another bill. Senator Davis moved that the Senate non-concur in the amendment and the bill go back to the committee. A conference committee will be asked. Senator Davis said to your correspondent that the conference committee would probably devote a great deal of time to discussion before an agreement could be arrived at. "The Senate," said he, "is very strongly in favor of the bill it has passed. The amendment, substantially the same as the one the House adopted, was defeated by a strong vote in the Senate. I have not carefully examined the Morrill bill, owing to my absence, and anything that I could say as to our probable action would be premature. It is likely that concessions will have to be made on both sides before any pension legislation can be enacted."

Senator Sawyer, a member of the pension committee was asked what the Senate would do with the House amendment, and said he did not think it would agree to it. It would, however, be discussed at length by the conference committee. It has been suggested that the only possible compromise to which the Senate will agree is the modification of the two bills, which combines the twelve-dollar-a-month pension, which was in the Senate bill, with a service clause. Should this combined bill be passed the draft on the Treasury to meet it would be increased by about $12,000,000 over the amount which would meet the bill passed by the Senate. The Senate pension committee will consider the House bill at its first meeting, and as members of the conference committee Senator Davis, the chairman, Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, and Senator Turpie, of Indiana, have been suggested as the most probable.

WALKER BLAINE'S SUCCESSOR.

The Present Third Assistant Secretary of State Booked for the Place.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—It is almost certain that Secretary Blaine has agreed upon a man for the place left vacant by the death of the late Walker Blaine. The only thing preventing an immediate appointment is the difficulty in finding a man to fill the place which will be vacated by the appointee, as he intends to take an official from the State Department to be Solicitor. The man chosen is said to be John B. Moore, the present Third Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Moore has had a rather remarkable official experience. Early in Mr. Bayard's term as Secretary of State he gave some attention and study to international law and looked around for some one well versed in it. His observations led him to think of Mr. Moore, who was then a young lawyer in Wilmington, Del. He was about thirty-five years of age, and had traveled a a good deal, and had made international law a specialty, but there was no place for him at that time, and he refused positively to take a civil-service examination and enter into competition for a place. Secretary Bayard thought for a long while, and finally obtained a series of questions from the Civil-service Commission and sent them to Mr. Moore. He wrote out the answers and returned them to the Secretary, who sent them to the Civil-service Commission. They were so good that the commission gave him a grade of over ninety-five per cent. and placed him high on the eligible list. Soon after a vacancy occurred, and Mr. Moore was appointed through the course of law. He served through the various grades of clerkship and finally, when the third-assistant secretaryship became vacant, Mr. Bayard appointed him to the place. When Secretary Blaine came in he found in Mr. Moore one of the most valuable men in the department. An intimacy grew up between the two, and it is said Mr. Blaine has had his mind made up to the appointment for a long while, but cannot carry out his plans because he is unable to find any one at this time to satisfactorily fill the position of Third Assistant Secretary of State. The duties devolving upon that officer are to immediately supervise all the correspondence with diplomatic and consular offices in the following countries: Barbary States, Bolivia, Central America, Colombia, China, Equador, Egypt, Fiji Islands, Friendly and Navigator's Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Hayti, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Muscat, San Domingo, Siam, Society islands, Turkey and Venezuela.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Date of Its Going Into Effect to Be Postponed Six Months or a Year.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A large number of inquiries have been received by Republican members of the ways and means committee respecting the date of the probable passage of the tariff bill. The date fixed in the bill for the beginning of its operations is July 1, next, and from the statements contained in these communications it appears that the business of the country is in a very unsettled condition in anticipation of unlooked-for changes in the tariff. It is stated that the sugar trade in particular is depressed and disturbed. To these inquiries the reply is being made that the Senate cannot possibly pass the bill finally before the 1st of July, which fact in itself would necessitate a change in the date fixed in the bill, and the probabilities are that the change to be made will provide that the bill shall not take effect before the beginning of the next calendar year and possibly not until the 1st of July, 1891. The committee was in session this morning trying to reach an understanding respecting the time to be allowed for the consideration of the bill in the House. The Democrats wanted three weeks at least—two of them to be devoted to general debate; while the Republicans desired to limit the general debate to one week and the detailed consideration of the bill to another week. No agreement has yet been reached, and it may yet remain for the committee on rules to arrange the programme.

MAIL STATISTICS.

Mr. Wanamaker's Plan for Finding Out the Business Done by the Postoffices.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—During the seven full days beginning at 6 o'clock Monday morning, May 5, 1890, all postmasters throughout the United States have been instructed by the Postmaster-general to take a careful and accurate account of the number of pieces and the weight of paid matter mailed at their respective offices, with the amount of postage thereon, together with statistics of free matter mailed. There is to be a separation throughout the several classes of matter between that which is mailed to other postoffices and that which is for local delivery. Not only is a statement to be made of the number, weight and postage in each subdivision of each class, but also the number, weight and postage in each subdivision of each class. In the first class are letters, wrapped and sealed packages and postal cards. The object sought by the Postmaster-general is to obtain an exact knowledge of the number, weight and amount of postage paid on each and every class of sub-class of matter mailed in the United States during the week beginning at 6 o'clock Monday morning, May 5, and ending at 6 o'clock on the following Monday morning, by which the work of the year may be accurately estimated. The Postmaster-general believes that this information is essential to a proper administration of the postal service, and to this end he has mailed to each of the 61,000 postmasters in the United States and to about 3,500 railway clerks, who will take account of matter mailed on trains, a blank form of report, which is to be promptly made and mailed to the Postmaster-general at the close of the week. These reports will have no bearing upon the salaries or allowances of postmasters, who are cautioned against making exaggerated or inaccurate statements. Upon the receipt of these reports a detail of clerks will be made to arrange and tabulate them. It is estimated that it will require the work of twenty clerks for six months to complete this tabulation.

MRS. HARRISON'S PAINTINGS.

Two Modest Little Water-Color Flower-Pieces Which Are Greatly Admired.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Since the accomplished mistress of the White House has been before the American public the press has been quiet as to the private attainments of the "first lady" from an artistic point of view, but her work has never, since General Harrison's election, been judged from a purely impartial stand-point until yesterday, when the two modest little paintings now on exhibition at the Cosmos Club found hundreds of admirers, few of whom knew that Mrs. Harrison was the artist painting them. The Cosmos Club annually places on exhibition in its hand some club-rooms the work of the best of Washington's artists, and this spring the exhibitors were specially gratified at the compliance of Mrs. Harrison with their request to send some of her work for exhibition. The two paintings sent by Mrs. Harrison are water-color flower-pieces, and would establish her claim to artistic excellence even were she not in the remotest degree connected with the White House. Mrs Harrison would have been justly proud yesterday could she have been somewhere in the neighborhood of the two paintings and heard the comments on her work. They have been admirably hung, and have about the best position in the room. On the catalogue they are numbered 147, "Orchids," and 153, "Study of Phlox." The latter is an exceptionally fine piece of work, and in the delicacy of treatment and pure beauty of tone and color was entitled to pre-eminence by reason of its intrinsic worth, and waiving entirely any consideration of the position of the artist. The technique and coloring is perfect, and, were prizes to be awarded, Mrs. Harrison would, if justice were done, carry away one of the first.

The comments made by those who examined the pictures were perfectly sincere. There was no parade about the work, the only indication that they were the work of the mistress of the White House being the simple name, "Mrs. Harrison," on the catalogue, where, if seen, it was not thought to be that of the President's wife. In fact, several artists, well known and knowing all of their more famous co-laborers in the field of art, were heard to admire the work and then go off and hunt up one of the committee, for the purpose of identifying the new acquisition to Washington's group of artists. When told that the work was that of Mrs. Harrison they became more critical, but could find nothing less than praise for the two bits of flower work. The collection of the club this year is not as large as last year, but it is uniformly better, and some very good work is on exhibition.

MINOR MATTERS.

Favorable Report on Senator Frye's Bill for Carrying Mails in American Steamships.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Senator Frye will report to-morrow, from the committee on commerce, under instructions, a bill "To provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to promote commerce," which has been known as the Frye bill. This bill authorizes the Postmaster-general to make contracts for a term of ten years with American citizens for the carrying of the United States mails in American steamships, between the ports of the United States and ports of foreign nations. The ships are to be divided into four classes. The compensation provided for is $6 a mile for the first-class ships, and $3 a mile for the second-class, by the shortest practicable route for each outward voyage; for the third-class ships, $1.50, and for the fourth-class, $1 per mile, for the actual number of miles required by the Postoffice Department to be traveled on each outward-bound voyage.

Changes Urged in Tobacco Taxes.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—There was laid before the House to-day a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, submitting certain modifications, amendments, etc., to existing laws with reference to the taxation of manufacturers of tobacco. The first amendment recommended by the Commissioner is that the bond required of manufacturers be not less than $100, instead of not less than $500, and that the provision requiring the manufacturer to give an additional bond of $100 for each person employed by him in making cigars be stricken out. The Commissioner recommends another amendment to permit packing cigars in boxes to contain twelve or thirteen each. His reasons for recommending this amendment are an almost universal demand by manufacturers of cigars, who state that, under existing laws, they are compelled to pack cigars in boxes to contain not less than twenty-five, which results in furnishing gratis samples of twenty-five, when twelve or thirteen will accomplish the result desired. He also recommends that upon sample boxes containing twelve or thirteen cigars each the tax shall be 4 cents.

Mr. Cleveland's Case in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Ex-President Cleveland visited the Supreme Court of the United States again to-day. His presence at the court became known, and the space allotted to the public was soon crowded. The spectators were in hopes that they would have the opportunity of hearing the ex-President argue his case, but there were two cases ahead of it on the docket, and as the court hears no arguments after to-morrow, it is highly probable that Mr. Cleveland will not be heard until next October. Mr. Cleveland sat within the bar for some time listening to the argument that was going on. Several of his political friends greeted him, but the most of the time the only persons with him were Thomas J. Semmes and Richard Gray, who are associated with him in the New Orleans drainage cases.

Conscience-Stricken Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Congressman Sayers, of Texas, and Bland, of Missouri, have returned to the treasury the drafts made out in their favor for the money they lost through the defalcation of Silcott, and it is understood that others will follow their example. This action is taken on the ground that the House should not have voted to repay its members for this stolen money. It is understood that these members hold that the only money they were entitled to was their pro rata share of what remained in the safe, and they will not take a sum in excess of this amount.

Nominations and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: Daniel Dustin, assistant United States treasurer, at Chicago; T. Pitt Cook, collector of customs, at Sandusky, O; Wm. C. Brace, appraiser of merchandise, district of Cuyahoga.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Daniel Dustin, assistant treasurer of the United States, at Chicago; J. C. Danahower, United States marshal for Minnesota; Rev. J. L. Galvin, of Ohio, post chaplain.

Payment of Land Moneys.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office in a decision rendered to-day holds that moneys paid by public land entryment to receivers at local land offices in their official capacity are, as soon as paid, public moneys within the intent of the law, and such payments are held to be payments to the government.

Oklahoma Bill Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The President this afternoon approved the act providing for the establishment of a temporary government in the Territory of Oklahoma. The act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Brazos river, in Texas, was also approved.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Treasury Department to-day purchased $112,750 four per cent. bonds, at $1.22, and $73,500 four-and-a-half per cent. bonds, at $1.03½.

Representative Hitt to-day, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported to the House a substitute for the resolution referred to the committee "to promote commercial union with Canada."

The managers of the river and harbor bill have decided that they will attempt to pass the bill in the House Monday under a suspension of the rules, which will require a two-thirds vote, if they can secure recognition.

The public debt was decreased $7,636,901 during the month of April.

The Leavenworth Soldiers' Home.

KANSAS CITY, May 2.—In view of recent charges of mismanagement of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan., a committee has been appointed, at the suggestion of the home commander, by the department commander of Kansas, to make an investigation.

THE CHURCH OF THE SCOTS

Gladstone Argues in the House of Commons for Its Disestablishment.

The Proposition Rejected—Stanley Welcomed to England by the Prince of Wales and Other Members of the Royal Family.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Mr. Gladstone Argues in Favor of Its Disestablishment and Disendowment.

LONDON, May 2.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Cameron moved the the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a member's assertion that a majority of the Midlothian electors were against disestablishment, said he would be glad to answer to his electors for the vote he was about to give. He would be thankful to govern, if they gave him an opportunity to do so, at the earliest possible moment. The only ground in defense of the church establishment was that it was performing some special religious work in the country. He believed that the condition of Scotch opinion which Lord Hartington described in 1877 as justifying disestablishment, was now reached, and he, therefore, supported the motion. In his opinion there never was a country where the question was so simplified as it was in Scotland. It would not entail a tenth part of the violence entailed by the disruption of 1843. There was no sign that the change would be attained by any of the characteristics that belonged to violent traditions.

Lord Hartington said he regretted the new position which Mr. Gladstone had taken up. He was unable to agree with him that Scotland had pronounced unmistakably on this question. Besides, it was necessary to know the lines upon which it was proposed to act in opposing the motion. However, it must not be supposed that they opposed necessary reform of the Scotch Church or even disestablishment should reconstruction prove impossible. Mr. Cameron's motion was rejected—256 to 218.

RECEPTION TO STANLEY.

Welcomed by the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family—The Explorer's Remarks.

LONDON, May 2.—The Emin relief committee gave a reception in honor of Henry M. Stanley this evening. The Prince of Wales presided. Among the guests were the Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Christian, Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, the Duke of Fife, the Lord Mayor of London, and a large number of distinguished persons. The Prince of Wales, in the name of the English people, welcomed the illustrious traveler, and said he was glad to accord him a hearty greeting after all he had gone through. Mr. Stanley, who was received with prolonged cheers, said his position was a difficult one in addressing them; the committee hampering his freedom in regard to what he should say. He defended the route across Africa which he had selected. He paid a high tribute to the devotion and courage of his associates. He said he could have dispensed with the services of none of them. When Emin was relieved for a second time, said Mr. Stanley, his so-called subjects had revolted four times. Relief reached him at a critical period. The Prince of Wales proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Stanley, which was adopted by acclamation.

Lord Salisbury will give a magnificent reception to Mr. Stanley next week, on which occasion the explorer will be welcomed by a most distinguished gathering. The statement that Mr. Stanley intends to become a British subject is unfounded. It is undoubtedly true that he had thought of doing so, but he is advised that his naturalization would, in all probability, vitiate the American copyright of his latest and most important book, and will not take the risk.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Movement to Secure a Suitable Burial Place for Illustrious Englishmen.

LONDON, May 2.—The question of prohibiting further interments in Westminster Abbey has now assumed an aspect which promises the success of those who have long believed that the practice should cease. A commission has been appointed to consider the matter of selecting a special place for the actual burial of distinguished persons, which shall be under the exclusive control of the Abbey, and interment therein regarded as conferring the same degree of honor upon the memory of the dead as burial in the Abbey has hitherto done. In addition to this a suitable memorial will be deposited in the Abbey, testifying to the work of the deceased, and indicating his resting-place. The plans of the commission also contemplate the ultimate removal to the new burial place of all the bodies now resting in the Abbey.

Mr. Balfour's Speech.

LONDON, May 2.—Mr. Balfour's brilliant speech on the Irish land-purchase bill in the House of Commons last night immensely aided the bill and greatly added to his own reputation as an orator. The speech was remarkably free from the biting sarcasm and incisive invective which usually characterize the declamatory efforts of the Irish Secretary, and his political opponents have freely joined with the members of his own party in extending their congratulations.

Delagoa Bay Trouble Arbitration.

LISBON, May 2.—Mr. Loring, the United States minister, has received the reply of the Portuguese government in regard to the Delagoa Bay railroad question. Portugal accepts the principle of arbitration, but proposes that an impartial nation shall first decide whether the matter is a proper case for arbitration, and if it decides in the affirmative, that the same nation shall decide the terms of settlement.

England May Evacuate Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—It is reported that Lord Salisbury offers to conclude a new convention with the Porte, arranging for the evacuation of Egypt, provided England be given the right to intervene at any time, and to reoccupy Egypt without notice, should internal or external danger threaten the country.

Cable Notes.

Father Schyuse has joined Emin's expedition.

William O'Brien will marry Madame Raffalowich at the end of June.

A Jew named Solomon is charged in Calcutta with swindling the Bank of Bengal out of of 11 lakhs of rupees.

Emperor William has sent an autograph letter to Barnay, the actor, conferring upon him the fourth-class order of the crown.

The Council of Russia has sanctioned a new curriculum for classical gymnasia, reducing the hours of study of Greek and Latin.

Vossiche Zeitung, of Berlin, says that the army peace-footing bill increases the infantry by five thousand men and the artillery by six thousand men, and adds fifty-four batteries to the field artillery.

The Republican newspaper La France says that General Boulanger will return to France from the island of Jersey on Sunday and that he will demand another trial. The paper also says that the General will notify President Carnot of the place in France where he intends to land.

The streets of Hamburg are infested by night with gangs of robbers, whose depredations have made pedestrianism at late hours extremely unsafe. The police seem to be powerless to remedy the evil, and the citizens are about to take the matter in their own hands to the extent of dealing summarily with every footpad caught.

A commissary of police, accompanied by a number of gen-darmes, went to the house of a Russian Jew in Sofia for the purpose of searching for seditious documents which it was supposed he had in his possession. The Jew resisted the attempt of the officers to search his house, and, procuring a revolver, he shot and killed the commissary.

THE PRESS DEFENDED.

Sensational Scene at Meeting of the New York Liberal Club—An Unlooked-For Speech.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Col. A. H. H. Dawson, who comes from the South, addressed the Liberal Club here to-night upon the unbridled liberties of the press. His attack on the press was fierce. Scarcely had he finished when in the rear of the room arose a stocky-built gentleman, who, as a constant attendant upon the Liberal Club's lectures, asked the privilege of being allowed to make a few remarks, "and I hope," he said, "that the gentleman who has just addressed us will not leave the room until I have finished." The speaker was recognized as Mr. Michael Goode, a member of the club, and also a city marshal. He was invited to the platform. Colonel Dawson had in the meantime put on his coat and was about escaping from the hall, when Mr. Goode demanded that he should remain.

"We have," said the latter, "listened to a violent attack upon the press from an individual who is employed in a public office, which, of all the public offices in New York, has most cause to dread the sunlight of a newspaper investigation. Thank God for the press, and God help us if the district attorney's office were run without any fear of the power of the press."

A storm of applause and hisses followed this utterance, but the new speaker was not in the least disturbed. "That gentleman," said he, pointing at the now enraged Colonel, "has been telling you that the press interferes with the course of justice in the district attorney's office. More than a year ago, while serving a writ upon a desperate man in this city, I was shot through the body. Fortunately, I recovered, but while still on my sick bed I was approached by people who told me that it would be worth thousands of dollars to me not to prosecute. I refused to compromise, and insisted that the district attorney should push the case against my assailants. The trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury, ten of them standing for conviction, and two for acquittal. I had been offered $6,000 not to prosecute that case, and when I refused the money I believe it was placed where it would do the most good. Last December, without my knowledge, the man who had tried to murder me was released on bail by John R. Fellows. I have tried in vain to have him retried, but what can be expected? I say thank God for a free press and the light it throws in all dark places."

As Mr. Goode finished this unparliamentary speech the Colonel rushed down the aisle, and shouted: "Did I ask you to get the district attorney to assign me to the case you speak of, and did not I promise you in case he did so to bring about a speedy retrial?"

"Oh," rejoined Mr. Goode, laconically, "you told me a lot of stuff about having the man tried, but the fact remains that he has not been, and probably never will be."

At this stage of the tumult there were loud calls for order, and the Colonel left the hall.

LABOR NEWS.

[Concluded from First Page.]

ing. They wanted $1.50 instead of $1.25 a day for ten hours' work. The men accordingly refused to go to work until the company, hearing of the situation, acceded to their demands. The men were only out for two hours.

Carpenters and Molders at New Albany.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., May 2.—One hundred and fifty carpenters struck this morning for eight hours per day and 25 cents per hour. All the building trades were affected. The bosses met this evening and granted the strikers' demands. Work will be resumed to-morrow. The iron-molders have made demands for the same terms. If refused 300 men will strike Monday.

Kansas City Coopers.

KANSAS CITY, May 2.—The coopers, ten in number, employed in Swift's packing-house, struck to-day for an advance in wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per day. The latter figure is the wages paid by the other packing-houses. The packing-house employes formed an organization to-night, and will agitate an eight-hour day.

Losses by Fire.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 2.—About two-thirds of the buildings of the West Albany stock-yards were destroyed by fire last night. There were no cattle in the yards and the few hundred sheep were removed in safety. Six hundred and fifty tons of hay belonging to P. L. Eastman and John B. Dutcher, lessees of the yards, were destroyed. The buildings belonged to the Central & Hudson Railroad Company. Incendiarism was the cause. Loss estimated at $30,000 to $40,000; partly covered by insurance. About ten acres were burned over.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 2.—Dispatches from various points in the Northwest indicate quite general trouble from forest fires. The most serious are in the vicinity of Ashland, Wis., and Brainerd, Minn., where valuable property is in danger. The extensive lumber-mills of ex-Gov. John Pillsbury, at Gull River, Minn., are in imminent danger.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Fire this morning damaged the large six-story building at Nos. 14 to 21 Roosevelt street. The building was occupied by Joseph Parbridge as a storehouse for furniture, and was owned by Mrs. C. Garrick, of this city. Loss on the stock and furniture about $40,000, which is covered by insurance.

WEST BOYLESTON, Mass., May 2.—The Baptist and Catholic churches, also the Catholic parsonage here, were burned to the ground this morning.

Novel Test of Aluminum Steel Tape.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 2.—This afternoon T. J. Athey, of Marion, Ark., dropped from the upper suspension bridge into a small boat waiting for him in the river below. The distance is about 200 feet, and Athey was aided by an aluminum steel tape. His time of descent was four seconds. The object was to test the tape as a fire-escape from tall buildings. Athey was faultlessly dressed. One end of the tape was fastened to the bridge, and the rest of it was wound about a small reel. This reel Athey grasped in his hand, and pressing the brake attachment could descend with lightning rapidity, or stop at will. When about two feet from the water, and while hanging at the end of over 190 feet of the tape he had his picture taken. His weight is 135 pounds, and the tape has a sustaining power of 750 pounds.

Child Cruelly Whipped.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 2.—A most aggravated case of cruelty to a child was brought to the notice of the officers of the local Humane Society, who, after investigating the reports, confirmed them and secured the arrest, this afternoon, of Carl Seifort and his wife. The victim of their cruelty was Seifort's fourteen-year-old daughter, Mrs. Seifort being his second wife. The investigations of the Humane Society brought to light in Siefort's house a cat-o'-nine-tails, still discolored with the blood of the child, who had been beaten with it. The young girl is said to be in a horrible condition, her back and limbs being covered with welts and half-healed bruises.

Movements of Steamers.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—Arrived: Caspian, from Liverpool.

BREMERHAVEN, May 2.—Arrived: Saale, from New York.

HAMBURG, May 2.—Arrived: Columbia, from New York.

LIZARD, May 2.—Passed: Friesland, from New York, for Antwerp.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Arrived: Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Arrived: Lahn and Fulda, from Bremen; Rhyneland, from Antwerp.

Life Sentence for Stage Robbery.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Frank Williams, convicted in the United States District Court of robbing a stage near Downieville, Cal., of United States mails some months ago, was to-day sentenced to imprisonment at Folsom for life.

THE ARKANSAS CONSPIRACY

Powell Clayton Tells of His Efforts to Discover His Brother's Assassins.

Doors of the Houses in Plummerville Were Closed Against Him—Two Men Accused of the Crime—An Indiana Man's History.

POWELL CLAYTON'S TESTIMONY.

His Visit to Plummerville After His Brother's Death—Who Committed the Deed.

LITTLE ROCK, May 2.—The Clayton-Breckinridge investigation committee held two sessions to-day. Thomas C. Hervey, one of the election judges of Seward township, Conway county, testified as to what he knew about the stealing of the ballot-box. The first information he received that the box was taken was when told by Hobbs, another judge, who was at the polling place when the masked men entered and took the box. Hervey had left Hobbs just a few minutes before to get a lamp by which to see how to count the votes. Witness thought some of the negroes in the township had something to do with the stealing."

Powell H. Clayton was examined at length. He told about his going to Plummerville on Jan. 30, 1889, the day after he heard of his brother's death. He said no one in Plummerville offered him sympathy or assistance; that the houses were closed; that no one was on the street; that everybody avoided him. He thought that the conspiracy to murder his brother was concocted in Morrilltown, and that it was known to at least two men in the county that it was to occur. He believed that his brother was killed by Oliver T. Bentley and Bob Pate. He was firmly convinced that the persons who stole the ballot-box killed his brother. He did not charge the Democratic party with being responsible for the crime. He believed the community in Arkansas desired that the murderer should be caught and punished. He believed that the Governor had done his duty in his efforts to apprehend the assassin, but thought he had been led off on the wrong track.

A number of witnesses testified that they were in Howard township on the day of the November election and voted for C. R. Breckinridge.

A JEFFERSONVILLE MAN'S STORY.

Jared Sater Tells How John M. Clayton Is Alleged to Have Been Killed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 2.—The southbound Louisville & Nashville train, last night, carried toward Little Rock, Ark., probably the only living witness who is able to throw any light on the mysterious murder of Hon. John M. Clayton. It was Mr. Jared Sater, who lives in Jeffersonville. Mr. Sater makes the trip at the request of the Arkansas Legislature. Before he left he said: "The man who killed the Hon. John M. Clayton was, I am firmly convinced, Thomas Hooper, who died in Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 10, 1889." He then proceeded to tell about how, in 1887, he had removed from Jeffersonville to Los Angeles, and how, while there, chance had led him to an acquaintance with Hooper. Hooper was a poor, old man, who drove a team, and who was barely able to make a living for himself and wife. Misfortune came heavily upon him, until one day he was evicted for non-payment of rent. It was in this condition that Sater found Hooper and took him to his home. According to the story Hooper told Sater, he [Hooper] was born in Arkansas, near Plummersville, in Conway county. Hooper's father owned a colored man, who remained with the family after his freedom had been granted, who worked for an interest in the crops. The season of 1867 brought a bountiful yield. One day Jackson, the negro man, was found murdered, and for some reason suspicion alighted on the Hooper family. A mob was organized to avenge the negro's death. Old man Hooper was hanged and the son barely escaped with his life. Hooper thus continued his story to Sater:

"Among the men who did the bloody work I recognized John M. Clayton, Capt. Matthews and another neighbor. When they were satisfied that life was extinct, they mounted their horses, jeered at my mother's grief, and made away in the darkness. Then I ventured from my retreat, and, with the assistance of my mother, I cut down the body and the next day buried it. By the grave, at the time of the funeral, I made a solemn vow that I would not rest until I had hunted down his murderers and slain them. Knowing that I could not accomplish my object while I was laboring under excitement, I resolved to bide my time and wait until opportunity gave me the chance of doing so without detection. It came in the following fall. Captain Matthews and the other man (whose name Mr. Sater does not remember) were riding through a woods to inspect some corn they thought of buying. I was hiding behind a tree with my rifle in my hand, and just as they reached me I took aim, fired, and Matthews fell, with a bullet in his heart. Before the other could recover from his astonishment, I had also shot and killed him. For a wonder, suspicion was not directed to me, and the mystery of their killing was never solved; but Clayton never came near enough to enable me to draw a bead on him, and the years went by, each successive year seeming to take him out of my reach. Then I came to California, and here I am. I owe you $20 now. I am making arrangements to mortgage my little farm to J. M. White, who has gone out to look at it, and when he comes back I will pay you your money. Then I will go to Arkansas, and if you hear of John M. Clayton being killed you may charge it to 'Old Tom,' for he helped hang my father. I would rather be hanged for killing him than die a natural death."

Sater says that Hooper left for Arkansas, and twenty days later he read of the killing of Clayton. Afterwards Hooper returned, and Sater mentioned to him the fact of the killing. He says Hooper replied that he had done the work, and recounted how he had gone to Arkansas, found Clayton reading a newspaper, and shot and killed him. Mr. Sater says that he told the officials of the affair, but they did not take hold of the case because they thought the evidence was insufficient. This is the story he will tell the Arkansas investigating committee. It is widely at variance with the testimony offered by Mrs. Hooper yesterday.

Brilliant Meteor.

EMMITTSBURG, Ia., May 2.—At 5 o'clock this evening the northeastern heavens became suddenly illuminated, and immediately all eyes were cast in that direction. There was seen a large ball of blazing fire, traveling with lightening-like rapidity toward the earth, leaving in its path a beautiful wreath of smoke, which remained an object of curiosity for several minutes afterwards. Several minutes after the appearance of the meteor a loud report was heard, which caused the earth to shake and tremble vilently, and startled the citizens.

Two Miners Killed.

BUTTE, Mont., May 2.—John Oates and Gregory Squires, two miners at the Anice, were killed in another cage accident this afternoon. They had been putting in a stand with some others at the 1,300 level, and had occasion to ascend on their cage to the 1,200 level with a couple of guides, timbers about six feet long. A couple of seconds later the two men fell on the staging in the shaft they had just left, and were killed by the fall. How it occurred is unknown.

Another Error in the Oklahoma Bill.

KANSAS CITY, May 2.—Another error is said to have been discovered at Guthrie in the Oklahoma bill in Section 21, alluding to the commutation clause. It reads as follows: "Within the limits described in the President's proclamation of April 1, 1889." The President issued no proclamation on that date.

Engineer and Two Tramps Killed.

LIMA, O., May 2.—A train on the Pittsburg, Akron & Western road was run into by one on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton here to-day. An engineer and two tramps were killed.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

TROUBLE BEGINS ABROAD

Serious Labor Riots Occur at French and Spanish Manufacturing Centers.

Disorders at Tourcoing, Roubaix and Broix, in France—Barcelona in a State of Siege, and Disturbances in Other Cities.

PARIS, May 2.—A dispatch from Tourcoing, an extensive manufacturing town in the Department of the North, states that serious trouble has broken out there. The hands employed in twenty-six mills at that place went on strike this morning, and great crowds of men gathered about the streets to discuss their grievances. The crowd was augmented by a body of 5,000 strikers from Roubaix, another manufacturing town a short distance from Tourcoing, who marched in a mass into the latter place, and soon all hands began to show an ugly feeling which culminated in serious rioting. A dispatch received to-night says that twenty thousand strikers are parading the streets, committing many excesses. The cavalry dispersed all groups. Twenty persons have been arrested.

It is estimated that fifty thousand workmen took part in the labor demonstration at Marseilles yesterday. The streets were noisy, but there was no breach of the peace. A large meeting was held at the Labor Exchange, and a deputation consisting of forty presidents of various labor unions and three thousand workmen was appointed to visit the prefecture and present a petition in favor of eight hours for a day's work. The Prefect declined to receive the deputation in a body.

At Broix the strikers attacked Holden's factory, intending to plunder it. They succeeded in shattering the windows, when the troops compelled them to desist. They then proceeded to the telegraph office and wrecked the interior.

The total number of persons arrested in Paris during the day and night was 300. Of this number only 150 were detained over night. The injuries received by a number of persons during the row in the Place de la Concorde consisted of slight bruises. All the papers concur in congratulating the government upon the success of its precautions to prevent any disturbance, and the Parisians upon their prudence.

The stokers in several gas-works have struck. Their places have been taken by Belgians. A general strike in collieries in the south of France is threatened.

Spanish Riots.

MADRID, May 2.—The strikers at Barcelona have conducted themselves in a riotous manner throughout the day. They impeded all kinds of business, stopping market-carts and scattering and trampling their contents of provisions. The civil guard was continually engaged in attempting to disperse the rioters, but failed to quell them. Finally a state of siege was declared. At 10 P. M. a mob of strikers set fire to a tool-house. The guard charged the mob, and two of the strikers were injured. Several shots were fired. Another group of strikers attacked a printing office, in which siege proclamations were being printed. They put a stop to the work, and the authorities were obliged to have the proclamations printed elsewhere under military protection.

At Valencia many of the masters conceded the demands of the workmen, but the strikers prevented the men from resuming work. The railway goods porters and the dockmen joined in the strike movement and became riotous, but the trouble was suppressed by the cavalry. Troops are now guarding the threatened factories and other establishments. Similar disturbances have occurred at Saragossa and Alicante.

Foreign Labor Notes.

At Hamburg 9,000 men have been dismissed for being absent from work Thursday.

The strikers have resumed work throughout Portugal. The police have arrested a foreign Anarchist.

The Irish railway strikers will probably resume work on Monday, Archbishop Walsh having accepted the modified terms of the railway directors.

In two instances yesterday the military detachments engaged in patrolling and clearing the streets of Rome were resisted by ugly-tempered groups of men. The soldiers secured thirty prisoners, among whom were a number of Anarchists.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter, which will appear in the enlarged Lloyd News on Sunday next, in which he exhorts the working classes to consider closely their present position. He says: "There may come a time when labor will prove too strong for capital, and may use its strength unjustly, but capital will surely hold its own." In conclusion, he expresses a wish to see labor and art allied with a view of alleviating and adorning the life of man.

JERSEY BANK CLOSED.

Run on the Merchants' of Atlantic City Compels It and Its Branches to Suspend.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 2.—About 2 P. M. to-day a notice was posted on the doors of the Merchants' Bank, in this city, notifying depositors that the bank would suspend business temporarily, owing to the fact that the statement had been circulated that the bank was connected with the defunct Bank of America, Philadelphia, causing the depositors to make a heavy run on it, and the funds ran out. A meeting of the stockholders has been called to arrange the difficulty. The statement of the connection with the Bank of America is denied by the cashier, O. R. Dunkle, but the main bank, with its branches at Pleasantville, Mullicahill and Egg Harbor City have been all ordered closed. The depositors are principally small business men. The capital of the bank, fully paid, is $50,000; deposits estimated at $50,000.

Other Business Troubles.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 2.—The Fidelity Surety, Trust and Safe Deposit Company suspended payment this morning. Charles L. Work, the president of the Gloucester National Bank, which suspended yesterday, was also its president. When the doors were opened this morning a small run upon its coffers was made, and it stood the storm until 11:15, when it was forced to suspend. The secretary and treasurer, J. Austin Ellison, said that the company had only a small line of deposits, and that its business was mainly of a fiduciary character and the insurance of personal bonds.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Fechheimer, Rau & Co., shirt manufacturers, at No. 361 and 363 Broadway, failed yesterday, and the sheriff took possession. Among those having judgments is Hugh McKittrick, St. Louis, $14,907. The house has been in business for twenty-five years, and the failure created almost a sensation in trade. The liabilities will, it is said, probably reach $375,000, of which $200,000 is for borrowed money and accommodations, the balance being for merchandise. The assets will probably be from $250,000 to $270,000 in stock, accounts and machinery in the factory.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Moses Fraley, the grain speculator, who failed here a few weeks ago, has compromised with his creditors on the basis of 40 cents on the dollar—20 cents in cash, 10 cents in notes for six months, and 10 cents in notes for one year. Mrs. Fraley, who is reputed to be rich, is to indorse the notes.

CHICAGO, May 2.—G. Wolff & Co., dry-goods-dealers, formerly Mendel & Wolff, confessed judgment to-day for $16,000, and afterward made an assignment. The assets and liabilities are not stated. Partnership difficulties have embarassed the firm for some time past.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

From Indianapolis Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.
East—West—South—North.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. { d 4:30 a m. / d 2:55 p m. / d 5:30 p m.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. and d 10:20 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:50 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:40 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 10:35 am., d 12:20 am.; arrive from Chicago, d 4:05 pm.; d 3: