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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Latest News From the Seat of War in Nicaragua.

A DECISIVE BATTLE EXPECTED.

The Two American War Ships Sail For the Scene—Conflicting Reports From the Revolution—The Story That the Revolutionists Were Successful Denied—Alabama's Feel Their Oats—Reform with a Vengeance—The Catholic Trouble—Other Washington News of Interest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—According to information received by Minister Guzman a big battle will probably take place to-day between the opposing forces in his country.

Dr. Guzman said he had just received a message from a friend dated at San Juan del Sur, in which affairs were reported as directly opposite to the way they were pictured in a message to Secretary Gresham yesterday from Consul Newell. So far from the government forces being demoralized, this dispatch represented that the army of the government was in good order and would meet the revolutionary forces to-day in a battle for supremacy.

A telegram was received at the navy department to-day from the commanding officer of the Atlanta, stating that she would leave New York for Greytown, Nicaragua, to-day. When asked what caused the delay in getting the Atlanta ready for sea, a naval officer replied:

"Navy yard fever" (which is department slang for dislike to give up a soft berth). He added that she was coaled and supplied for a three months' cruise. A dispatch was also received from San Francisco stating that the Alliance would be ready to leave for Corinto, Nicaragua, to-day instead of Saturday. The marked contrast between the promptitude of Alliance and unreadiness of the Atlanta naturally excites comment in the department. Secretary Herbert, however, has not yet had an official opportunity of expressing his views on the subject, inasmuch as he only returned from New York this morning, and after a brief visit to the department went over to the white house to the cabinet meeting.

Secretary Gresham said to-day that he had received no additional information from Nicaragua since yesterday, and that the situation of affairs in that country was so serious and complicated that he begged to be excused from expressing any opinion on the subject one way or the other. The Alliance will probably remain at Corinto long enough only to ascertain the situation of affairs and will then continue her cruise southward along the coast, so as to be able to guard the interests of Americans in the cities now in possession of the revolutionist party. There is no direct information that the insurgents have attempted to destroy the canal plant or to interfere seriously with the progress of the work. The officers of the Atlanta will make a special investigation of this subject and will see that the property is protected.

Senator Roman Mayorga, who was formerly the secretary of the Nicaraguan legation, is in the city with his wife. He has received dispatches from a number of his wife's family setting forth the results of the revolution practically the same as printed yesterday. Senator Mayorga contradicted the statement of Dr. Guzman that the revolution was incited and supported by New York capitalists.

ALABAMA'S FEEL THEIR OATS.

The President had an unusually light day to-day, four representatives forming the sum total of callers up to the time for the assembling of the cabinet. There are reports that the President contemplates taking a fishing trip in the near future. Representative Oates, of Alabama, called for a few moments this morning. It is said that Congress may lose this well known and thoroughly popular member, as a movement is on foot in Alabama to nominate him for governor. The Populists and Farmers' Alliance men are rousing themselves for another desperate fight for Kolb for governor, and the straight Democrats are said to feel that Colonel Oates is their Moses to lead them out of the wilderness. A reporter asked Colonel Oates to-day if he would take part in the gubernatorial contest, to which he replied: "I am not a candidate for the nomination, but if they call upon me I will accept and make the fight."

REFORM WITH A VENGEANCE.

There is a growing indication that the extreme civil service reformers who are now beginning to be disturbed by some of the dismissals and appointments being made will have a great deal more to think about in the course of time. While many of the Democratic statesmen who are at this time devoting their attention to the appointments are worried that the axe does not fall a few more times to the hour, there is an impression general enough to indicate that there is some ground for it in that the fullness of time there will be a very complete change in all the offices not protected by the civil service law, and that the appointments to the places will be fairly apportioned among the Democratic workers.

A FALSE ALARM.

Telegrams have been received at the treasury department from New York and other cities inquiring as to the truth of reports that special examinations have been ordered of particular national banks. Rumors to this effect appear to have been started in various commercial cities to-day. The foundation for them seems to be simply this: that the comptroller of the currency has issued circular instructions to bank examiners generally enjoining special diligence upon them at the present time, but his instructions have no specific reference to any particular bank or banks in any one city. They are general in scope and are intended as a precautionary measure only.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

The bureau of statistics in a report to the treasury department to-day gives a comparative statement of the total values of the exports of breadstuffs as follows: For the month ended April 30,

1893, \$12,621,155, a decrease of \$6,500,000 from the corresponding period of 1892. For the four months ended April 30 last, \$53,028,335, a decrease of \$44,000,000 from the same period of last year. For the ten months ended April 30 last, \$157,653,913, a decrease of 95,000,000 from the corresponding period of 1892.

THE HENRIETTA CASE.

Attorney General Olney said to-day that he had issued no instructions to the district attorney at Sitka, Alaska, as to abandoning the prosecution of the British schooner Henrietta, libeled for violation of the modus vivendi. The instructions to that effect, however, were given by Attorney General Miller, on February 25th last, and as they have not been revoked are still in force. Attorney General Olney declined to say whether or not he would take any further action in the case.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

The Russian extradition treaty is expected at the state department Monday and will probably be made public through Presidential proclamation next week. No additional formalities other than issuance of the proclamation are necessary.

WEST VIRGINIAN APPOINTED.

Secretary Carlisle to-day appointed Charles W. Osenton, of West Virginia, chief of a division in the sixth auditor's office.

THE CATHOLIC TROUBLE.

The statements respecting the attitude of Bishop Wigger, of New Jersey, and some of the priests of his diocese toward the reception to be given next Monday night by Father Corrigan to Monsignor Satolli, the pope's legate to the United States, contained in New papers to-day, were read with interest at the Catholic university. According to these statements Bishop Wigger had declined to attend the reception and dinner for the reason that Father Corrigan's relations with himself prevented him from accepting the invitation to be present, and the priests who had expressed their intention not to partake of Father Corrigan's hospitality were moved thereto because long established custom requires a Catholic dignitary upon coming into a diocese to pay his first visit to the bishop. That the legate was not to observe this custom, but to ignore it, was held by them, it was said, to be an insult to Bishop Wigger. It was intimated that important and serious results would follow this visit of Monsignor Satolli, because of the antagonisms aroused, and that a powerful secret influence was at work against him.

In response to these assertions, it was said to-day at the university that Monsignor Satolli would make no statement for publication. It is understood, however, that the criticism upon Satolli for the violation of the custom regarding the precedence of visits is unfounded. There is good authority for the statement that he at first proposed to spend Sunday with Bishop Wigger, at Seton Hall, but that a subsequent misunderstanding necessitated a change, which will take the legate to the convent of the Passionate fathers on Monday. The Monsignor will be accompanied to Hoboken to-morrow by Dr. O'Gorman of the Catholic university, who goes to fulfill a long standing engagement to lecture at the convent on the 14th inst.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—Postmasters appointed: Lost Crook, Harrison county, G. L. Vanhorn, vice J. Flanagan, removed; Lot, Wetzel county, G. W. T. Anderson, vice L. E. Lantz; resigned; Meadowville, Barbour county, J. L. Johnson, vice W. Johnson, dead; Nuttallburgh, Fayette county, George Cavendish, vice L. W. Nuttall, removed; Peterstown, Monroe county, Mrs. M. A. Clarke, vice C. W. Spangler, removed; Upper Tract, Pendleton county, Eugene Keister, vice Clara B. Sargent, removed; White Pine, Calhoun county, L. O. Gainer, vice W. H. Ayers, resigned.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Postmasters appointed: Burning Springs, Wirt county, James W. Tucker, vice B. S. Whins, removed; Catawba, Marion county, A. T. Harris, jr., vice Albert Merrifield, removed; Ceredo, Wayne county, Lewis Fraisher, vice Isaac Bloss, removed; Elk Garden, Mineral county, M. J. McNally, vice Elias McIntire, removed; Fort Spring, Greenbrier county, J. W. Godwin, vice R. A. Perry, removed; Jones, McDowell county, William Moon, vice James Elliott, dead; Powellton, Fayette county, J. R. Thomas, vice Paris Totten, removed; Wayne, Wayne county, W. L. Mansfield, vice A. Workman, removed.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The treasury situation shows decided improvement, the receipts being larger than for last year at this time, while the expenditures, though large, are not so heavy as was anticipated. Most of the heavy disbursements for the month have already been made, including \$8,000,000 for pensions and other heavy payments that become due about the first of the month. This has reduced the net balance down to \$22,250,000, but this will from now on begin to increase. The gold in the treasury to-day is \$203,022,634, against which there are \$103,797,019 gold certificates outstanding, leaving the gold usually dominated as the "reserve" \$99,225,615.

Well Known Farmer Dead.

CALDWELL, O., May 12.—John F. Morris, one of the most wealthy and influential farmers of Jefferson township, Noble county, Ohio, died very suddenly last night of heart trouble. He was born in England in 1826, and came to this country in 1830, where he has since resided.

A Kentucky Tragedy.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 12.—About 9 o'clock last night as John Hurst, who keeps a grocery, was sitting in the store a man entered the doorway and fired five shots from a revolver at Hurst. He would be assassinated. Hurst is still alive but his physician believes he is dangerously wounded.

Legal Hanging in Texas.

SHERMAN, TEXAS, May 13.—John Z. Carlisle and Charles Luttrell were hanged in the jail here at 2 p. m. to-day, for the murder of Billie Sherman April 28, 1892, at Denton.

OPEN ON SUNDAY.

The World's Fair Grounds and the Midway Plaisance

MAY BE VIEWED BY SIGHT-SEERS.

But the Buildings of the Exposition Proper will Remain Closed—However, Only Half Fare will be Charged and There is Plenty to See in the Park and the Foreign Villages—Attorney Walker's Elaborate Opinion—He Construes the Law For the Commission.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The World's Fair gates will be swung wide open to the public, and the question of Sunday opening is settled. To-day at the regular monthly meeting of the local directors of the World's Fair it was decided to open the gates of Jackson Park to the public for one-half the price of admittance to the fair during the week, viz, twenty-five cents. This action has nothing to do with the opening of the buildings. The latter will remain closed, as required under the laws passed by Congress and agreed to when the sum of \$2,500,000 was accepted from the hands of the Fifty-second Congress.

The gate keepers will admit to the grounds every one paying twenty-five cents. They can examine the buildings on the outside—see everything there is to be seen, in fact, but they cannot enter the building. The action of the board will go into effect a week from next Sunday, or on the 21st of this month. The vote by which the resolution was passed was twenty-seven to seven. Under the resolution Midway Plaisance will also be thrown open. Mr. Edwin Walker, attorney for the board, submitted an opinion on the question and on the strength of this opinion the board acted.

No provision was made for the return of any part of the \$2,500,000 given to the fair under that act of Congress, but there were vague tentative talk of refunding the money somehow, some time—in the uncertain future. The votes, as explanations made by directors revealed, by no means showed the real convictions of each member. Many voted in the affirmative for the purpose of forcing a test of the matter and others voted so with reservations and proviso. Immediately after the roll call President Higginbotham recognized Attorney Edwin Walker, who submitted the report upon which the board's action was taken and which is in part as follows:

"Congress appropriated \$2,500,000 and directed the secretary of the treasury to pay the same to this corporation upon a certain condition. This corporation accepted the act and has fully complied, upon its part, with all the conditions and obligations thereto attached. The inquiry of your president is directed to section 4 of that act, which in substance provides that such appropriation was made upon the further condition that the exposition should not be open to the public on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday, and further provides that if such appropriation be accepted by this corporation it shall be, and it is hereby made the duty of the World's Columbian commission created by an act of Congress, April 25, 1890, to make such rules or modification of the rules of said commission as shall require the closing of the exposition on the said first day of the week, commonly called Sunday."

"After the formal acceptance, a rule was adopted by the board of directors, providing that the exposition should be open for the admission of visitors for six months commencing on the first day of May and ending on the 30th day of October, 1893, on each day of the week, except on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday."

"The substantial question under consideration whether section 4 of the act of August 5, 1892, and the rule adopted in conformity therewith, required the exclusion of the public from Jackson park and Midway Plaisance on Sunday, as well as from the buildings in which the various exhibits are installed. Section 5 provides that said commission be empowered in its discretion to accept, for the purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition, such site as may be selected and offered; and such plans and specifications of buildings to be erected for such purpose at the expense of and tendered by this corporation."

"The act of August 5 directs that the exposition shall not be open to the public on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, but I do not think that Congress thereby intended to prohibit the public from visiting the park or grounds on Sunday or any other day of the week."

"The prohibition extends to the exposition proper, or rather to works of art, manufactures, &c., on exhibition. All exhibits are to be concealed from public view on Sunday but the law will not bear the construction in my opinion of extending the prohibition to the public park and grounds. My opinion therefore is that the act of Congress, August 5, 1892, only requires that all the buildings containing exhibits installed for exhibition shall be closed to the public on Sunday, and that the admission of the public to grounds and buildings not devoted to exhibition purposes would not be in violation of the letter or spirit of the law."

The entire session of the World's Fair commission to-day was spent in wrangling over the report of the Theodore Thomas investigating committee.

Chairman Lannon, of the music committee, arose and moved the adoption of his report practically dismissing Mr. Thomas. Mr. St. Clair, of West Virginia, objected to the vote proceeding, stating that it was wrong, both morally and legally, for the commission to take such action.

He said that in his opinion the commission had not the slightest right to take the action outlined in the committee's report. He went on to describe that neither the national commission nor the local directory had any jurisdiction in the matter; that the power lay entirely in the hands of Director General Davis. He caused Chairman Lannon to change color when he said that if he were in the place of Harriet Schuecker, whom the report charged with dishonesty in writing the letter to a local firm of musical instrument dealers asking for \$1,000 salary for playing their harps, he would immediately have entered suit for slander

against the committee as well as the newspapers that published it. He went on at great length arguing against the report. After he had concluded, Chairman Lannon arose and practically demanded an apology from General St. Clair, and the latter gentleman withdrew the language, saying that he did not intend to hurt Mr. Lannon's feelings, but more to show how he felt in the matter. The commission then adjourned until May 31.

THAT ANDES EXCURSION.

A Suit for Damages Grows Out of It. What One Passenger Alleges—A Drunken Carousal on Board.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 12.—As counsel for Nicholas Kolling, Marron & McGirr have brought suit in trespass against C. Allum, the owner of the boat Andes. The narrative sets forth that on the night of Saturday, April 2, the plaintiff took passage on the Andes to go on the excursion to Moundsville, W. Va., paying the sum of \$2 for the privilege of going. Shortly after the boat left Pittsburgh the sale of liquor began, and in a short time thereafter there was much brawling and rioting, even the boat crew partaking of the liquor, without any restriction upon the part of the management.

The disorder became so great that the respectable portion of the passengers impetuously Allum to run the boat ashore and give them an opportunity to disembark, but he refused to do so. Owing to the condition of the crew the boat did accidentally run against a small island in the river. At one time most of the crew was asleep and the boat practically left to itself. During the rioting a beer bottle was thrown, cutting the defendant on the foot and through the leather. His shoe had to be cut off, and since that time he has been lame and under the care of a physician.

He said that it is not by any means certain that he will ever recover the complete use of his foot and at one time there was great danger of blood poisoning.

Mr. Marron says that he will prove that invitations were sent to the inmates of houses of ill fame to take part in the excursion and that the female portion of the passenger list was made up largely of that class of women, and that they became drunk and disorderly upon the liquor sold by and with the consent of Allum, who was in charge of the boat. Allum has been arrested on a special capias and held in special bail in the sum of \$1,000.

INDIANA BANKS.

Affected by the Chicago Failure—About Forty Concerns Involved.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—State Auditor Henderson was notified this morning that the Commercial State Bank of Russiaville could not meet its demands, owing to the suspension of the Columbia National Bank of Chicago. The bank was organized January 1, 1892. J. T. Findley is president and E. W. Milos, cashier.

It is thought that the directors were panic-stricken by the failure of the Columbia, and that they should have continued business. The state law does not authorize the auditor to take charge of the bank. State Examiner Tooter will go to Russiaville at once. The last report made by the bank showed resources and liabilities \$73,628. The Commercial bank is one of about twenty banks in Indiana that are thought to be connected with the Columbia national bank. Perhaps as many private banks are also related to the Chicago concern to some extent. Most of the former have been organized within the last four years. The Portland bank that suspended yesterday was the largest of the group. This was the first state bank to close in Indiana in twenty years and the records at the auditors office show that none of them ever failed. The state banks were recently examined and their reports indicated that they were in a substantial condition.

A Michigan Bank Closes.

EDWARDSBURG, MICH., May 12.—The Citizens' Bank of this place displayed a notice on the door this morning which reads as follows: "Out of town on business; back at noon."

Dwiggins, Start & Co., of the Columbia National Bank, of Chicago, had a large share of the stock in the Citizens' Bank. Citizens of this state are interested to the extent of \$25,000. Township and school funds are also tied up. It is impossible to say how matters will turn out until Banker Kleckner returns, but it is believed depositors will be paid in full.

Another Bank Failure.

DUNKIRK, IND., May 12.—The Dunkirk bank closed its doors last night, suspending payments to depositors. A crowd of several hundred people surrounded the building this morning. The bank is owned by Starbuck, Dwiggins & Co., of Chicago, and has gone down for about \$70,000. It is stated that the failure is the result of the collapse of the Columbia National Bank of Chicago, of which Mr. Dwiggins was president.

Kokomo Bank Suspends.

KOKOMO, IND., May 12.—The Commercial State Bank of Russiaville and the Farmers' Bank at Greentown, both under one management, closed their doors this morning with deposits of \$90,000. They were caught in the Columbia bank failure of Chicago. They were recently crippled by a large milling company failure.

Banker Assigns.

OTTAWA, ILL., May 12.—Richard J. Hornick, banker, merchant and speculator, of Grand Ridge, made an assignment this morning. The cause of the assignment is given as a run on the bank caused by the financial entanglement of his brother and banker, John Hornick, of Sioux City, Iowa.

Bank Closes at Brookston.

BROOKSTON, IND., May 12.—The Commercial Bank, of this place, has closed its doors. It was controlled entirely by the Chicago Columbia.

And Still Another.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 12.—The Bank of Greenwood, Ind., has closed its doors owing to the failure of the Columbia bank of Chicago. No statement as yet obtainable.

Earthquakes in Sicily.

ROME, May 12.—Earthquakes continue to occur daily in Sicily. To-day Palermo, Trapani and the island of Ustica, off the Sicilian coast, were shaken violently. Many buildings were injured and are likely to fall should the shocks be repeated.

INDIANA PLEASED.

With the Outcome of the Louisville Convention—General Harrison Interested.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 12.—The Indiana Republicans who attended the convention of the national Republican league at Louisville returned home last night, much pleased with the action of the convention.

"Indiana was consulted in everything," said Secretary Milliken, of the state committee. "We had present the largest delegation of any state, and our headquarters in the Galt House were the centre of attraction. The question all the time was, 'What does Indiana want?' We were in a position to get just what we wanted, and we got it. We were able to control the action of the national committee in some things, and we got our man for president of the league. Many of the delegates believed up until almost the last minute that Indiana would have a candidate for president, and when they learned that we were for Mr. Tracey, that gentleman was elected with ease. Take it all the way through it was a successful meeting, and one of which the Indiana Republicans have the right to feel proud."

An evening paper says: "It is well known to Republicans who are on the inside that the leaders of the party in Indiana who represented the state at the convention knew the wishes of ex-President Harrison in connection with the convention and that they carried them out to the letter. The men who represented the state at the convention have reason to believe that the ex-President is well pleased with the work of the convention and with the action of the national committee. It is said that the ex-President took unusual interest in the deliberations of the convention and in the meeting of the national committee. Some of the delegates from Indiana did not hesitate to say to representatives from other states that it was the general belief that Harrison would be called on to lead the Republican party in 1896."

THE NAVAL FLEET.

Departure of the Atlanta for Nicaragua. Movements of Other Vessels.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The United States cruiser Atlanta, under order to go to Nicaragua, took her departure from the international fleet in the North river to-day. Orders to sail were received from Washington two days ago. The work of coaling and putting in provisions was not finished until late this afternoon and it was 6 o'clock before the vessel moved down the river and proceeded to sea.

The Jean Bart, whose fierce appearance attracted so much attention at the naval review, also left port to-day. She goes to Cherbourg, France. The other French ships, Arctique and Hussard, will not leave for some time. The Kaiserin Augusta is coaling and will sail for Germany next week. The Russian cruiser, General Admiral, will leave for Russia next week. The General Admiral is the training ship of the Russian navy and must be in home waters in June when the annual examinations take place. The Russian consul general, Alex. Olovovsky and Mr. Olovovsky, entertained the Grand Duke Alexander, who is serving as a lieutenant in the Demetri Donskoi at a ball at Sherry's this evening.

It was reported on shore this evening that one of the Newark had ended a debauch begun on shore by killing himself with a razor after he returned to the ship.

SCOTCH-IRISH CONGRESS.

Second Day's Session at Springfield. Large Attendance.

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 12.—The second session of the Fifth Scotch-Irish Congress of America convened at the city hall this morning with an increasing attendance of delegates.

The session was opened by an orchestral selection, and by prayer by Rev. M. Dunlap, of this city, and a few short addresses.

It was announced that the annual business meeting would be held this afternoon. Dr. D. C. Kelly, of Nashville, Tenn., addressed the Congress on naval heroes of the Scotch-Irish race.

This Ought to Settle It.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Father Corrigan, of Hoboken, is quoted as saying to-day that he had sent a letter to Bishop Wigger inviting him to be present at the services on Sunday and meet Monsignor Satolli. The bishop had written in reply and had accepted. The bishop would be on hand and would accompany the archbishop from South Orange to Hoboken. The venerable priest said at no time had there been the slightest clash between him and his superior in the matter of the archbishop's reception.

The Trend of Trade.

NEW YORK, May 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The smash in the industrial stocks a week ago, the failure of some firms and banks, and of the National Cordage Company, and the largest decline in stocks known in any week since 1873, have been followed by surprisingly little disturbance. Business has shown remarkable soundness and strength under such a strain. Interior money markets are growing tighter and more cautious, but no such stringency is yet seen to check general trade, which appears to have improved.

Iron has grown weak with slower demand for manufactured products, but the glass trade is fair. Better weather helps dry goods at Cincinnati. At Cleveland trade is good to fair. The weekly iron output May 1st shows 2,700 tons increase for the month and is 3,700 greater than a year ago, while unsold stocks decreased 11,000 tons in April. Good pig iron is scarce, but some southern brands are pressed for sale. Large supplies depressed tin to 203 and lead to 255.

While failures for the past week were 280 in number against 175 last year, and in the United States 257 against 160, there were only eleven with rating over \$100,000.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Arrived—Augusta Victoria, Hamburg.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Arrived—Minnesota, London.

BREMENHAVEN, May 12.—Arrived—Albermar, New York.

QUEENSTON, May 12.—Arrived—Cambridge, Boston.

HAMBURG, May 12.—Arrived—Fuerst Bismarck, New York.

FOR ANNEXATION.

The Sprockels Boom for a Hawaiian Republic Fizzles.

THE HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

Meets and the President Makes a Speech Favoring Annexation to the United States—A Memorial Presented to Mr. Blount, Who Gives the Delegation Poor Consolation. He "Must Husband His Time and Condense His Work"—The Natives Anxious for Him to Pay Them a Visit.

HONOLULU, May 6.—The Hawaiian republic proposition has not been materially promoted during the past week. The projectors say they have concluded it is best to wait and see what the United States intends to do. The Sprockels boom for a republic has also apparently come to a stand still.

A meeting of planters was held April 25, at which Sprockels explained his idea and offered for adoption a communication to President Cleveland opposing annexation, because of the difficulties it would place in the way of obtaining the cheap labor necessary for plantation work. The communication was referred to a committee, and at a meeting on April 27 was shelved.

Some of the planters present declared themselves ready to concede anything to secure annexation. A convention of the Hawaiian patriotic league, which was probably the first of the kind ever held in the islands, assembled May 1, there being about fifty delegates present from all the islands.

The object of the convention was to frame a memorial to Commissioner Blount which would be expressive of the natives' wishes in the matter of government. The President made a patriotic speech in favor of annexation.

Petitions from country districts for the perpetuation of monarchy, opposing annexation, for the perpetuation of independence and to continue the Hawaiian flag as the flag of Hawaii, were presented and a committee was appointed to draw up in secret session a resolution to the United States commissioners. The memorial was presented to Mr. Blount May 2.

The advisory council headed by Vice President Damon also called on Commissioner Blount a few days ago. Replying to their address he said: "I came here to examine into the state of the country and must, therefore, confine myself to my official duties. I have of necessity interviewed a great many people and have accumulated a large quantity of material, but as yet have not gone very deep into statistics and figures connected with the islands. This, however, I intend to accomplish later on. The shortness of time at my disposal has necessitated my meeting individuals as I can arrange for them. In other words I must husband my time and condense my work."

The natives of the other islands are exceedingly desirous that the commissioner should pay them a visit and it is not to be questioned that his reception would exceed that given any personage except the queen.

The annexation sentiment is quietly strengthening, but the delay in the settlement of the question is having a telling effect on business.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. Bartley's Motion Defeated—A Sensational Interruption.

LONDON, May 12.—The House of commons, sitting as a committee of the whole on the home rule bill, to-day resumed the debate on the motion made yesterday by Mr. George Bartley (Conservative), member for North Ialington, to strike out the first clause of the measure, a motion which practically means to reject the whole bill. The debate was marked by several scenes of excitement, the most prominent of which occurred while T. W. Russell had the floor. Mr. Russell, who though a Liberal, is opposed to home rule for Ireland, was protesting against Ulster being coerced into acquiescing in the establishment of an Irish parliament, when a voice was heard asking: "What the devil are you talking about?"

John McNeil and Thomas Sexton were each accused of making the remark, but denied having done so. The chairman's intervention on appeal by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, restored order and prevented what promised well for a general squabble.

The committee proceeded to take a vote on Mr. Bartley's motion which was defeated, 309 members voting against it and 257 voting in its favor.

RIOT IN VIENNA.

Four Thousand Strikers Attack a Factory. Military Called Out.

VIENNA, May 12.—A meeting of 4,000 striking skin dressers was held in the workmen's quarters of the city this afternoon to protest against the employment of "scabs." Inflammatory speeches were made by socialist agitators, and eventually the meeting was dissolved that the audience, men and women, might make a street demonstration against their former employers. The strikers marched to Biebler's factory, where the men who quit work have been replaced with non-unionists. They broke the windows and tried to force the doors. The police were unable to disperse the mob. A company of infantry was called, and after a short fight the soldiers drove off the strikers. Two men were wounded in the fight. Nineteen strikers were arrested.

Small Pox Epidemic.

STOCKHOLM, May 12.—Small pox is epidemic in Gothenburg.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Ohio, fair Saturday, except showers on Lake Erie; slightly warmer; southerly winds. For Western Pennsylvania, showers; southwest, becoming west winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Schreyer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	69	3 p. m.	67
9 a. m.	68	5 p. m.	67
12 m.	62	Weather	Changeable.