THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1893. 3 CENTS. {AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS 5 CENTS.

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ARCADE MILLS.

SHAW CONVICTED.

Found Guilty of Assessing Federal Employes for Campaign Purposes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 25.—In the United States Court, late this afternoon, W. I. Shaw, ex-deputy collector, was found guilty on two counts of the indictment charging him with assessing government employes for campaign purposes. The jury was only out twenty minutes. Shaw was held in $2,000 bail, which was furnished by ex-Collector Albert Scott. Shaw will be sentenced Saturday. The limit of punishment, as fixed by law, is $5,000 fine and two years' imprisonment.

The trial of ex-Collector Albert Scott, against whom there are two indictments, willl begin to-morrow. Colonel Scott is charged with assessing government employes for campaign purposes and certifying to false accounts. The last charge will be taken up first. The indictment alleges that Colonel Scott signed salary vouchers for several employes who, instead of being at work, were attending a Grand Army encampment. The trial of ex-Chief Deputy Collector W. E. Riley, who stands indicted for the same offense of which Shaw was convicted, will come up when the proceedings against Colonel Scott have been brought to a close.

The conviction of Shaw has created a sensation in local Republican circles. District Attorney Jolly (Republican) conducted the prosecution. This was the first civil-service case ever tried here, and great interest was taken in it. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. Shaw is about thirty years of age, and held office under Colonel Scott four years.

BETTER THAN UNCLE SAM'S.

Counterfeit Silver Coins That Are Worth More than the Genuine.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 25.—It has been discovered that West Virginia towns have been flooded with thousands of counterfeit silver dollars. The bogus money has the true ring, but is a little overweight and perceptibly larger in diameter. The milling is not perfect, but so nearly so that it would take an expert to detect the difference. The people appear perfectly willing to take them, although aware that they were not minted by the government. There is no clew to the manufacturers of the spurious coin if a coin composed of more than the legal amount of silver can be called spurious, but the money appears to have gotten through legitimate trade channels. The question with the people who have taken the stuff is upon what ground can the Treasury Department condemn the money? The enterprise was probably started in response to oft-repeated newspaper suggestions that silver dollars of the same weight and fineness as those made by the government could be made at a profit of 40 to 45 cents on the dollar.

CATS FOR A BRIDEGROOM.

Lawyer Smith Gets Even with His Friend on a Wedding Joke.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—When lawyer Irving T. Smith, of Brooklyn, was married, eighteen months ago, Louis Evan Shipman decorated the bridal carriage with a big white placard bearing these words: "This couple just married." To-day the lawyer paid off the score. His friend is spending his honeymoon at Berkley Springs, West Virginia, and an advertisement in the Sunday papers stated that Mr. Shipman would offer a good home at that resort to a cat provided "it possessed exceptional combative abilities and an ability to withstand the rarefied air of the country." He promised to send his check in return for such a cat shipped by express. Express agents on the Washington route were surprised by the number of wild-eyed cats, boxed up in crates, which were consigned to Mr. Shipman at the West Virginia resort, while lawyer Smith has been laughing audibly all day.

Anarchists on Trial.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 25.—August Maison and Noel Breysse, two alleged Anarchists, were placed on trial in the county courts to-day for the murder of Sophia Raes at Calamity, this county, on Sept. 24. Maison and Breysse, it is claimed, had made all preparations to go to Canada to carry out some Anarchist plot, and Sophia Raes learned of their intentions. Fearing betrayal, the Anarchists shot and killed her as she was on her way home with her husband. The latter was also seriously injured, but recovered. The Commonwealth expects a first degree verdict.

A Confident Dog Owner.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The American Field will publish to-morrow a challenge from Mr. J. L. Adams, of Louisville, Ky., in which he backs his winning field trial pointer Lad of Rush for $10,000, play or pay, one race to be between Lad of Rush and Lillian Russell (English setter) for $5,000 a side and one between Lad of Rush and Novelist (English setter) for $5,000 a side.

Mitchell Quits Training.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Charles Mitchell has stopped training, and W. A. Brady, acting for Corbett, has declined the Bolingbroke Club's offer of a $12,000 purse for the big fight in London. Both principals hope the Coney Island club will take care of them so far as the expenses already incurred are concerned.

I have used Simmons Liver Regulator in my practice for the last four years, and cannot find its equal for bilious colic, dyspepsia, sick or nervous headache and constipation. JAS. M. SHORT, M. D., Butlerville Ark.

MAY VOTE ON FRIDAY

All the Long-Winded Silver Senators About through Talking.

If the Amendments Can Be Voted Down on Friday the Repeal Bill Will Be Adopted on Saturday.

CONGRESS TO ADJOURN SOON

Bill to Extend the Chinese Act Not Likely to Pass This Session.

Features of Yesterday's Debate in Both Houses—Remarks of Messrs. Pugh, Stewart and Jones.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The prospect at the close of the session of the Senate this evening looked favorable to the beginning of voting on the amendments to the repeal bill by Friday. Senator Faulkner had been canvassing the Senate during the afternoon with a view of asking the Senate to fix a time when the vote could be taken, but concluded not to make this request, for the reason that he was of the opinion, after getting the views of various Senators, that the speechmaking would be expedited by allowing the business to drift. The result of Mr. Faulkner's inquiries was the discovery that the speeches on the main question would soon be exhausted Senator Jones will conclude to-morrow and Senators Teller, Martin, Allen and Stewart each desire to talk from an hour to an hour and a half. So far as learned there will be no other speeches, and when the last of these shall have been concluded voting will be the next thing in order.

None of the amendments will receive a sufficient vote to insure adoption, and it is possible that none of them will receive as high a vote as will be recorded in opposition to the bill. The reason for this statement is found in the fact that the silver men do not expect any of them to carry and, therefore, consider it unnecessary to attempt to have any of them adopted. There is still some talk to the effect that some of the more conservative repealers would be willing to aid in preventing unconditional repeal by voting for some of the amendments, but a majority of the free-coinage men are of the opinion that nothing can be agreed upon that would be advantageous to silver, and many of them now announce their intention of voting only for the free-coinage amendment and of giving no countenance to any of the other amendments. This programme is, of course, subject to change, as so nany other Senate programmes have changed in the past few weeks.

The Republicans have abandoned all idea of introducing amendments as a party measure. Mr. Sherman had at one time thought it would be wise policy on the part of Republicans to offer a measure for the settlement of the question, but he says now that he doubts the expediency of interfering in any way with the passage of the repeal bill as it stands. He thinks that authority should be given for bonds, but sees the difficulty of getting such a provision through at this time, and will, in all probability, not attempt it. The repeal Republicans say that to introduce a bond amendment at this time would certainly bring on debate which might prove interminable and result in the defeat of the bill. The stories which have been sent out from here stating a purpose to present a bond amendment have, therefore, back of them only the belief on Mr. Sherman's part that such an amendment would be desirable if it could be offered without endangering the main question.

It is believed that if the voting on the amendments can be begun early in the session Friday the final vote can be reached by Saturday at the latest, and the bill sent to the House of Representative for its action. When the House shall have acted upon the bill adjournment until the beginning of the regular session on the first Monday in December will be in order. There is very little doubt now that this adjournment will be taken, although the Democratic managers of the Senate have not yet given the subject sufficient consideration to feel justified in making an official announcement. They have been in conference with Speaker Crisp, who advises adjournment when the repeal bill shall be disposed of. So general is the desire on the part of Senators and members to get away that it would be next to impossible to hold a quorum of either house in Washington, even should it be attempted. It was at one time believed that there should be an effort to pass the bill for the extension of the Chinese exclusion act, but that probability has been averted. Senator Perkins, who has taken an active interest in this matter, as has also his Democratic colleague, Mr. White, had asked the members of the committee on foreign relations to postpone their report upon this bill until Mr. White shall be able to be in the Senate and take part in the discussion, and he is led to believe that the request will be granted. As Mr. White is detained in California by important business it is more than likely that the bill will not be reported until the convening of the regular session. Mr. Perkins says there is sufficient of the appropriation carried by the Geary law to send the highbinders and Chinese gamblers out of the country, and he thinks there will be no great injury to any one if they should be exported before the present change in the law is made.

The members of the House interested in securing a quorum for the repeal bill counted up the members in the city, and to-night say that there are 261 in the city and that others will be here by the time a vote is reached.

TALKERS STILL ON DECK.

Pugh, Stewart and Jones Inveigh Against the Repeal Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Senate reassembled, in continuation of the legislative session of Tuesday of last week, at 11 o'clock this morning, and although there was evidently no quorum present, no notice was taken of that fact and, for the first time in a week or longer, business went on without a call of the roll.

A resolution offered by Mr. Peffer was referred to the judiciary committee. It recites the existence of a difference of opinion as to the legal effect of a repeal of a part of the act of 1878 by the act of July 14, 1890 (the Sherman act), whether or not it still left the free and unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, the law of the land; and directs the committee to investigate the subject and report to the Senate.

Mr. Sherman reported back from the committee on foreign relations the House joint resolution tendering the acknowledgments of the governments and people of the United States to the various foreign governments for their generous and effective contributions to the Chicago exposition, and that it be put upon its passage. The joint resolution was read. It declares it to be the sense of Congress that the acknowledgment of the government and people of the United States be tendered to the various foreign governments of the world who have so generously and effectively cooperated in the quadro-centennial exposition at Chicago in commemoration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. The second clause directs that a certified copy of the resolution be prepared in suitable terms by the Secretary of State and shall be forwarded through the customary diplomatic channels to the respective foreign governments.

Mr. Hoar expressed his disapproval of the form of the proposed acknowledgment. He thought it an exceedingly awkward and imperfect one. By it the government of Great Britain would receive from the State Department a copy of a joint resolution of Congress tendered to all governments. It seemed better that the President should make a pleasant, courteous acknowledgment to all the countries by name for its contributions to the exposition. Some degree of ceremony should be observed in dealing with foreign governments. It seemed to him that the mode proposed in the hastily-drawn resolution would be almost a slight to foreign governments. He suggested a substitute, and then the resolution was laid aside without action, Mr. Sherman first expressing his opinion that the resolution was in proper form, and saying that it had been prepared at the State Department. Soon after the resolution was again taken up and passed in an amended form, in accordance with Mr. Hoar's suggestion. The second part of the joint resolution now reads: "That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to each foreign government which has participated in said exposition the acknowledgments of Congress for its contribution."

PUGH'S FINAL PROTEST.

When the silver purchase repeal bill was taken up Mr. Pugh addressed the Senate in opposition to it. He expressed his belief that nine-tenths of the Senators favoring it did not desire either free coinage or any degree of silver coinage, and that President Cleveland did not desire it. He spoke of the compromise which had been gotten up by Democratic Senators, and said that compromise would have had the support of thirty-three Democratic Senators had not President Cleveland interposed and demanded unconditional repeal at all hazards. The resistance to unconditional repeal was not to be continued, although the justification for it should increase. The debate would be exhausted, and further opposition would necessitate a resort to extreme methods. He had satisfied himself, however, that he could not get a sufficient number of Senators to join him in the use of what was characterized as filibustering, and he was forced to reconsider his vote against the diabolical measure and appeal to the people to organize their forces for the great battle of the future. He would rather be called a filibuster by the conspirators and lickspittles of the gold ring than be called a traitor or a faithless representative of the State and people who had hondred him with their trust and confidence. He should do his duty as a Senator, as he understood it, and would leave the consequences to God and his country.

Mr. Stewart followed Mr. Pugh, and quoted extensively from to-day's papers on the silver situation. He went on to denounce the gold conspirators as having agents in the Capitol dictating legislation, and as having a President determined to carry out their policy. That President was now in the saddle and Congress was helpless. He would rather sacrifice his life than see the country under the rule of a gold king. No political party had dared to go before the people and ask them to indorse what was demanded. He said that if the convictions of Senators could be recorded in their votes there would be a majority of two-thirds against the repeal bill. In another turn of his speech he pictured the gold conspirators as "haughty pirates" and as "Anarchists," who wanted to revolutionize the money system of the world. The subjugation of the two houses of Congress to the will of the executive, he said, was one of those lessons of which lovers of liberty should take notice. The gold ring was sapping the foundation of the government and weakening the people's respect for law. He pleaded with Senators to lay no heavy hand on the people, but to relieve them from the injustice done them by unjust legislation.

After Mr. Stewart had read all the newspaper articles that were supplied to him by his secretary, who occupied a seat close at hand, he read a large number of letters and telegrams sent to him from all over the South and West, commending him for the fight which he was making for free coinage. At last he came to what, he said, would be very interesting matter, and he said he was very sorry there were not more Senators to hear it. That was a cue for a roll call, and Mr. Allen acted on it and suggested the absence of a quorum. This call, at 2:40, resulted in gathering fifty-four Senators, and then Mr. Stewart read the interesting paper, and went on with his speech. After declaring that 70,000,000 people, pleading for justice, could be intimidated, he stopped suddenly and said he would yield to his colleague (Mr. Jones), and would finish his speech afterwards.

SENATOR JONES'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jones resumed the speech begun by him some weeks ago by a preliminary statement that the speeches that were being made by the opponents of the bill were not made in the hope of changing any vote in the Senate, but because they believe in the truth of their cause, and were determined to present before the people of the United States the basic reasons which were at the foundation. Alluding to what he called the "abuse and objurgations" by the newspapers upon the Senators opposing the repeal bill, Mr. Jones said: "We defy them all. We laugh at them. I know that I am performing a great duty in this body—a duty to my country—and nothing that the newspapers can say will induce me to omit one word or to retreat one step." Mr. Jones attributed to a defective monetary system the fact that so many men in Great Britain and the United States are unable to find employment, and said: "The skeleton in the closet of every nation is the idle men. The national policy which keeps men at work is the policy which makes men prosperous and happy. With regular work there would be fewer lunatics, fewer insane asylums, fewer jails and crimes. The best missionary work is that which keeps men employed." Mr. Jones got off a joke on Mr. Sherman, who joined in the laugh against himself. Mr. Jones quoted a speech made in the Ohio Legislature, in which the Ohioan said: "What we need is money and plenty of it," and added: "Mr. Sherman might well have said now, 'What we need is scarce money and plenty of it.'" In conclusion, he delivered a glowing eulogy on the silver miners of the United States as brave and hardy men possessed of self-reliance, and he contrasted them with the bondholders, not to the advantage of the latter. They had never asked the government for bounties of any sort. They had simply asked, and only asked now, that the plain intent of the Constitution as to gold and silver be given effect.

Mr. Jones's peroration was: "The American Republic, Mr. President, did not lose its liberties until the Senate had degenerated into a mere instrument for recording the will of the chief magistrate. Macaulay has commented upon the ease with which all democratic forms and the names and titles appertaining to a republican form of government were opposed in that commonwealth concurrently with the absorption of all the powers of the state, executive, legislative and judicial, in the hands of one man. But that was a long time ago. Time changes and men change with them. This was a very different republic from that of Rome. I, for one, will not believe that the Senate of the United States will ever become a subservient Senate. I do not know that I can speak for the voters of the mining States and millions of voters in other States who are heartily with me on all fundamental features of the question now before the Senate, when I assert that if the entire monetary system of the country is to be changed it is too great a question to be considered without consulting the American people, whose representatives and servants we are. If there is a majority of Senators here favorable to the passage of this measure and able to secure a vote upon it, without reference to the fatal effect it is absolutely certain to have not only on all the people of the mining States, but of the producing masses in every State, may I not beg those Senators to pause and reflect that there is no emergency whatever demanding its passage; and that it is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." (Applause in the galleries.)

At the close of Mr. Jones's speech the Senate, at 4:50, on motion of Mr. Faulkner, proceeded to executive session, and soon afterwards took a recess until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE MEASURES.

Pension and Other Bills Introduced by Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—In the House, to-day, the resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Caminetti, laying before the Interior Department the subject of a consolidation of land offices in California so as to facilitate the transaction of business, was called up and passed.

In the morning hour, day before yesterday, Mr. McRae called up the bill reported from the committee on public lands to protect the forest reservations. It having already occupied two hours on the previous day, the point was raised that under the rules it could not again be called up, but must take its place on the calendar. The Speaker postponed his decision on the point of order until this morning, when he ruled that although the rule was vague and uncertain, he was of the opinion that under it a committee could call up any bill as often as it desired. Thereupon Mr. McRae moved that the House go into committee of the whole for consideration of the bill, and, upon a call for the yeas and nays, it was found that no quorum was present. The morning hour expiring without a quorum appearing, the bill went over.

Mr. Oates moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole for consideration of the bankruptcy bill, which was agreed to. Mr. Lane addressed the House against the bill. Mr. Coombs defended the proposed law. He said that under existing laws there are thousands of men who have failed honestly and who are forced to do business in an underhand way, in the names of their wives or other relatives. The passage of the proposed bill would remedy that, so that they could resume business openly and honestly. The relations of men are so intimately connected—the debtor may be a creditor and the creditor may be a debtor—that if you take away the ability of a creditor to collect from his debtor you may take away his ability to discharge his obligations to his creditor. He said that he had been a merchant for thirty-five years and had done business with people of the whole world. In this time he had been a creditor to a very large amount and he affirmed that his losses by dishonesty had not exceeded one-sixteenth of 1 per cent.

Mr. Kilgore next spoke in opposition to the bill. He stated that a bankruptcy law had been in existence in England since the time of Henry VIII and a bill in the same line was passed in 1883, which was said to be the perfection of bankruptcy laws; and yet they did not prevent fraudulent imposition upon the creditor class. He did not believe it necessary to pass any bill of this kind, but he would not have such grave objections against a voluntary bankruptcy law instead of the involuntary law proposed. He objected to that section of the proposed law which makes it illegal to prefer one creditor to another. At 4:50, on motion of Mr. Oates, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

The following bils were also introduced in the House to-day:

By Mr. Bell: To retire national bank notes and substitute United States treasury notes.

By Mr. Hicks: To prevent the suspension of any pension unless it can be shown the pension was obtained by fraud or perjury.

By Mr. Comptom: Bill appropriating $150,000 to pay supervisors of the tenth census $1,000 in addition to the compensation they had previously received.

By Mr. McRae: A resolution providing for a day to consider the bill for the protection of forest reservations over which there has been such a determined contest by Western members.

By Mr. Dearmond: A bill which, if it becomes a law, would revolutionize the civil service and leave the present commission with nothing to do. It relates to the classified service, and turns over the selection of goverment employes entirely to the States. The States are to provide by act of Legislature how they shall name citizens to take the places in the classified service.

By Mr. Coombs: A resolution outlining a plan for a tariff bill, and instructing the ways and means committee to bring in a bill in accordance with its provisions. The bill, according to the resolution, shall have four schedules: A, composed of articles free of duty, including all raw materials; B, articles to pay duty of 10 per cent.; C, articles of luxury, wine, spirits and tobacco, upon which a duty must be charged sufficient at least to protect manufacturers, to pay internal revenue tax; D, a schedule for the protection of labor. All articles not covered by the preceding list to go into an unclassified schedule. After the amount of revenues needed shall be ascertained and the amount of revenue to be obtained from the first four schedules shall have been deducted from the amount needed, the remainder shall be raised by import taxes on unclassified articles. When the reading of the resolution had been completed Mr. Payne asked, sarcastically, whether such a bill would be constitutional according to the terms of the Chicago platform. Mr. Outhwaite insisted that the resolution be referred to the ways and means committee, and it was so referred.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.

Nathan Strauss Shoots Himself in His Office at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Nathan Strauss, who lived with his wife in the Grenoble apartment house at Fifty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, shot himself, at 9:50 o'clock this morning, in the right temple with a revolver, in his office, at No. 88 West Broadway. He was taken to Chambers-street Hospital, where he died soon after noon. Mr. Strauss was the manager of the branch house of Levi Strauss & Co., of San Francisco, a dry-goods firm. He was forty-five years old.

When Mr. Strauss reached his office this morning he greeted the clerks pleasantly, as usual. After glancing at his mail he walked back to a room in the rear. Several of the porters who were working near the room heard the report of a pistol, and on entering the room found Mr. Strauss in an unconscious condition. There was a terrible wound in his temple. In his right hand he firmly grasped his pistol. Mr. Strauss was of an extremely nervous temperament. It is said that he had no business trouble, but had been more than usually busy during the last five months. The only reason that his friends assign for the attempt on his life is that his mind had become unbalanced from overwork. He was popular in the dry-goods district, and soon after the shooting the office of the firm was crowded with inquiring merchants. The domestic life of Mr. Strauss was said to be happy. He leaves two children.

DISTRESS IN THE STRIP.

Many Boomers Without Shelter and in a Destitute Condition.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Oct. 25.—The first touch of winter now being experienced in the Cherokee strip reveals but faintly the condition that will obtain within the near future. Hundreds of people and dozens of families in the strip are entirely destitute. Up to this time many of them have been without shelter, and they have no money to get away or procure a home for the winter. In the opening rush thousands of persons expended almost their last dollar in the vain hope of recouping their fortunes in a turn of the wheel. Luck has been against many. Hundreds will be in dire distress soon. Without money, homeless, and landless, they must do something or starve, and the serious problem of mere existence is worrying many of them thus soon. Boomers are "beating" their way back to their former homes as best they can. Arkansas City is overrun with them. They are on starvation's verge. Many of them are sick and without means to procure medical attendance. It is estimated by those familiar with the facts that fully 15,000 persons failed to secure anything in the rush. By far the larger portion of these luckless ones had means to go away, and have gone. But to the few whose all was comprised in a few dollars, a scanty board of provisions, a team and wagon and half a dozen hungry children, failure to secure a claim meant absolute ruin.

ST. LOUIS BEER BOYCOTT.

Active War Begun by the Locked-Out Drivers of Delivery Wagons.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—The announcement by the locked-out beer-wagon drivers that they would commence active war at once was confirmed to-day when a shipment of Milwaukee beer arrived here. Two of the largest breweries in the city are not affected by the boycott, and their product will be supplemented by outside beer. There are 750 saloons under the control of the boycotted syndicate, and some three hundred that are free to buy anywhere. The orders to boycott will be rigidly enforced by every man, even to the extent of expulsion if the rule is violated. The boycotted brewers seem contented with the conditions, though they confess that they have a struggle on their hands.

Train Robbers Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—James Pennock and Muncie Ray pleaded guilty to an attempt to hold up and rob a train on the "Frisco" road, and were yesterday sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

PROMPTLY REMOVED

Admiral Stanton Detached from Command of Our Fleet at Rio.

He Saluted the Admiral Mello, Leader of the Brazilian Insurgents, Without Instructions.

NAVAL OFFICERS SURPRISED

They Cannot See How Such a Serious Blunder Could Be Made.

Captain Picking Placed in Charge of the American War Ships in the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The peremptory removal of Commodore and acting Rear Admiral Stanton, stationed at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from the command of the South Atlantic station, was one of the most startling surprises ever experienced in Washington officially, and for a time it has almost obscured the interest in the silver fight. President Cleveland took action after a long conference with the Secretaries of State and the Navy, and when put in possession of all the facts, and also of such further information as Senhor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister in Washington, was able to furnish. The official order was briefly made public by Secretary Herbert in the following memorandum: "The Navy Department learned by authority late to-day, by telegram from Rear Admiral Stanton, in command of the United States naval forces at Rio de Janeiro, that this officer had saluted the flag of Admiral Mello, commanding the insurgent fleet. This salute was unauthorized by any instructions the Admiral had received. It was an unfriendly act toward a friendly power, and the Secretary of the Navy, after consulting with the President and Secretary of State, issued an order detaching Admiral Stanton from the command of his squadron and turning it over to Captain Picking, the next in rank. This was in reply to a telegram of inquiry."

In the early morning State and Navy Department officials were incredulous as to the possibility of there being any truth in the report published in the Berlin Nord Deutsch Zeitung and cabled to America yesterday. Commodore Stanton had been specially selected for this post of duty because he was considered to possess in a preeminent degree those qualifications of coolness and discretion which fitted him to deal with the revolutionary conditions prevailing in the various countries to which his assignment would naturally call him. As one of the highest officers in the service, who himself influenced in no small degree Commodore Stanton's appointment, remarked to-day: "This matter is as much of a surprise to me as a slap in the face would be. The relations of the United States to the recognized government of Brazil were such that it was not believed an officer of high rank and experience would go out of his way to give a salute to a naval force avowedly in insurrection against the government and actually engaged in bombarding the national capital. It was recalled that when the Brazilian monarchy was overthrown our government, through Minister Adams, was the first to recognize the provisional government established by the republic. Both houses of Congress, on the 19th of February, 1890, passed a resolution congratulating the people of Brazil on their just and peaceable assumption of the powers, duties and responsibilities of self-government, based upon the free consent of the governed. Our friendly interest in the young republic was so powerful a factor in securing its recognition by other powers that, in October, 1890, just three years ago, Brazil sent a squadron, consisting of the armored cruiser Aquidaban and other vessels, to New York harbor to return the visit of friendship and congratulation made by the United States squadron of evolution in Rio Janeiro in June and July preceding. When, therefore, Secretary Herbert received, through Secretary Gresham, information that the Brazilian minister reported the story of Admiral Stanton's salute to the rebel admiral's flag to be correct, there was a joint consultation of documents and procedures in the document room, and the conclusion was reached that Commodore Stanton's act was so contrary to the requirements of the case as to call for prompt rebuke and reparation. With this conclusion in mind, Secretary Herbert at once went over to the White House to consult the President, who, on learning the facts, immediately coincided with the views of the Secretary of State and Mr. Herbert, and authorized the issue of the order of suspension."

Capt. Henry F. Picking, of the Charleston, who relieves Commodore Stanton, is also an officer of experience. He has with him the cruiser Newark, Captain Silas Casey, and in three days from now should be joined by the Detroit, Commander Willard H. Brownson.

Secretary Herbert was unwilling to speak as to what further action would be taken in Commodore Stanton's case, but it is supposed a court-martial will result. His successor in command of the South Atlantic station will not be determined upon hastily, but it is thought it will probably be Commodore Richard W. Meade, now on duty at the world's fair.

Commodore Stanton's record as a naval officer is an excellent one. Born in Sag Harbor, N. Y., July, 1833, he entered the navy as acting midshipman in 1849. In July, 1862, he was commissioned lieutenant-commander. Prior to the war he had served on the steamer Memphis on the Paraguay expedition, and had also made cruises to the African coast and with the Pacific squadron. He was placed in charge of the ship Tioga in the southwest Indian expedition, and, in 1864, commanded the steamer Panoka on the west gulf. From 1871 to 1874, when he was transferred to the Atlantic, Commodore Stanton commanded the receiving ship at Portsmouth, N. H., and the steamer Monocacy. In November, 1881, he went on duty at the naval asylum at Philadelphia, where he remained until November, 1884, when he was assigned to the command of the steam frigate Tennessee, flagship of the North Atlantic station. He was assigned to duty as commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic station shortly after the Columbus naval review of last spring.

Naval officers who know Commodore Stanton are utterly at a loss to understand how he came to make so serious a mistake, if such it can be called. Secretary Herbert expresses his surprise that an officer of Stanton's experience and standing should commit such a blunder, and his prompt action is taken with the purpose of announcing to the world that the United States government has taken no steps to refuse recognition to the legally constituted Brazilian government.

Will Not Pay the Wages Asked.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 25.—At a meeting of the window glass manufacturers of this district this afternoon the action taken two weeks ago looking to a resumption at the workers' terms was reconsidered, and it was decided to stand firm for the reduction in wages demanded originally. The only factory in this district that will now resume operations is the Chambers plant at Kensington, Pa. The decision of the manufacturers has greatly depressed the workmen, as nearly all the factories were preparing to start up at the old scale.