Pennsville and marched to Moyer. The wind was blowing coldly and the rain was falling in sheets, but still the infuriated mob swept on over the muddy roads, preceded by brass and martial bands, which played between showers. When the strikers arrived within a quarter of a mile of the plant they were met by a delegation of strikers, who told them that it was useless to attack the works. Seventy-five men, they said, were guarding the plants and two Gatling guns were in readiness to mow them down. The strikers then turned toward Summitt, but they soon became exhausted, and, after many had fallen by the wayside, weak and unable to go further, the mob dispersed. Another mob of one thousand marched to Jimtown to make an attack, but the cold wind and rain so benumbed them that they finally sought shelter in the homes of other strikers near the works. At Dunbar a large mob also assembled, but dispersed as soon as they learned that the company had secured injunctions. The operators claim heavy gains at all their plants to-day, and many are now running full.

Since last night one of the strikers wounded in yesterday's battle at Stickle Hollow has died, making in all five dead. Following is an accurate list of dead and wounded:

Dead—B. McAndrew, aged forty-two, American, residence, Lueyville; Basil Omiska, of Bryar Hill mines, Slav; Jack Golack, of Banning, Slav; Wm. Schwartz, German, residence unknown; unknown Italian.

Wounded—John Troy, shot in groin and will probably die; Andrew Rundo, Fin, of Tremont, shot in the right hip; Orasu Ceccarelli, Italian, of Belle Vernon, shot in the back; Antonio Dupoldi, of Belle Vernon, shot in abdomen; two unknown Italians.

PREPARED FOR TROUBLE.

Troops in Readiness to Quell a Riot in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 25.—About 3 o'clock to-day Governor McCorkle received a telegram from the operators at Mason City stating the striging miners from the Pomeroy district were marching on the mines about two hundred strong, and that from the character of resolutions adopted at a meeting Wednesday it was believed that force would be used in driving out the working miners, and asked that the troops be sent to protect them. The Governor wired the sheriff of Mason county to try to cope with the strikers if they were not armed, but if they were armed, or used force, to call on the executive for aid. Governor McCorkle also bade the sheriff to not allow force to be employed under guise of moral suasion. He then telegraphed the captains of Companies C and I, at Huntington, to hold their men in readiness to march at short notice. There are no further developments to-night.

HELD TO BE VALID.

Judge Creighton Decides the Illinois Apportionment Act Case.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 25.—Judge Creighton to-day held that the apportionment acts of this State were valid. He said: "I hold the act of 1872 was constitutional, the act of 1882 was constitutional, and the act of 1893 is constitutional and is now in force. If one or more of these three acts are held unconstitutional, all must be, for all were formed by the same rules of constitutional construction and legislative discretion, and differ in results, if at all, only in degree so slight as not to call upon the court to discriminate in favor of one of them and against the other. There is no aspect of this case that presents any ground for complainant to stand upon. The demurrer will be sustained." At the conclusion of the opinion complainant immediately prayed an appeal to the State Supreme Court, which was at once granted, and ten days given in which to file a bill of exceptions and cost bonds.

THE K. OF L. ROW.

Mr. Martin's Story of the Charges Against Powderly.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 25.—M. B. Martin, of Minneapolis, a member of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, whose arrest on the charge of malicious libel was made the other day in Scranton, is in this city. The facts leading up to the arrest are thus stated by Mr. Martin. Just after the election of the general officers last November ex-General Master Workman Powderly wrote to General Master Workman Sovereign, stating that he had sent certain property of the Knights to the general office, enumerating the same, and concluding his letter by stating that, with the exception of the letters bearing the seals of district, State and local assemblies now in his office, there was no other property of the order in his possession. This, at the time, was considered satisfactory. Later, Powderly and Mr. A. W. Wright brought suit against the order for money alleged to be due them. At the recent meeting of the general executive board in Chicago it was decided that it was time that Powderly turned over everything he had belonging to the order. It was also decided that it was time the secret work of the "philosopher's stone," which Powderly received from Uriah Stevens, should be given to Sovereign and Mayes. Both Sovereign and Mayes had received letters from members of the order who had earned this honor and wished it conferred upon them. A notice had been issued to organizers of the order that the general master workman would confer this degree upon those who did certain organizing work. Mayes was instructed to ask Powderly to send him this secret work, and did so. Powderly replied with an unqualified refusal. The general executive board, through Mayes, then ordered Powderly to restore the property within ten days under penalty of standing expelled. This is what led to trouble between Martin and Powderly. Further arrests on both sides are expected, as Powderly is determined to remain in the order as long as he has an inch of fighting ground left, and the new officials seem equally determined to finish him.

A Satisfactory Scale.

PITTSBURG, May 25.—The scale which has been determined upon by the Amalgamated Association of Tin, Iron and Steel Workers, at the Cleveland convention, meets the approval of employers of organized labor in the Pittsburg district. At the offices of Jones & Laughlins, A. M. Beyers & Co., Lloyd, Sons & Co., and other manufacturers, the scale was viewed with satisfaction, and the announcement was made that it would be signed. The scale has been changed to enable friendly manufacturers to compete with the nonunion labor in mills where the scale of prices in Amalgamated mills is not observed.

Engineers to Meet at Ottawa.

ST. PAUL, May 25.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, by a vote of 259 to 170, decided to hold the next convention at Ottawa.

Flood in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 25.—The prevailing warm weather has melted the snow in the mountains, causing the waters of the Columbia and Willamette to rise until they now stand twenty-three feet above low-water mark. All the lower wharves in this city have been abandoned. Little damage has thus far been done, though a number of families living in the flats in Lower Albany have been compelled to move out. There is no current in the river, as the water is backed up from the Columbia. Advices from the upper Columbia state that the river is rising rapidly.

An Oklahoma Industry Destroyed.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., May 25.—Reports from Tecumseh state that more than thirty indictments for horse stealing have been found by the grand jury. Seventeen arrests have been made. Seven of those arrested have been arraigned and have pleaded guilty. The entire community is wrought up over this discovery, which will result in the breaking up of one of the most remarkable criminal organizations ever known in this country. The grand jury is still in session and twenty-five or thirty more indictments will likely be returned.

Killed by a Falling Building.

NEW YORK, May 25.—While fourteen workmen were engaged in repairing a store house on Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, this afternoon, the building collapsed and a number of men were buried in the ruins. Eric Ericcson was killed and Charles Swanson badly injured. Three others were imprisoned in the coal cellar under the sidewalk and rescued without injury. John Neilson was buried under a mass of timbers in the cellar an hour, but not hurt badly. A beam propped up against a bureau had saved his life.

France Sues for $100,000.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Suit for $100,000 damages was begun in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon by the French republic against the World's Columbian Exposition. The litigation grows out of the French government's claim for damages to goods injured during the Manufactures building fire.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE

MURDERER DRAKE'S PLEA OF INSANITY NOT SUSTAINED.

Diamond Plate Glass Plant at Elwood Down for the Summer—Greenfield Business Block Burned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., May 25.—After being out twenty hours the jury in the Ralph Drake murder case returned a verdict finding Drake guilty of murder in the second degree and fixed his punishment at imprisonment for life. Four of the jurors were for hanging and compromised on a life sentence. The jury was unanimous that Drake was sane when he shot Mrs. Ward. Drake murdered Mrs. Ida Ward, his mistress, in Columbus, on the night of June 1, 1893.

$15,000 Fire at Greenfield.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENFIELD, Ind., May 25.—At 2:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the basement of F. S. Hammel's grocery store in Ditmar's Block, on Main street, and resulted in a $15,000 loss before extinguished. The fire soon burned through the first floor in the rear of the building, containing several barrels of coal oil, which ignited, and in a few minutes the entire room was on fire and beyond control of the "volunteer" fire department here. The flames soon spread to the drug store of C. T. Grose, in the same block, and destroyed the contents. The block was the property of R. V. Ditmar, of Franklin, and was insured in the Indiana, Vernon and Milwaukee Mechanic companies for $6,000. Mr. Hammel's stock was insured for $3,000 in the German American, Phoenix and Norwich Union companies. His loss will be $1,500. C. T. Grose's stock was insured for $2,000 in the Franklin and Lancashire companies. His loss will reach $2,000. On the second floor were the offices of City Attorney Robert Williamson, 'Squire George Barnett and John W. Ryan, real estate agent. Their loss will be light.

Live Questions for Farmers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., May 25.—The first day's session of the farmers' institute of Wabash county opened here this morning with a large attendance. Prof. W. E. Latta, of Purdue University, delivered an interesting address on "Land Cultivation." J. W. Busick, of this city, read a paper on "Diversified Farming" at the afternoon session, in which he advocated the abandonment of wheat raising and the growing of other grains, live stock and fruit until the decline in production should advance wheat values. Professor Latta spoke again in the afternoon on "Fertility of the Soil," inveighing strongly against the prevailing custom here of selling straw to paper mills, asserting that for each dollar's worth of straw sold the ground is robbed of three dollars' worth of fertilizer.

Christian Minister Challenged.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., May 25.—The pending discussion over the subject of baptism between Rev. Howe, of the Christian Church, and Rev. Tucker, of the Methodist Church, has resulted in a challenge being made to Rev. Howe to discuss the entire teachings of his church as being not in harmony with the teachings of the Bible. The person making this last challenge is Elder M. P. Short, of Millersburg, Ill., State evangelist for the "Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints." This sect has headquarters at Lamoni, Ia., and Elder Miller is anxious for a chance to show his learning.

Roby Cases Go Till August.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HAMMOND, Ind., May 25.—The riotous conspiracy cases, which were brought up with a round turn yesterday by the filing of proceedings for contempt of court against Thomas Stearns, one of the jurymen, have been continued until a special term, to be begun Aug. 20. Stearns's case has been continued with the rest, and today he was placed under $100 bond to appear at that time and show cause why he should not be fined. When the cases come up again the jury will be kept in the charge of a bailiff, and will not be allowed to separate during the trial.

Banker Beach Must Stand Trial.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 25.—Judge White to-day decided against the defense in the Banker Beach case. He held that an indictment could be held to be good though the defendant's constitutional rights had been invaded, provided it was proven that the invasion was not to his injury. He said that the evidence was overwhelmingly conclusive that the grand jury found the indictment for embezzlement of funds that were in his possession as trustee, on testimony other than that obtained from the books of his private bank. He ruled that Beach should plead to the indictment next Thursday.

Diamond Plate Shuts Down.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., May 25.—The Diamond plate-glass factory, of this city, closed down this evening for an indefinite period, throwing the large number of workmen employed in that immense plant out of employment. The cause of this move is unknown, but it is believed to be the result of a decision reached at the conference of plate-glass directors held in this city Tuesday. The grinding halls shut down to-day at noon and the remainder of the plant was closed down this evening. The outlook for a resumption of work soon is not bright. The works will probably not start again before fall.

Good Word for Powell.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., May 25.—The Wayne County Sunday-school Union, which closed its session last evening, elected the following officers: President, Rev. J. W. Kapp; secretary, Miss Laura M. Bertsch, Centerville; treasurer, P. A. Reid. The convention unanimously voted that the president send a message to Gov. Claude Matthews, commending his earnest efforts to suppress Whitecapism and gambling at Roby, and also to the chief of police at Indianapolis for his efforts to suppress vice. Centerville was selected as the place for next year's convention.

Eastern Indiana Dentists Adjourn.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., May 25.—The Eastern Indiana and Western Ohio Dental Association closed its meeting to-day by electing Dr. C. S. Wilson, of Richmond, president, and Dr. Gordon, of Spiceland, secretary and treasurer for the ensuing year. The next meeting will be held at Richmond in May, 1895. The meeting which has just closed was one of the most successful and interesting ones ever held by the society. The papers read were all of a high standard.

Firebugs at Cambridge City.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., May 25.—Another fire early this morning, with circumstances similar to the destruction of Wednesday morning leads to the belief that firebugs are at work here. The large barn and warehouse of Theodore Frohnappel & Son, grocers, were partially destroyed together with a valuable horse. Loss, $800; no insurance.

Muncie Lost on Account of Rain.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 25.—Rain this afternoon stopped a pretty game of ball with the Lima, O., team. Muncie was at bat in the first half of the fifth inning with one run in, a man on third and but one out, when the rain came down. The score stood: Muncie, 3; Lima, 1.

Midland Steel Strike Settled.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 25.—The trouble at the Midland steel works between the company and the men employed in the blooming mill department has been adjusted, and the strikers have returned to work. A compromise was effected.

Young Farmer Hanged Himself.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., May 25.—James A. Hammons, a young farmer, aged thirty-four, and unmarried, was found hanging in Albert Volls's cow barn, four miles southeast of here, at 4 o'clock this morning.

Indiana Notes.

William Stiffler, of Muncie, who lost an eye while working over an emery wheel at the Common Sense engine works, got a verdict against the company for $5,000 yesterday.

Perry Miller died at his home in Geneva Thursday night. He was a prominent Knight of Pythias. A large concourse of Sir Knights from surrounding towns attended the funeral yesterday at Decatur.

Cambridge City Lodge, No. 5, F. A. M., celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at the Masonic Temple Thursday evening. A special train of Masons' wives was run in from Richmond. Speeches were made by J. E. Brooks, of Cambridge City; H. L. Rupe, of Richmond, and others.

WILD POPULIST TALK.

"Home Guards" Organized to Resist Federal Authority.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 25.—At a meeting of the Home Guards in the Populist League rooms here G. C. Clemens said: "I do not hesitate to say that one of the objects I had in view when I advocated the raising of the Home Guards was to have a force available so that if troops or National Guard are ordered out to stop commonwealers anywhere west of the Mississippi river we can stop the troops or the National Guard."

Ex-Adjutant-general Artz spoke of the possibility of a collision between the citizens and the commonwealers at Leavenworth, and he thought the Governor should call out the military. "If the Governor neglects to do this," he said, "I believe the brave sons of Kansas have manhood in them to rise in their might and say to that little patch up there that laboring men will go through your city when they please, and if you try to stop them we will wipe your city out of existence."

Clemens then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That Captain Hunter be, and is hereby instructed, to tender to the Governor the services of the Home Guards to maintain law and order at Leavenworth as against ex-Chief Justice Crozier, the Mayor, the sheriff, the United States marshal and other riotously-disposed persons."

Sanders's Army Free to March.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 25.—Gen. Sanders has received the following telegram from his attorney, G. Waters, at Topeka:

"District Attorney Perry offers to let the men go on their own recognizance, except yourself, engineer and fireman, for whom bond will be required. What do you say?"

To a reporter Sanders said he would accept the compromise. Sanders went to camp and addressed the army. The men gave vent to their feelings by cheering lustily. The General says they will leave here before next Monday and march to Kansas City, where they expect transportation. If the compromise is not knocked out, Sanders and his engineer and fireman will not be tried until September, and the army will be free to go to Washington or any other place.

Charged with Abduction.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 25.—This city is stirred up over a commonweal abduction sensation. Gen. "Jumbo" Cantwell, leader of the Tacoma contingent, who left here yesterday for Great Falls, Mont., is charged with the abduction of two Spokane girls, Hilda Stein and Rosa Roga. The latter is a bride of several weeks. The last known of the girls they took the eastbound Great Northern train. The parents of the girls have had warrants issued for the arrest of Jumbo.

Fry Still at Cincinati.

CINCINNATI, O., May 25.—General Fry's army is comfortably camped in Mill Creek valley. Arrangements are perfected to take the army in coal barges to Pittsburg Monday. General Fry will open a recruiting office to-morrow. He believes he will increase his army to five hundred men—that is, double it—before leaving.

Sullivan's Contingent.

FREMONT, O., May 25.—Sullivan's division of Randall's army left for Bellevue, expecting to camp Sunday at Norwalk. From there it will go to Oberlin, Elyria and Cleveland. Sullivan was reported drunk, and a factional break is probable.

CHOICE OF AN OCCUPATION.

It Is More a Matter of Groping than of Intelligent Forethought.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Hardly any of the questions put to the newspaper are more curious and interesting than that of "What occupation shall I choose?" which is frequently submitted for editorial decision by young men.

This is among the greatest puzzles of life. If a young man were to sit down and devote his time to thinking about what occupation would afford the best field for his talents he would grow old before reaching an entirely satisfactory conclusion. Certainly nobody else can decide what career he should follow any more than what his reading should be. It is one of those things which are most often decided by chance, and can be decided about as well in that way as in any other.

Few know where they have found their best function in life, self-knowledge being one of the rarest things in the world. The successful comedian is haunted to his grave by the idea that he was really intended to be a great tragedian. The average human being has so many and severe capabilities it is difficult to say which predominates. His possibilities are so different and his tastes so varied that neither can he say for himself nor can anybody say for him what will be his best line of development and which ambitions he should put aside. The man of parts is best fitted to follow. He is limited by heredity, but no one can know the limitations. Lavater gave up the study of physiognomy as hopeless.

So, while the choice of occupation is held to be one of the most important things, it is largely a matter of groping, with only glimmerings of light. Fortunately, however, the qualities that insure success in one occupation will insure equal success in almost any.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Arrived: Augusta Victoria, from Hamburg; Lucania, from Liverpool; Braunshwig, from Bremen; New York, from Southampton.

BREMEN, May 25.—Arrived: Spree, from New York, via Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 25.—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, from New York.

BROWHEAD, May 25.—Passed: Campania, from New York.

HAMBURG, May 25.—Arrived: Pickhuben, from Montreal.

LONDON, May 25.—Arrived: Lepanto, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Arrived: Cevic, from New York.

Grand Court U. C. T. of A.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—The Grand Court of the United Commercial Travelers of America began its annual session here today. The programme for the day consisted of the opening of the convention at 10 o'clock with prayer by Rev. S. P. Sprecher, addresses of welcome by Mayor Blee and K. M. McKinsley, followed by a secret afternoon session. This evening the delegates attended a reception and ball given in their honor by the local lodges of the order.

Shot by a Detective.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 25.—Detective Charles Nickey shot and killed James Parrott, in Annie Johnson's bagnio this morning. Nickey heard cries of murder coming from the house where Parrott was beating the woman. Entering, he was set upon by Parrott, who, being a powerful man, beat him up badly. Nickey has been arrested.

Called to Switzerland.

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—The Rev. Percy Gordon, of Emanuel Church, this city, has accepted a call to Emanuel Church, in Geneva, Switzerland. He has been in this city since last November, when he came here from Kentucky. The church in Geneva is under the charge of Bishop Doane, of Albany, N. Y.

Mrs. Cleveland Leaves Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 25.—Mrs. Cleveland started for Washington to-night at 7:30 o'clock on the Buffalo special. She did not learn of the President's arrival in Washington yesterday until it was too late to complete arrangements for departing last night, and was obliged to change her plans.

Shot His Wife's Visitor.

DALLAS, Tex., May 25.—J. Armstrong, a prominent architect, was fatally shot this morning by Jacob Engers, a merchant, who discovered him in Mrs. Engers's room. Mrs. Engers begged for her life, and her husband spared her. Engers is in jail.

To utilize the feathers of ducks, chickens and turkeys, generally thrown aside as refuse, trim the plume from the stump, inclose them in a light bag, rub the whole as if washing clothes, and you will secure a perfectly uniform and light down, excellent for quilting coverlets, and not a few other purposes.

FIGHT WITH SLAVERS

2,000 ROUTED BY THE BRITISH NEAR LAKE NYASSA.

Over 100 Killed and Many Wounded—Interesting Debate in the Commons—General Foreign News.

PORT SAID, May 25.—News was received to-day of a great battle fought near Lake Nyassa, between the British forces and the slavers. Makanjira, chief of the slavers, attacked a British post, Fort Maguire, at the head of two thousand warriors. Major Edwards, in command of two hundred troops, defended the fort. The natives sustained a crushing defeat and fled. They were pursued by a portion of the British force, and the latter found 103 slavers dead, in addition to a large number of wounded. Makanjira then surrendered.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

Torpedo Boat Plans Stolen—Redmond Pleads for John Daly.

LONDON, May 25.—Sir Richard Webster, in the Commons, to-day, asked the government whether the plans of the British torpedo destroyer Havok, which had been stolen from the Yarrow Ship-building Company, had found their way to the United States Naval Department. Sir Ukay-Shuttleworth, secretary of the Admiralty, replied that the government had no information on the subject.

James O'Connor called the government's attention to the similarity of the offense of Polti, the recently condemned Italian Anarchist, to that of John Daly, the Irish political prisoner, saying that the latter was condemned to penal servitude for life while the former only received a sentence of ten years' imprisonment. Mr. O'Connor asked whether, in view of these facts, Daly, who had already been ten years in prison, might be released.

John Redmond pointed out that Polti had confessed, while Daly maintained that the bombs he was connected with had been placed where they were found by agents of the police.

Mr. Asquith said that Mr. Redmond ignored the fact that Polti's accomplice, Farnera, had been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

Mr. Redmond interposed, saying: "But Daly was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Does the Home Secretary consider that it was in the interest of the peace and good government of Ireland that Englishmen and Italians were sentenced to ten years imprisonment, while Daly was sentenced for life for the same offense?"

Mr. Asquith replied that he could not argue the question. The government did not regard this as a proper time to interfere with the sentence imposed upon Daly.

"The Irish people," said Mr. Redmond, "were given to understand at the last election that amnesty would be granted to political prisoners. Therefore, I charge the government with breach of faith."

Mr. Asquith did not reply to this charge. Mr. Morgan, in reference to Newfoundland, asked the government to use its influence in favor of the people of the colony so as to enable them to have a proper opportunity of presenting the election petition before any attempt was made to whitewash the Ministry. Sidney Buxton thought Mr. Morton had no right to assume that the motives actuating the Newfoundland Ministry were bad. He had no doubt that the Governor of Newfoundland was in communication with the imperial government and that he would act according to the powers given him under the Constitution. Mr. Buxton assured the House that the government was preparing to seize any opportunity to end the trouble between Newfoundland and France.

After further discussion Sir William Harcourt moved the closure, and it was carried by a vote of 221 to 116. The vote on account was then adopted.

The House, this evening, by a vote of 166 to 39, adopted a resolution, introduced by Mr. Rowlands, affirming the principle of defraying the expenses of political elections out of the public funds.

Knighted by Queen Victoria.

LONDON, May 25.—Senator Smith and Judge Cassauld, of Canada, Commissioner Renwick, who represented New South Wales at the world's fair at Chicago, and Commissioner Grinlinton, who was the representative of Ceylon at the fair, have been knighted. It is also announced that Mr. Samuel Montague, M. P. for the Whitechapel division of lower hamlets, has been knighted. Sir Samuel Montague is a well-known Hebrew banker and head of the firm of Samuel Montague & Co., of Old Broad street.

The following additional birthday honors have been conferred: Francis Seymour Haden, the painter and etcher; John Hutton, chairman of the county council, and Thomas Wemiss Reid, the writer, have been knighted; W. C. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, has been made a knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; Mr. Boucherville, a Canadian Senator, has been made a companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Jacob Wright and Arthur Hayter have been appointed privy councilors.

McCarthy Appeals for Funds.

LONDON, May 25.—Justin McCarthy, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, has issued an appeal to the Irish people in pursuance of a unanimous resolution of the party, declaring that, without immediate and generous help they cannot hope to maintain for the remainder of the session the constant attendance of the Irish members in Westminster. The appeal says: "Our friends in the United States and Canada have contributed most generously to our parliamentary fund during the past year. But in view of the industrial depression there and in Australia, we cannot expect large assistance from abroad."

Mr. Gladstone's Condition.

LONDON, May 25.—Dr. S. H. Habershon, one of the surgeons who took part in the operation yesterday upon Mr. Gladstone's right eye, says that the main task of the doctors is to increase the sight and strength of the eye, and that there is no reason why this should not be accomplished. Mr. Gladstone's attendants are delighted with the progress he has made toward complete recovery from the effects of the operation. The following bulletin has been issued: "Mr. Gladstone has passed a quiet night, free from discomfort. His eye is progressing quite well and his general health is excellent."

Convicted of Treason.

BUDA PESTH, May 25.—The trial at Klausenburg of twenty-three members of the executive committee of the Roumanian National party in Hungary on the charge of treason, in causing the publication of a document denouncing the act of union of Austria and Hungary, was concluded today. Twenty of the prisoners were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from eight months to five years, and to pay the cost of publishing their sentences in all newspapers. Three of the prisoners were acquitted.

Wants $5,000,000 from Uncle Sam.

LONDON, May 25.—The Pall Mall Gazette to-day published a two-column story of the alleged grievances of Nouri, Archdeacon of Babylon, who claims to have been wrongly placed in an asylum in Oakland, Cal., by Dr. G. S. Smith, of San Francisco, and others. The Archdeacon announces his intention of suing the United States government for $5,000,000 damages, and as he was an embassador from the Queen's Malabar subjects he demands the intervention of Great Britain.

Cable Notes.

M. Bourgeois has definitely refused to form a French Cabinet, and M. Brisson has been summoned to the Elysee.

It is reported that Gen. Lord Frederick Roberts, formerly commander in chief of the army in India, will succeed Gen. Lord Garnet Wolseley in the autumn as commander of the force in Ireland.

A mob of four hundred striking coal porters yesterday stoned the offices of Worms, Josse & Co., at Port Said, where a number of coal porters, who had refused to go on strike, had sought refuge. They were dispersed by police. Several of the strikers were wounded.

General Sir Donald Stewart and General Lord Wolseley, of Great Britain, have been created field marshals. This is an exceptional honor. There have only been five such appointments previously, two of the appointees being the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge.

Edmund Gosse writes to the London Times announcing a proposed English memorial to the poet Keats. He says that an American committee has been engaged during the past five years preparing it, and that the details have been kept absolutely secret, even in the United States. The movement was due to the energy of F. Holland Day, of Norwood, Mass., who is a Keats enthusiast.

The London Sporting Life says that the National Sporting Club will offer a purse of £3,000 for the contest between Corbett and Jackson, provided the contest be decided during the present year.

Herr Leist, formerly chancellor of the German colony in the Cameroons, has arrived at Hamburg. Herr Leist was charged with being responsible for the floggings inflicted on native women in the Cameroons, which led to a serious mutiny, and was recalled by the German government.

TROUBLED WITH DISCIPLINE.

The New Book of Rules Causes Much Discussion Among Friends.

Philadelphia Record.

The sessions of Friends' Yearly Meeting yesterday was devoted exclusively to reading and discussing the set of rules of discipline prepared by a committee to supersede the old book. Both in men's and women's branches the discussion was one of deep feeling, and in a few individual cases of unusually animated debate. Thomas S. Speakman, a member of the committee, spoke of the new rules as being too near a creed, holding up a measure by which members would be tested as to their conformity. He did not like the reference to the miraculous conception, denied his belief therein and claimed that it was a relic of the ancient religions. He declared that the new book had a tendency to move society towards Constantinople, and he for one did not unite with its adoption.

David Newport defined his position, claiming that he had been misquoted, and that what he did say to the elders was that in bringing forward the new discipline the society was running into stormy weather. He objected to such changes as "discreet and prudent Friend," in place of the old expression, "solid Friend." He endeavored to throw oil on the troubled waters, declaring that he had lived long under the old and could enjoy the loving brotherhood of friends under the new. He had hoped, however, that Friends would so simplify their rules and discipline as to fulfill Abraham Lincoln's idea of a people, whose creed is love to God and love to man. He did not like to hear Friends speak of "compromise."

Robert Janney, chairman of the committee, and Howard M. Jenkins, editor of the Friends' Intelligencer, also memebrs of the committee, urged prompt adoption of the new book. Robert Hatton thought it highly out of order that members of the committe should urge the approval of their own work, and that in the space of one day, when they had had two years. Samuel Jones, of Green-street Meeting, claimed that the new discipline really changed the doctrines for which he had years ago joined the society, and which his children are being taught.

Joseph M. Truman urged the Friends to adopt the discipline in a practical way and not let it become a matter of contention. The number of voices over the meeting approving this course showed ponderously in favor of adoption. The approval given to several speakers against adoption was also pretty strong, and after developing the fact that the meeting could not unite on it witout further thought and time, the meeting adjourned.

On the women's side of the house the discussion was equally earnest, but words of peace from Lydia H. Price, Margarita Walton, Phoebe Griffith and others seemed to bring the matter nearly to adoption in unity.

WARLIKE AMERICANS.

More Lives Lost on the Frontier than by One Side in the Crimean War.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Prof. R. F. Zogbaum, who lectured at Association Hall last evening, is an entertaining gentleman and chatted pleasantly with a reporter in his room at the Hollenden. "On my journeys to Europe I have had some interesting experiences with the armies there," said he. "I have seen and studied the English, German, Austrian and French armies, and hope to see the Russian and others some day. I have an excelled opinion of the American regular. He is a thorough soldier from the top down. This includes both the officer and enlisted man. He believes in discipline, and he has endurance, pluck, intelligence, grit and the ability to adapt himself to circumstances. Three years ago the regular troops in our Western States had been fighting continuously. Capt. Charles King informs me that since the close of the civil war more officers have been killed in frontier fighting with the Indians than were lost by the English in the entire Crimean war. I have made marches with our regulars and have endured the hardships of that life. On several occasions the men had small frontier fights with the Indians while I was with them. I saw no any serious battles. Marching and scouting is the hardest work of the soldier. The American soldier is a very intelligent fellow. On a march, no matter what obstacle is presented, he always overcomes it. An enlisted man sometimes modestly suggests a means, and if it is good the officers use it.

"The most warlike people of the world are the people of this country. Some people might take me to task for this statement, but it is true. The Americans are not a military people, they are not quarrelsome, and they do not want to hurt anybody, but they will not let anybody hurt them. They have a warlike spirit and resent an attack quickly. This is demonstrated whenever we have a little brush with any small nation. In all parts of the country men immediately send word volunteering their services in enlisting regiments."

A LAND OF MYSTERIES.

Marked Mango Trees the Cause of Great Alarm in India.

Chicago Record.

There is something strangely suggestive in the ado which one or two London papers have been making over the discovery that a large number of mango trees throughout India have been unaccountably smeared with daubs of mud containing hairs from the hides of native animals. The London Spectator, an acknowledged authority on matters pertaining to India, has even taken serious alarm, and predicts trouble from the native population.

The mud daubs are so trivial and their presence so meaningless withal that the scare would be absurd but for one thing: It was some similar trifling sign that gave the signal for the uprising in 1857, when the aroused natives threatened to reassert their independence. The fact is that after years of rulership over the tribes of India England knows them not. They are in subjection and they obey. But under the surface of things there are in that strange country, with its teeming millions of lives and its mysterious customs, unknown currents and forces.

The British government has not forgotten the way in which a silent and apparently subjugated people once arose as by a common signal and played havoc with the British troops. Now it does not know whether the mysterious tree daubing is merely child's play or an indication that England's dissatisfied subjects are warning one another to prepare for one more rebellion against the sovereign power. In itself the thing seems absurd. Anywhere else under the sun it would be ignored. But in India the strange is only the common, and the English officials trying to fathom the secrets of their wary subjects are as men groping in the dark. There is little reason to wonder that they take fright when their groping leads them to something they cannot understand.

Georgia Sarcasm.

Atlanta Constitution.

"Bright boy o' yours?"

"You bet!"

"Be President some day."

"Shouldn't wonder—he's mighty good at fishin'!"

Obituary.

AMESBURY, Mass., May 25.—Richard F. Briggs, one of the foremost carriage manufacturers in New England, is dead, aged fifty-eight years.

SENATOR ALDRICH.

The Republican Tariff Leader Well Equipped for His Work.

Philadelphia Record.

Senator Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich, of Providence, R. I., joint author of the McKinley law and tariff leader of the Republicans, is still the handsomest man on his side of the Senate, although he has lost a good deal of hair since he put the McKinley law on the statute book, and what he has left is rapidly turning white, like his fine mustache. In fact, he is getting bald, although he is still able to part his hair in front, unlike his rival in manly beauty, Senator Apollo, of the Democratic side, Senator Matthew Calbraithe Butler, of Edgefield, S. C., whose front hair has quite disappeared, and who is therefore really out of competition with the Rhode Island Senator. Aldrich is nearly six years younger than Butler, however, and he will not be fifty-three until next November. His face is so full, his complexion so fresh, his eye so bright and keen, his teeth so white and strong, his form so muscular and agile that he looks younger than his years.

Mentally, Senator Aldrich is in his full prime. He has been steadily growing ever since he entered public life, and especially during the thirteen years since he succeeded General Burnside in the Senate. Aldrich is not a college graduate, nor is he a lawyer, as so many people suppose. He started out as a clerk in a store, after receiving an academic education, and was a business man, rising to be a partner in a wholesale grocery house in Providence before he came to Congress. He is one of the few business men in politics who have been able to hold their own with the lawyers, who constitute so large a majority in most legislative bodies.

Aldrich has remarkable intellectual gifts, most of them of the practical kind, which bring success in money-making and in legislative work. It is only recently that he has made much money, but he is now generally believed by his colleagues to be a millionaire at last, as a result of some clever financiering which he did last year in connection with street-railway systems in New England. But he has exercised his faculties with great success in getting measures through Congress during the last decade, and, indeed, from the day he entered Congress, seventeen years ago, as a member of the House of Representatives. His mind is quick, his judgment good, his memory accurate, and he has that knowledge of just how much is practicable and therefore worth fighting for, which seems as intuitive as though it were given by a sixth sense.

He has a sense of humor and a good-humored if not a humorous way which enable him to wait and to work with more facility than men who have them not and to carry his point in a bantering, laughing way when it would be difficult, if not impossible, to carry it in any other way. He is equally successful in the committee room and in the Senate chamber. He is not only a good talker in conversation and a thorough diplomatist, who knows how to bargain, when to insist and when to yield, but he is a ready, effective and at times eloquent speaker on his feet.

He is one of the best debaters in the Senate. He has all the quickness, the skill and the courage necessary for the most delicate fencing, as well as for rough-and-tumble wrestling. Sometimes, like all brilliant men, he is too brilliant, and overreaches himself, as he did last month when he tried to "bluff" the Democrats by asking them whether they would vote on a tariff bill at 3 o'clock that day. If he had stopped with proposing that they should vote on the Wilson bill as it came from the House, as he had evidently planned, he would have had the Democrats hard and fast in his trap, for they could not afford to vote on the Wilson bill without opportunity to amend it, since probably ten of them would have voted against it and it would have been beaten. But Aldrich, becoming too bold under a tempting invitation from Lindsay, of Kentucky, amended his propostion by suggesting a vote on the bill with amendments, and this the Democrats were able to take up, and so his plan failed and he was left in his own trap. But he is ordinarily too cautious to make such blunders, and as a rule he makes the point he has in mind.

On the tariff question he is an encyclopedia, either having every fact you can ask for already in his memory, or having a memorandum there pointing to a particular pigeon hole or page of a book where it can be found. He knew a great deal of it before he took charge of the McKinley bill, when that came over to the Senate in 1890, but after he had carried that bill through the finance committee, of which then, as now, he was the leading tariff man on the Republican side, and through the Senate, and through the conference committee, he knew it all. Experts of every kind, the leading manufacturers in every department, and the leading importers in every line, had concentrated the knowledge of a lifetime respecting different features of the tariff and had placed their contributions before him, so that his receptive mind had obtained all that there was to be known on the subject.

THE SISTERS COME IN.

Tendency of Men's Clubs to Open Their Doors to Women.

New York Sun.

The word "male" may or may not be stricken out of the Constitution. Whatever may happen in this respect, it is certain that women have the right to exult now because the word "female" has found its way quietly into many places from which it was formerly excluded. The victory is the greater because it was won without a struggle by the women. The initiative came from the men, and they found the enthusiastic sympathy on the spindle side that made the task an easy one.

The victory is in regard to their privileges in men's clubs. There was a time when woman's opportunities to see the interior of a man's club were rare. Most of the clubs have always deferred to the rights of femininity to the extent of allowing an occasional invasion in the form of what they call a "ladies' day" two or three times a year, or of an exhibition of pictures. But such privileges gave hollow satisfaction. The women very soon learned that every man who got wind of the coming invasion would get out of the way before the women arrived at the clubhouse, and never put his foot inside the building until he was certain that they were well out of it. It was a small compliment to offer this share of club life to women, but it was the most that they had for a long time.

The privileges which the new