THEY DRAW BIG SALARIES

About All the Democrats in Congress Have Done or Are Likely to Do.

Not an Important Measure Yet Passed—Mr. Burrows Closes the Debate on the Free Wool Bill—Seal Poachers at Work.

A BODY OF DO-NOTHINGS.

The Country Would Have Been as Well Served if This Congress Had Not Met.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—It is now generally believed that Speaker Crisp, Senator Hill and the other Democratic bosses who are running the House of Representatives, will close this session by the end of July. It was the boast of the Speaker, when he succeeded in announcing the standing committees before the holidays, that the session would end early in June. If he winds it up six weeks later he will have accomplished much. But what will he have accomplished?

The defeat of silver legislation cut short the session at least a month. No one now expects a single tariff bill to get through to the President. Up to this time not a solitary general measure of any consequence has been finally passed, and none is expected to be passed. The appropriation bills will be passed and about 20 per cent. of the usual number of private pension bills will be adopted; then adjournment. At the last session there had been twice as many measures passed after this length of time as will be adopted in all of this session. Any session can be made short if nothing is to be done. The customary Friday night sessions of the House for pension bills has become a farce already. A quorum is never present, and Colonel Kilgore of Texas, late of the confederate army, raises the point of "no quorum present," and the House adjourns without passing any bills. At one Friday night session of the last Republican Congress more pension bills were passed than will be passed at this entire session. But for the appropriation bills this Congress might just as well never have been.

CLOSE OF THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Mr. Burrows Fires a Final Shot at the Would-Be Industry Destroyers

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The general discussion of the tariff bill closed to-day. If the present programme, as agreed upon by the leaders, is carried out consideration of the free-wool bill under the five-minute rule will begin Monday and the measure be passed by the House early in the week. It is generally desired by the Democrats to pass Mr. Springer's bill before the Rhode Island election of Wednesday, for the political effect that it may have in that State, and unless the Republicans make a vigorous opposition and insist upon consideration of the various amendments under the five-minute rule the final vote on the passage of the measure will probably be taken not later than Tuesday.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, a member of the committee on ways and means, closed the debate in opposition to the free-wool bill. He said that the party of free trade, encouraged by the temporary success of 1890, and, mistaking the significance of the verdict, renews its assault upon the American industries with a boldness and vigor worthy a better cause. It is most unfortunate that this agitation should occur. It disturbs business, alarms capital, preventing it from embarking in new enterprises to which it was invited by the tariff of 1890, deters the employment of labor, destroys confidence, and prevents the full realization of that industrial prosperity which the act of 1890 was intended to promote, and which, if undisturbed, it would surely secure. But it seems the contest, regardless of public interests, is to be renewed and the issue again submitted to the judgment of the American people. Instead of proceeding to an intelligent and comprehensive adjustment of the whole schedule of duties, making a systematic revision, even while conforming to the theories of free trade, it is proposed to strike here and there at isolated industries, regardless of the effect upon other interests with which they are inseparably connected and interwoven. Some one has said: "Our tariff system is like a spider's web; touch a single thread of it and the whole fabric trembles." But the plan of assault agreed upon by the majority of the committee on ways and means ignores this harmonious system, and proposes to tear down by piece-meal any portion of the fabric which they believe popular prejudice approves, local interests demand or party expediency requires.

The first point selected for assault is one of the growing industries of the United States, but the party of free trade has a "method in its madness." The adherents of that party need no one to advise them that if they can succeed in placing wool on the free list that it is the beginning of the end of the protective system of the United States. They have removed the key-stone. Iron-ore, coal, salt, lumber and a hundred other articles which they are pleased to denominate raw material, will follow in rapid succession, and every deserted industry will be a recruiting station for the forces of free trade, which will be rapidly augmented until they are sufficiently powerful to wipe out the last vestige of the protective policy of the United States.

In conclusion he said: "The adherents of the free-trade Democracy lose sight of the greater needs to be attained through the instrumentality of the protective tariff. You seem to be chiefly concerned about rates; we are more solicitous about industries. You are contending for duties; we are battling for higher development. You question the propriety of increasing rates of taxation; we answer you with new-born industries throbbing with industrial life. You would narrow the field of the laborer's occupation; we would enlarge it to embrace every source of profitable employment. And while you are standing in the open way to every new industry, warning the people not to go therein, crying, 'the tariff is a tax,' 'the people are being robbed,' your senseless cries are drowned in the exultant shouts of labor returning with rich trophies secured from new fields of industrial triumph. We believe in diversifying and defending our industries by a protective tariff, and so availing ourselves of every instrumentality which a bountiful Providence has placed within our reach, that we will attain the fullest possible development of all our resources, secure the greatest happiness and prosperity to the citizen, and to the Nation its highest destiny." [Applause.]

SLAUGHTERING SEALS.

Canadian Poachers Reaping a Harvest on the Waters of the Northern Pacific.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Department of State has received detailed information of the operations of the sealing vessels now engaged in killing and taking seals along the American coast. At latest advices the fleet was off Cape Flattery, keeping company with the herd as it moves up the coast on its way to its breeding grounds on the Pribyloff islands. On the 21st ult. the American steamer Michigan passed them, and reports the water fairly alive with seals, and the vessels had their boats out busily shooting them. Between March 14 and 24 reports from fourteen vessels fixed their catch at 2,252 seals. The steamer Mystery had been engaged at Victoria by the poaching fleet to meet them at Cloquet sound on March 24, take off their skins and furnish them with a new stock of supplies, thus enabling them to prosecute their work without the loss of time necessary to put into the port of Victoria. The same steamer is engaged to meet the fleet again, later in the season, at Sand Point, on Kadiak island, and receive their skins and furnish them with fresh supplies, preparatory to the entrance of the fleet into Behring sea. On March 17 the Brenda arrived at Victoria, from Nova Scotia, being the first of the thirteen sealing schooners on the way from there, and she is now being fitted out for sea. Seven more British vessels are now in Victoria, and four or five are in process of construction destined for this year's sealing operations, making the total British fleet about seventy, as against fifty-one last year.

Secretary Blaine has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be back at his desk at the State Department to-day. This is the first time in nearly three weeks that he has been at the department. Within that period the crisis in the Behring sea matter was reached and passed. He was kept informed of the progress of the negotiations and it is understood is now devoting a portion of his time to assisting the President in his correspondence and conferences with the British minister looking to an early renewal of the modus vivendi. It is probable that there will be no formal reply to Lord Salisbury's note of the 26th of March. It is the general understanding that this government will accept the proposition in that note, which provides for a suspension of pelagic sealing, with provisions for indemnities. Beyond this there is nothing new in the situation to-day, especially as it is understood that the Cabinet took no definite action in the matter at its meeting yesterday.

FUTURES AND OPTIONS.

The Words Defined in a Substitute for the Senate Measure on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A bill was reported from the committee on agriculture today as a substitute for the Hatch bill and other measures before the committee defining futures and options and imposing special taxes on dealers therein. The bill is a voluminous document, comprising fifteen sections. Its provisions may be briefly stated as follows: The word "option" is to be understood to mean any contract under which a party acquires the right or privilege, but is not thereby obligated to deliver at a future time or within a designated period, raw or unmanufactured cotton, hops, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, grass-seed, flaxseed, pork, lard, bacon and other edible products of swine. The word futures is understood to mean a contract whereby a party agrees to sell or deliver at a future time or within a designated period any of the above named articles when he is not the owner of the articles or has not acquired by purchase the right to their future possession; provided, that this is not to apply to government, State or municipal contracts, nor to a contract made by a farmer for future delivery of articles belonging to him or in course of growth on his lands. The difference between this bill and the Washburn bill, already described, up to this point, is to be found in the inclusion in the present bill of cotton and hops among the articles which may not be dealt in through futures and options.

The remainder of this bill is substantially similar to the Washburn measure. It provides for the same tax upon dealers in futures and options of $1,000 as a license fee and 5 cents per pound or 20 cents per bushel upon each of the articles dealt in, and also provides the necessary machinery for the collection of the taxes, the publicity of the records of transactions and the enforcement of the law in other respects in even greater detail than the Washburn bill. The report submitted with the bill recites the well-known objects sought by the proposed legislation, attacks "short sellers," bucket-shops and dealers in puts and calls, and asserts that the bill, if enacted into law, will add to the general prosperity.

MINOR MATTERS.

Free-Coinage Democrats Threaten to Block Legislation Unless Crisp Gives In.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—It was stated at the Capitol to-day that the free-silver advocates on the Democratic side of the House had agreed upon a plan by which it was intended to force Speaker Crisp to give the free-coinage bill another hearing. The plan is to blockade all legislation excepting tariff and appropriation bills until a cloture rule is reported by which action upon the silver bill can be had. There is no doubt that some such course is being hatched by the free-coinage advocates, and it is the opinion of many that there are lively times ahead, although there is good reason to believe that the President will not have an opportunity to veto a free-coinage bill at this session of Congress.

Raum Examined Again.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In the Pension Office investigation, to-day, Commissioner Raum said that he knew of one case, and there might be several others, in which relatives of pension attorneys were employed in the Pension Office. Whenever he knew of such relationship he would keep the claims of the attorney from his relative, because this kinship might perhaps cause inside information to reach an attorney. The Commissioner said the record showed that he had been absent from the office 137 days in the last two years and four months.

Mr. Enloe having asked a question implying that the Pension Office had at one time last year "slowed up" on account of the condition of the public treasury, the Commissioner replied that he had never felt any embarrassment as to the state of the treasury; Secretary Foster had never made any suggestion on the subject, and that he had never held back a single pension case, and did not intend to do so. While he was Commissioner he intended to allow just as many certificates as could be properly adjudicated with the force of the office.

Mexican Convicts Responsible.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—General Stanley, in forwarding to the War Department a report in regard to the Garza campaign, says: "It must be remembered that a very large percentage of the population along the Texas border is made up of escaped convicts and murderers from Mexico, and of Mexican citizens who have no regard for law and order, and who readily join anything in opposition to the government authorities. A singular feature of the case is that the Mexicans who own and control the large ranches in southern Texas and claim every protection from the American government, give their influence and furnish means to support almost any measure against our government or that of Mexico." In conclusion he says: "All bands of organized forces in violation of neutrality have been wholly dissipated."

Hill's Man Rockwell to Be Ousted.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The report of the house committee on elections in the case of Noyes against Rockwell from the Twenty-eighth New York district, was submitted to the House this afternoon. The minority also submitted a report dissenting from the views of the majority. The majority report takes up and discusses at great length the question as to whether Rockwell had a prima facie case which entitled him to the seat in the first instance, and decided that he never was entitled to the certificate in the first instance, nor to the seat, and neither should have been given him. The committee also throws out the claim of Rockwell that he gained votes on the recount. The report further shows that the certificate issued to Rockwell to his seat was given him illegally and should never have been issued.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—G. W. Daly, of Richmond, is at the American.

A marriage license was to-day issued for Herman Heyn, of Rising Sun, and Matilda Westherner.

L. P. Mesger, of Lawrenceburg, is at the Howard.

J. L. Shuck was to-day appointed postmaster at Owen, Marion county, Ohio.

Another Benefit Order in Trouble.

LYNN, Mass., April 2.—On petition of Joshua B. Stearns, of Lynn, the Supreme Court has ordered an auditing of all accounts of the Order of Ægis, a seven-year endowment order. In his petition, Mr. Stearns alleges embezzlement by some of the officers, and the conversion of thousands of dollars to personal uses and political purposes. Nearly all of the managing officials reside in Lynn. The order has one of the largest memberships of any of its kind in the State.

Tilden Was Worth Five Millions.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 2.—The appraiser of the estate of the late Samuel J. Tilden filed his appraisal in the Surrogate's court to-day. His report makes the total amount of the fortune $5,200,000, which, after deducting bequests and expenses, etc., is $5,208,000 to be divided among the heirs.

REVOLTS IN TWO REPUBLICS

The Venezuelan Rebels Reported to Be Doing Pretty Much as They Please.

State of Siege Proclaimed in Argentina Owing to the Discovery of a Conspiracy Against the Government—Ringleaders Arrested.

VENEZUELA'S REVOLUTION.

Everything in Favor of the Insurrectionists Thus Far—Orinoco Gun-Boat Captured.

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 2.—The government troops commanded by General Roderiguez have been repulsed near Ortise. They met the forces that were marching from Orinoco to reinforce General Crespo, the leader of the revolutionists. There was a sharp engagement, in which General Roderiguez was compelled to retreat, though the loss was not heavy on either side. The revolutionists occupied Ortise, a town of seventy-five thousand, in the State of Guarico, and then began an advance on Cura, a city of ten thousand inhabitants, sixty miles southwest of Caracas. The success at Ortise was followed by the seizure of the national gunboat Nueve de Julio, which was stationed at Esmeralda, on the Orinoco river. This success gives the revolutionists command of the upper end of the river and will be of great advantage in future operations. News of these reverses has greatly depressed the followers of President Palacio.

Advices from Merida and from the State of Seamoria show that the people are enlisting in great numbers under the banner of General Crespo. General Aranfo has organized a force of 3,500 men at Merida and is preparing to join the troops under the revolutionary leader. General Balista is marching from Seamarias with 1,000 soldiers to fight for the revolution.

Trouble in Argentina.

PARIS, April 2.—Word received here from Buenos Ayres states that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the government in consequence of the threatening state of affairs growing out of the political situation.

It is rumored that extreme Radicals have planned dynamite explosions in various parts of the city. It has been discovered that there existed a conspiracy to murder President Pellegrini, General Roca and General Mitre, and proclaim Dr. Alem dictator. Dr. Alem, Dr. Irigoyen, Senator Leandro and a number of leading Radicals have been arrested. Several bombs have been found in the possession of Radical clubs. The army and navy remain loyal to Pellegrini, and confidence in the government is reviving.

Another and later dispatch from Buenos Ayres says: The leaders in the plot to overthrow the government have been arrested. There is no disorder here. Telegraph wires to the provinces have been cut.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A Soldier Demonstrates the Killing Power of the New German Rifle.

BERLIN, April 2.—At midnight last night a man who was passing the barracks of the Third Regiment of the guards in this city made derisive remarks to a sentinel. The latter ordered the man to go about his business. This order infuriated the man and he made a most desperate assault upon the sentinel, drawing a knife and threatening to stab him. The soldier attempted to arrest his assailant but the man fled, whereupon the former took deliberate aim and fired. The fleeing man threw up his hands, staggered a few feet and fell upon his face mortally wounded. The bullet was one of the new small caliber used in the rifles of the German army. It went through the body of the man, it was aimed at, and inflicted quite a severe wound upon another man who was walking along ahead of the man first hit. As a rule, whenever a citizen is injured by a soldier there is much indignation expressed, but in this case it is generally believed that the soldier did no more than his duty in shooting down the man who threatened to kill him.

An English Traitor Causes a Scare.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, April 2.—The revelations in regard to the treachery of Edward Holden, formerly of the royal engineers, who is shown to have betrayed the plans of the fortifications at Malta and Gibraltar to France, have caused the biggest fright that the British War Office has seen in a generation. The authorities have letters which passed between Holden and a French agent named Poinet, showing that the plans of Malta had been sold and those of Gibraltar were about to be handed over, when Holden was arrested. Holden obtained his knowledge of the plans while serving as a draughtsman in the government service. There is no doubt that a description of every fort, every battery and every gun in the island of Malta has been given to France, and that the latter has now in its possession the most ample particulars as to the armaments of all the defenses of that huge sea-girt fortress.

Demands of London's Unemployed.

LONDON, April 2.—A deputation of unemployed workmen waited on Lord Mayor Evans to-day. The leader asked that the halls of the city companies be turned into labor bureaus. He wanted land to be purchased by the government on which the unemployed could be set at work, and he wanted relief works to be started. The Lord Mayor replied that he would require time to consider the novel proposals laid before him by the deputation. He assured them that he sympathized with them, and said he was sorry to learn of the widespread distress among workingmen.

A meeting of the unemployed was subsequently held at Tower Hill. It was presided over by Wade, who during the past few days has come prominently before the public as a leader of the men who are demanding work. The meeting decided on a public parade of the unemployed Sunday.

Poked Fun at the Kaiser.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, April 2.—The Kaiser is said to be greatly aggrieved by the remark made in the Reichstag by Herr Richter, the great leader of the Radicals, who went so far as to poke fun at his Majesty—an unheard of thing in the annals of Prussian history. On the vote for a grant to suppress the rebel chief Witboi in southwest Africa Herr Richter remarked casually that he saw no reason to interfere with the dusky ruler. "He is a sovereign in his way. He considers it his 'divine mission' to steal cattle. He 'steers his own course,' and he holds any one who does not agree with him in southwest Africa 'had better shake the dust of that country off his feet.'"

Deeming Denies Everything.

MELBOURNE, April 2.—Deeming had an interview with his solicitor to-day. He absolutely denied the various crimes imputed to him. He said he had never made any confession, and had made no admissions to anybody. He could prove an alibi in the case of the murder of three men in Johannsburg, South Africa, of which there is a strong suspicion that he is the man who killed them. The doctors who have examined Deeming declare that he is in good health and wants no medical treatment.

Cable Notes.

The great chemical-works at Hochspeys, in Rhenish Bavaria, have been burned.

Three French war ships have sailed for the Bight of Benin. They will probably land a force to occupy Whydah, Dahomey.

French troops have captured the rebel forts at Yentz, in Tonquin, after hard fighting, during which three officers and seventeen privates were killed.

A fire in the warehouse and shipping quarters of Hamburg caused damage amounting to several million marks. A number of firemen were dangerously injured.

A desperate encounter has taken place between a force of police and a notorious band of robbers, long a terror to inhabitants of the province of Thessaly, Greece. One robber was killed and the rest of the band captured.

Eight British war ships are on their way to Alexandria to form a guard of honor for Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, who is bearing the Sultan of Turkey's firman to the Khedive of Egypt.

A little insect called the "pulgen" has appeared in the district of Urespan, State of Michoacan, Mexico, and is committing ravages on the coffee plant. It was imported from California.

It is stated that Ravachol, the Paris Anarchist, has made a complete confession. According to this confession, he acknowledges complicity in the Rue Clichy and Boulevard St. Germain explosions.

Thomas Skelton, a passenger on the steamer Etruria, which arrived at Queenstown from New York yesterday, was arrested upon landing on the charge of having a concealed revolver in his possession.

A woman and five children jumped from a burning building in Posen. Firemen attempted to catch them in blankets, but could not hold the latter, and the woman and children were dashed to death on the pavement.

The damage caused by the three fires that occurred at Mandalay, Burmah, in the past few days amounts to £1,000,000. Another fire broke out yesterday between the Seagyoe bazar in that city and the river bank, and is still burning. The frequency of the fires gives strong confirmation of the belief entertained in many quarters that they are of incendiary origin.

The grand jury of Dublin county, Ireland, to which the venue of the case of Mrs. Annie Margaret Montague was changed from Coleraine, Londonderry county, has returned a true bill of manslaughter against the accused for killing her three-year-old daughter Helen. It also returned a true bill charging her with wilifully ill treating Austin, Walter and Gilbert, her three sons, all of whom are under the age of fourteen years.

BIG SCHOOL-HOUSE FIRE.

Crawfordsville Water-Works Failed and a $75,000 Building Is Gone.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., April 2.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon an alarm of fire announced the burning of the central school building, containing the High-school. Two firemen were injured. John Bell was pinned down by a falling wall and inhaled steam and fire, and James Kennedy was hurt by falling timbers.

The origin of the fire was from burning soot, the janitor being at work cleaning furnace flues for natural gas. The structure was of brick, three stories, with eighteen school-rooms. The firemen, when they arrived, could not reach the flames, then in the cupola, and by the time the ladders were secured the entire roof had fallen in. The water pressure was only thirty pounds and a stream could not be thrown to the second story. This left the building at the mercy of the flames and when the fire was finally checked it had reached the first story. The trouble with the water was that the steam in the water-works boiler having been allowed to run down the direct pressure could not be used until over a half hour after the alarm. There is great indignation among insurance men and they threaten to sue the water company. The building cost $75,000; insured for $35,000, as follows: Three thousand dollars in each of the following companies—Liverpool, London and Globe, Continental of New York, Northern of London, Phœnix of Brooklyn, Royal of Liverpool, German of New York, Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, Glenn Falls Underwriters and the Queen; $1,000 in each of the German-American, Franklin of Philadelphia and North British; $2,000 in the Germans of Freeport, Ill. The school-books of five hundred children were burned, incurring a loss of $1,500; also, a loss of $3,000 on furniture, with $500 insurance in the Firemen's Fund of San Francisco. There was an insurance of $200 on printing material in an Indiana company.

Loss of $70,000 at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., April 2.—Fire this evening in the four-story building at No. 15 Woodward avenue, caused a total loss of about $70,000. The flames were confined to the two top floors, which were occupied by Newton Harris, furrier. He places his loss at about $30,000, covered by insurance. James Lowrie & Sons, dry goods, on the ground floor, suffered a loss of $20,000, principally caused by water; insured in full. Ten thousand dollars covered the loss on the building; insured.

Their Boat Is Launched.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FARMLAND, Ind., April 2.—The second annual commencement of the Farmland High-school was held at the Opera-house last night, the following being the graduating class, with the subjects handled:

"The Triumphs of Science," by M. F. Freidline; "What Shall Our Harvest Be," by Rosa Cox; "Well Begun Is Half Done," by Stella McNees; "The Value of Our School Days," by Leotta Willey; "Development," by Edwin Macy; "True Education," by Mattie Robinson; "Our Red Men," by F. O. Clark;" "Living Up to the Highest Standard of Capabilities," by Lucy Wilson.

Guarding Against the Briggs Doctrine.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The executive committee of Lane Theological Seminary, composed of laymen of the Presbyterian Church in this city, has decided, by a vote of 5 to 2, to recommend to the board of trustees of the seminary the adoption of resolutions declaring that the board regards the true meaning and intent of the pledge taken by professors in Lane seminary as precluding the teaching or publishing by them of the doctrine of the errancy of the Holy Scriptures, and the board shall require the subscription to the professional pledge to be made by the professors once in every three months, or oftener if required, by the board of trustees. Of course, its purpose is to eradicate everything that smacks of the teachings of Dr. Briggs.

A Landlord Shoots His Tenant.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., April 2.—While James Harris was entering his yard, upon his return from work, to-night, he was met by Edward Biel, his landlord. The men had quarreled about the rent, and upon meeting renewed the dispute. As Harris started toward the door Biel seized a shotgun and discharged both barrels point blank at Harris. One charge struck his arm and literally tore it to shreds. The other charge scattered, most of the shot inflicting wounds about Harris's body. Biel is in jail.

Burglars Get the Professor's Wallet.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BEDFORD, Ind., April 2.—Burglars entered the residence of Prof. J. T. Thornton last night and secured $248 in cash and a gold watch. They also entered Nightingales's store and secured a quantity of boots and other merchandise. A reward of $50 is offered for the apprehension of the thief.

Wants $5,000 for Her Injury.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SEYMOUR, Ind., April 2.—Mrs. Catharine Hazelrig, of Indianapolis, who was so badly hurt near this city two weeks ago today, brought suit against the Seymour Street-railroad Company to recover $5,000 damages. She was thrown from her buggy, caused by the horse becoming frightened at the steam motor.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Arrived: Umbria, from Liverpool; La Champagne, from Havre.

THE LIZARD, April 2.—Passed: La Bretagne, from New York, for Havre.

BROWHEAD, April 2.—Passed: Etruria, from New York, for Liverpool.

SWINEMUNDE, April 2.—Arrived: Italia, from New York.

Wants Grant's Birthday Made a Holiday.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Gen. Horace Porter to-day delivered an address at a meeting in aid of the Grant monument fund, held at the Mercantile Exchange. He said that over forty similar associations which he had addressed had favorably considered the subject. He thought General Grant's birthday should be made a legal holiday and that the monument should be ready to show to the visitors to the world's fair.

EXPONENTS OF PROTECTION

Thomas B. Reed and Major McKinley Talk to Rhode Island Audiences.

Hot Shot Fired by the Ex-Speaker at the Double-Dealing Majority in Congress—Good Money and Good Markets.

REED AND M'KINLEY.

Two Big Republican Rallies Addressed by the Ex-Speaker and Governor.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—There was a very large Republican gathering at Music Hall to-night, those present including a number of women. At 8:30 there was a blaze of red fire in front of the hall, and a few minutes later the Garfield Club, of Pawtucket, which had escorted, ex-Speaker Reed and others to the hall, entered. Following Mr. Reed came Governor Ladd, Lieutenant-governor Stearns, the Hon. Boswell Horr, Isaac L. Goff and other prominent Republicans. The meeting was called to order by Colonel Goff, who presented Governor Ladd as chairman. Gov. Ladd introduced Mr. Reed. The ex-Speaker was received with tremendous applause, and, led by the Hon. Isaac F. Williams, of Bristol, he was given three rousing cheers and a tiger by the gathering. He said in part:

"To think that we have to fight for Rhode Island seems to be something grotesque. Here is a State, small in area, but full of success and prosperity owing to the fact that its manufacturers have secured by protection the markets of the United States. Yet some people are simple enough to listen to this wandering collection of Western and Kentucky Congressmen who are trying to persuade you that the best thing for Rhode Island is to give up its manufactures and let England have her market. Here you are, built up by the system of protection, and yet it is coolly disputed whether you are going for your interests or against them. The Democratic orators from the West and South in Congress a week ago were speaking for free silver. But while here they tell you nothing on that point. For the past thirty-two years the Democratic party has simply been turning over things. Two years ago every one of their leaders was shouting like mad for free silver.

"The people, as a general thing, know what they want, and in 1890 did not wish anything done, so they elected a Democratic House. The people were right; nothing has been done. They marched up to the seventy-cent dollar and then they marched back, temporarily. They were going to reduce the tariff. Why didn't they do it? They want to catch the Rhode Island manufacturer's vote by giving him free wool. They say it will be better to have wool cheaper. In the same breath they turn around to the farmer and say wool will be higher. Democratic legislation always works both ways. It catches the people both going and coming. That's why it never becomes a law. They want to take the tax off binding-twine on the great principle of vote-catching. They want lumber on the free list to catch the lumbermen's vote. When they have got these things they will abolish duties all over the United States and crush out high wages. Great Britain is on the same footing with us on all matters save wages. It is surprising that those most interested in the contest cannot see the tariff has an influence in bettering wages. I make this assertion and defy contradiction. The laboring man to-day has higher wages than he had in 1860 by 50 per cent. Everything the working man buys to-day he can get 25 per cent. cheaper on an average than thirty-two years ago."

COMPETITION LOWERS PRICES.

Mr. Reed said if he was competing with a man in Nova Scotia he would temporarily drop prices and drive him out of business. Great Britain has always done this. When you have a tariff she cannot do this. He proceeded to quote figures showing that, under protection, our iron product has been multiplied by twelve, while the population has multiplied only by two. Taper handsaw files in 1866 cost $1.54 per dozen. In 1891 their price was 41 cents per dozen. In 1866 the files cost thirteen cents apiece; in 1891, 8½ cents apiece. The protective tariff has robbed the file of three-fourths of its price. The material of which these files were made in 1886 cost 17½ cents a pound, while to-day the cost is under 4½ cents a pound. In other words, the protected raw material has been robbed of its price too. The great principle that cuts down the prices is competition. Competition also develops. Henry Graham, in New York, an importer of pearl buttons, since the McKinley bill passed, with its tariff on pearl buttons, has already reduced the price of protected pearl buttons. Such buttons as are sold for $125 a gross have been reduced to $50 a gross. Congressman Reed concluded his remarks amid great applause.

"Three cheers for Grover Cleveland," came from the rear of the hall. The three cheers were given and then followed hisses and cries. Hon. Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, was then introduced, and spoke three quarters of an hour on tariff issues.

Governor McKinley, of Ohio, was the last speaker and was greeted with prolonged applause. He said: "I have seen this single day three meetings of this character. If Rhode Island does not roll up a handsome Republican majority all signs have failed. I am here to express to you the interest in your election felt in the whole country, which will be disappointed if you do not choose a Legislature to return Senator Aldrich. We want in this country good money, good wages and steady employment. Many Democrats are opposed to the coinage of silver in the East, but the majority in the country are not with them. If a man is in favor of sound currency there is but one ticket for him to vote—that of the Republican party. You have seen within three weeks in the House of Representatives more than three-fifths of the Democrats voting for a dollar worth but 70 cents in the markets of the world. The Republican party has made gold, silver and paper equally legal tender. We want no false dollars to cheat the world. After good money we want good markets. We cannot draw wages unless we do work. And we cannot do work unless there is a market for our product. Without a protective tariff, if we continue to hold the American market, we must reduce our wages to the level of those paid in Europe. You cannot have Chinese prices unless you have Chinese methods. We can have free trade when the other countries of the world bring their labor up to ours."

The speaker closed by referring to the condition of the business in the last eighteen months. The meeting then adjourned.

ANOTHER BIG RALLY.

There was another big Republican rally at Infantry Hall this evening. Fully 5,000 people crowded the building to hear McKinley and Reed. Brown University students were prominent auditors, and there were many women in the hall. Hon. W. W. Whipple, Hon. A. K. Goodwin, Hon. R. C. Taft, Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich, D. Russell Brown, nominee for Governor, and one hundred others were present. Major McKinley said:

"This splendid audience is the greatest possible tribute which can be paid to the great cause in which we are engaged to-night. You cannot have wages until you have work, and you cannot have work unless there is a market for the product. The revenue tariff takes that market from American people. The protective tariff provides that market to the American people. It takes $1,000,000 every twenty-four hours to run this government. You can raise it by direct taxation, by taxing yourselves, your property, your labor, your farms and your factories or by a tax on the products of other countries seeking a market in the United States. The Republican party believes we never ought to tax our own people so long as we can find others to tax. A revenue tariff is advocated by the Democrats. It is always paid by the consumer. A protective tariff is paid by the consumer only so long as we are learning to manufacture. Products whose manufacture have been built up by the tariff are cheaper by from 30 to 60 per cent. than before. Cheap things are well enough, but revenue tariff secures cheap things at the expense of labor. Protection saves and elevates labor. We never sold so many products to Europe in the same time as in the last eighteen months. You will never get wool and iron on the free list, because the Southern Confederacy controls the Democratic party. Since we have had protection we have reduced the national, State and municipal debts. Protection injures only the foreigner. They say it is selfish. Every independent government is organized for taking care of itself, and if there was no selfishness we might as well all live under one flag. The Democratic Congress has been in session four months and has not destroyed a line of the tariff law yet. He closed with an appeal for a solid Republican vote.

At the close of Governor McKinley's address Attorney-general Burbank read the following letter, addressed to A. G. Goodwin, chairman of the Republican State committee:

Dear Sir—It will not be practical for me to attend your meeting in Providence April 2, but I wish to urge upon the citizens of Rhode Island the importance of retaining Senator Aldrich in his place. He is a Senator who has constantly grown in the esteem of his colleagues and in his influence in the Senate. It would be a great loss not only to Rhode Island, but to Republicans throughout the Union to lose him from the public service. Very truly yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Ex-Speaker Reed then spoke briefly on the tariff issues and closed with a eulogy on Senator Aldrich. Hon. Rosewell A. Horr, of Michigan, was the last speaker and also discussed the tariff at some length.

In an interview Governor McKinley said he thought Harrison would be nominated by the Republicans and Cleveland by the Democrats. When asked if the silver question would enter into the coming campaign he said: "I do not very well see how it can be kept out. With a majority of the Democratic party in favor of the free coinage of silver, as evidenced by the vote in the House of Representatives, and the Republicans united for a good dollar, I should say it would be an issue."

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

Grant County in Favor of Either Chase or Steele for Governor.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., April 2.—The Republicans of this county selected delegates yesterday and last night to the State, congressional, senatorial and judicial conventions. Following are those chosen for the State convention, so far as reports have been received: W. L. Golding, G. H. A. Shideler, S. B. Beshore, Rees Davies, W. O. Pettiford, William Yates, M. L. Swayzee, H. G. Hamaker, Georg Black, D. Metzler, D. B. Coleman, A. W. Ray, Gilbert LaRue, I. W. Carter, E. B. Marshall, H. C. Modlin, J. M. Peele, C. C. Bradford, Leon Willard. So far as may be seen the drift of sentiment appears to be decidedly in favor of Governor Chase, unless ex-Governor George W. Steele should decide to be a candidate. In that event the county would be solid for him. The impression prevails that unless something, now unforeseen, arises, the present Governor will have a decided majority of the delegation from Grant.

Hendricks County Republican Ticket.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DANVILLE, Ind., April 2.—The Republicans of this county held a primary election yesterday to nominate candidates for the county ticket. To-day the vote was canvassed in mass convention and those declared nominated were: Representative, James W. Hamrick; prosecutor, Daniel F. Hill; treasurer, John R. Mattern; sheriff, John T. Taylor; commissioners, William Lewis, Jr., and John W. Whyte; surveyor, John W. Trotter; coroner, E. C. Willis; assessor, W. C. Rogers. The ticket gives satisfaction, as it is composed of excellent men, six of whom were soldiers. Hendricks county may be counted on for 1,400 Republican majority this year.

Indorsed Smiley N. Chambers for Governor.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PAOLI, Ind., April 2.—Orange county Republicans to-day selected delegates to the various conventions, and instructed for Smiley N. Chambers for Governor, and Sinclair for Treasurer of State. William J. Throop was elected county chairman.

A SUICIDE FOR LOVE.

Body of J. J. Weil, of Fort Wayne, Missing Since January, Found in Maumee River.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 2.—Since Jan. 19, J. J. Weil, an employe of the Fort Wayne Electric-light Company, has been missing from his boarding-house, which he left without explanation. He left behind all his valuables and a month's salary undrawn. A love affair, in which the young man was opposed by the parents of his sweetheart, was thought in some way to be the cause of his strange action. To-day a body was found floating in Maumee river several miles below Fort Wayne, and it was identified as that of Weil. The body had evidently been in the water for some time. It is now supposed that Weil committed suicide immediately after his disappearance, and that the remains have lain in the water and probably under the ice since that time.

Obituary.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 2.—David W. Bell, one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Allegheny county bar, died last night of la grippe. The deceased was seventy years of age. He was a college-mate of Secretary Blaine and was a very intimate friend. It was at Mr. Bell's house on Second avenue that Mr. Blaine's marriage took place, and Mr. Bell was one of the two persons present to witness the ceremony.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—Captain Pink Varble, the pilot, died here this morning, aged sixty-two years. He has been known on the Ohio and Mississippi for over forty years. He has been falls pilot here, by choice of the City Council, since 1858. He was stricken with paralysis while piloting a boat over the falls last Saturday. He was also a prominent business man.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 2.—Rev. C. S. Hedges, D. D., one of the most noted ministers in the South of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died here to-day, aged eighty-four years. Last August he celebrated his sixtieth anniversary as a minister.

LONDON, April 2.—Alexander Allan, senior partner of the well-known steamship firm of Allan Brothers & Co., whose vessels ply between England and various American and Canadian ports, died in England to-day.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., April 2.—Yesterday William Densmore, aged 103 years, East Liverpool's oldest citizen, died. He was born at Lockport, N. Y., in 1789, and served in the war of 1812, and in the war with Mexico.

Sinners Handled Without Gloves in Peru.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, Ind., April 2.—One of the greatest revivals in the history of Peru has been in progress for the past two weeks, under the auspices of the Presbyterian and the Baptist churches, and led by Dixon C. Williams, the noted evangelist and president of the tin-plate industries at Anderson. Society and all amusements have received attention at the hands of Mr. Williams, and it is doubtful if the devotees ever received such a scoring as that given by the evangelist. The principal topics have been dancing, card-playing and kindred amusements. Dr. Cavins, of the Baptist Church, and Rev. Dickey, of the Presbyterian, are assisting Williams in the work.

She Jumped Into Knob Creek.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., April 2.—Mrs. Mary Verone, residing in what is known as the French settlement, four miles from the city, attempted to commit suicide this afternoon by jumping into Knob creek. She was dragged out of the water unconscious, and is now supposed to be dying from fright and nervous prostration. Temporary insanity, the result of long illness, is given as the cause.

Jewelry Store Looted by Burglars.

QUINCY, Ill., April 2.—Burglars broke into the M. Hufman Jewelry Company's store last night and secured between $15,000 and $20,000 worth of goods.