THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER

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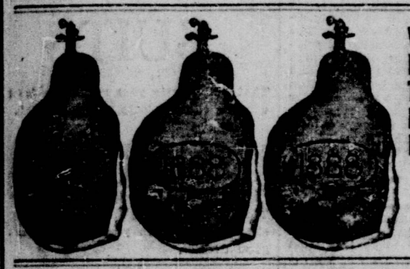

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RESERVES ARE UNDONE

Senate Agrees to the Conference Report.

HOUSE ALSO WILL SUPPORT IT.

Animated Discussion Led by the Senators From the States Affected—Senate Takes Up the Tariff Bill and Makes Good Progress—Congressman Lewis Attempts to Introduce a Cuban Resolution, but Is Declared Out of Order—The House on Appeal Sustains the Speaker.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The senate today, 32 to 25, agreed to the conference report embodying the new forestry amendment to the sundry civil bill. This action practically insures its becoming a law. The new amendment was drawn with a view to satisfying all objections made by the house to the revocation as originally provided for in the senate, and the principal objection was expected from Western senators.

The question of forest reserves was discussed at length. The senators from the states affected by the reserves urged the rejection of the conference report and the absolute suspension of the president's order. Cannon of Utah referred to the order as "barbarous and inhuman." Stewart of Nevada characterized it as "a disgrace to American civilization and the worst outrage of the last half century." Pettigrew asserted that the order was the result of the "ignorance of Grover Cleveland." He said that in South Dakota the area included as a part of the forest reserve contained seventeen postoffices, 15,000 people and fifty miles of railroad. He urged also that the Academy of Science which recommended this act should be rebuked, and he favored the defeat of the sundry civil bill rather than have the order stand.

The vote stood as follows:

Yeas.

Aldrich,	McEnery,
Allison,	Morgan,
Bate,	Pasco,
Caffery,	Perkins,
Chandler,	Pettus,
Cullom,	Platt (Conn.),
Deboe,	Platt (N. Y.),
Fairbanks,	Pritchard,
Faulkner,	Proctor,
Gear,	Quay,
Gray,	Spooner,
Hanna,	Turpie,
Hansbrough,	Vest,
Hawley,	Walthall,
Kenney,	Wellington,
Lindsay,	Wetmore

Nays.

Bacon,	Kyle,
Butler,	McMillan,
Cannon,	Mallory,
Carter,	Mantle,
Clay,	Pettigrew,
Clark,	Rawlins,
Davis,	Roach,
Forraker,	Shoup,
Frye,	Stewart,
Harris (Kan.),	Tillman,
Heitfeld,	White,
Jones (Ark.),	Wilson.
Jones (Nev.),	

The conference report will come up in the house Monday. It is believed the house will agree with but little opposition. In event of no quorum, as was the case today, the final settlement of the forestry reserve question will be postponed to some future day.

Many members of the house are going home to await the action of the senate on the tariff bill, unless a quorum is maintained. Such men as Simpson will not permit any business to be done.

AT WORK ON THE TARIFF.

Senate Sustains the Finance Committee—Good Progress Made.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The senate made good progress on the tariff bill today, disposing of about ten pages. Several votes were taken, the finance committee being sustained in each case by majorities varying from 6 to 15. The drug schedule was under discussion and the debate was largely technical. Occasionally, however, it branched off to general phases of the tariff, although at no time during the day was there a speech of more than five minutes' duration.

The tariff bill was taken up at 2 o'clock, and formal consideration of the measure by paragraph proceeded. Vest moved an amendment to paragraph 10 so as to fix the rate on crude borax at 1½ cents, and refined borax 2 cents per pound. After a brief debate the amendment was disagreed to without division. The committee substitute was then agreed to, fixing borax at 5 cents per pound, borates of lime or soda, 4 cents and 3 cents, according to strength.

The committee's amendments on refined camphor, ground chalk, manufactured chalk and chloroform were agreed to.

Vest remarked that the chalk item showed another rise above McKinley rates.

When paragraph 19, relating to barks and like drugs was reached, Aldrich moved an amendment of ¼ of a cent per pound in addition to the 10 per cent, ad valorem provided by the bill. Aldrich said the foreigners were securing the trade on these poorer classes of drugs under the present arrangement. Vest questioned this, saying the Americans controlled the market and exported $900,000 last year. He demanded a roll call, on which the Aldrich amendment was agreed to, 35 to 21. The vote was a party one, except that Jones and Stewart of Nevada and Pettigrew of South Dakota, voted in the affirmative.

Committee amendments were agreed to on licorice extracts, chicole, magnesia, alizarine assistant, cottonseed oil, poppyseed oil, fusel oil and peppermint oil.

Aldrich withdrew the committee amendment on opium prepared for smoking, leaving it at $6 per pound. Jones of Arkansas resisted the other features of the opium paragraph, saying great increases had been made on a drug of universal use. He moved to amend the rate on morphia from $1 to 50 cents per ounce, and said he would later move to place crude and manufactured opium on the free list. Jones' amendment was disagreed to, yeas 24, nays 39.

When the varnishes were reached, Vest protested against the increase in the duty, but said it was useless to take a vote against it.

Vest again made a protest on the white lead paragraph, saying the increased duties would accrue to the profits of the lead trust. He moved to reduce the rate from 2¾ to 1½ cents per pound, and demanded a yea and nay vote. The amendment was rejected, yeas 27, nays 35, the vote being on party lines, except that Pettigrew voted with the Democrats and Cannon, Heitfeld, Jones of Nevada and Stewart with the Republicans.

The paint paragraph led to some debate. Aldrich stated that the increase was justified as a measure of protection to the American paint makers. Vest answered that the export of $880,000 of paint refuted the claim that the producers needed more protection. The paragraph was agreed to, however, without a vote.

On lead litharge Vest moved an amendment to reduce the duty from 2½ cents to 1½ cents, which was disagreed to without division.

Aldrich offered a committee amendment to increase chlorate of potash from 2 cents to 2½ cents. This was resisted by Vest, who said the article was required in manufacturing cotton goods. He made a general plea against taxing raw materials. Platt of Connecticut said the change was designed to free the United States from dependence on the United Alkali Trust of England and to encourage an American company which proposes to utilize the power of Niagara falls. Gallinger said this had started a new American industry just as the tin plate duty had started a new industry. "You can build up anything if you only give subsidy enough," declared Gray. "You can grow oranges under glass in New Hampshire."

When Caffrey offered an increase on potash, Gallinger remarked that it was justified on the same grounds as the bounty to Louisiana sugar producers. Caffrey responded that a duty on sugar was the keystone of the Democratic arch of a tariff for revenue, and he declared that the sugar bounty of 1890 has been a "demoralizing and debauching gift." The senator and his people were the beneficiaries of that gift, interposed Gear. There was a proverb, Caffery said, not to look a gift horse in the mouth. But he insisted that a duty on sugar rather than a bounty was the ideal measure of protection.

Aldrich's amendment increasing the rate on chlorate of potassium to 2½ cents was agreed to, yeas 33, nays 27. Jones, Stewart and Cannon voted with the Republicans, and Harris, of Kansas, Heitfeld and Kyle with the Democrats.

The committee amendments were agreed to on ochre, orange, mineral, red lead, varnishes, vermillion red, white lead, oxide of zinc paints, acetate of lead, caustic potash and prussiate of potash.

The following paragraphs went over:—14, coal tar dyes; 16, collodion; 22, gelatin glue; 38, olive oil; 43, blue; 50, ultramarine blue; 58, phosphorus.

At 5:30 Aldrich said that in view of the good progress made he would ask to have the bill laid aside. Up to that time paragraph 63, relating to potash, had been discussed. The senate held a brief executive session and then adjourned.

LEWIS SNUFFED OUT.

Declared Out of Order by Reed, Who Is Sustained on Appeal.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—There was an attempt to bring forward the Cuban question in the house at today's session as the journal was read. Lewis of Washington shouted, "A question of privilege," and sent to the clerk's desk a resolution for the recognition of the belligerency of Cuba.

"The gentleman should state his question," Dingley interposed.

This Lewis began to do, saying that the senate had recently passed such a resolution and that the house should take it up. Dingley made the point that this was not a privileged question, but Speaker Reed said nothing, and Lewis proceeded with a parliamentary argument. He contended that any question dealing with the foreign relations of the government was one of the highest privilege. In support of this position Lewis quoted Fox in the British parliament, Henry Clay in 1822 on the question of recognition of the Spanish republic, and a resolution relating to Hawaii which Dingley had attempted to call up in the second session of the Fifty-third congress and again which McCreary of Kentucky had attempted to make a point of order. It had then been reported, he said, that the present speaker said a question of foreign relations was always a privileged question.

The speaker permitted the resolution to be read. It follows:

"Whereas, The United States senate assembled has duly, by a proper form of resolution, declared for a state of neutrality, according to the island of Cuba all rights as a belligerent against Spain; and,

"Whereas, It is asserted that such right of recognition exists only with the executive of the United States; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the house of representatives, That as a foreign policy of the United States it is the right and authority of the senate and house of representatives in adopting a foreign policy of the United States to recognize, as congress, the belligerency and declare the attitude of neutrality of the United States to the island of Cuba or any other government or country, when in the sense of the house such course is demanded by existing conditions."

The resolution having been read, Speaker Reed promptly declared it out of order. "Such a resolution can be introduced in the regular course and referred to a committee," he said.

"Does the speaker hold that the resolution should be referred to some committee that is to be yet appointed?" Lewis inquired.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Reed, tersely.

From this ruling Lewis appealed, and Dingley's motion to table the appeal was carried, 91 to 57. Cooper of Wisconsin, Linney of North Carolina, Mahaney of New York, of the Republicans, and Berry of Kentucky, Meyer of Louisiana, McClellan of New York, Settle of Kentucky and other Democrats refrained from voting.

On a roll call the speaker was sustained, 88 to 51, present and not voting 17, and he announced "No quorum." Immediately Dingley moved to adjourn, and with several Democrats shouting for recognition the motion was carried by a party vote, and at 12:55 p. m. the house adjourned to Monday.

POOLING BILL COMPLETED.

Senate Committee Will Make a Favorable Report.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The senate committee on interstate commerce practically agreed today on the final amendments to the Foraker pooling bill, which may be reported at the next meeting of the committee, to be held a week from today. Votes taken on amendments today leave little doubt that the committee's recommendation will be favorable to the measure when reported. The bill has been perfected and would have been reported today but for the opposition of Chandler, who is antagonistic to the pooling bill. He made a speech before the committee denouncing railroad pools as trusts.

The amendments agreed upon are numerous and important. The first of these is one limiting the existence of pooling contracts to four years. Another amendment relating to orders of disapproval by the commission will read as follows:

"The effect of any order of disapproval, whether made upon the investigation and consideration of any such contract in the first instance, or in any subsequent proceeding after the same has gone into effect, shall be to render the contract to which such order relates unlawful and non-enforceable after the date so fixed, except as to any claims between the parties to such contract arising prior to that date."

There is also an important change in the provisions relating to favoritism in the way of rates, false billing, classification and weights. In the original bill the offenders in either case were made subject to punishment only by a fine of $5,000, and for only one offense. The section is amended so as to provide a fine of $5,000 for the first offense and "for either a fine of $5,000 or imprisonment for one year for each subsequent offense."

Section 15 of the existing law is amended by the addition of the following:

"That it shall be the duty of the commission if there shall appear to be a reasonable ground therefor in any case to investigate all complaints in writing, made and verified as provided in section 11 of the act, relating to the rates, fares, charges, facilities or practices of any common carrier or carriers."

McCord's Accusers in Default.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The senate committee on territories today considered the nomination of Myron H. McCord to be governor of Arizona. Charges had been filed against him by parties in the territory. McCord was here ready to meet them, but his accusers were not present. It was determined to hold the meeting on Saturday, when both parties interested should be present to make statements.

School Selections Approved.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Washington list of 1,501 acres in the Spokane district, selected on account of the scientific grant, has been approved by Secretary Bliss.

CRUSHED BY A FREIGHT.

Nine Men Instantly Killed at American Falls.

RUNAWAY TRAIN THE CAUSE.

Heavy Cars Rushing Along at Sixty Miles an Hour Strike a Passenger Train—Engines, Coaches and Depot Building Heaped in Indescribable Wreck—D. L. Thompson, of Dayton, Wash., Among the Killed, and F. D. Springer, Also of Dayton, Is Badly Hurt—Woman and Three Children Miraculously Escape Unharmed.

BOISE, Idaho, May 27.—A special to the Statesman from Pocatello says:

The most disastrous wreck in the history of the Short Line occurred at American Falls at 4:30 o'clock this morning. A runaway freight crashed into the westbound passenger. Nine men were killed outright, and eight others seriously injured. Both engines were demolished, the station buildings shattered to pieces and eighteen or twenty cars smashed. The dead are:

C. W. SHIELDS, residence unknown.
D. L. THOMPSON, Dayton, Wash.
JOHN R. COOPER, Wellsville, Utah.
J. STEFFAN, Dillon, Mont.
Five unknown men.

Excepting Cooper, these men were beating their way on the freight. Most of them were sheep shearers. Cooper was just about to take the passenger train going west. The seriously injured are:

G. W. Brennan, Pearl, Idaho, leg broken and scalp wound.

F. D. Springer, Dayton, Wash., leg and ribs broken.

John Bogan, Brigham, Utah, leg broken.

W. Connelly, Great Barrington, Mass., frightfully crushed about the lower part of the stomach.

John Peters, residence unknown, leg broken.

George Moore, engineer of freight, compound fracture of the leg, which will necessitate amputation.

R. J. Cosgrove, fireman of the freight, leg broken.

E. C. Heckman, engineer of the passenger, back injured.

All these were also trespassers on the trains, excepting Brennan and the trainmen. Brennan was on the passenger train, and had stepped on the platform for a breath of fresh air. Connelly was so seriously injured that the doctors did not think he would live to get to the hospital.

There is no blame attached to anyone for the wreck. The westbound passenger had pulled into American Falls, and was standing at its accustomed place waiting for the freight to pass it on the sidetrack. American Falls station is situated in a depression, and there is quite an upgrade in both directions.

The first warning of any danger was when Engineer Heckman heard the freight whistle to back up. He at once reversed the engine, but the rails were wet and grade heavy, and it was an instant or two before the train responded and in that moment the freight thundered around the curve and across the bridge, going at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

The passenger train had hardly begun to move back before the freight dashed into it. Both engines were demolished and the freight cars piled up one on the other, jamming in the side and demolishing one whole end of the station building. Just as the engines met Engineer Heckman jumped and came to the ground in the midst of flying timbers and debris. John Cooper, Frank Burke and Night Telegraph Operator Charles Goodwin had been talking on the platform an instant before they saw the wild freight coming. Cooper ran into the depot and was killed instantly. Burke and Goodwin ran out behind the building and escaped. Brennan, who was on the platform at the same time, was buried in the wreck. The station building was demolished to the partition between the depot and the private rooms where Agent St. Clair and his wife and three children were asleep. The dead and mangled bodies of two of the killed were hurled against this partition, beams were forced through it and over the bed occupied by the children, but miraculously not one of them was injured, although the room was twisted and shattered almost to fragments.

The freight had run away on the hill west of American Falls. It is thought that some of the sheep shearers or hobos had cut off the air. The air brakes would not work, and on the hill the train was found unmanageable. Conductor Cook and Brakemen Davis and Westron were on top setting the brakes, and Fireman Cosgrove had climbed back to help set the brakes, but they proved of no avail. The train shot down the grade and across the bridge into the passenger train. Only the cool nerve of Engineer Heckman in remaining at his post and reversing his engine saved the lives of dozens of his passengers as well as of the family of the station agent sleeping in the building.

The wreck presented a scene of indescribable destruction. The cut in front of the station and the spot where the station stood was piled high with broken cars, demolished station and the shattered engines. Ties were torn up and telegraph poles and wires were down in the ruins.

The dead were recovered and the injured cared for as rapidly as possible, and at 11 o'clock a special left the Falls with the wounded for the hospital at Salt Lake.

HAVEMEYER IS SET FREE.

Court Instructs the Jury to Find a Verdict of Not Guilty.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—"Certainly I am satisfied with the verdict," said Henry O. Havemeyer to an Associated Press reporter a few minutes after the jury had returned a verdict of not guilty this afternoon. "The verdict," he continued, "ought to be satisfactory to every decent man in this and every other community."

HENRY O. HAVEMEYER.

That was the only expression the president of the American Sugar Refining Company would make upon the result of his trial.

The conclusion of the trial was abrupt. The defense produced no witnesses. When the government rested its case yesterday the defense moved that the court instruct the jury to order an acquittal on six grounds, the principal one of which was that the committee did not have jurisdiction, and that the questions asked were not pertinent. The court held it was unnecessary to rule on the main contention as to the jurisdiction of the senate committee, and he sustained the motion upon the single ground that the question (calling for data as to state and local contributions) demanded information not within the knowledge of the witness, which he had testified he had no personal knowledge of, and which, if given at all, must have been procured from books, and of which the books themselves were the best testimony.

Although the verdict of "not guilty" was given by the jury, it was a verdict returned under the court's decision, and amounted practically to the judge's throwing the case out of court.

The case of John S. Sparles, secretary of the sugar trust, who was indicted with Mr. Havemeyer for recusancy, will be called tomorrow.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Attorney General Winston Responsible for Delay in Nordstrom and Krug Cases.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Motions were filed today by Attorney General Winston to dismiss from the supreme court the Nordstrum and Krug cases. Hearing on motions was asked for on June 10. This is a peculiar oversight, as court has already adjourned for the May term and will not meet again until October. At that time it will be necessary to give thirty days' notice to the defendants' attorneys.

M. S. Hellman, who is now deputy collector of internal revenue at Uniontown, Wash, but who formerly lived in Grant county, Oregon, has a claim against the government for flour furnished the war department at Camps Harney and Warner, in Oregon, in 1871. The claim has been pending for many years, efforts having been made in each congress to secure the passage of the bill to pay Hellman the amount of damages which he claimed because of the refusal on the part of the commanding officer in Eastern Oregon to accept the flour which Hellman had contracted for.

Hellman's original claim for damages was over $6,000, but the bill for his relief, which has been introduced in the present congress by Senator McBride, cuts that amount down $1,000, in consideration of which the United States is to remit all further claims of damage under the contract.

It has been claimed on behalf of the government that Hellman failed to deliver the flour as he agreed to do, whereupon other flour was purchased at nearly three times the price of Hellman's contract, so that when Hellman's flour came it was not needed. These differences in prices were charged up to Hellman and account for his not having been paid the amount which he claims.

A committee of the senate in 1890 made a thorough investigation in this case, in which it was learned that a deep snow prevented Hellman from delivering the flour at the time contracted. The Fiftieth congress had recommended the payment of the money claimed by Hellman, but the committee on claims of the Fifty-fourth congress, of which Senator Mitchell of Oregon was chairman, reported that the United States was entitled to damages to the amount of $1,000 by reason of Hellman's failure to comply with his contract. The passage of the present relief bill, therefore, will result in Hellman being paid by the government $5,093.27.

Old soldiers residing in the Yakima valley, many of whom are applicants for pensions, are desirous of having a pension examining surgeon located at North Yakima, and Meade post, G. A. R., has unanimously indorsed Dr. E. E. Heg, of that place, for the appointment. An examining surgeon at North Yakima would be of great benefit to applicants for pensions in that section, who are now compelled to go long distances, frequently, for examination. Washington's representatives, in conformity with the wishes of the old soldiers, are working to secure the appointment of Dr. Heg.

The land contest of Charles R. Pratsch and James Thorp against Levi Dobbins and Hiram Hulet, in the Olympia district, which was decided last week, Pratsch's claim being dismissed, and a rehearing being ordered to determine the rights of the other parties, may be again reopened. The day after the decision was entered in the case, a telegram was received from Eugene France, of Aberdeen, requesting the secretary of the interior to delay decision in the case, pending the arrival of some important additional evidence. The secretary has not yet decided whether to reopen the case.

Secretary of the Navy Long has denied the application made by the Pacific Coast Seamen's Union, in behalf of Patrick Mullen, who is now confined at Mare island, serving eighteen months' sentence for abusing a marine and throwing water over him, besides going ashore from the cruiser Philadelphia without leave of absence, and staying drunk for two days. The secretary of the navy states, however, that if Mullen's conduct in confinement is good, one-third of his term will be remitted. Further clemency, however, the secretary does not feel inclined to grant.

The application for reinstatement in the lighthouse service of E. N. Walters, who resigned the position of first assistant keeper at the Heceta head, Or., light station, May 9, 1895, has been denied by the secretary of the treasury. The lighthouse service is now included in the classified civil service, and, under its rules, reinstatement may be only within one year from the date of separation from the service, except in the case of persons honorably discharged from the military service in the civil war. Walters, therefore, can only get back into the service after taking an examination in conformity to the civil service rules.

A bill has been introduced to place on the pension rolls for injury to right leg, ankle and foot, and general disability, the name of William Gross, of Tacoma, late of the United States navy. Gross shipped in December, 1852, upon the United States war sloop Vincennes, and went on a voyage to the Arctic ocean in search of Sir John Franklin. Gross received his injuries, for which he now seeks a pension, while rescuing a fellow seaman who had fallen overboard. The pension bureau does not recognize this as a pensionable cause, hence the necessity for the special bill. ALLAN B. SLAUSON.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Wade, Mizner and Graham to Be Brigadier Generals.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

War—Col. J. F. Wade, Fifth cavalry; Col. John E. Mizner, Tenth cavalry, and Col. William Graham, Fifth artillery, to be brigadier generals.

Treasury—John H. Ewing, of Wisconsin, to be deputy auditor of the navy department.

Navy—Commander Charles O'Neill, U. S. N., to be chief of the bureau of ordnance, with the rank of commodore.

Postmasters—California: C. H. Cornell, Corona. Oregon: Ezra W. Woodward, Newberg.

Confirmations.

The senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations:

Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, to be minister to Brazil; Charles Burdette Hart, of West Virginia, to be minister to Colombia; Assistant Engineer D. E. Diamukes, to be passed assistant engineer in the navy.

ON THE ROLL OF SAINTS

Impressive Ceremony of Canonization at St. Peters.

THE POPE LEADS THE SERVICES

Names of the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier Are Inscribed on the Hagiological Calendar—Immense Throng Present—The Bells of the Vatican and of All the Churches of Rome Are Rung—Hundreds of Children Stationed in the Great Dome Join in a Chorus—Grand Illumination of the Facade of St. Peter's, the First In Thirty Years.

ROME, May 27.—The canonization today of the Blessed Zaccaria, founder of the Order of Barnabite, and the Blessed Fourier de Maintencour, surnamed the Apostle of Lorraine, was the most impressive ceremony witnessed at St. Peter's since the abolition of the temporal power of the pope, the only difference between this morning's ceremonial and that which occurred under the sovereignty of the popes being that the external gates of St. Peter's were closed and tickets of admission to the cathedral had to be obtained. The huge basilica was thronged. It is estimated that 40,000 persons were present.

The approaches to the church were

POPE LEO XIII.

lined by Italian troops. Inside the building were the pontifical gendarmes and the Swiss pontifical guards. Young men belonging to the different Catholic societies under the direction of the pontifical chamberlains acted as ushers.

From as early as 6 o'clock in the morning a stream of carriages and pedestrians set in toward the basilica, and by 8 o'clock St. Peter's was crowded. Its interior was aglow with the lights of thousands of candles, which a force of 300 lay brothers commenced lighting at the apsis, where the pontifical throne, surmounted by an immense picture of the Holy Trinity, was surrounded by banners depicting the miracles wrought by the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier.

The Inaugural Procession.

Soon after 8 o'clock the strains of "Ava Maria" heralded the approach of the inaugural procession from the Sistine chapel. It was headed by representatives of the mendicant and monastic orders, and was typical of the entire ecclesiastical orders from the students to the prelates, patriarchs and cardinals, culminating in the venerable figure of the supreme pontiff, Leo XIII., attended by the bearers of the traditional flabelli. His holiness wore the pontifical tiara; in his left hand he carried a lighted candle, and with his right hand he blessed the people while traversing the nave. The procession halted at the altar of the blessed sacrament to permit of the pope making adoration.

Then, after the pontifical noble guard had presented arms, his holiness proceeded to the apsis and seated himself upon the throne, on the steps of which were grouped twelve assistant archbishops and bishops. The assembled dignitaries of the church made the customary obeisance to the pontiff, the cardinals kissing his hand and receiving the accolade, the bishops kissing his hand and knee, and the minor prelates kissing his feet.

This ceremony completed, the dignitaries of the church took their places in the stalls. The side seats of the apsis were occupied by the princes and patriarchates of Rome, the Knights of Malta and the members of the diplomatic corps.

Ceremony of Canonization.

The ceremony of canonization followed. It was divided into three parts, namely, the request of the pope to grant the canonization, the proclamation canonizing the Blessed Zaccaria, and the Blessed Fourier and the pontifical mass. Cardinal Gaetnao Aloisi-Masella, prefect of the congregation of sacred rites, the advocate of the cause of canonizing, formally demanded that the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier be inscribed on the roll of saints, making the demand thrice, instanter, instantius and instantissimo. After the first request the pope intoned the litany of the saints. After the second request his holiness intoned the "Veni Creator." After the third request his holiness, wearing the mitre of doctor of the church, proclaimed the new saints. The pope then authorized the official act of proclamation and afterwards intoned the Te Deum, in which the entire congregation joined. At the same time the bells of the vatican and of the basilica were tolled, and they set ringing the bells of all the churches in Rome.

The canonization being completed, Cardinal Luigi Orcgli di Santo Stefano, dean of the sacred college, and camerengo of the holy Roman church, celebrated mass.

Special Gifts to the Pope.

The offertory followed, at which special gifts, emblematic of the canonization, were presented to the pope. They included five colored, decorated candles, two loaves of bread, emblazoned with the arms of Leo XIII. in gold and silver, two casks, one gilded and containing wine and the other silvered and containing water, and three cages. In the first cage were turtle doves, in the second were rock doves, and the third contained smaller birds, all symbolic of the virtues of the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier, whose names had just been inscribed on the hagiological calendar. The music was chanted by the choir of the Sistine chapel, and at the moment of the elevation the famous silver trumpets played a prelude to the chorus by several hundred children stationed in the gallery of the dome. The effect of the childish voices descending from the great height was very beautiful.

After the mass the procession returned to the Vatican in the same order as it came, and subsequently the gates of St. Peter's were opened to permit the general public to view the decorations.

Tonight there was a grand illumination of the facade of St. Peter's for the first time within thirty years. All the church bells in the city were rung.

MUST FLY THE RUSSIAN FLAG.

New Law Promulgated to Govern Maritime Commerce.

LONDON, May 28.—The correspondent of the Times at St. Petersburg says: An important and far-reaching new law forbids the carrying of trade by sea in foreign ves-

sels and und... between all ... and the Black ... The law will ... 1900.

SULTAN ...

Will Negot... Hurri...

LONDON, ... correspondent ... The porte has ... powers and ... peace, providing ... first sign an ar...

A dispatch ... tinople says: ... vizier is the ... He was regard... ment of the ... unexpected vigor ... exacting policy ... ply of the porte ... (Thursday), con... would not discuss ...

The correspond... ens says: The ... ernment has rec... of Greece abroad ... negotiations have ... able to Greece ... cupy Thessaly ... ation, owing to ... the proposal to ... the case of Greece ... jected and the ... is apparently set ... fixed £6,000,000 ... demnity, and will ... egic alteration of ... expose the subjects ... tricts to Turkish ...

The correspond... Constantinople ... tourage of the ... Thessaly to Greece ... minister has spoken ... conciliatory tone ... the Austro-Hun... ing only a little ... excitement may ... hand, the whole ... world, including ... nounces the idea ... ery military mea... Even those who ... sultan was manu... in order to ... powers are begin... too far and lost ... Russia does not ... tation at the Ge... openly and per... Russia that many ... of deliberately ... ture between the ...

A dispatch to ... nople says that ... has given orders ... thirty battalions ... on the Servian and ... that six transports ... day) under sealed ...

The correspond... lonica, telegraphs ...

"I have just arr... through Larissa. ... En route there is a ... ment of reinforce... The forces under ... mand must now be ...

TO SETTLE THE ...

Important Conf... Philad...

PHILADELPHIA, ... nitely settled that ... ference yet held ... with the Cuban ... Philadelphia ... Palma will pre... Quesada, the ... coming here. It ... that may meet ... of the administ... is said that ... became secretary ... sada. That inter... with the coming ... thing that has ... since the inaug... years ago.

Spain A...

NEW YORK, ... dispatch from ... Advertiser says: ... (Conservative) ... ticle in El Dia ... maintains that the ... Cuban question ... island to the Un... ther sacrifice of ...

MINERS A...

Desperate St... Pennsylvan...

PITTSBURG, ... ecutive board of ... ers of America ... general strike ... Ohio and West ... cent rate for ... pected to be in ... men within a ... 50,000 miners will ... and a desperate ... men and the ...

The order, it ... upon because of ... the large coal ... district have ... lake front docks ...

The companies ... ting control of the ... Hanna & Co., ... W. L. Scott Min... Coal Company, ... Osborne, Sager & ... Bain, Pickands, ... Robbins Coal ... Chicago Coal ... York and Cleveland ...

It is claimed by ... trade has been ...

MUST STAND ...

Free Silver Men ... Republican...

CHICAGO, May ... publican League ... the league in ... delegates to the ... League convention ... be in accord with ... The executive ... to President ... Downing the duty ... visional organization ... other state in which ... the old organization ... trol of Republican ... party.

The basis of ... convention was ... gressional district ... state.

Reports from the ... cate that the Detroit ... the most successful ... league. Speakers ... will be in attendance ... Kinley is expected ...

Following the ... ident Woodman ... a candidate for ... dency, numerous ... ed the field. ... Kentucky, is a ... dore Roosevelt, ... prominently ...

Ohio ...

COLUMBUS, ... ference of Silver ... Allen W. Thu... cratic candidate ... A. J. Warner, ... those present, ... providing for ... central comm... ity to decide ... ticket should ... dates on some ...

Bargains ... bicycles at ...