the state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic J. N. Scott of Port Townsend was elected Department Commander.

SITUATION AT THE MINES.

Serious Condition of Affairs at Walston, Pennsylvania.

HUNS RUNNING THINGS TO SUIT THEMSELVES.

English-Speaking Miners and Their Families Driven From Their Homes—Two Regiments of Militia Dispatched to the Scene of the Trouble—The Strike at Pena, Illinois, Declared Off.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PUNXSUTAWNEY (Pa.), June 21.—Walston to-night contains about 1,200 foreigners, who are in an attitude far from peaceable. The mine officials are powerless, and the Huns are running things at the mines to suit themselves.

An additional lot of firearms were purchased to-day and the hardware merchants could have sold a hundred Winchester if they had had them. Very few English-speaking miners are now at Walston.

The citizens of Punxsutawney and Walston are much alarmed at the present critical condition. The pumps are compelled to leave the pumps and the mines are rapidly filling with water. John Snyder, mine Superintendent at Walston, was compelled to leave, and has been staying in this town. The foreigners understand the troops are coming, and the highway leading from this place into Walston is swarming with hordes of Italians and Huns, who are greatly agitated.

The greatest fear is now that there will be an attack upon the English-speaking miners and their families. They have been driven from their homes, and in the darkness fathers and husbands have been separated from children and wives, and the children are running around crying for protection.

TRUPOUS CALLED OUT.
HARRISBURG (Pa.), June 21.—The Fifth and Sixteenth Regiments and Sheridan Posts have been called out by Governor Pattison for service in Jefferson County.

Sheriff Gourley telegraphs that 700 Hungarians and 1,000 sympathizers are within three miles of Punxsutawney, and the situation grows more alarming every minute. The mob is in possession of mining properties at Woolston.

MINERS' FAMILIES STRICKEN.
POMEROY (O.), June 21.—Fourteen families of union miners were evicted at Spillman to-day and their places in the mines taken by sixty Southern negroes. After the eviction the miners were paid for their gardens and treated to several kegs of beer.

FORCED TO COME OUT.
SULLIVAN (Ind.), June 21.—The miners at Star City resumed work, and they were forced to come out to-day by a delegation of strikers. The purpose now is to wait for orders from the officers of the State Federation.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.
BRAZOS (Ind.), June 21.—The Grand Jury to-day returned indictments against nine striking miners charged with murder in the first degree, in killing Engineer Barrow of the Vandallia line.

THE PULLMAN STRIKE.
CHICAGO, June 21.—The People's party and its principles were endorsed by the American Railway Union Convention to-day by a rising vote. The delegates declared themselves unanimously in favor of Government ownership of railroads. It is stated the boycott of the Pullman Car Company is assured.

The convention appointed a committee to consider the question of declaring a boycott against Pullman cars. If the report to the convention to-morrow is favorable the necessary orders will be sent out at once. A committee was appointed to confer with the Pullman people.

STRIKE AT PANA DECLARED OFF.
PANA (Ill.), June 21.—The strike at Pana was declared off at a meeting of the Miners' Union to-day. Every man was given the privilege of getting work as best he could at the operators' terms, but most of the local strikers will have to leave town, so it is reported, because their places have been filled by strangers. The State Committee called on the operators and the latter told them that they had all the miners they could employ at present and would not recognize the union.

CRUSHED UNDER FALLING WALLS.
PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Six firemen were injured by being crushed under falling walls of the cotton warehouses of Burr Bros., on South Water street, which was destroyed by fire. They are Joseph Hart, seriously injured, and crushed; James Sheman, ribs broken; Frank Burns, slightly injured; Robert Dalton, back badly injured; Robert J. Grady, wounds on the back; Miles Sweeney, foot injured. Sheman's condition is serious. The loss exceeds \$30,000.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN GEORGIA.
MACON (Ga.), June 22.—News was received here to-day of a double tragedy in Crawford county. Ward Dent and O. P. Wright had a difficulty in Dent's store. Wright cut Dent across the abdomen. Friends interfered, and Wright went across the street and was followed by Dent, who, with entrails protruding, plunged a pitchfork into Wright's breast and broke the fork to pieces over his head. Both men will die.

BANK CASHIER ARRESTED.
KANSAS CITY, June 21.—Elmer C. Sattley, of the defunct Kansas State Deposit and Savings Bank, was arrested to-day on four new warrants charging him with receiving deposits in violation of a court injunction. The prosecuting attorney said that Sattley intended to flee. Twelve of the forty-four cases in which indictments were returned against Sattley are set for trial in the coming court at Independence on Monday.

PRENDERGAST IN BAD HUMOR.
CHICAGO, June 21.—The assassin Prendergast was in an ugly mood when the insanity trial before Judge Payne was resumed to-day. He stared toward the judge, waving his hands and scowling viciously. When stopped he attempted to strike the bailiffs.

THE DAY WAS OCCUPIED WITH AN ATTEMPT TO SECURE A JURY, MOST OF THE TALESMEN CALLED CONFESSING PREJUDICE.

Southern States—Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky.

The sale of the Richmond and Danville but recently contains the key-note to the situation, and Drexel, Morgan & Co. are of course the central figures. The new company will comprise the Richmond and Danville, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and the Cincinnati Southern systems.

The Central Railroad of Georgia is already practically under the control of the newly organized Richmond and Danville system, and the Georgia and Atlanta and West Point roads, seemingly under independent management, are really controlled through the Central of Georgia and the Louisville and Nashville. This will leave but three roads of the ten entering Atlanta outside of the Southern Railway Company. These are the Seaboard Air Line, the Western and Atlantic and the Atlantic Railway.

The Chesapeake and Ohio will be very friendly to the organization, and will be operated so as to secure the best results to both systems.

An interesting question arose in connection with this consolidation—What is to become of the many general officers of the lines to be taken in? Samuel Spencer, it is affirmed, will be the President of the new system. But as to the other officers of the Cincinnati Southern, the East Tennessee and the Richmond and Danville, all having Presidents, General Managers and General Superintendents, when these systems come under one management, what will become of them? Some of these officers, notably Henry Frank, has never held a place for years under any one else. Railroad circles are naturally deeply agitated in the discussion of these questions, and especially so in this section, where the fates of thousands hang in the balance. The definite announcement that these properties are business enterprises, and are not to be run as a side issue to speculation, gives much joy here.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Twenty-Fifth Annual Reunion Held at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, June 21.—The twenty-fifth annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac was begun here to-day with a profuse display of bunting and the national colors.

The day's exercises commenced with a reception by Governor Smith in the Council Chamber, after which a parade of the various military companies took place.

In the afternoon the several army corps held business meetings, and the United States Brads, and Dies instantly.

The Alaska agent of the Alaska Commercial Company took care of the men and placed them on board the steamer Dora. They were subsequently transferred to the Petrel.

About a week later the Dora picked up twenty-nine men of the crew on Bonon Island in an almost starved condition. They had been living there ever since the day of the wreck on salt meat. The men were transferred to the whaling bark Worcester, and they are now on their way to San Francisco. Captain Huntley and the first mate are still missing.

SUICIDE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

A Painter Fires a Bullet Into His Brain, and Dies Instantly.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—J. M. B. Sindinger committed suicide this morning at his residence, 1513 Polk street. The deceased was a native of Germany, 55 years of age, and a painter, having a little shop in front of his residence. His wife, after conversing with him a few minutes, went into the yard in the rear of the house and shortly afterward heard a shot. Returning to the house she discovered her husband lying on a lounge, with a pistol in his hand and blood flowing from his mouth.

The pistol was a large, old-fashioned Colt's revolver with ramrod attached. He had placed the muzzle in his mouth and fired, the bullet entering his brain, killing him instantly. Five chambers of the pistol were still loaded. Mrs. Sindinger, who was his second wife, says that her husband had been ailing for some time; that he was unable to sleep and was very nervous. A daughter, Mrs. Otto F. Tranter, resides in this city, and another daughter, Mrs. C. H. Bubles, resides in Kansas City.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Politics the Principal Subject Discussed Yesterday.

PACIFIC GROVE, June 21.—At this afternoon session of the San Francisco District Methodist Conference Rev. Eli McCleish, D. D., pastor of Grace M. E. Church of San Francisco, delivered a spirited address, taking for his subject the question: "Is Methodism Adapted to the Times?"

The discussion of the topic became decidedly interesting, and led the conference into the field of politics. Bishop Goodsell talked on the subject, and also Goodsell. He criticized the Republican State Convention session at Sacramento, and inasmuch as his instructions are identical with those of Commander Clark there is no possible chance for conflict.

He said: "I want to deny the story as published, for it appears to be absolutely false from beginning to end. I never authorized any statement on the subject whatever."

FALSE STATEMENTS.

Denial of the Report of Conflicts in Enforcing the Sealing Regulations.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 21.—The dispatches published to-day stating that "in the manner of enforcing sealing regulations there appears to be serious conflict between the customs officers and commanding officers of the Behring Sea fleet," and "that Collector Saunders says the Behring Sea commanders are exceeding their authority," Collector Saunders declares absolutely false and unauthorized. He never made such a statement, he says, and inasmuch as his instructions are identical with those of Commander Clark there is no possible chance for conflict.

He said: "I want to deny the story as published, for it appears to be absolutely false from beginning to end. I never authorized any statement on the subject whatever."

DEATHS AT TACOMA.

Two Respected Citizens Join the Silent Majority.

TACOMA, June 21.—Ira Cogswell, one of the pioneers of Tacoma, died last night after an illness of eleven weeks, aged 78. He had been married three times and but one son survives. He was born in New Hampshire and lived in Eau Claire, Wis. Thirty years ago he moved to Goose Lake Valley, Or., living there ten

WRECKED IN THE ARCTIC.

The Whaling Bark James Allen Runs on the Rocks.

THE ACCIDENT DUE TO A BLUNDER OF THE CAPTAIN.

Twenty-Nine of the Crew Picked Up on Bonon Island in an Almost Starved Condition—The Captain and First Mate Still Missing—A Painter Commits Suicide by Shooting Himself in the Head.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Particulars of the wreck of the whaling bark James Allen have been received by the Alaska Commercial Company from its Alaska agent.

The agent says that on May 24th a boatload of the shipwrecked crew put into Atka and reported the wreck. They were Joseph Duarte, third mate; Charles C. McIntyre, fourth mate, and John Roach, Joseph Gonzales, Peter T. Petersen, Max Gohne, Thomas Goody and Fred Hub, seamen.

The third mate, in giving an account of the disaster, says that on the night of May 11th the wind was blowing a moderate gale from the southeast and the vessel was running almost free before it. He was on watch, and shortly after midnight breakers were sighted dead ahead. He went below and reported to the Captain, but the chief officer replied that it was Seguan, and to keep on the course. The Captain had no sooner ceased speaking than the ship struck.

The greatest confusion for a while prevailed. Two of the port boats were smashed by the seas which swept over the decks, but the starboard boats were all right, and they were manned and lowered.

The third mate and the men mentioned got away in one boat, and they held shore all night. Early the next morning the second mate's boat was sighted steering due east for Seguan. The third mate tried to follow, but his boat was leaky and he had to put back to Ameia Island, where the ship-wrecked sailors remained several days, in that time being almost starved.

The Atka agent of the Alaska Commercial Company took care of the men and placed them on board the steamer Dora. They were subsequently transferred to the Petrel.

About a week later the Dora picked up twenty-nine men of the crew on Bonon Island in an almost starved condition. They had been living there ever since the day of the wreck on salt meat. The men were transferred to the whaling bark Worcester, and they are now on their way to San Francisco. Captain Huntley and the first mate are still missing.

FRIENDS OF THE WHITE METAL.

Democrats Meet at Omaha to Organize a Free Coinage League.

OMAHA, June 21.—There are thousands of delegates in the Democratic conference which opened to-day for the purpose of organizing a State Free Coinage League. The wildest cheering followed the reading of the call declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of the white metal.

After the election of W. H. Thompson of Grand Island as Permanent Chairman and J. H. Galvin of Atchison as Secretary and the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, the conference adjourned until evening.

While the Committee on Resolutions was out, officers were elected as follows: President, J. E. Ong of Fillmore county; Secretary, T. J. Morgan of Cass county; Treasurer, G. A. Luckhart of Madison county, and an Executive Committee of ten.

The Resolutions Committee report was adopted as follows:

"We send greetings to our fellow Democrats of Nebraska and invite their earnest co-operation and aid in electing delegates from every county in the State to the Democratic State Convention of 1894, pledged to vote for the insertion in the Democratic State platform of the following plank: We favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth."

"In the effort to obtain a fair expression of Democratic sentiment, we urge upon every Democrat who believes in the principle herein enunciated to participate actively and vigorously in the selection of delegates to the State Convention."

"We recommend that in every county of the State the Democrats who oppose this proposed plank be invited to a thorough discussion of its merits, to the end that the Democratic party may act intelligently and harmoniously upon this great question."

"We propose that this contest shall be fought out upon clean lines and intelligent methods; but, confident in the correctness of our position, we also propose that the fight shall be vigorous, and that no effort shall be spared to place in the platform of the Democratic party the same emphasis, the same unmistakable utterance concerning the great question of finance, as has been lastingly impressed upon our party platforms concerning the great questions of tariff reform."

Then the convention adjourned.

STORMS IN THE EAST.

Wind Blows Eighty-Four Miles an Hour in New York.

LINCOLN (Neb.), June 21.—The storm which visited Lincoln last night was the worst in its history and gave rise to rumors outside that the city had been destroyed. The velocity of the wind was eighty-four miles an hour. There were no fatalities. The loss of shade trees is very heavy.

A CIRCUS ACCIDENT.

FATRAULT (Minn.), June 21.—The fierce windstorm last night blew over Reynolds' circus tent and a dozen persons were injured, Nels Nelson, a painter, fatally.

ELEVATOR DEMOLISHED.

MASON CITY (Iowa), June 21.—A destructive windstorm last night demolished Glassen's large elevator at Clear Lake.

TROUBLE IN SAMOA.

Rebels Make an Attempt to Put Malietoa Out of the Way.

FIRED UPON A VILLAGE WHERE HE WAS THOUGHT TO BE.

Battle Fought Between Spanish Troops and Musselmen in Mindiano, One of the Largest of the Philippine Islands, in Which One Hundred of the Latter Were Killed—Big Fire at London.

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AUCKLAND (N. Z.), June 21.—Advices from Samoa, dated June 14th, reached here to-day.

The British warship Curacao and the German warship Buzzard visited the locality of the rebel camp recently, and notified them that if ten chiefs and fifty guns should be surrendered no attack would be made upon them by the Government forces.

The rebels were also informed that if they resolved to reject this proposition and fight, they were at liberty to have their women and children on board the Curacao and Buzzard.

After some deliberation the rebels sent ten chiefs and fifty worthless guns on board the warships.

After the departure of the warships the rebels reoccupied the forts and openly defied the Government forces.

On the Sunday following the rebels fired upon the village, where Chief Malietoa was supposed to be attending divine services, and advanced upon the village itself.

The rebels, however, were repulsed by the Government forces, with slight losses on both sides.

It was the evident intention of the rebels to attempt to kill Chief Malietoa, but he was absent at the time.

When these dispatches left Samoa skirmishes were taking place between the rebels and the Government forces, but there had been no severe fighting.

FIRE AT LONDON.

A Whole Block of Property Laid in Ruins.

LONDON, June 21.—A fire broke out at 6 o'clock to-night at Agnes cabinet manufactory, in Tabernacle street. The flames, assisted by a fierce wind, spread furiously, and within an hour eight or ten other factories were burning. The wind carried sheets of flames and sparks a great distance, and the illumination attracted enormous crowds of people to the vicinity. Thirty engines were summoned, but the greatest difficulty was experienced in approaching the burning buildings. The whole block was destroyed. The entire London brigade, over fifty engines and four hundred men were in attendance. The flames were visible from all parts of London and suburbs. The walls of the buildings fell from time to time with loud crashes. So far as ascertained, there were no casualties.

The fire raged with fury until midnight, when it was controlled. The estimated damage is £200,000.

Way to Keep England in Her Place.

PARIS, June 21.—The *Matin* prints an interview with Dr. Arent, the famous bimetalist, and Member of the Prussian Diet, in which he urges a Franco-German alliance in Africa as the only way to keep England in her place. England's possession of the Nile Valley, he declares, is much gloomier for France than the fact that Germany has retained her former possession. England's impudence in showing her hand in the Belgian agreement in regard to the Congo, he believes, has given an opportunity for the Franco-German alliance which he suggests.

The French in Madagascar.

ANTANARIVO, June 21.—The commander of the French man-of-war Hugon recently entered the native Government port at Fort Dauphin to construct a landing station there, and the Governor threatened to make him a prisoner if he refused to obey. The French residents backed the commander's demand, and refused to notice the protest of the Governor. Much meanness prevails, and it is believed that it is the intention of France to seize Fort Dauphin and use it as a naval station.

One Hundred Musselmen Killed.