THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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THE FATE OF MURDERERS.

Hanging of Charles Ozburn, Who Killed a Man During a Quarrel About Five Cents.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 24.—Charles M. Ozburn was hanged to-day. The drop fell at 12:38 o'clock, and at 12:50 Ozburn was dead.

The cause for the crime for which Ozburn suffered the death penalty to-day was a trivial one. He was a wholesale commission merchant. Bradley, a retailer, disputed the correctness of a bill involving about 5 cents, whereupon Ozburn shot him dead. Ozburn was convicted and sentenced to die on the 26th of June. The Governor referred the question of the prisoner's insanity to the proper authorities, and it was decided that Ozburn was sane, so the Governor fixed July 24 for the execution. Wednesday Ozburn's friends prevailed upon the doctors who happened to be members of the Legislature, fifteen in number, to declare the prisoner insane, and based thereon an appeal to the Governor again for commutation. Yesterday the doctors introduced a resolution in the Legislature calling on the Governor to suspend sentence. The resolution, after an exciting debate, was tabled. Last evening application was made to the sheriff for three tickets for the little children of the murdered man, who wished to witness the execution of their father's murderer.

Colored Lodges Drill for Prizes.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The convention of colored people's secret benevolent order, United Brothers of Friendship, ended today with a grand outing at Kuhn's Park, after P. F. Hill, the suspended grand master of Tennessee, had been given a hearing and reinstated. The uniformed lodges made an imposing street procession on the way to the park. William Lloyd Harrison Camp, of Louisville, captured the $100 prize in the competitive drill. Bell Camp, No. 1, of Cincinnati, took second prize, $50.

WON BY THE SLOOP CYNTHIA

Col. Eli Lilly's Crack Yacht Captures the Wawasee Club's Silver Trophy.

Seven-Mile Course Sailed Over in 50 Minutes and 35 Seconds—Miss Sudlow's Dione Finishes Second, 12 Minutes Behind.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CEDAR BEACH, Ind., July 24.—This was regatta day on Wawasee lake. Wednesday was the day set for the second annual race of the Wawasee Yacht Club, but the winds did not blow, and the little fleet of white-winged boats remained at anchor. Yesterday the weather was not favorable, and again the race was postponed. This morning, however, there was a pleasant sky and breeze enough to gladden the hearts of the expectant yachtmen and anxious spectators. About 9 o'clock the "get ready" signal was fired, and half an hour later five yachts were tacking about the starting point waiting for the gun to announce the start. At the signal all sped across the line on a seven-mile course that had been marked out by buoys. It was an exceedingly pretty race, from beginning to end. Where the lake was not protected from the breeze by high banks little white caps could be seen chasing the boats as they flew along. It was a wholly different scene from that of last year, when there was hardly enough wind most of the time to fill a sail, and where one boat, by a little maneuvering, could lay another out by getting in line and stealing what wind there was. Before the course was half sailed it was apparent that the cat-boat was "not in it" this year, so to speak. It was the sloop's day. Col. Eli Lilly's Cynthia, with George N. Catterson as master, fairly flew away from the other yachts, and finished twelve minutes ahead of the one next behind her. Following is the time of finish, with the names of the yachts and their sailing masters:

	Finish.
Cynthia, sloop, owned by Colonel Lilly; sailed by George N. Catterson	50m., 35s.
Dione, sloop, owned and sailed by Miss Sudlow	1h., 2m., 17s.
Lina, sloop, owned and sailed by Howard Brian	1h., 2m., 51s.
Eleanor, cat-boat, owned by W. S. Tucker; sailed by Will Tucker	1h., 2m., 53s.
Eugenia, cutter, owned and sailed by Commodore Wright	1h., 4m., 47s.

A year ago Will Tucker won the race, and many thought the cat-boat was the proper one for inland waters. Commodore Wright, of Columbus, Ind., however, thought differently, and proceeded to build himself a cutter. It is the largest yacht on the lake and carries a great lot of canvas, but for some reason it made a poor showing to-day. Colonel Lilly's sloop was built in the East on lines that mark it a winner whenever the breeze is strong enough to fill its sails properly. The prize is a handsome gold-lined silver cup, and is as pretty a trophy as can be conceived. If Colonel Lilly wishes to possess it for himself alone his sloop must win it three times in succession.

Chicago Stowaway in Trouble.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Samuel Scherman, alias Frank Sherman, the nineteen-year-old Chicago boy, one of the three stowaways on the steamship England, and for whom so much sympathy was aroused when it became known that General O'Beirne had decided Sherman should go back to England, is now a prisoner at police headquarters here, a self-confessed thief. He says he embezzled $65 from the Chicago Brush Company, by whom he was employed as a collector. Sherman fled to this city and sailed for Europe so as to avoid arrest. He has expressed his willingness to return to Chicago, and will remain until the officers from the West come here for him.

Baptized in Her Coffin.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 24.—Last night Miss Catherine Cooper, of this place, thinking she was about to die, sent for Rev. D. B. Green, got into her coffin, and was baptized by the reverend gentleman. Miss Cooper is an elderly widow, and is in the last stage of pulmonary consumption.

MAY DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT

Recent Victory of Liberals Said to Be the Death Knell of Britain's Cabinet.

Reasons of Lord Salisbury's Denunciation of the Action of Irish Priests Against Parnell Shown Up by the McCarthyites.

Dr. Parker Scores the Ministers for Not Remembering Him in Their Prayers.

Proposed Union of Baptists and Congregationalists Meets with Rabid Criticism—Decision by Commissioners of Lunacy.

GLADSTONIAN VICTORY.

Unexpected Majority for English Liberals in a Conservative District.

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LONDON, July 24.—The election held yesterday in the north, or Wisbeck division of Cambridgeshire for a successor in Parliament to the late C. W. Selwyn, Conservative, resulted in another victory for the Liberals. The result was as follows: The Hon. Arthur Brand (Liberal), 3,979; Mr. Duncan (Conservative), 3,719. Liberal majority, 260. At the last election Captain Selwyn (Conservative) received 4,169 votes to 3,083 votes received by Mr. John Rigby (Home-ruler), defeating the latter by a majority of 1,087.

This unexpected Liberal victory is a surprise to both sides. The Gladstone candidate was opposed by a powerful local trade interest, and it was hardly calculated that he would do any more than reduce the Conservative majority to such a minimum as would justify a re-contest at the coming election. Amongst the elements of the Conservatives' strength were the publican and brewer interests, long dominant in the constituency. These were thrown in their full strength against the Gladstoneite, whose victory is, therefore, all the more significant. But neither this nor the results of any of the bye elections will alter the determination of the government to try to complete its scheme of Irish legislation before dissolving Parliament. Certain influential Conservatives, in constant communication with the electoral headquarters, are pressing Lord Salisbury to remodel the Cabinet and to dissolve Parliament at once. They plead that the strength of the Gladstonian reaction is growing constantly, and that another year's delay will probably result in an overwhelming Liberal majority. These tactical reasons, though supported by the opinion of the officials of the electoral executive, have not shaken Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour in their resolve to face another session. The talk over the Wisbeck election in the Conservative and Liberal clubs, to-night, treats it as likely to precipitate the dissolution of Parliament.

Private ministerial utterances, however, deride the notion that a bye election will change the line decided upon. The period for the reconstruction of the Cabinet depends upon Mr. Smith's health. He has been ill enough to render it improbable that he will ever reappear as a Minister. Unless he shall improve he will withdraw from public life wholly on taking the peerage. The Duke of Rutland, who has long been an invalid, will also retire. Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, will get a judgeship. A new Cabinet with Mr. Chamberlain, Sir J. E. Gorst and Lord Hartington as members, who will add a further Liberal element to government legislation, must have time to settle into working cohesion before risking a dissolution of Parliament.

The reasons for Lord Salisbury's recent denouncement of the action of the Irish priests against Mr. Parnell as a clerical conspiracy have been the subject of keen surprises. The McCarthyites have shown no intention to obstruct the government Irish legislation recently. On the contrary they have aided Mr. Balfour on every reasonable proposal. But the Ministers, besides recognizing an essential agreement and the closest political affiliation between the McCarthyites and the Liberals, have private information in the nature of communications that have passed between the Liberal leaders and the Irish bishops, uniting them in common action against the government. To counteract the policy now supported by every bishop, except Dr. O'Dwyer, of Limerick, Lord Salisbury recently renewed overtures to the Vatican to intervene, and asked the Pope to promise to pronounce, on the eve of the general election, a decisive word against episcopal interference. The Pope's refusal prompted the Premier's allusion to a clerical conspiracy, and to the abolition of the illiterate voter and his threat to reduce the Irish representation. The Conservatives now see that the bishops hold supreme sway in Ireland, and that Mr. Parnell's decadence began on the day the priests deserted him. No more striking proof of the utter loss of Mr. Parnell's strength could be given than in the character of the delegates surrounding him at yesterday's convention in Dublin. It was a meeting for which careful preparation had been making for a long time, yet hardly any man of local or general prominence could be got to attend.

The Times, which has hitherto predicted Parnell's ultimate success, says that yesterday's convention proves the impotence of the Parnellites and shows that the tenants of the settled districts are no longer with him. Plots dependent upon the existence of a flow of dollars from America are now paralyzed. So low have the Parnellite fortunes fallen that a paltry American donation of £135 was received by the convention with cheers. Mr. Campbell, M. P., is no longer Mr. Parnell's secretary, Mrs. Parnell undertaking the active secretarial duties.

REV. DR. PARKER WRATHY.

Severe Criticisms of American Congregationalists Who Failed to Pray for Him.

[Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press.]

LONDON, July 24.—Among the closing incidents of the Congregational council was the proposed union with the Baptists. The proposal excites discussion in both communities. Dr. Noble's suggestion that the union scheme be first tried in local councils finds general acceptance. The official organs of the Baptists say that a close federation of the churches upon a mutually acceptable basis will strengthen them for a common attack upon the enemy's forces. If the united local councils succeed, a larger conference is certain to follow. Dr. Goodwin's vindication of Congregational orthodoxy aroused Dr. Parker's ire. When interviewed Dr. Parker said he would rather not speak on the subject at large, that his wife had written a letter which fairly represented his own thought.

The wife's letter excels in strong language. She compares Dr. Goodwin to a theological corpse that had lain in the grave for two hundred years, and had been dragged out, stinking, with the grave clothes that are not too gracefully draped round him. To much more of this style of criticism, Dr. Parker adds that he was in a bed of sickness ten days, yet the delegates preaching in the Temple failed to remember him in their prayers, thus exemplifying their unholy Calvinism, and that they were so much concerned about their own orthodoxy as to neglect the simplest decencies of civilization.

ALLEGED LUNATIC DISCHARGED.

Mary Cathcart, Placed in an Asylum by Her Husband, Is Held to Be of Sound Mind.

LONDON, July 23.—The inquiry into the mental condition of Mrs. Mary Cathcart, a wealthy lady of Wootton Lodge, Staffordshire, on the petition of her husband, Mr. James Taylor Cathcart, which has been going on for some time past before Mr. Bulwer, Q. C., master in lunacy, and a special jury in the Royal Courts of Justice, has resulted in a verdict to the effect that Mrs. Cathcart was of a sound mind. The case is a remarkable one, if only from the fact that a number of physicians declared Mrs. Cathcart, who had been confined in an asylum, to be insane. The special jury now finds against a powerful array of medical talent. Mrs. Cathcart seems to have had delusions, to say the least. She frequently referred to persecution, alleged adultery against her husband, and claimed to be in dread of being poisoned. She, it was claimed, also complained as to alleged fraudulent settlements and as to witnesses who would have assisted her having been put away in convents. She also, according to testimony, charged her mother with attempting to poison her, and stated that she had been taken from the law courts to the asylum as the result of a plot, and that her Majesty's judges had been bribed to allow it. This and a mass of similar testimony has been taken and weighed for weeks past, popular sympathy seeming to be with Mrs. Cathcart. The master in lunacy in July, 1891, complained that he was continually receiving anonymous letters, and said it was well that the public should know that powers of discharge of alleged lunatics lay with the commissioners of lunacy, two of whom might, under Section 75 of the lunacy act of 1890, make an order for the discharge of any patient detained without sufficient cause.

SEMI-RELIGIOUS FRAUD.

That Is What the Maine Druggists Style Prohibition in that State.

PORTLAND, Me., July 24.—At the annual meeting of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association, yesterday, President C. K. Partridge, in his annual address, vigorously attacked the prohibition laws of the State. He said in part that for many years, owing to the so-called temperance laws of Maine, the apothecary who would fulfill his duties toward the medical profession, the invalid and the public, has found himself confronted with the statutes of prohibition. If alcoholic stimulants be prescribed and he fills such prescription, his legal place of residence becomes the county jail, and in addition thereto, his pocket-book is legally mulcted of a handsome sum.

"Prohibition," he said, "after nearly half a century's trial in Maine, has proved a moral, political, semi-religious fraud. Originally enacted from the best motives as a sovereign remedy for intemperance, its empiricism has been fully demonstrated. It has grown like a fungus on the body politic, stimulated by a combination of dark-lantern societies with demagogue fanaticism, political intimidation and intolerence of individual rights. It has shown total inadequacy for its avowed purposes of promoting real temperance and good morals. It is a miscarried effort to legislate the Kingdom of God into the heart of man by indirection, inasmuch as it places an act, not a crime itself, in the same category with the worst crime."

THE PRESIDENT'S GUESTS.

Mr. Harrison's Cottage at Cape May Besieged by Men with Business to Transact.

CAPE MAY, July 24.—The President and Secretary Foster concluded their business last night and the Secretary left for Philadelphia this evening. United States Senator Plumb, of Kansas, arrived here this morning and at once went to the presidential cottage. Heavy rain prevented the President from going out of doors this morning, and for an hour or more he was busily engaged with Secretary Halford. He granted pardons in the cases of Levi Gaines, of Illinois, now serving a sentence of one year in the Chester penitentiary for violation of the pension laws, and Ephraim Young, of Mississippi, sentenced to thirty days and $100 fine for violation of the internal revenue laws.

Senator Plumb stated that the object of his visit to the President was in connection with some matter appertaining to the Interior Department that his constituents are interested in. George B. Thomas, secretary of the Commercial Club of Mobile, Ala., called upon the President this afternoon with the view of seeing him in regard to granting a subsidy to a mail line of steamers to ply between Mobile, Cuba and South America. The President received Mr. Thomas, but referred him to the Postmaster-general as the proper person to see in the matter.

LETTER TO THE POPE.

The Catholic Heirarchy Will Tell His Holiness What Is Thought of Cahensly's Scheme.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 24.—At the next meeting of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States a letter of thanks will be sent to the Pope in the name of the bishops of the country thanking him for having rejected the petition of Herr Cahensly and his associates. The letter will declare that the hierarchy looks upon the memorial as an unwarrantable interference with the business of the Catholic Church in the United States; that to a man the bishops are against it; that the petition is considered an insult to the American hierarchy, and the bishops are prepared to resent it if necessary; that it is more than likely that in some sections of the country the laymen would have been called upon to assemble in mass-meeting and denounce the work of the meddlers. The bishops, individually and collectively, believe there should be no race in the United States, and some of them are in favor of the government taking positive action in suppressing the teaching of any language in any school but the English language.

LIGHTNING CAUSED A PANIC.

Struck a Shoe Factory and Two Girls Were Fatally Hurt in the Rush to Get Out.

CARLISLE, Pa., July 24.—This afternoon a fearful wind and thunder-storm, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, passed over the Cumberland valley, doing considerable damage to property and stock. During the progress of the storm a bolt of lightning struck the shoe factory in this city and played frightful freaks with the building and machinery. At the time there were three hundred hands employed in the building, most of them being women, and when the bolt descended a panic-stricken crowd rushed for the doors. Several of the young women were slightly shocked, while three fell to the floor unconscious, thus adding to the confusion. It is thought Misses Spangler and Johnson are fatally injured, as up to this time they have not recovered consciousness.

Six other young women were seriously injured, besides being bruised in the rush. The lightning also crushed and burned out two shoe machines, besides doing other injury to the building, though no fire resulted.

BY THE GASOLINE ROUTE.

Two Women Fatally and a Man Seriously Burned Through a Domestic's Carelessness.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 24.—As the result of the careless use of a gasoline stove, to-night, Mrs. Charles W. Vogel and her hired girl, Mary Bauer, were fatally and Charles W. Vogel seriously burned. The hired girl started to light the stove, and the gasoline ran over and caught fire. In an instant the clothes of both women were in flames. Vogel ran to their assistance and was badly burned. The women are burned from head to foot, and strips of flesh came off when their clothes were removed.

DARKEST BEFORE THE DAWN

Joyful and Bloodless Final Outcome of the Tennessee Miners' Trouble.

After a Long Interview with Governor Buchanan the Miners' Committee Retires and Agrees with Citizens on an Armistice.

Mountaineers Lay Down Their Arms and Agree to Let the Convicts Return.

The News Meets with General Approbation at Briceville and Coal Creek—Close of a Bitter Struggle—Bad Law to Be Repealed.

ENDED FOR THE PRESENT.

Miners' and Citizens' Committees Sign a Truce, and Convicts Will Return.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 24.—The war is over, and the miners have unconditionally surrendered. Governor Buchanan has won a great victory, and without bloodshed. The darkest hour is just before dawn. The satisfactory result was reached this evening a little before 6 o'clock. When day came this morning it was very generally believed that troops would move to Coal Creek early in the day, but the day wore along and no troops moved. Up to noon citizens believed they would still go, and many persons were heard on the streets saying that the troops would go in the afternoon, but they did not go. It soon became known, however, the troops would not be ordered to move, although they were ready to go at a moment's notice. Citizens became nervous, and matters seemed to be in a very bad condition, and there were rumors that the Governor would surrender to a mob of lawless men. It was said that the Governor was powerless, but the result has shown that Governor Buchanan knew what he was about. It was true that when the committee of miners left him last night the men were angry. Several of the committee said they would not have anything more to do with the Governor, but they were hot-headed men, for to-day the committee came to see the position of the Governor as loyal citizens should, and knew he could not, as a Governor of a great State, and sworn to do his duty, compromise the law. So they agreed among themselves that the Governor was right in not acceding to a violation of the law. They got together about 3 o'clock, and were in session some time. When they broke up they went to the Governor with the proposition to abide by the law. Audience was had with Governor Buchanan and Attorney-general Pickle. To say that the opportunity to obtain peace without bloodshed was jumped at, puts the thing mildly, for a love-feast followed, in which all took part. Following are the resolutions:

We, the undersigned committee, acting in the behalf of the miners and their friends of Briceville and Coal Creek, and in the interest of peace and harmony, do submit the following, trusting it will meet with your favorable consideration:

First—Status quo to be restored, and the guards and convicts not to be molested on their return to the mines, and we will use all ordinary precaution and honorable means to prevent any interference with them.

Second—Reposing confidence in our Governor, and believing the General Assembly, when it meets in extra session, will give us the necessary relief from the oppression that now hangs over us, we will endeavor to conduct ourselves as law-abiding people, so as to maintain the confidence and sympathy of the public in the future as well as in the past.

Third—We hereby express our thanks to Gov. Buchanan for the kind consideration in holding the militia in this city, thereby preventing a conflict that might have resulted in bloodshed.

Fourth—To the committee of citizens we also express thanks for the interest it has shown by its counsel and advice in this effort to adjust the existing difficulties.

The resolutions were signed by both the miners' and citizens' committees. This ends the trouble in the mining districts. The militia on College hill were drawn up on dress parade, at 6 o'clock this evening, and orders read releasing them from strict discipline. The orders were received with tumultuous cheering, for the troops did not relish a week or two in the mountains. The fourteen companies will leave for their homes to-morrow morning on a special train. The convicts will be removed to Briceville and Coal Creek to-morrow morning. The miners' committee is remaining in Knoxville to-night, to accompany the guards and convicts to-morrow to guarantee protection when the train arrives at Coal Creek. This action will not meet the full approval of all the miners, but the terms of the agreement will be kept. Never in the history of labor agitation have illegal acts been committed in as orderly fashion as were those of the Coal creek valley miners. They are so thoroughly disciplined and so thoroughly controlled by the Miners' Union that it is universally conceded that the end of the trouble has come.

To-morrow the Governor will go to Coal Creek and talk to the miners. A telegram received from that place late to-night says everybody there is rejoicing at the result, that the Governor will be cordially welcomed, and that the miners will faithfully keep the agreement as already approved.

STRIKE IS DECLARED OFF.

Steel-Workers Believe They Could Never Win Against the Strong Corporation.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 24.—The strike of the Allegheny Bessemer steel-works, at Duquesne, was officially declared off to-day by the local lodge of the Amalgamated Association, as the members had given up all hopes of ever winning the strike against the stubborn corporation. All the men were advised to endeavor to secure their former positions at once and a general scramble is in progress. Many of the strikers, however, will not be taken back. About twenty deputy sheriffs are still on duty, but all is quiet and no trouble is apprehended.

All Quiet at the Steel-Works.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 24.—There are no new developments in connection with the strike at the Pennsylvania steel-works at Steelton to-day. Good order prevailed among the strikers and strong pressure is being brought to bear to prevent men returning to work, but there has been no disorder. The steel company has called upon Chief Burgess Neagy to preserve the peace, but he has no authority to appoint more policemen and cannot get the Council of the borough to meet.

Down-Trodden Plumbers May Strike.

BOSTON, July 24.—The journeymen plumbers of this city recently asked for an increase from $3.50 to $4 a day, with the understanding that, unless the increase was forthcoming before next Monday, they would strike. At a meeting of the Master Plumbers' Association yesterday afternoon it was unanimously voted not to grant the increase.

Charged with Embezzlement.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—An event of importance in railroad circles was the arrest, this evening, of Mr. B. F. Bushnell, the clerk of the superintendent of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, on the charge of defalcation. The warrant was sworn out by the Chesapeake & Ohio officials, and Mr. Bushnell was put in jail, where he remains to-night, being unable to get bail. The railway officials do not care to make an unofficial statement of their estimate of the defalcation, but they admit it is quite large.

Texas Heirs Claim Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 24.—S. L. Summerlin, an attorney of San Antonio, Tex., is now in Chicago looking after the interests of certain citizens of Texas who lay claim to a large amount of property, valued at many millions of dollars, in the business center of Chicago, besides other property in Milwaukee, Joliet and other parts of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. He says the Chicago claims date back to the time of old Fort Dearborn, near the beginning of the present century. His clients claim title through Col. John Jamieson, who was stationed at Fort Dearborn in 1820, and Mr. Summerlin declares that he has complete abstracts of title to the land.

IMPORTING SKILLED LABOR.

The Superintendent of Immigration Clearly Expounds the Meaning of the Law.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A stamping company of St. Louis recently wrote to the Treasury Department in regard to the importation of skilled labor for its tin-plate mills and inquired if it must go through any particular form to secure the importation of laborers for such work. In reply Mr. Owen, Superintendent of Immigration wrote:

"The contract labor law was enacted to protect the wage-earners of this country. They were suffering from the incursions of laborers who had entered into contract abroad and were imported here to do work at a rate cheaper than was paid to American workmen. Such immigrants came with surety of employment and displaced citizens who must go idle, or accept the hire set by the new-comer. These imported contract laborers from the Italians on the railroads to the glass-blowers of Pennsylvania, came at reduced wages and lowered the entire American scale of wages. The new immigration law recognizes the value of the existing contract labor law and made certain valuable amendments to it. This department will labor earnestly to enforce that law. Congress did not intend by this enactment to forbid new industries, nor to limit enterprise of American skill, but expressly made provision for the encouragement of the new industries and the importation of the new skill. The law plainly intends that skilled labor may be imported into the United States to do work in an industry not yet established, provided skilled workmen in that industry cannot be found among our own people. The discussion in connection with recent legislation disclosed the fact that the manufacture of tin-plate is not an established industry in the United States, and that we have but few laborers skilled in its manufacture. Skilled tin-plate-workers may therefore be imported into the United States at this time under contracts made abroad to follow that employment. When the present conditions change, and the tin-plate industry becomes established, or when there shall be found a sufficient number of skilled tin-plate-workers to carry on its manufacture with a reasonable degree of business facility, then the importation of such workmen will be in violation of the contract-labor law."

Internal Revenue Collections.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—According to a report issued to-day of the collection of internal revenue for the fiscal year just ended the receipts from the State of Indiana have been $6,524,722.38, being $2,804,255.19 from the Sixth Indiana district and $3,720,467.19 from the Seventh Indiana district. The total receipts from the country were $146,635,376.18 against $142,594,896 during the preceding fiscal year. The cost of collection of the fiscal year just ended will aggregate $4,193,000, or about $98,000 more than during the preceding year.

The internal revenue receipts during the past year from the tax on whisky amounted to $78,528,926, against $75,181,685 during the preceding year. Fermented liquor taxes aggregated $28,565,129, against $26,008,534 during the preceding year. Tobacco taxes amounted to $32,796,270, against $33,355,991 the preceding year. Receipts from the tax on oleomargarine amounted to $1,077,724, or $291,632 more than during the preceding year.

For Better Pacific Mails.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Postmaster-general Wanamaker has informed the Postmaster-general of New Zealand that under the recent act of Congress to provide ocean mails between the United States and foreign ports, limiting compensation to outward voyages, he is endeavoring to arrange for fast fortnightly service between San Francisco and Australia via New Zealand, calling alternately at Wellington and Auckland. He says he transmits this information in order that the Postmaster-general of New Zealand, if he thinks best, may co-operate in securing quicker communication and regulating return voyages in the interests of his country.

To Colonize Negroes.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Bureau of American Republics is informed that an association called "The American Colored Men's Mexican Colonization Company" is planning to establish a colony of negro farmers, coming chiefly from the States of Mississippi and Tennessee, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, and it has arranged for the purchase of a tract of 100,000 acres about twenty miles south of Yuma, A. T., on the Southern Pacific railroad, at a place where the remains of the Lerdo colony, founded by Mr. G. Andrade, of San Francisco, still exist.

Postponed the Browne Memorial.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Owing to the absence from the city of many prominent men who had by message or letter signified their earnest desire to assist in the memorial services for the late Congressman Browne, the Indiana Republican Club at to-night's meeting determined to postpone the services until next October.

AN ITALIAN'S "MISFORTUNES."

Killed a Man in Italy, Another in America, and Was Robbed of His Wife.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Dominico Melchianda, the Italian who was released from a prison in Baltimore, where he has been serving a five-years' sentence for killing a fellow-laborer, and who was brought to this city in order to be taken to Italy where he is wanted for murder, will leave for his native land to-morrow on the steamship Inezativa from Brooklyn.

The history of the Italian is most romantic. He killed a man in Italy who testified against him in a case of assault, and then fled to this country. He married and became a father. He was secure from arrest, for no one knew of his crime, but in a moment of evil passion he killed another fellow-being, and the highway of misfortune was opened to him. When he went to prison to serve out his five years' sentence he placed his wife and child in the care of his cousin. This cousin taught the young wife to forget her husband, and two children were born which were not Melchianda's. As the time approached for Melchianda's release from prison, the cousin who had betrayed his trust, fearful of his life, betrayed his mistress's husband to the authorities. As a consequence, Melchianda was at once taken from prison and brought before the United States authorities without obtaining even so much as a glimpse of his family. It is said that some friends who visited Melchianda in prison to-day told him of his cousin's perfidy, and that that individual's life is not safer now than it would be if Melchianda was free.

Fatal Gas Explosion.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., July 24.—A terrific explosion of gas occurred here in Fred Schneider's tailoring establishment this afternoon, houses over a large portion of the town being rocked and window panes broken in the vicinity. Three of Schneider's workmen—Alexander Strauss, P. H. Faber and C. W. Wieller—were badly hurt, the first fatally. The entire building was demolished, and Schneider's stock, valued at $10,000, ruined. The adjacent house of McCam & Houston was also badly damaged. One of Schneider's workmen lighted a match, and the gas that had been escaping for several days was ignited.

THE MAYFLOWER MEMORIAL

Statue of One of the Original Pilgrim Fathers Unveiled at Amsterdam.

Impressive Ceremonies Performed in Leyden St. Peter's Church in the Presence of Dutch, English and American Visitors.

Leo Refuses to Indorse the Proposed American Review from the Vatican.

Bloodthirsty Bakumas Around Stanley Falls Said to Be Returning to Cannibalism—Horrible Blood Offering by Hebrews.

HONOR TO PILGRIM FATHERS.

Statue of John Robinson, a Mayflower Passenger, Unveiled at Leyden.

AMSTERDAM, July 24.—At Leyden to-day a most impressive ceremony of great interest to the United States was witnessed. It was the unveiling in St. Peter's Church of the memorial erected there in honor of Rev. John Robinson, pastor in Holland of the Pilgrim Fathers, and one of the passengers of the Mayflower, who settled in Plymouth in 1620. The unveiling was a most impressive ceremony and was witnessed by a number of Americans now traveling in Europe, as well as a large number of English and Dutch and people of other nationalities. The exterior of the old church was prettily decorated with flags and flowers and the town of Leyden was dressed as for its most festive occasions. Miss Edith Palmer removed the sheet which enveloped the memorial, a handsome tablet suitably engraved, and as it was unveiled three flags were hoisted and saluted. The first flag was the Dutch ensign, after which up went the stars and stripes, and finally the British union jack was run up to the truck. As these flags were hoisted the military band present played "The Star-spangled Banner," "God Save the Queen" and the Dutch anthem in succession. The procession on its way to the church was headed by Drs. Palmer and Fairbairn. During the ceremonies in St. Peter's Church that edifice was crowded to the doors. The responses were made in the Dutch language.

The civil and military authorities and representatives of the University of Leyden were present at the unveiling in the church. Dr. Palmer delivered an impressive address. He traced the history of religious persecution in England in the sixteenth century and dwelt upon the important part Rev. John Robinson played in the struggle for liberty and upon his great intellectual qualities. "In liberal-mindedness," said Dr. Palmer, "Rev. John Robinson was two centuries ahead of his time. Those who erected the monument were proud of their ancestor, and they had assembled to commemorate his great services to truth, liberty and civilization. Rev. John Robinson's best monument was not this tablet, but the great republic beyond the seas, which he had helped to found."

Dr. Noble followed with a prayer. Dr. Palmer then formally committed the tablet to the care of Leyden's ecclesiastical commissioners. The Burgomaster promised to see that the monument was cared for. Prof. Kuenen, in an address, recalled the fact that Rev. John Robinson was a member of the University of Leyden in 1615. The monument, he said, would be regarded as a fresh pledge of friendship between the reformed churches of the old and new worlds.

CONCERNED ABOUT AMERICA.

American Review of the United States Religious Sects Not Sanctioned by the Pope.

ROME, July 24.—It is stated on high authority that the Holy See will not give its consent to the projected American review, which it was announced was shortly to appear at Rome under the title of the Roman Messenger. The journal was to make a special feature of articles solely devoted to the various religious questions in the United States. The promoters of the enterprise are undaunted, however, and continue their labors with every belief of their ultimate success. The Vatican declares the reports published in the European press to the effect that the protocol of the new triple alliance would contain a clause concerning the next conclave of cardinals is incorrect. The truth is as follows: At the beginning of last winter Signor Crispi sounded the allied cabinets as to the probable attitude attached to the next conclave. Signor Crispi pretended that the Sacred College was hostile to the triple alliance and that in the event of a vacancy it will nominate a Pope whose alleged election will constitute a direct protest against the triple alliance. At the same time he organized a brisk campaign in the official journals of Italy against the Vatican, trying to demonstrate that it was the policy of Italy to endeavor to control the next conclave.

The fall of Signor Crispi upset his plans, and the Marquis Di Rudini, his successor, did not show himself so persuaded as to the ultimate success of the project. Accordingly, when Manager Galimberti, the Pope's nuncio at Vienna, got wind of the scheme he did not encounter much difficulty in preventing the introduction of the proposed clause in the new treaty. The declarations made in the British Parliament by Lord Salisbury on the subject of the mission of the Duke of Norfolk to the Vatican, showing that England, before opening negotiations with the Pope, informed Signor Crispi of her intention to do so, have produced a most unfavorable impression in high ecclesiastical circles. The Holy See would never accept such a situation. It is claimed that the Vatican should be absolutely free in her relations with the powers, and if the principle that all relations between foreign powers and the Vatican must be first submitted to the Italian government, it would place these relations on a false basis. The declarations of Lord Salisbury also confirmed the ideas of Cardinal Manning, who, in his letters to the Pope, always contended that official diplomatic relations with England were impossible, or at least, dangerous. Cardinal Manning, in his letters, supported the views of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, holding that the bishops were the natural representatives of the people and of the Holy See. These democratic ideas continue to make much progress at the Vatican. It is asserted that the Secretary of State has made known to the presidents of the various Catholic national congresses that Catholics should, before everything, watch the interests of the people and cease to occupy themselves with dynasties.

The administration of St. Peter's pence is continuing its inquiry into the regime of Mgr. Folchi. The inquiry is held in secret. The results, however, will soon be made known. The Vatican has been requested to publish a full official statement of the policy of the funds in order to tranquilize Catholic opinion, which is at present much agitated over the recent revelations. It is reported that Mgr. Folchi will shortly publish a pamphlet justifying his position in respect to the funds. At the Vatican it is thought to be exceedingly improbable that Mgr. Folchi will commit such an error of judgment.

Fresh trouble has arisen between the Pope and the Italian government. The government has closed several parish churches which, having had their sources of revenue confiscated, found themselves no longer able to provide the expenses of public worship. It is expected that the