THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

Renewal of the Revolutionary Spirit in Rio De Janeiro—Officers Arrested.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Herald's Rio Janeiro advices say: This city to-day is in a state of siege. A number of prominent military and naval officers have been placed under arrest for having participated in a great public manifestation in favor of ex-President Fonseca. The prisoners will be tried by a council of war. Revolution has started in the state of Matto Grosso. The Legislature has proclaimed it independent of the republic. The river is obstructed. Colonel Barbosa is in charge of the rebels. The new Governor, who was prevented from landing from the steamer which took him to Matto Grosso from Rio Janeiro, was fired upon by the fort. He is now on the Paraguayan side of the river.

Cable Notes.

Six inches of snow fell in England yesterday.

Sir Edwin Arnold arrived in Japan March 25.

It is reported that there is a rupture in the Italian Cabinet, as a result of a difficulty over a military estimate.

Fire at Nogoyamar, Japan, March 22, destroyed the temple and tower and thirteen hundred houses, entailing a loss of $350,000.

The Spanish Anarchists are now writing threatening letters to the officials, having abandoned bomb-throwing for the present.

Emperor William has signified his approval of Princess Frederick Charles assuming the patronage of the German female department of the Chicago Columbian exposition.

Michael Mahon, an American, who has been on trial at the Heywood (Lancashire), Eng., assizes on the charge of attempting to murder J. A. Butterwoth by shooting him with a revolver, was acquitted yesterday.

A Russion ukase has been issued prohibiting even naturalized foreigners from settling in outside towns in Volhynia or to possess real estate in Volhynia unless they embrace the religion of the ortho dox Greek Church.

Six hundred workmen have been discharged from the establishment of the Landore Tin-plate Company, the oldest and largest of the kind in South Wales. This measure was due to the depression in the trade, resulting from the operation of the McKinley tariff law.

Twelve specimen sheep from Bushire, the principal entrepot of Persia, on the Persian gulf, have arrived at London. They are consigned to the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., by Mr. Truxton Beale, the American consul-general at Teheren, to whom they were sent from Bushire.

London Truth says that there is a prospect of a marriage between Princess Victoria of Wales and Grand Duke William, son of Adolf, Duke of Nassau and reigning Grand Duke of Luxemberg. Grand Duke William will inherit enormous estates in Germany and Austria. He now possesses a large fortune.

Consternation was caused in the railway station at Luxemburg yesterday by the discovery of two enormons dynamite bombs on a train which had just arrived from Brussels. They were of a size sufficient, had they exploded, to have blown the train to atoms. One of the bombs weighed forty-five pounds.

The massing of troops along the western frontier of Russia is still a matter of discussion among military men, and considerable conjecture is indulged in as to the object of Russia sending such large forces to the western provinces. It is said in France that several leading Russian generals have left St. Petersburg to assume command of the troops on the German frontier.

The Berlin National Zeitung says: "Simultaneously with Russia's intention to establish a coal depot at Staten island, at the southern extremity of South America, the United States government has acquired a depot for war stores in Uruguay." The National Zeitung adds that these facts prove the existence of a certain community of interests between the United States and Russia to protect themselves against England.

Mr. William B. Tegetmeier, F. R. S., the well-known naturalist and contributor to the Encyclopedia Britannica, has written a pamphlet on seal life in Behring sea. In this pamphlet Tegetmeier strongly upholds the position of the American government regarding the measures that should be taken to prevent seals from becoming extinct. A copy of the pamphlet has been given to each member of the House of Commons.

Embalmers May Have Used the Poison.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—District Attorney Burleigh to-day announced the report of Hugo Blanck, the chemist examining the remains of the late Gamble Weir, superintendent of police in this city. The report states that sufficient corrosive poison was found in the deceased's stomach to have caused death and in quantities too large to have been administered innocently. The chemist further says, however, that he is not confident that some of the poison found by him had not been used by the embalmers. No arrests have yet been made, but the investigation is being continued.

Held for Causing Eight Deaths.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Commissioner of Buildings Louis O'Neill, building inspectors W. H. Genung and Julius A. Lensa, architect E. J. Miller and S. E. Young have been held to the grand jury by the coroner's jury investigating the Peirce-street disaster, by which eight lives were lost by the collapse of a building. Mr. Young is the owner of the building that collapsed, and Mr. Miller was the architect under whose supervision the structure was being erected.

Obituary.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Godfrey Snacker, a well-known Hebrew banker, of this city, and one of the business pioneers of Chicago, died last night, after an illness of but half an hour. He had been in active business here since 1858. His age was sixty-seven. He leaves a widow, three sons and four daughters.

OVER TWO HUNDRED PERISHED

Enormous Loss of Life Among Negroes by the Flood in the Tombigbee.

One-Hundred-and-Fifty Bodies Already Recovered from the Swollen Waters, and One Hundred More Yet to Be Found.

Several Persons Rescued After Days Spent on Logs, in Trees or House-Tops.

Crazed at the Sight of Food After Their Long Fast—Dead Animals Everywhere—Desolation Over a Vast Stretch of Country.

MANY DROWNED.

Two Hundred and Fifty Perished by the Rise in Tombigbee River.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ABERDEEN, Miss., April 13.—The water in the Tombigbee river is subsiding, leaving a black, desolate waste. Late reports which have reached here indicate that the loss by the flood will be greater than at first estimated. From the most reliable information to be obtained from the flooded district it is known that the number of lives lost will reach 250, while all vestige of household property has been swept away by the raging torrent. Relief parties have been sent out, and more than 150 bodies have already been recovered. Thousands of people are rendered homeless, and the suffering is intense. A relief party to-day rescued a family of nine persons, who had been adrift on a raft for six days without a mouthful of food. They were insane from hunger, and went wild over the sight of food. One of the party, a lad of fourteen years, had become a gibbering idiot, and devoured raw beef like a wild beast. A colored woman and her infant were found floating on a mattress. They had been without food for three days, and the babe is so emaciated that it will die. Her family of eight children were all drowned. The loss of property is so great that it cannot be accurately estimated at present. Thousands of head of cattle have perished, and the swamps are strewn with carcasses. The country in the flooded districts is flat and devoid of hills, thus giving no refuge except tree-tops to panic-stricken negroes, when the water came rushing down upon them. It will be several days before anything like a correct estimate of the damages can be obtained. The citizens have appealed to the State authorities and the general government for aid.

VAST INLAND SEA.

Scenes in the Water-Covered District—A Colored Man's Terrible Experience.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 13.—East Mississippi has been the scene of one of the most appalling floods in the United States within the last week, and the world beyond that State knows little of the destruction of property and the loss of life that the rise in the Tombigbee river has entailed. This river rises in north Alabama and winds its way south, touching Columbus and forming a junction with the Alabama a few miles above Mobile bay. The river, having its origin in the mountains of north Alabama, is fed by a dozen quick-rising mountain streams that for the last seven days have been filling it, until now, above Columbus, it has assumed the proportions of an inland sea.

Near Columbus the loss of life has been terrible. Saturday night hundreds of negro families in the bottoms went to bed feeling secure, but before morning they were aroused by a rush of waters. Those near the uplands got away to a place of safety by climbing hills, but those living in the lower lands found escape was cut off and they clambered to the tops of their rickety huts in hope that in a few hours the waters would subside. The rain poured down in torrents all of Sunday, and the water-bound prisoners saw that their only hope of escape was by boats that they thought their landlords would send to bring them to dry land. The land-owners, however, did not appreciate the dire necessity of the poor wretches until many houses had been swept away and their occupants drowned.

A letter was received here to-night from one of the sufferers, and his story, told in simple negro dialect, is most pathetic. The cattle, says he, took to the high places, and, for sustenance, began to devour the branches of trees. Chickens flew to the tree-tops, and remained there for three days, until, weak from starvation, they fell into the water. He says that no estimate can be made of the number of lives lost, but makes a rough guess that from Saturday until Tuesday night 200 negroes have perished. Seth Jones's case is like dozens of others. This negro lay in his hut with a wife and four children Sunday morning, when the water came rushing in upon them. Jones attempted to escape with his children, but all avenues were cut off. He and his family sought the roof of the house and watched the water making its way up to them. As the current grew swifter the house began to tremble, and in a few moments the logs began to float away, one from the other. Jones took up one of his children—his wife and the other three were drowned before his eyes. He held on to a log, and in attempting to place his child on it the little one fell and sank into the water. He alone escaped after floating around for several hours.

The eight-feet rise of this morning will be increased within the next twelve hours, for there has been a steady down-pour of rain in north Alabama and Mississippi all day. The Mississippi river here is almost at a standstill within a foot of the danger line. The weakest point is at Helena, Ark., but all is safe there according to late reports. Levees along the river are in good condition and planters along the river have no very grave fears that this will be such a flood as that of 1882 or 1889. On the Arkansas side of the Mississippi river at Council point and Pecan point the river is out of the banks, and has flooded ten thousand acres of land, over half of which has been planted in corn. About two thousand acres of cotton has been submerged. One planter went over his entire plantation in a skiff to-day. The river will rise several inches in the next twenty-four hours, and this will put the water over a large part of Phillips county, Arkansas.

NO PENSION FOR BEERS.

Cut Off by the New Trustees of the New York Life—Cashier Banta Reinstated.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The annual election of trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company took place to-day. Forty-seven thousand votes were cast, the largest in the history of the company. Policy-holders were present from all parts of the country. The entire number of votes cast were in favor of the ticket named by President McCall and by the policy-holders' committee. Ex-Mayor W. R. Grace, Judge Hiram R. Steele, C. C. Baldwin, Walter Lewis and Henry C. Mortimer were elected trustees. Mr. Grace takes the place of ex-President Beers, and Judge Steele that of John N. Stearns. The other three trustees were re-elected. President McCall says, for the reason that they opposed the voting of the pension to ex-President Beers.

President McCall announced that he had reinstated Theodore M. Banta, the cashier whom Mr. Beers dismissed seven months ago because of his alleged participation in an attack on the executive officers of the company. The resignations of trustees Edward Martin and Robert B. Collins were accepted. The trustees ratified the election of Hugh S. Thompson, civil service commissioner, as controller of the company.

It was resolved that the pension of $37,500 a year awarded ex-President Beers by the former board of trustees should not be paid. Mr. Beers was not present at the election for the first time in thirty-three years. He has announced his intention of contesting his pension in the courts.

Whether Mr. Beers succeeds in drawing his pension from the New York Life Company or not it is not intended that any insurance company shall grant any officer a life pension. The following provision on the subject was inserted in the insurance code yesterday before it was passed by the Legislature:

No such corporation shall make any agreement with any of its officers, trustees or salaried employes whereby it agrees that for any services rendered or to be rendered thereafter by such official, trustee or employe, he shall receive any salary, compensation or emolument that will extend beyond a period of twelve months from date of such agreement or contract.

RESCUED BY TROOPS.

The Besieged Wyoming Cattlemen Now at Fort McKinney—Only Two Wounded.

DENVER, Col., April 13.—The News received the following brief dispatch from Buffalo, Wyo., this evening, after which the wires went down: "Early this morning the sheriff and reinforcements from Fort McKinney, consisting of three troops of United States cavalry, which had been ordered out by the President on appeal by the Governor, reached T. A. ranch. The cattlemen were still barricaded in the ranch buildings and the besieging party of 'rustlers' were firing brisk volleys into their intrenchments. But few shots were returned. As the troops appeared the 'rustlers' ceased firing. Colonel Van Horn, in command of the troops, together with the sheriff, reconnoitered the ground, and then marched within long rifle range of the ranch and dismounted his men. Colonel Van Horn and the sheriff, with flags of truce, advanced to within one hundred yards of the outer fortification, where they were met by a representative of the besieged cattlemen. After a short parley the stockmen surrendered to Colonel Van Horn, and were at once escorted to Fort McKinney, where they are at present under the protection of the troops. The 'rustlers' offered no objection to the cattlemen surrendering to Col. Van Horn. During the almost incessant fire, which has been kept up for the past two days on the besieged party, only two men were wounded, one severely. Their names cannot be learned now. None of the 'rustlers' were hurt."

BLOWN LONG DISTANCES.

Seven Men Killed and Two Mortally Wounded by a Powder-Works Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 13.—A frightful explosion of powder demolished the mills of Moosic Powder Company to-day. The first explosion was in the drying-mill, and a fraction of a second later the storage-house blew up. The shocks were felt over a radius of forty miles, and thousands of people in surrounding towns rushed out of doors thinking an earthquake had taken place. Both shocks were distinctly heard here, twenty miles away. The mills were blown to pieces, there being no fragments found larger than a foot long.

Seven were instantly killed and two fatally injured: The names of the dead are: John Gibbons, Daniel Carey, Aaron Coolbaugh, Moses Tucker, Edward J. Vanderberg, Allen Smail, Caradog Reese. The fatally wounded are George A. Allis and Daniel Billings.

The body of John Gibbons was blown 150 feet in the air. Reese was found sixty feet from the scene of the explosion. Moses Tucker was found 150 feet away from the mill. Other bodies were found from 150 to 200 feet away. The iron frame-work of the Erie & Wyoming railroad, near the scene, used as a spark screen, was torn and twisted like paper. The last explosion of these mills was eighteen years ago, when several men were also killed. The loss will reach $20,000.

TOO SACRED TO SELL.

Damage Suit Results from an Effort to Dispose of the Grave of Washington's Mother.

RICHMOND, Va., April 13.—The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals to-day heard argument of counsel in the case involving the allegation that an option had been given on the lot upon which is the grave of the mother of George Washington. The records show that the defendant, Shepherd, gave Kirtley and Kalbert, a real estate firm of Fredericksburg, an option for the purchase of the lot. The sum mentioned was $2,500, which was to include also the monument and shaft, which had been contributed by a New York gentleman, but never completed. The real estate firm claim, and the records bear out that claim, that they found a purchaser for $20,000. The result was that the people of Fredericksburg held a mass meeting, at which resolutions disapproving the proposed sale of the sacred spot were adopted. Mr. Shepherd refused to accept the $2,500 and to make a deed for the lot. The result was a damage suit instituted by the real estate firm in the Circuit Court of Fredericksburg. The decision was against the plaintiffs, the court holding that the spot containing the grave of the mother of Washington could not be the subject of a sale. This opinion will, it is believed, be substantially approved by the Supreme Court, as this tribunal intimated to-day by refusing to hear argument.

Charges Against the Cordage Trust.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The directors of the National Cordage Company were served with orders yesterday to appear before Chancellor McGill, of New Jersey, April 18, and show cause why they should not be enjoined from paying dividends on the stock of the company, and also why a decree should not be issued compelling them to bring their books within the State of New Jersey to give one of the stockholders the opportunity to inspect them so as to learn how the big dividends declared by the company were earned, and to whom such dividends have been paid. The application for the injunction was made by Ernest Berkley Balch, a stockholder of the Elizabeth Cordage Company and of the National Cordage Company. He makes some sensational charges against the officers of the latter corporation, claiming that the dividends which have been paid with clock-work regularity for over a year have not been earned, and the company actually lost money most of the time.

PILING UP EVIDENCE.

Very Fishy Story That, About Lavelle's Not Knowing There Was a Fire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Ind., April 13.—The State introduced some evidence to-day that was very damaging to Lavelle. It was proven that Lavelle gave Harbin and Ledgerwood season complimentary tickets to the county fair, of which Lavelle was secretary. That Lavelle called on Ledgerwood at his mother's-in-law the week before the fire, and after talking in an undertone the men went away together. It was also proven by night policemen Bohnert and Harris that the defendant was at the fire. Other witnesses say Lavelle stated to them that he knew nothing about the fire until next morning, while others testify that Lavelle said to them that he got up when he heard the alarm, went to the door, saw the smoke, but thought it was beyond the court-house. He lives across the street from the court-house, but on the opposite side from where the fire raged. It was proved that a big noise was raised at the water-hydrant twenty feet from Lavelle's bed and that he must have known that the fire was in close proximity. Some evidence proving that he forged warrants on the treasury and changed several entries was produced and one of the experts, Colonel Taylor, told the result of the investigation.

WHITEWATER PRESBYTERY.

Rev. J. M. Hughes and Judge A. O. Bonner Delegates to the General Assembly.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., April 13.—The annual meeting of the Whitewater Presbytery convened in the Presbyterian Church in this city yesterday evening, with Rev. H. G. Pollock moderator. After a sermon by the moderator the presbytery was called to order for business. Rev. George A. Beattie was elected moderator and Rev. T. M. Gossard clerk. The meeting then adjourned until 8 o'clock this morning, when a short session was held, but no business of importance transacted. At 10 o'clock the delegates paid a visit to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. On their return to the city the business of the session was immediately resumed. Harry McMinn, of Richmond, and F. G. Stephens, of Moore's Hill, were admitted and licensed to preach the gospel. R. G. Roscamp received a call from Greensburg, Rev. J. T. Boyer from College Corner and Rev. T. H. Shead from New Castle. After a heated discussion Rev. J. M. Hughes, of Richmond, and Judge A. O. Bonner, of Greensburg, were elected delegates to the General Assembly, which meets at Portland, Ore. A general praise meeting was held to-night, participated in by all of the delegates present. The reports showed the churches within this jurisdiction in a very promising condition, and the delegates showed their appreciation of the manner in which the work is being carried on. Ministers and lay delegates to the number of forty are present. The session will be closed to-morrow morning, but no business of importance will be transacted.

Close of the Vincennes Presbytery.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PRINCETON, Ind., April 13.—The closing session of the Vincennes Presbytery was well attended to-day. A Sabbath-school institute was held in the afternoon, and many interesting addresses were made. To-night the lecture-room of the Presbyterian Church was packed, Rev. O. A. Slibb, of Evansville, T. S. Scott, of Vincennes, and Miss M. K. Hesser, of Japan, being the speakers. The subject was "Home and Foreign Missions." This afternoon Alvan V. Brushear, of Chicago, was examined and licensed to preach.

HEAVY LOSS TO EDINBURG.

Midnight Fire That Consumed $10,000 Worth of Property.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EDINBURG, Ind., April 13.—The big fire that raged here shortly after last midnight proved a costly conflagration to Edinburg. The flames started in G. W. Moorman's building, used as a furniture store by S. H. Drybread. They crossed to W. J. Parrish's livery stable, but the horses were got out. Moorman's furniture-factory next went, followed by the Cassatt Hotel. The fire ended with Haslam's barber-shop. The loss on the property was fully $10,000, covered by insurance as follows: S. H. Drybread, $1,250 in the Farmers' of York and $1,250 in the Milwaukee of Michigan. G. W. Moorman loses over $2,000. The livery stable loss is $3,000; insurance, $2,000 in the Liberty Fund Insurance Company. The Cassatt Hotel was insured for $1,500.

Other Fires.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 13.—Fire broke out in the Long Island railroad storehouse to-night, destroying it, together with Lapham & Co.'s molding and planing-mill and Clark & Sampson's hay and seed warehouse. The lumber-yards of E. M. Love and H. G. Whiting and the Long Island railroad electric-light plant were partially destroyed. Austin Corbin's private car was also destroyed. The estimated losses aggregate $600,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—Fire in the Evening Star building this morning did $25,000 damage. Of the sixty printers at work, several had to make their escape by way of the roof. To-day's issue of the paper was printed from the National Tribune office.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The uncompleted factory of the Consumers' Pure Ice Company caught fire this morning and burned. Loss, about $50,000.

BUTTE, Mont., April 13.—The Butte and Boston Mining Company's smelter was burned last night. The loss is $60,000; fully covered by insurance.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—8 P. M.—For Indiana and Illinois—Thunder-storms; severe in some parts; southeast winds, becoming northwest; colder by Thursday night.

For Ohio—Showers; slightly cooler.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 13.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 A. M.	30.34	39	45	S'east.	Cloudy.	0.00
7 P. M.	30.04	44	70	S'east.	Light rain	0.02

Maximum temperature, 48.4; minimum temperature, 33.2. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation of April 13:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	51	0.12
Mean	40	0.02
Departure from normal	−11	−0.10
Excess or deficiency since April 1	*23	*1.31
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	−33	−2.37

* Plus.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Forecast Officer.

Wind, Rain and Snow.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, April 13.—A terrific storm of wind, rain and snow is raging all over the West and Northwest to-night and prospects are that great damage will be done to fruits and cereals. Trains are delayed and telegraph wires are down in many localities. It has snowed hard all day over the greater portion of Minnesota North and South Dakota, Wisconsin and Iowa, and the depth ranges from four to eight inches to-night. The storm extends as far west as the Rocky mountains, and much damage has been caused by high winds, which in some localities reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour.

DEMOCRATS COME TO BLOWS

Several Slugging Matches in the Pennsylvania Convention Yesterday.

All of the Sixty-Nine Contested Seats Decided Against the Antis, Who Became Enraged and Fought in Vain for a Show.

Delegates to Chicago Instructed to Vote as a Unit for Grover Cleveland.

Miner Gerrymander to Be Ignored by Michigan Republicans—State Ticket Nominated by the New White Party of Texas.

TURBULENT DEMOCRATS.

Numerous Fights in the Pennsylvania Convention—All Must Vote for Cleveland.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 13.—The Democratic State convention to nominate delegates at large to Chicago met here to-day, at noon. Congressman Beltzhoover was made temporary chairman, and delivered a speech in which he denounced the "robber tariff" and the "silver kings" of the West. He apotheosized Cleveland in a manner that must have made the Hill men gnash their teeth. His fulsome praise, however, suited a majority of his hearers, for they applauded both his remarks concerning the "stuffed" and his reference to Pattison at the close of his address. One individual in the gallery shouted, "What's the matter with Hill!" but only groans and hisses followed the name of the New York Democratic leader.

Temporary organization was then completed by the selection of the usual committees. The claims of Timothy O'Leary, of Pittsburg, to membership on the credentials committee were contested and a serious fight was narrowly averted. An excited crowd of delegates gathered around the chair shouting for recognition. There were also contestants in two other districts and all joined in the melee. Several of the parties came to blows, but were separated. O'Leary, although he was sergeant-at-arms and supposed to preserve order, fled from the hall. A recess was then taken.

It was 4:40 o'clock before the convention reassembled. The delay was due to the large amount of work made necessary for the credentials committee by the numerous contests. The meeting of the committee was held behind closed doors, and it is understood that some lively scenes were enacted. The anti-administrationists, to the number of fourteen, finally left the meeting-room. The bolt was precipitated by the action of the majority in seating O'Leary, of Allegheny, as the representative from the Forty-third senatorial district, over magistrate McKenna, a Guffeyite, who claimed that he had been regularly chosen but had been tricked by O'Leary. O'Leary was not a regularly-elected delegate, but had been substituted in the Forty-fifth district. He then secured the votes of substitutes in the Forty-third district, and was thus able, at a meeting of the district delegates, last night, to get himself elected a member of the credentials committee from the Forty-third district, although a substitute delegate from the Forty-fifth.

FIST FIGHT IN A CORNER.

The first business before the convention was the hearing of the report of the committee on credentials. The report seated all the adminstration delegates, ignoring the claims of the "Antis." William Foyle, a Bradford anti-administrationist, offered a minority report. It sets forth that no statement on behalf of the contestants had been allowed at the committee meeting, and in view of this fact the sixty-nine contested seats were declared vacant. Much confusion followed. The minority report was defeated and the regular report adopted. Much bad blood was engendered during the discussion, and while Chairman Miller, of the organization committee, was reading his report an attempt of several of the sergeants-at-arms to eject a couple of delegates who were protesting too loudly, led to a fist-fight over in one corner, in which several blows were struck and much bad language indulged in.

At this point Temporary Chairman Beltzhoover relinquished the gavel to Senator Ross, the permanent chairman, and the latter was able to keep much better order. Mr. Ross, like Mr. Beltzhoover, made a speech extolling Grover Cleveland and Governor Pattison. Mr. Ross's references to these gentlemen were received with wild demonstrations of approval.

The platform was then read. It pledges fealty to the doctrines taught by Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland; declares for honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and for a currency convertible with such coinage without loss; demands that genuine civil-service reform which recognizes public office as a public trust; favors liberal but not reckless pensions, and demands the speedy abatement of all forms of needless and oppressive taxation.

MUST VOTE AS A UNIT.

Tariff reform and Cleveland follow together in these two resolutions and declarations:

That the paramount reform now demanded of the federal legislature is the reform of the tariff laws upon the basis of the Democratic national platform of 1888, to the end that no money shall be needlessly exacted from the industries and necessities of the people, and that our industrial interests shall not be prejudiced by excessive taxation, false systems of finance or extravagant cost of production. To this end the McKinley tariff bill should be repealed, the essential raw materials of American manufactures should be put upon the free list, and a revised tariff should be adopted, with due regard for the rights of American labor and the preservation of our manufacturers.

That, consistent with this issue and with this demand, the sentiment of the Pennsylvania Democracy is overwhelmingly for the renomination to the presidency of the man who gave to his party intellectual and political leadership, and to the country a pure and elevated administration. We declare our conviction that the best interests of the party and of the country demand the nomination and election of Grover Cleveland as President, and we are confident under his leadership the principles of Democracy will win a glorious victory; and to the end that the vote and influence of Pennsylvania may be most effectively heard and felt, the delegates this day chosen are directed to act as a unit in all matters intrusted to their charge, said action to be determined by the vote of the majority of the delegates.

One plank was devoted to taffy for Gov. Pattison, and the remainder of the platform pertained to State and local party affairs. District Attorney German, of Luzerne, offered a substitute to the section instructing the delegates to vote as a unit, but it was voted down, and the report of the committee adopted.

The work of choosing the party candidates then began. Christian Heydrock, of Venango, was nominated for judge of the Supreme Court by acclamation. George A. Allen, of Erie, and Mayor Thomas, of Reading, were named as the candidates at large for Congress. The four electors at large named were Mortimer F. Elliott, John C. Bullit, Philadelphia; Thomas B. Kennedy, Franklin; David T. Watson, Allegheny.

Much confusion ensued when the naming of delegates at large to the national convention was begun. There were eight slated candidates, and a dozen or more of the antis were also named for the honor. The call of the roll on these nominations occupied an hour and a half. The vote resulted in the selection of Ross, Hensell, Singerly, Robinson, Hall, McKinney, Herring and Meyer. Mr. German, who had figured as a leader of the kickers, in a graceful speech, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, and this was done.

Two national delegates and one prest