THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED 1823. DAILY ESTABLISHED 1850. | VOL. LIII---NO. 20. INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1903. PRICE 2 CENTS. | ON RAILWAY TRAINS, FIVE CENTS.

HOOSIERS INDICTED

COAL OPERATORS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY AT CHICAGO.

Shirkie, Talley, Bogle and Others, of Indiana, Alleged to Have Combined to Keep Up Prices.

NONE OF THE ACCUSED UNEASY

WHAT MESSRS. TALLEY AND SHIRKIE SAY ABOUT THE CASE.

Forty-Five Indictments in All Returned, Mainly Against Illinois Operators and Dealers.

STATEMENT BY GEORGE F. BAER

SHOWING THAT ANTHRACITE IS NOT BEING HELD BY HIS RAILWAY.

Testimony of Col. R. A. Philips Before the Strike Commission—Too Many Boy Unionists, He Says.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—A true bill was returned this morning against forty-five coal operators and retailers, charging conspiracy to do an illegal act injurious to public trade. The indictments are against both corporations and individuals doing business in Illinois and Indiana. Bail was fixed at $1,500. Following is a list of the corporations against whom indictments were returned:

Chicago, Wilmington and Vermillion Coal Company.
Big Four Coal Company.
Gardner Wilmington Coal Company.
Wilmington Star Mining Company.
Bell & Zoller Coal Company.
Murphy-Keenan Coal Company.
Carbon Coal Company.
Wilmington Coal Mining Company.
Cardiff Coal Company.
Star Coal Company of Streator, Ill.
Braceville Coal Company.
Acme Coal Company.
Illinois Third-vein Coal Company.
Tetona Coal Company.
Devlin Coal Company.
Spring Valley Coal Company.
Marquette Third-vein Coal Company.
Oglesby Coal Company.
Bruillett's Creek Coal Company.
Oak Hill Coke and Mining Company.
Coal Bluff Mining Company.
Parke County Coal Company.
Glen Oak Coal and Mining Company.
Nevins Coal Company.
Indiana Fuel Company.
McClellan Sons & Company.
Crescent Coal and Mining Company.

Indictments were also returned against the following individuals:

William M. Sanford	Hugh Shirkie.
C. S. Lusk.	J. J. Higgins.
Frank E. Lukens.	J. Smith Talley.
Gus Ancutt.	Joseph Martin.
E. H. Keeler.	Edward Shirkie.
Frank McGrew.	H. R. McClellan.
F. M. Durkee.	John Shirkie.
C. L. Marston.	Walter S. Bogle.
R. C. Brown.	

BASIS OF INDICTMENT.

Accompanying the return of the indictments was an explanatory report setting forth the grounds on which the jurors based their action. The shortage, they declare, they found due "primarily and principally to the recent great strike in the anthracite coal fields. Bituminous coal could not be mined and stored in sufficient quantities to supply the deficiency caused by the restricted output from the anthracite mines, "First, because the capacity of the mines could not be increased so materially on short notice, and, secondly, because the storing of bituminous coal during the summer months is inexpedient owing to danger of deterioration through slacking and of destruction by fire through spontaneous combustion."

In Chicago, the report continues, the amount of anthracite coal received in 1902 was 1,507,637 tons less than in 1901, to offset which there was an increase of only 798,721 tons of bituminous coal. The difficulty experienced by the railroads in handling the large quantity required for daily supplies, owing to the failure to store bituminous coal during the summer months, also, they found, constituted one of the causes of the famine. The railroads they believed to be doing all in their power to move the coal promptly to market, and the accumulation of coal-laden cars does not exist to an unusual extent at this time of year. "The jury finds no convincing evidence," the report reads, "of deliberate detention of cars for the purpose of intensifying the difficulties of the situation."

While not finding the present condition due or appreciably influenced by any conspiracy in restraint of trade, and while convinced that the laws of supply and demand sufficiently accounts for the high prices prevailing, the jury finds that there existed in the city of Chicago and in Illinois and in neighboring States "certain combinations which it deems to be conspiracies or combinations in restraint of trade within the meaning of the statutes," as follows: "The Northern Illinois Soft-coal Association, the Retail Coal Dealers' Association of Illinois and Wisconsin, a certain combination of Indiana coal operators with the Crescent Coal and Mining Company. While not differing in character and scope from similar combinations in other lines of business, the jurors deemed it their duty to present the foregoing indictments. Other associations of operators and coal dealers were found to exist and to have more or less effect in the fixing of prices and restricting competition, but against whom the evidence did not warrant action. They are the Chicago Coal Exchange and the Chicago Track-dealers' Association.

Indiana Operators Not Alarmed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 19.—The indicted Indiana operators do not give much heed to the Chicago reports as meaning serious prosecutions, but dislike the bad impression they will make and which will not be readily removed in the event the proceedings are dropped, as the operators more than half believe will be done.

J. Smith Talley, president of the Indiana Operators Association, says he takes it that the promoters of the prosecution felt they must "make a showing after so much fuss, but there is no ground for a criminal charge." Then he added, with a smile: "I really think some of us operators ought to be sent to jail for selling coal at low prices, some as low as $1 a ton at the mines, while the fancy prices have been quoted in the newspapers. The operators likely will get together at once to consider what is best to be done."

Hugh Shirkie, operator of the Bruilette Creek Company, says he does not know how his company could be indicted for conspiracy to restrict the output of coal, when the trouble has been for months to get enough miners to increase the output of coal which was sold on a yearly contract price last spring.

NO SCARCITY OF COAL.

Reading Company Has 3,000 Cars in Excess of Demands of Collieries.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The following statement by George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, concerning reports that large quantities of coal were being held on the company's lines, was given out at the Reading office to-day:

"It is not true that there are large quantities of coal, some reports make it is high as 150,000 tons, on the line of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. The traffic is now moving freely and fully to destination. There is no scarcity of coal cars. We now have more than we can use. The coal movement has been very heavy. Saturday and Sunday 2,018 cars of anthracite coal passed over the Reading division, and during the same time there were unloaded in the city of Philadelphia 481 cars and at Port Richmond 439 cars of anthracite coal. There were also 194 cars of bituminous coal unloaded at Port Richmond. At Port Reading 364 cars of anthracite and 182 cars of bituminous coal were dumped.

"This morning there were no loaded cars at Palo Alto scales and only thirty-eight were left at Cressona. There were in trains on the Reading division this morning 247 cars of anthracite and 103 cars of bituminous coal moving southward. The only other loaded cars were fifty-seven at different passing points, billed to Philadelphia and miscellaneous points. The car reports this morning show that after filling colliery calls for coal and foreign cars there is a visible supply of 3,000 cars in excess of demand.

"Six collieries, with a daily production of 4,000 tons, were drowned out by the miners' union ordering out the pumping gangs and we were powerless to keep the water out of them during the strike. Two of these collieries are entirely ruined and must be abandoned. The other four are being pumped out and in the course of time will again be worked. Their destruction prevents the use of surplus cars, deprives the public of coal and many men of employment. What would have happened had the strikers succeeded in drowning out all our collieries should give the public serious thought."

STRIKE COMMISSION INQUIRY.

Testimony of Col. R. A. Philips, Who Says Boys Should Not Be Unionists.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—The examination of Col. R. A. Philips, of Scranton, general superintendent of the mining department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, took up the greater part of to-day's session of the coal strike commission. Superintendent Philips told of the condition in and about the collieries owned by the Lackawanna Company. Like some of the other superintendents who have testified, he believed the men had a right to organize if they wanted to, but no person who is not em-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COL. 5.)

UGLY SENATORIAL FIGHT

DEMOCRATS UNSEATED BY COLORADO REPUBLICAN LEGISLATORS.

Dual Organization in the Senate as a Result of Attempted Retaliation—Deputies on Guard.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 19.—The Republican members of the lower branch of the Colorado Legislature to-day unseated six Democratic members from Arapaho county, thus securing a majority of two on joint ballot. The Democrats had majorities on the face of the returns ranging from 2,600 to 4,000, but the Republicans claimed these were fraudulently obtained. The Democrats claimed that five hundred would be a liberal allowance of the fraudulent votes cast in this city.

Late this afternoon the Democratic Senate began its work of retaliation and a dual body resulted. When the Senate took up the contest cases the elections committee reported on those where Democratic seats are being contested by Republicans in favor of the Democrats. Lieutenant Governor Haggett refused to recognize the Democrats, but recognized the Republicans. A minority report from the elections committee was submitted, which unseated the following Democrats: Bunckley, Ballinger, Hill, Kennedy, Hallett and all of the Arapahoe county senators. In their places the following were given seats by the report of the minority: Galloway, Montgomery, Twombley, Sleman, Newell and all the Arapahoe Republican contestants. The minority report was declared adopted by Lieutenant Governor Haggett.

After two hours of vain effort to be recognized by the chair, the Democrats declared the Lieutenant Governor disqualified to further preside over the Senate, under a provision of the Constitution, which, they say, disqualified the Lieutenant Governor if he refuses for two hours to recognize a duly elected member of the Senate, and President Pro Tem. W. H. Adams assumed control of the gavel, remaining, however, in his own seat. He recognized the Democrats, and they submitted a report on all cases where Republicans are contesting the seats of Democrats, deciding in favor of the latter, which was declared adopted. Then a move to compromise matters was started and a conference committee appointed. This committee retired to consider a proposition of the Democrats to call off all contests providing the Republicans would agree to ballot only formally upon election of a United States senator, but without making a choice, thus allowing the seat to remain vacant for two years, or until the next meeting of the Legislature.

Two separate senatorial bodies are now in session, one presided over by Lieutenant Governor Haggett and composed of nineteen Republicans, a majority, and another presided over by President Pro Tem. W. H. Adams, a Democrat, and made up of Democrats. The latter have unseated two more Republicans, Messrs. Deck and McDonald.

About fifty deputy sheriffs are stationed outside the Senate chamber, and they are said to be adherents of the Democrats. It was rumored that Lieutenant Governor Haggett had telephoned Governor Peabody for troops. This the Lieutenant Governor denies. The doors leading into the Senate chamber and galleries are locked, and no one is allowed to pass in or out.

WIRELESS MESSAGES.

President Roosevelt and King Edward Exchange Greetings.

SOUTH WELLFLEET, Mass., Jan. 19.—Following is the text of the messages transmitted to-day by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy between Cape Cod and Cornwall, England, between President Roosevelt and King Edward:

From President Roosevelt to King Edward: "In taking advantage of the wonderful triumph of scientific research and ingenuity which has been achieved in perfecting a system of wireless telegraphy, I extend on behalf of the American people most cordial greetings and good wishes to you and to all the people of the British empire."

From King Edward to President Roosevelt: "I thank you most sincerely for the kind message which I have just received from you through Marconi's trans-Atlantic wireless telegraphy. I sincerely reciprocate in the name of the people of the British empire the cordial greetings and friendly sentiments expressed by the President of the American Nation, and I heartily wish you and your country every possible prosperity."

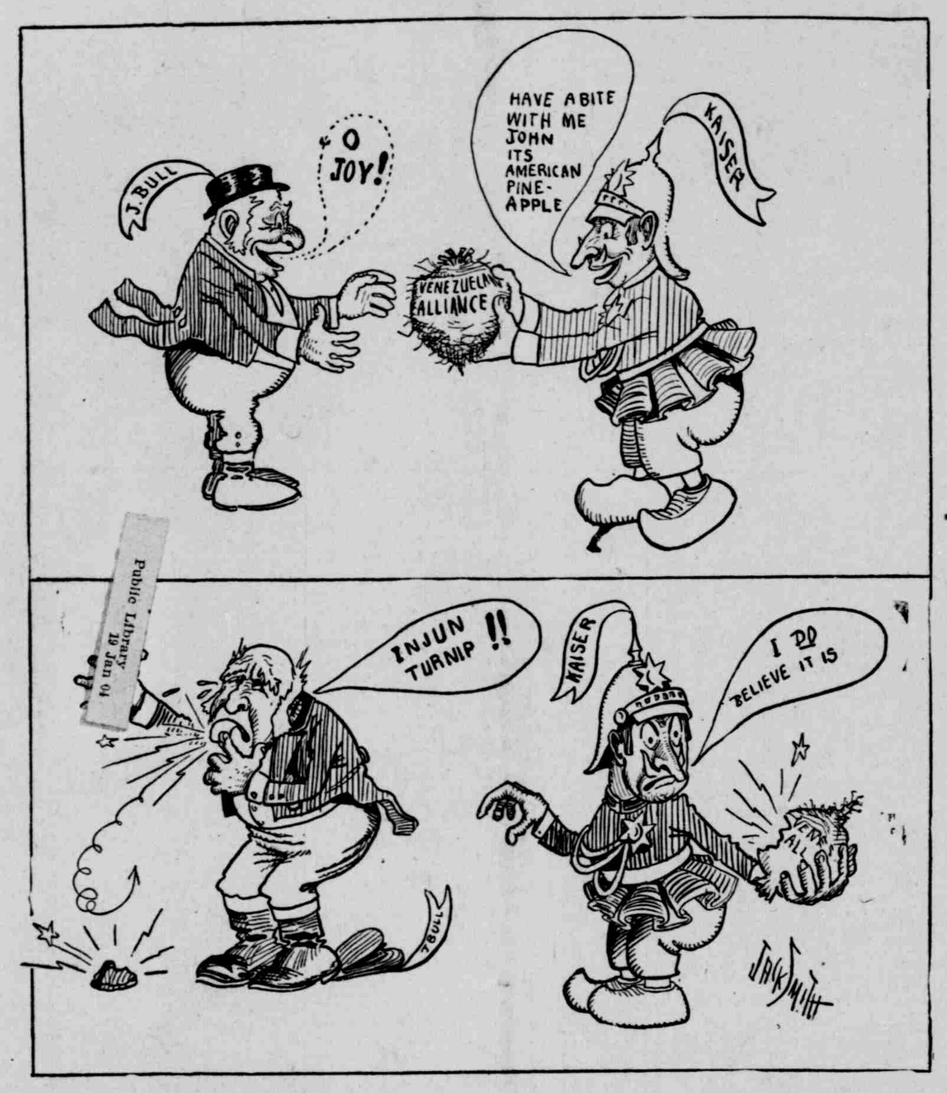
WOUND IN HEART STITCHED.

Rare Surgical Operation to Save the Life of a Would-Be Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—A remarkable surgical operation was performed at the City Hospital last night to save the life of Edward Spilker, aged nineteen, who had attemped suicide by shooting himself in the left breast. An aperture was made at the wound and between pulsations the wound in the heart was closed with three stitches. The bullet had also perforated the apex of the left lung. A portion an inch and a half square was cut away, a heavy silk ligature tied about the lung, draining tubes being established and the chest cavity closed. The patient speedily rallied and it is believed he will recover.

WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE.

John Bull Buncoed.



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HONOR FOR MITCHELL

RECEPTION FOR MINE WORKERS' PRESIDENT AT TOMLINSON HALL.

Address of Welcome Delivered by Mayor Bookwalter and John L. Feltman.

RESPONSE OF JOHN MITCHELL

GREAT AUDIENCE GIVES CLOSE ATTENTION TO HIS WORDS.

Meeting Preceded by a Street Parade of Labor Representatives—An Interesting Event.

The laboringmen of Indianapolis, the business men of the city, the citizens of the community, the fraternal organizations with which he is affiliated and the members of his organization united last night in welcoming John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to Indianapolis in a reception at Tomlinson Hall. The reception was all that had been anticipated. A crowd of four thousand people filled the hall to hear the addresses of welcome to Mr. Mitchell and his fellow-workers in the coal miners' union, and to hear and see Mitchell himself. The crowd was a representative one. On the stage, which was decorated with palms and flags, were seated five hundred men and women who live in Indianapolis, and who belong to labor organizations and represent trade and business interests here. In the front seats were the guests of the evening—the national officers of the miners and the invited labor leaders of other organizations who arrived in time to assist the laboringmen of Indianapolis in receiving the leader of the miners.

The crowd was led to Tomlinson Hall by a street parade, which formed at Capitol avenue and Washington street at 7:30 o'clock and marched the distance to Tomlinson Hall to the music of a band, a similar one in size and talent having never before been gathered under one leader in the city.

THE PARADE.

The parade was composed of fifteen hundred laboringmen. The unions of the city were all represented, and Edgar A. Perkins acted as chief marshal. He was accompanied by his staff, including M. T. Butler as assistant marshal. His aids were F. Falk, George P. Colter, Charles E. Coots, O. W. Dillman, J. A. Donahue, W. G. Bertermann, A. B. Hanson, Saul Munter, J. B. Cameron, H. Arndt, William A. Zumpfe, H. I. Scott, John Snyder, Chas. Koster, Eden Kingham, Henry Friedman, Frank Kirkhoff, William Lawler, William J. Berry, Henry Hedderich, Robert Landgraf, Phil Lendormi, C. N. Thompson, Frank Columbia, John Thompson, Charles W. Cork, Fred Pentske, James Kinney, J. E. Carroll, Michael Rafferty, Arthur Connors, Roscoe Barnett, James Endicott, William Froligher, William Keeler, George Frey, George Griffith, A. Babcock, Harry Slough, Charles McKinney, James Dagley, William Freeman, Hugh Campbell, Patrick Sullivan, Albert James, James Shea, Chris Rohrer, Thad Gurley, David McClure, Harry Brown, W. Collamore, F. E. Swift, Herman Schilling, Mat O'Mara, William Carey, George Gunnery, George Custer, Dennis Meany, George M. Hockett, Frank Ankenbrock, John Koch, Fred Schoeneman, Ed Taylor, Andrew Sweeney, Frank Beadle, Otis Farmer, Frank Jared, Ben Greek, Robert Kast, Arlie Condiff, J. E. Stuckey, Simon Schmalholz.

Behind the staff, guarded by a detail of its members, was John Mitchell riding in a carriage accompanied by Mayor Bookwalter and John L. Feltman, ex-president of Central Labor Union. A second carriage was occupied by the other officers of the Mine Workers' Union and representatives of the local lodge of Elks and of the business men. In a third carriage the invited guests who were to speak at the reception were seated.

Following the carriages, the laboring men, in a hurried formation, marched to the strains of the music which could be heard by all. The parade was lighted by red fire and other fireworks carried by the marchers. The close formation of the parade caused it to quickly traverse Washington street to Delaware and north on Delaware street to Tomlinson Hall, where Mr. Mitchell was escorted to the stage entrance by an escort of aids and led to the stage.

MITCHELL APPLAUDED.

The appearance on the stage of President Mitchell, shortly before 8 o'clock, was the signal for an outburst of applause from the crowd, already assembled, which continued for several minutes, increasing in volume until the strength of the individuals was exhausted, and Mr. Mitchell was permitted to be seated after bowing to the friends who greeted him.

The programme for the reception included music from a string orchestra, two vocalists and speeches from several men prominent in Indianapolis and in the labor movement, but the crowd was impatient to hear Mitchell.

Seated in the front of the stage, attired in a black frock coat, his face aglow with pleasure and a slight flush of embarrassment coloring it so that the strength of his features were more clearly defined, President Mitchell impressed those who saw him for the first time with his personality. His expression of extreme satisfaction at the applause received and the homage done him was in no way tinged with the satisfied smile of the man who has planned his work to receive it.

When he spoke it was with deliberation—his voice not too high to jar unpleasantly on the ears of those who were near him, but clear and loud enough to be heard as easily in the gallery, in the extreme rear of the hall, as on the main floor. With an earnestness of expression and a sincere and convincing way of speaking, he enumerated the troubles of the miners before they had declared a strike. Humor bubbled out of his address, with here and there pathos and sentiment.

JOHN L. FELTMAN'S WELCOME.

It was after 8 o'clock when John L. Feltman, chairman of the reception committee, took his place as presiding officer of the meeting and made the opening speech of the evening. Mr. Feltman said:

"In assembling here this evening as a people residing in a community renowned for its hospitality and generous consideration for the welfare of worthy guests, we add to the good name and reputation of the city and her people, by offering collectively the open hand of welcome to that renowned champion of the people's cause, John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America. We extend also a cordial welcome to the executive associates of Mr. Mitchell, whose grand exemplification of the people's rights and especially those of the oppressed in the mining collieries have endeared them to an appreciative public. Whatever be the result of investigations now pending, the cause of labor and the interests of the general public have been amply vindicated by one whose moral and intellectual worth to society far exceeds the combined efforts of the corporation diplomats, including their boundless resources.

"The name of John Mitchell will be recorded upon the pages of immortal history as the greatest living champion of the people's rights developed in the twentieth century. In the conflict through which Mr. Mitchell and his associates have recently been engaged are those enlisted against their loyal constituents, men whose hearts are so black with the stain of treachery as to add darkness to the clouds that pass above them. While the records and conscientious efforts of those representing the cause of the oppressed have been such as to add brilliancy and luster to the stars above, when we review impartially the thrilling experience of the past three months, we witness a practical demonstration of the power of concentrated wealth, we see behind it the mighty hand that sways the Nation's course in the direction of a corporation throne, and fortunate are the people who develop from among those of the humblest walks of life a man equal to the occasion of throttling the destructive powers that profess a divine right to set aside natural, moral and statutory law to wrest from their grasp exclusive benefits which should be distributed among the whole people. When the throne of the Stuart kings was tottering they claimed the right to rule, that wrong was right, and the throne fell. Caesar had his Brutus, George the Third his Washington, and the mightiest of all powers the King of Kings. The American coal combination found its equal in the power of John Mitchell. It has been said and verified by the very people in control of the large railway and coal combinations that six men are in possession of the power to close up every mill and manufacturing enterprise in the country and to cause a total cessation of railway traffic. This dangerous aspect, which perpetually confronts the people, is favorably effected when among the people themselves is found one man who, were he so disposed, could chain the wheels of commerce in a single day and stop the current that moves the trolley, while locomotives rust for want of exercise due to the lack of fuel. Indeed, had the United Mine Workers' convention, in special session held in this auditorium six months ago, acted from selfish motives and without regard to the public welfare such a state of affairs would have existed. The representatives of the United Mine Workers, true to the cardinal principles of justice with which the human breast is endowed everywhere in the mines, were equal to the emergency. They foresaw the effects of such a radical cause. They were faithful to their employers and

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MINE WORKERS MEET

TOMLINSON HALL HANDSOMELY DECORATED FOR THE OCCASION.

Mayor Bookwalter and John L. Feltman Welcomed the Delegates to Indianapolis.

GAVEL FROM WOOD WORKERS

RESOLUTION ADOPTED PROVIDING FOR SEATING DELEGATES.

President Mitchell Announces the Committees That Will Have Charge of Convention Work.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning President John Mitchell opened the fourteenth annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America in Tomlinson Hall. When the president reached the hall and advanced to the center of the stage he was heartily applauded. When the applause had subsided, he called the delegates to order, and fully eight hundred of them settled back in their seats to begin the first session of a convention that will deliberate for two weeks.

The miners present, delegates from one of the strongest labor organizations in the country, were a representative body. There was an absence of formality in dress or speech. Many of the delegates smoked pipes.

The hall was elaborately decorated. Chairman Feltman, of the Central Labor Union committee on decorations, had arranged a scheme of decorations that gave to Tomlinson Hall an artistic appearance. Streamers of national colors were festooned from the ceiling and joined in the center of the hall by a rosette of many colors. The balcony railings were covered with white and embellished with creeping vines and evergreen. Pictures of John Mitchell, "The Breaker Boys' Friend," were in evidence along the railing. The stage, which had been prepared for the Mitchell reception held last night, was decorated with colored streamers and a large emblem of "Welcome" high on the stage was decorated with pictures of Mitchell and surrounded by flags, bunting and evergreen.

WELCOMED BY THE CITY.

The convention settled itself immediately after being called to order to hear the speeches of welcome. Chairman Feltman, of the arrangements committee, on behalf of George Custer, president of Central Labor Union, welcomed the convention to the city and congratulated the miners on their organization. He expressed the sentiment of Indianapolis labor unions by saying that to welcome a miners' convention to the city was a pleasure which they had grown to appreciate more each year.

Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter welcomed the miners to the city in a speech necessarily made short because of his enforced early departure for his home, where one of his children lies seriously ill. Mayor Bookwalter expressed the city's gratification at being honored by the miners, and said that the guests could assure themselves that the city was theirs until they left.

The Amalgamated Wood Workers of America participated in the convention by tendering to Mr. Mitchell for his use as chairman of the convention a beautiful gavel turned from wood and studded with the emblems of trades unions and decorated with ivory facings. The gavel was presented to Mr. Mitchell by T. L. Lewis, of Bridgeport, O., vice president of the Mine Workers. Mr. Lewis said many complimentary things of the Wood Workers because of their thoughtfulness. His presentation speech was responded to by Mr. Mitchell, who thanked him and the Wood Workers for the gift.

Little business of importance was transacted at the morning session. When Secretary W. B. Wilson came forward to read the call for the convention he was warmly greeted and was forced to respond to it in a few words of thanks. He then read the call of the convention and President Mitchell announced the selection of William Fitzsimmons, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Carnes, of Ohio, as messengers and assistants to help him conduct the deliberations of the convention.

The reading of the report of the committee on credentials took up the rest of the morning session, and was referred back to it for completion.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session, which began at 2 o'clock, much business was transacted, and an order of business and rules was reported by the committee consisting of William Dodds, of Pittsburg, John P. Gallagher, of Hazleton, Pa., and Joseph Hollier, of Blockton, Ala. The report was read by Chairman Hollier and was adopted by the convention. The order of business to be followed is:

Report of committee on credentials.
Report of officers.
Election of officers.
Appointment of committees.
Report of auditing committee.
Report of resolution committee.
Report of committee on constitution.
Report of transportation committee.
Report of delegates to American Federation of Labor.
Report of tellers.
Report of committee on officers' reports.
Report of committee on appeals and grievances.
Report of scale committee.
Miscellaneous business.

The committee also recommended that the rules of Cushing's Manual should apply to the conduct of the convention and the following special rules:

First—The convention shall be called to order at 9 a. m. and adjourn at 12, noon; reconvene at 1:30 p. m. and adjourn at 5 p. m.

Second—No member of the convention shall speak more than once on the same question until all who desire to speak shall have been heard. Speeches shall be limited to five minutes, and no one shall be allowed the floor more than twice except by consent of the majority.

Third—The roll of the delegates shall not be called on any question, except by the request of fifty or more delegates.

Fourth—Any member of the convention appearing on the floor in such a manner as to annoy the proceedings of the convention shall be reprimanded by the chair for the first offense, and for the second shall be expelled from the convention and his conduct reported to his constituents by the national secretary.

The first real business transacted during the afternoon was the adoption of a resolution providing for the seating of delegates

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PLAGUE IN CALIFORNIA

HEALTH AUTHORITIES SAY IT UNDOUBTEDLY EXISTS THERE.

Resolutions Adopted at the Washington Conference—Publicity of Facts the Surest Safeguard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Surgeon General Wyman, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and the representatives of the health authorities of nineteen States, Indian Territory and the District of Columbia met in conference here to-day to consider the subject of bubonic pleague in the United States. The following resolutions was adopted:

"The presence of plague in California is established beyond debate, by:

"First—The investigations of Kellogg, of the San Francisco Board of Health, Ryfkogel for the California State Board of Health, and Kinyoun for the United States Marine Hospital Service.

"Second—By the later investigation of Pillsbury for the State Board of Health, and by those of J. White, M. White, Flint, Currie, Carmichael, Blue and Glennan for the United States Marine Hospital Service.

"Third—By the findings of Flexner, Barker and Nover, composing a special committee, acting under federal authority.

"Fourth—By the finding of independent and disinterested investigators (supplied with materials from autopsies made at San Francisco and working in San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, New York, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Ann Arbor.)

"Fifth—By the occurrence of a case of human plague in Ann Arbor, due to an accident in the manufacture of Haffkine's prophylactic fluid with a culture of plague bacillus obtained in California.

"Sixth—By the autopsy records of ninety cases of plague now in the possession of the United States Marine Hospital Service and of the San Francisco Board of Health, and published in part in the Occidental Medical Times, of San Francisco."

Another resolution adopted stated that "this conference regards the habitual publication of the actual facts relative to infectious diseases and preventive procedures as the surest route to popular confidence, and is one of the means best adapted to minimize the injury liable to result from the presence of such diseases."

EDITOR GONZALES DEAD.

Lieutenant Governor Tillman's Victim Succumbs to His Wound.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 19.—N. G. Gonzales, editor of The State, died at 1 o'clock this afternoon. After battling for almost four days for life, the victim of Lieut. Gov. James H. Tillman's bullet passed away at the Columbia Hospital. Mrs. Gonzales was with her husband when the end came. In his cell where he has been confined since the shooting Lieutenant Governor Tillman heard the news with visible emotion.

An autopsy on the body was held by Dr. A. B. Knowlton this afternoon. Drs. Le Grand Guerry and James H. McIntosh, who attended Mr. Gonzales, assisted. It is understood the finding of the autopsy will be that the direct cause of death was sepsis, due to a sloughing of the large bowel at and about the site of the injury to that organ. The point of entrance of the bullet was on the right side of the abdomen, six inches below the right nipple and two and a half inches to the right of the middle line. The point of exit was on the left side of the abdomen eight and one-half inches below the left nipple and nine inches to the left of the middle line. There was a slight injury to the front wall of the stomach. Every vital organ was examined and all found typically normal.

Coroner Green late this afternoon empanneled a jury, with Allan Jones, a prominent business man, as foreman. Most of the other members are well-known business men also. The jury viewed the body, after which the inquest was adjourned until Thursday at 8 p. m., when testimony will be heard in the county courtroom.

The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The services will be at Trinity Church and will be presided over by Bishop Capers, of Yorkville, S. C.

SIGN IN THE HEAVENS.

Perfectly Formed Rainbow Seen at the Zenith in Cloudless Sky.

NORWALK, O., Jan. 19.—A bright, perfectly formed rainbow was observable here at the zenith at 9 o'clock this morning. This unusual phenomenon, which lasted for half an hour or more, was gazed upon with wonderment by the people. There was not a cloud in the sky, and the sun had been shining since early morning.

AKRON, O., Jan. 19.—A rainbow, almost in the center of the heavens was plainly visible and observed by many people here this morning at a time when the sky was entirely cloudless.

SULTAN OF JOLO DEAD.

His Mother Was a Slave and Rose to Power Like China's Ruler.

MANILA, Jan. 19.—The Sultan of Jolo died recently of cholera. His mother went to Jolo as a slave. Her career has been compared with the rise in power of the dowager Empress of China. She once asked the Philippine commission for poison in order to enable her to protect her son in the sultanate.

REFORMATORY BILL

IT WILL COME UP IN THE SENATE AGAIN TO-DAY.

Probable Fate of the Measure Designed to Reorganize the Jeffersonville Institution.

ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATS

IT IS BELIEVED THEY HAVE DECIDED TO VOTE FOR THE BILL.

The Measure Gives Promise of Taking the Center of the Stage in Legislative Matters.

THE SENATE LONG ON QUAIL

MR. COATS'S BILL FOR A CLOSED SEASON CALLS FORTH ORATORY.

It Adds the Only Touch of Liveliness to the Senate's Proceedings—Affairs of the House.

The interest in legislative affairs is centered at present in the bill for the reorganization of the Indiana Reformatory. The opposition has at last shown its hand and an aggressive fight has been started that may last for the next two weeks. The members of the present board of managers of the Reformatory have issued statements in which they challenge an investigation of the affairs of the institution, and several senators and representatives have rallied to their support and announced that they will fight Senator Goodwine's bill. The first battle will probably take place in the Senate to-day, when the bill may be handed down on third reading and placed on its passage if the programme outlined by the supporters of the bill is followed out.

The bill came up on second reading in the Senate yesterday and was advanced to engrossment without a word being said for or against it. The second reading of a bill is the time for amendments, but the opposition to the Reformatory measure apparently has no desire to amend it—it will confine its efforts to defeating it, either by striking out the enacting clause or on the vote when it is placed on its passage. A fight, or at least a preliminary skirmish, in which the opposing forces would measure strength, was anticipated yesterday, and a motion to strike out the enacting clause would have been in order, but to the surprise of those on the outside of the contest no such move was made.

OPPOSITION GATHERS STRENGTH.

It was conceded even by its friends and advocates that the bill is weaker than it was Saturday and that the opposition has gathered material strength within the past twenty-four hours. Until yesterday it was claimed by the administration forces that the bill would go through the Senate without any difficulty, but one of the senators who leans toward the bill said last night that it would probably take a fight to get it through the upper house and that in the event there was a free and prolonged discussion of the bill to-day, or when it comes up for passage, it might fail. Senator Crumbaker and Senator Barcus have indicated that they will fight the bill and the members of the Marion county delegation in the Senate are undecided and to a certain extent hostile to it. Senator Barcus indicated yesterday that his opposition to the bill had nothing to do with its political aspects and that he was not considering whether it would be good or bad politics to pass it. He said that he looked at it from the standpoint of what was best for the institution and for the State and also in the light of the effect the passage of his bill and subsequent reorganization of the Reformatory would have on the other institutions.

It is believed that the opposition is building its hopes on defeating the bill in the House, when it reaches that body after passage in the Senate, and to that end is concentrating its efforts on lining up as many of the representatives against the bill as can be influenced to take such a stand. Several of the members of the House have already announced their determination to fight the bill. Booth Tarkington, of this city, was one of the first to come out for the opposition and he said yesterday that he would do all in his power to defeat the bill. He said that he believed that the attempt to reorganize the management of the institution was wrong and that he would fight it early and late. Joseph R. Morgan, of this city, is also against the bill and Representatives Sparks, of Rushville, and Beckman, of Brunswick, have taken similar positions.

ATTITUDE OF DEMOCRATS.

The attitude of the Democrats toward the bill is a matter of interest, as the situation may become such that they will hold the balance of power and be able to defeat or pass the bill. It is understood that they will take the position which in their judgment will most embarrass the Republicans. The Senate minority held a caucus last evening in Senator Fleming's room at the Grand Hotel to discuss the bill, but the result of the caucus could not be learned. Senator Johnston, the joint caucus chairman, stated after the meeting that the senators had decided to keep their position on the bill a secret until it was brought out on the floor of the Senate, and that every man at the caucus had been pledged to secrecy. Senator Fleming said that no caucus action had been taken on the bill. He said that it was freely discussed, but that nothing was done to bind the minority for or against it.

It is believed that the Democrats will vote for the bill in the Senate, as, from the outside, that seems the logical position for them to take if they are merely playing at politics. The action of the minority in the House later may be entirely different. It was suggested last night, however, that the Democrats would not take a position until the bill was placed on its passage and that then they would be governed by the situation on the majority side. It was also reported that the friends of the bill had made a deal with the minority by which the latter would vote for the bill and later be rewarded with support from the majority side on some bill in which they are deeply interested.

Senator Goodwine, who stands sponsor for the bill, gave out a statement yesterday in which the first definite charge against the present management of the Reformatory is made. He said:

"One of the objectionable business methods of the present board is that it permits one man to open all the bids and award the contracts. The board concurs in this member's action without a study of the bids. In the matter of clothing there are no competitive bids, and a recent investigation disclosed the fact that much of the clothing used at the Reformatory was bought of a firm in which 'Tobe' Hert, former superintendent, was interested."

NONPARTISAN IN THEORY.

Senator Goodwine also said that only in theory is the present management of the institution nonpartisan. The theory is all right, he said, but there is and always has been more politics injected into the management of the Reformatory than in all of the other institutions.

Senator Barlow, of Plainfield, is one of