The Times.

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MR. CLEVELAND SPEAKS

THE REVOLT IN HAWAII HAS NOT CHANGED HIS VIEWS.

The Cruiser Philadelphia Sent to the Island Not Because of Any Change in the Policy of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In conversation last evening the President seemed entirely willing to discuss the Hawaiian question. He said: "No information has been received which indicates that anything will happen in Hawaii making the presence of one of our naval vessels necessary, unless we are prepared to enter upon a policy and course of conduct violative of every rule of international law, and utterly unjustifiable. All who take any interest in the question should keep in view the fact that Hawaii is entirely independent of us, and that in its relations to us it is a foreign country. A ship has been sent to Honolulu, not because there has been any change in the policy of the Administration, and not because there seems to be any imminent necessity for its presence there. The vessel has been sent in precise accordance with the policy of the Administration in every case of the kind, and from motives of extreme caution, and because there is a possibility that disturbances may be renewed which might result in danger to the persons or the property of American citizens entitled to the protection of the United States. This course was at once determined upon as soon as information reached the Government of the recent revolt.

"So far from having the slightest objection to making public the instructions which were given to the commander of the Philadelphia, and the dispatch he will carry to Mr. Willis, our minister in Hawaii, I am glad to put them before my fellow-citizens. Here they are:

Washington, Jan 19, 1895.

To Rear Admiral Beardslee, Flagship Philadelphia, San Francisco, Cal.:

Proceed with the United States ship Philadelphia with dispatch to Honolulu, H. I. Your purpose as the United States senior naval officer there will be the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. In case of civil war in the islands, extend no aid or support, moral or physical, to any of the parties engaged therein, but keep steadily in view your duty to protect the lives and property of all such citizens of the United States as shall not, by their participation in such civil commotions, forfeit their rights in that regard to the protection of the American flag. An American citizen, who, during a revolution in a foreign country, participates in an attempt by force of arms or violence to maintain or overthrow the existing Government, cannot claim that the Government of the United States shall protect him against the consequences of such act.

Show these instructions to, and consult freely with, the United States Minister at Honolulu upon all points that may arise, seeking his opinion and advice whenever practicable upon the actual employment of the forces under your command, bearing in mind that the deplomatic and political interests of the United States are in his charge. Afford him such aid in an emergency as may be necessary. Attention is called to article 267 of the United States navy regulations as amended. Acknowledge by telegram.

(Signed.) HERBERT.

(Telegram.)

Washington, Jan. 19, 1895.

Willis, Minister, Honolulu:

Although your telegram reporting uprising of January 6th does not indicate that you regard the presence of a warship necessary, the President deems it advisable that one proceed immediately to Honolulu for the protection of American citizens and property should a contingency arise requiring it. You, as our sole diplomatic representative, will confer with the commanding officer as to the assistance which his instructions contemplate in case of need.

(Signed.) GRESHAM.

OFF FOR HONOLULU.

Sailing of the Cruiser Philadelphia—Arms for the Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The flagship Philadelphia left here for Honolulu at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and it is expected she will make the run to the islands in about six days. The Oceanic steamer Australia was to have left for Honolulu yesterday, but her sailing has been postponed until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. She will have a small passenger list, as some of those who decided to make the pleasant ocean voyage have decided that Hawaii is a good place to keep away from at present. The most conspicuous part of her cargo will be 2,000 stands of arms and about 75,000 rounds of ammunition, that is being shipped to representatives of the Government. The shipment will be stored in the hold, near the hatches, so that it can be reached quickly, and landed as soon as the steamer arrives at her destination.

WILL REACH HONOLULU SATURDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Philadelphia is scheduled to steam into Honolulu harbor next Saturday morning. Although she is rated as a twenty-knot ship, she could make that speed only for a few hours at a time, and with such an enormous expenditure of coal that her bunkers would be exhausted in three days. Her most direct course between the Golden Gate and her destination is 2,089 miles, and her most economical steaming rate for this distance, having her coal capacity in mind, is 15 knots per hour. Ordinarily she would cruise at a ten or twelve-knot rate. She will undoubtedly do the best she can for the distance, which will be by maintaining 15 knots per hour after hour, the whole way over. This will enable her to make 360 knots a day, and in fair weather, which may confidently expected in the Pacific this season, after passing one hundred miles west of San Francisco, there is no doubt that the ship, barring accidents, will drop her anchor before noon on Saturday next at Honolulu.

DAMAGED THE PICTURE.

A Scrubber Mutilates the Portrait of Chief Justice Marshall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—An unfortunate accident happened Saturday night last to the large portrait of Chief Justice Marshall, of Virginia, which has hung for some years in the western gallery corridor of the House of Representatives. One of the scrubbers brought the handle of his mop against the picture with such force as to tear a hole some eight inches long in the lower part of the canvass. The portrait was painted in 1880 by R. N. Brooks, of this city, for the United States Supreme Court. It was removed a few years ago to its present position, and its place supplied by a smaller picture more in keeping with the limited accommodations of the courtroom. The picture was taken down today to be repaired.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITIONS.

Foreign Representatives Applying for Space—A Promising Outlook.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 21.—Another foreign exhibit and another State exhibit were added to the list of the Cotton States and International Exposition today. Colonel I. W. Avery, Commissioner to South American Republics, writes from Buenos Ayres that he has arranged with Dr. Hector Velasquez, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Paraguay, for an exhibit here.

By the same mail President Collier received from W. G. Vincencheler, Commissioner of Agriculture for Arkansas, a letter, saying: "Arkansas will want considerable space, as we hope to make a full exhibit of products of our State. Please let us know how soon you will be ready to allot us space and how much. We want good space and plenty of it."

Applications for space are coming in rapidly from foreign exhibitors. Woolen goods, cotton machinery and other manufactured articles from England will be represented, and Ceramic ware, cutlery and textiles will be here from Austria. Inquiries from Germany indicate a good display of textiles from that country.

Miss Mercur, architect, has received from H. C. Frick, manager of the Carnegie Works, a contribution of $600 worth of structural steel for the woman's building. Application was made to-day for a concession for Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, as exhibited in its entirety at Chicago. Hagenback has already signed. This gives the Atlanta Exposition almost every one of the great private attractions at the World's Fair.

BAKER NAMED FOR SENATOR.

After a Bitter Fight Kansas Republicans Finally Agree Upon Him.

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 21.—After one of the most bitter fights ever waged for a seat in the United States Senate Lucien Baker, State Senator for Leavenworth county, to-night received the Republican caucus nomination on the ninth ballot. Baker was the choice of the anti-Burton caucus, but several refused to vote for him, and for three hours these half dozen men, who scattered their votes for J. W. Ady, Governor Morrill, John G. Ingalls, A. W. Smith and Congressman Broderick, held the balance of power and prevented a nomination. Fifty-four votes were necessary to a choice. On the first ballot Baker received 51 and Burton 49 votes. The vote for Baker and Burton did not materially change until the ninth ballot, when it stood: Baker, 56; Burton, 46; Ady, 3; Ingalls, 1.

A great demonstration followed the nomination. Baker and Burton addressed the caucus. The anti-Burton forces were in caucus all the afternoon, trying to agree upon a candidate. There were present from time to time about sixty members, and a determined effort was made to make either Hood, Ady or Thacher the candidate. Each of these received from 30 to 35 votes, but it was impossible to secure the necessary 45 to nominate. Finally the name of Lucien Baker, State senator from Leavenworth county, was sprung, and on the first ballot he received 37 votes. On the third ballot he secured 53 votes, and was declared the choice of the anti-Burton men.

Senator Baker has never been prominent in politics. He has been anti-Prohibition, and since the amendment was adopted fourteen years ago he has not been considered a Stalwart Republican. In 1892 Baker was elected to the State Senate on the Regular Republican ticket, in a strong Democratic district. He is a brother of ex-Congressman Baker, of the Gashen (Ind.) district, now on the Federal bench. Senator Baker is forty-eight years of age, and is a native of Ohio. He has resided at Leavenworth twenty years, and is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

CHOICE OF NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—The Democratic senators and assemblymen held a joint caucus to-night, and unanimously agreed upon Allen G. McDermott, chairman of the State Committee, as their candidate for United States senator. The two houses will take separate votes at noon to-morrow. The bolters from the Republican caucus of last week, it is announced, will vote for Franklin Murphy.

IN WASHINGTON AND WYOMING.

OLYMPIA, WASH., Jan. 21.—The first ballot for United States senator was taken by the Legislature to-night, with the following result: Wilson, 30; Ankeny, 23; Jones, 5; McMillan, 2; Allen, 14; Shaw, 7. The seventh resulted: Wilson, 27; Ankeny, 28; Allen, 12; Jones, 1; McMillan, 13.

CHEYENNE, WYO., Jan. 21.—At noon to-morrow the Legislature will ballot separately for senator. Clarence D. Clark and Francis E. Warren will unquestionably be elected on the first ballot.

Ballots for Senators.

DOVER, DEL., Jan. 21.—Speaker Walton, of the Senate, in announcing the vote for senator to-day, reversed the ruling he has hitherto given as to the number necessary to elect. He was informed to-day by the Secretary of State that the view expressed that a mere majority of a total comprising a legal quorum of the joint assembly sufficed was not correct, but that the same person must receive a majority of all the members of the Legislature, or sixteen in all, in order to be elected. While today's ballot was unproductive of any change, the Addicks people talk confidently of a break in their direction tomorrow.

SALEM, ORE., Jan. 21.—The re-election of Senator Dolph to-morrow is conceded.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 21.—It is believed that Senator Perkins will be reelected to-morrow.

Democrats Hold the Key.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 21.—Twenty-six Democrats and Populists of the Minnesota Legislature hold the key to the senatorial situation. By voting together they can elect Nelson or come within four votes of electing Washburn. Every Republican in the Legislature would like to know what they propose to do. The indications are that they will vote for Nelson.

GENERAL BETHUNE VERY ILL.

Owner of "Blind Tom" and First Editor to Openly Advocate Secession.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Gen. James N. Bethune, of Georgia, is lying critically ill in this city. He is nearly ninety-two years old. He was the first editor in the South to openly advocate secession. He was also one of the pioneer free traders in this country, having as early as 1840 advocated "free trade and direct taxation."

At one time he was Attorney-General of the State of Georgia. He moved into Virginia soon after the late war, and incidentally became widely known as the original owner of "Blind Tom," the negro musical prodigy.

Reports that no Lives were Lost.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 21.—Superintendent Wist, of the Memphis Packet Company, received a telegram from Captain Conlon of the wrecked steamer State of Missouri. It said that no lives had been lost; yet James McCabe, the barkeeper of the steamer, said to-day in an interview that he saw five or six of the negro roustabouts drawn under the sinking boat and drown. He is under the impression that the loss of life is mainly confined to the negroes, but he will not venture an estimate of the lives lost. He confirms the story of the brave work done by the negro roustabouts, who swam ashore with a line and tied it to a tree in a vain hope of saving the boat. Information from Louisville supports the views of Captain Conlon, but reports from Howesville, Ky., are opposed to his statements.

The Drayton Divorce Suit.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—R. V. Lindaburg, solicitor to Mrs. J Coleman Drayton, filed an affidavit in the Court of Chancery to-day, stating that notice had been served on him of the taking of the testimony in the divorce case brought by Mrs. Drayton's husband in the Chancery Court Monday. Vice-Chancellor Green, upon this affidavit, granted an order that the complainant show cause on the 29th instant before the Chancellor sitting in the city of Newark why defendant should not have leave to amend Mrs. Drayton's answer. In the meantime the taking of testimony is stayed.

SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Important Decision Rendered Yesterday by the United States Supreme Court.

THE SUPPRESSION OF MONOPOLY.

The E. C. Knight, the American and Other Sugar Refining Companies Win Their Case—Justice Harlan Dissents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The important case of the United States vs. E. C. Knight Company, et. al., appealed from the Court of Appeals from the third circuit, involving the constitutionality and validity of the Sherman anti-trust law in respect of the operations of the Sugar Trust, was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day adversely to the contentions of the Government. The suit was begun in the Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, and was brought, in brief, to compel the defendant companies, the American Sugar Refining Company, the E. C. Knight Company, the Franklin Sugar Company, the Spreckels Sugar Refining Company and the Delaware Sugar House, to cancel the contracts by which the stocks of the four last-named corporations were sold to the American Company through John E. Searles, Jr., in exchange for American Company stock, and that their several stocks be returned to them, on the ground that the transaction was in violation of the act of July 2, 1890, and that it effected a combination in restraint of inter-State commerce.

The Circuit Court dismissed the bill, and the Court of Appeals affirmed that decision. Thereupon the United States prosecuted its appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice Fuller announced the opinion and decision of the court.

THE OPINION OF THE COURT.

After discussing the legal meaning and effect of the term "monopoly," the opinion proceeds: "The fundamental question is whether, conceding that the existence of a monopoly in manufacture is established by the evidence, that monopoly can be directly suppressed under the act of Congress in the mode attempted by this bill."

"The Constitution does not provide," the Chief Justice said, "that inter-State commerce shall be free, but by the grant of this exclusive power to regulate it, it was left free, except as Congress might impose restraints. Therefore, it has been determined that the failure of Congress to exercise this exclusive power in any case is an expression of its will that the subject shall be free from restrictions or impositons upon it by the several States, and if a law passed by a State in the exercise of its acknowledged powers comes into conflict with that will, the Congress and the State cannot occupy the position of equal opposing sovereignties, because the Constitution declares its supremacy, and that of the laws passed in pursuance thereof; and that which is not supreme must yield to that which is supreme."

NONOPOLY OVER A NECESSITY.

Continuing, the opinion said:

"The argument is that the power to control the manufacture of refined sugar is a monopoly over a necessity of life, to the enjoyment of which by a large part of the population of the United States interstate commerce is indispensible, and that, therefore, the General Government, in the exercise of the power to regulate commerce, may repress such monopoly directly and set aside the instruments which have created it. But this argument cannot be confined to necessaries of life merely, and must include all articles of general consumption. Doubtless the power to control the manufacture of a given thing involves in a certain sense the control of its disposition, but this is the secondary and not the primary sense; and although the exercise of that power may result in bringing the operation of commerce into play, it does not control it, and affects it only incidentally and directly. Commerce succeeds to manufacture and is not a part of it. The power to regulate commerce is the power to prescribe the rule by which commerce shall be governed, and is a power independent of the power to suppress monopoly. But it may operate in repression of monopoly whenever that comes within the rules by which commerce is governed, or whenever the transaction is itself a monopoly of commerce.

"It is vital that the independence of the commercial power and of the police power and the delimitation between them, however, sometimes perplexing, should always be recognized and observed, for while the one furnishes the strongest bond of union, the other is essential to the preservation of the autonomy of the States, as required by our dual form of government; and acknowledged evils, however pressing and urgent they may appear to be, had better be borne than the risk be run, in the effort to suppress them, of more serious consequences by resort to expedients of even doubtfud constitutionality.

THE ACTS OF CONGRESS.

"It was in the light of well settled principles that the act of July 2, 1890, was framed. Congress did not attempt thereby to assert the power to deal with monopoly directly as such, or to limit and restrict the rights of corporations created by the States or the citizens of the States in the acquisition, control or disposition of property, or to regulate or prescribe the price or prices at which such property or the products thereof should be sold, or to make criminal the acts of persons in the acquisition and control of property, which the States of their residence or creation sanctioned or permitted.

"Aside from the provisions applicable here Congress might exercise municipal power; what the law struck at was combinations, contracts and conspiracies to monopolize trade and commerce among the several States or with foreign nations; but the contracts and acts of the defendants are made exclusively to the acquisition of the Philadelphia refineries and the business of sugar refining in Pennsylvania, and bore no direct relation to commerce between the States or with foreign ations.

"The object was manifestly private gain in the manufacture of a commodity, but not through the control of interstate or foreign commerce. It is true that the bill alleged that the products of these refineries were sold among the several States, and that all the companies were engaged in trade or commerce with the several States and with foreign nations, but this was no more than to say that trade and commerce served manufacture to fulfil its function.

"There was nothing in the proofs to indicate any intention to put a restraint upon trade or commerce, and the fact, as we have seen, that trade or commerce might be indirectly affected, was not enough to entitle complainants to a decree. The subject matter of the sale was shares of manufacturing stock, and the relief sought was the surrender of property which had already passed, and the suppression of the alleged monopoly in manufacture by the restoration of the status quo before the transfers, yet the act of Congress only authorized the Circuit Courts to proceed by way of preventing and restraining violations of the act in respect of contracts, commissions or conspiracies in restraint of interstate or international trade or commerce.

"The Circuit Court declined, upon the pleadings and proofs, to grant the relief prayed, and dismissed the bill, and we are of opinion that the Circuit Court of Appeals did not err in affirming that decree. Decree affirmed."

JUSTICE HARLAN DISSENTS.

The dissent of Mr. Justice Harlan from the judgment of the court was a vigorous argument devoted to the support of two propositions—first, that the Sugar Trust was a combination in restraint of interstate commerce, and, therefore, unlawful, and, second, that the national Government alone was sufficiently powerful to successfully cope with such an organization.

HAWAII IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Gray Defends the Policy of the President—Proceedings of the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Senate to-day entered promptly upon the discussion of the Hawaiian question, the Minister from the young Republic occupying one of the front seats in the diplomatic gallery, and being the most interested listener. The discussion was opened on a resolution offered by Mr. Lodge approving a dispatch of a ship of war to the islands last Saturday, and expressing the opinion that one should be kept there for the present; favoring the construction of a submarine telegraph cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, and declaring that "steps should be taken to secure possession of the Sandwich Islands by their annexation to the United States. This resolution was objected to on the Democratic side of the chamber, and went over, under the rules, till tomorrow. But, then, the resolution on the same subject which Mr. Frye had offered on Saturday was taken up, and was the text for an important debate, which lasted till the close of the morning hour, when the matter again went over. In this debate the President of the United States and the course pursued by the administration in connection with the Hawaiian Islands found an advocate and defender in Mr. Gray, who asserted that the attitude of the administration had been in exact accordance with the time-honored precedents of the United States for one hundred years, and that the President had, amid much clamor and detraction, maintained the honor and fame of the country.

The opposite side of the question was represented by Senators Frye, Lodge and Hawley. Mr. Frye made an effort to have a vote taken on his resolution, but objection was made by Mr. Mills. The subject, however, will come up again tomorrow.

The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was also debated at length, and finally the Senate voted to recede from its amendments on the subject of the income tax and to leave the bill in that respect the same as it came from the House.

An arrangement was made, by unanimous consent, for a vote on the Nicaragua canal bill at 5 P. M. on Friday next, and the Senate, at 5 P. M., adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Representative James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, was elected Speaker pro tem. of the House to-day, in the absense of Speaker Crisp, who has gone to Asheville, N. C., to recuperate.

Mr. Catchings reported from the Committee on Rules a special order, providing that after two hours debate the previous question should be considered as ordered and the House should proceed to vote on bills with reference to public buildings at Chicago, Paterson, N. J.; Cumberland, Md.; South Omaha, Neb.; Brockton, Mass.; Pottsville, Pa., and Newport, Ky.

The special order was agreed to, and under it the greater portion of the day was given up to the consideration of the bills named. They were all passed. None of them, excepting the Chicago bill, carry appropriations. The Chicago public building bill was the subject of an interesting debate, Chairman Sayers, of the Committee on Appropriations, leading the opposition to the measure, on the contention that the present building was not unsafe and inadequate as to space, as charged by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and that a new building could not be completed within the time fixed by the bill. Several amendments, accepted by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, minimized these objections to some account and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 179 to 51.

The recent Hawaiian revolution was not aired in the House to-day through the medium of Mr. Boutelle's resolution which he offered on the subject. Late in the afternoon, at a time when all the spectators who had taken seats in the galleries expecting to witness some lively debate over the resolution had gone away disappointed, Mr. Boutelle endeavored to bring the matter before the House, but Democratic protests and the point of "no quorum" finally forced an adjournment until to-morrow.

THE TRIAL OF HAYWARD.

The Court Insinuates That the Jurors Have Been Tampered With.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Jan. 21.—The trial of Harry Hayward, charged with causing the death of Catharine Ging, was begun this morning. The court-room was packed with spectators. No jurors were drawn up to a late hour. A sensation occurred to make the proceedings interesting just before the noon adjournment. The famous criminal lawyer, "Bill" Erwin, who defends Hayward, showed knowledge of the movements of a juror he was examining, even quoting language that the man, Andrew Carlson, was supposed to have used, to the effect that he (Carlson) was a member of the jury and would "fix them," meaning the defendants in the case.

Judge Smith angrily broke in with: "I would like to know if all the jury on this panel have been canvassed, and shall make inquiries in regard to it."

Senator Smith, who assists Mr. Erwin, arose and stated that the qualifications of each juror had been looked up.

"Well, if you have advised or have been about among these jurors to canvass their opinions in regard to the case, this Court considers it contempt of court," thundered Judge Smith.

"The Court will go into this matter further," he added.

The court then adjourned.

Tragedy Over a Railroad Fare.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 21.—Solomon Bloodsoe, a wealthy planter of Bay Village, Ark., left this city yesterday on an Iron Mountain train. He was riding on a scalper's ticket made out in a woman's name. Conductor Jackson pocketed it and demanded full fare, which Bloodsoe refused to pay. At Calvin station Brakeman John S. Bene attempted to put Bloodsoe off. Both drew revolvers and fired. Bene was shot through the stomach and mortally wounded, but managed to shoot Bloodsoe through the head, killing him instantly. Bloodsoe's body and Bene were carried to Wynne. Conductor Jackson was held there pending action of the authorities.

A Hotel Burned.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 21.—A special from Florence says: The American Hotel, a large brick building, burned at 2 o'clock this morning. A number of guests lost their personal effects, but no lives were lost. Some of the guests had to be dragged from the building. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Blizzard Coming East.

DENVER, COL., Jan. 21.—The reports from Western Colorado indicate that the blizzard is working rapidly eastward. The winds are high and the temperature is rapidly falling. Snow is very heavy in the mountains. Great damage, with possible fatalities from snow slides, are expected. The storm is general, and will work hardship to sufferers on Nebraska and Kansas farms.

MILITIA HOLD MOBS AT BAY.

Several Shots Fired Upon the Soldiers by Trolley-Car Strikers.

THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION REPORT.

It Succeeded in Effecting a Settlement on Only One Road—Recommend That the State Law Be Amended.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 21.—President Lewis, of the Brooklyn Heights Company, stated late this afternoon that about 145 cars are running, an increase of thirty-five over the number running yesterday. He stated that they were just starting to run cars on the Gates-avenue line, and seemed sanguine of success. When questioned as to his satisfaction with the protection afforded by the militia and police, he said that he was fully satisfied with the protection given by the former. When questioned closer regarding the protection given by the police, he said, after a pause, that he is satisfied with the protection given by both.

President Lewis later gave a detailed list of cars in operation, as follows:

Court street, thirty cars; Flatbush avenue, forty; Putnam and Halsey, forty; Fulton street, thirty-five. Total, 145.

The total number of cars usually operated by President Lemis' system is 1,140.

CARS ON OTHER LINES.

President Norton, of the Atlantic-avenue system stated to-night that he had operated cars as follows to-day:

Fifth avenue, 28; Seventh avenue, 17; Bergen street, 12; Vanderbilt avenue, 6. Total, 63.

President Wickes, of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban system, had eighteen cars running on the Sumner-avenue line, and six on the Broadway line. The latter were all run between 4 and 6 in the evening. In all, about 230 cars were moved in the city to-day. The number in operation before the strike was 1,900.

In the 230 cars run are included cars which did not start until after 4 P. M. and which stopped after 6.

At 2:30 P. M. a woman named Mrs. Josephine S. Eigler was run over by a car in charge of a green motorman at Broadway and Hayward street. She sustained serious injury of the hip and internal injuries. She is in a serious condition. The motorman was arrested and locked up. Witnesses say that he was totally incapable of controlling the car. It was one belonging to the Sumner-Avenue line.

RIOTING RESUMED.

Rioting was resumed this afternoon. The Seventh Regiment was under fire at a few minutes before 6 o'clock. Shots were fired from the crowd at the militia, and several volleys were fired by the troops over the heads of the mob. So far as known the only man injured was Private Ennis, of Company H. He was wounded by a shot from the crowd. The troops engaged were six companies of the Seventh Regiment. They were under command of Major Abrams, and were guarding the streets leading to the Ridgewood depot of the Brooklyn city line. A car on the Fifth-Avenue line started from Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street shortly after 4 o'clock. About three blocks from the depot it was surrounded by a mob. A detachment of the Thirteenth Regiment, under Major Cochrane, charged the mob with fixed bayonets, and the crowd scattered. August Brown received a bayonet wound in the hip. He was taken to a neighboring drugstore and was treated there, after which he went home.

ANOTHER MOB DISPERSED.

At 6 o'clock to-night a feed-wire was cut on the Bergen-street railroad, between Rogers and Nostrand avenues. Patrolman Collins, who was on a car, saw four men run and gave chase. He arrested Edward Dugen, who was recognized as a motorman on the Sackett-street railroad. At 6:15 o'clock a mob of over one thousand men surrounded a Gates-avenue car at Nostrand avenue. Sticks and stones were thrown and shots were fired by men in the crowd. The reserves from the Ninth precinct station-house hurried to the scene. After some trouble and hard fighting, in which three policeman were seriously injured, the mob scattered. Officer Lewis Shackelton sustained a fracture of the skull. Officers Dennis Burke and James L. Coolihan were injured, but less seriously. They were hit on the heads by stones, crockery and other missils thrown from the house tops.

Later this evening Elmer P. Vandyke, twenty-five years of age, of New York, a member of the Seventh regiment, fell from the second story of the Forty-seventh regiment armory, causing fracture of the skull. He was removed to Seney Hospital. Vandyke was under arrest for intoxication, and had been placed in the temporary guard-room, from which he tried to make his escape. He tried to escape by means of an improvised rope, which broke, causing his fall.

The presidents of the car companies, who announced positively last night that they would operate their lines until midnight to-night, began to weaken before 6 o'clock.

REPORT OF THE ARBITRATION BOARD.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration met this afternoon and adopted a special report on the Brooklyn trolley strike, which was submitted to the Legislature tonight. They say, in part:

"A strike of the employes on the five electric surface street railways of the city of Brooklyn, who are members of District Assembly, No. 75, K. of L., embracing nearly all the operating force, took place on Monday morning, January 14th. The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company alone effected a settlement, which enabled it to continue business without interruption. This board made every possible effort to settle the differences between the other companies and their men, but was successful only in the case of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railway Company, with which and its former employes an agreement was brought about and a contract signed, under which traffic was resumed Thursday morning and still continues without interruptoin."

"Investigation of the causes of the strike was made, and it was ascertained that it proceeded from a failure on the part of the Executive Committee of District Assembly, No. 75, Knights of Labor, to effect a renewal of the contract of 1894 with the companies for 1895, with certain proposed changes, which involved principally an advance of wages from $2 to $2.25 per day to conductors and motormen, who form the bulk of the employes; an establishment of the proportion of permanent regular runs to special trips made for accommodation of congested travel at certain times of day, and an observance of the statute which prescribes ten hours' labor performed within twelve consecutive hours on street railways as a day's work. The demand for an increase of wages was finally withdrawn, and the other two points of difference, which the men deemed vital, remained in the cases of the Brooklyn Heights and the Atlantic Avenue Companies, while the Queens County and Suburban Company was willing to yield them, but could not effect a settlement because of the individual contracts made with new men, which would prevent the return of a number of the old men, and to this the Executive Board of District Assembly, No. 75, would no assent.

A RECOMMENDATION MADE.

"However the existing troubles on the Brooklyn street railroads may be settled, the statute with regard to the hours of labor will, unless amended so as to explicitly state and settle what shall constitute ten hours labor, remain a constant irritant and source of dissatisfaction and contention on the part of the employes. The companies construe and enforce the words 'ten hours labor' to mean labor while the cars are moving upon the rail, without taking into account waiting time at either end of the routes. Thus, by the evidence taken, it was shown that upon one line, where there were eight regular runs a day, there was waiting time of three minutes at each end, making forty-eight minutes per day, during which the conductors and motormen were on duty and in charge of their cars, but for which they received no compensation. However this method of computation of time of labor came to be established, it is clearly not within the terms or intent of the law, and is not just, as the employes contend. With a view, therefore, to removal of this cause of the present strike, and prevention of its agency in working further trouble on lines of street railroad, it is suggested that chapter 529 of the laws of 1887 be amended so as to prescribe that the 'ten hours labor to be performed within twelve consecutive hours, with reasonable time for meals,' provided for as a day's labor, shall commence when the employe reports for service as required by the rules of the employer, and cease when the employe, upon their expiration, is relieved from duty for the day."

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The officials of the Bergen-street line said they had concluded to stop their cars at 9 o'clock. President Lewis sent word to police headquarters that he would stop his cars at 8 o'clock. President Wickes said nothing, but hustled his cars into the car houses as soon after dark as he could.

The rain, mixed with fog, which prevailed all day, made the night one of pitch darkness, except where the electric lights made objects visible a few feet away. The troops had a most disagreeable job in the rain and fog, and there was no certainty as to the precise moment when bricks and stones would emerge from the gloom and whiz unpleasantly close to the guardsmens' heads.

In east New York, in south Brooklyn and in other uninviting neighborhoods, where car stables are located and strikers and hoodlums abounded, the soldiers had plenty of trouble. The many disturbances that occurred between 4 o'clock and 8 o'clock, by which time the cars had been stopped, showed that the change of plans on the part of the presidents was a wise one.

At 8:15 Thomas Larkin, twenty-four years old, of No. 259 Third avenue, was arrested for assault on Patrolman Chas. McCue. McCue was trying to disperse a gang of men when Larkin struck him, knocking him down. With the assistance of soldiers Larkin was locked up.

The Board of Supervisors of the county of Kings met this afternoon and adopted, by a unanimous vote, the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas the managers and directors of the various railroad companies, whose employes are now on a strike, have been claiming that had they the proper police and military protection they could operate their lines; and whereas the claims of the companies in this respect are not based on facts, as the action of the Mayor in sympathy with the employes has demonstrated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors, believing that the purpose of the Mayor was to expose the pretensions of the company, hereby expresses its approval of the determination to utilize the failure of the companies to operate their cars as an argument before the Attorney-General for the annulment of their respective charters; and be it further

"Resolved, That this board hereby expresses its sympathy with the employes, and calls upon all officials with power in the premises to aid them in establishing their rights to a fair day's pay for a fair day's labor."

M'ADOO WANTS DAMAGES.

He Thinks Reflections Upon Him by a Newspaper is Worth $25,000.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Jan. 21.—Notice of a suit for $25,000 damages against the Chattanooga Daily Times was filed to-day in the Circuit Court of Hamilton county by J. H. Barr. The writ is returnable to the May term of the court. Meantime the declaration reciting the specific grounds of complaint will be filed. W. G. McAdoo, of New York, is the complainant, the suit growing out of the investigation of charges preferred by him before the Senate committee against C. D. Clarke, whose confirmation as Judge Key's successor to the Federal judgeship for the Middle and Eastern divisions of Tennessee was received. His law partner, Mr. Barr, was seen, and stated that the Times had bitterly and, McAdoo alleged, maliciously, maligned his motives and course in the Clark case. The publications in the Times declared particularly libelous are a special from Washington, dated January 9th, from which the following is taken:

"He is reported to be very vindictive and extreme, claiming that his backers will spend $10,000 on the case, if necessary. He characterizes the hearing by Judges Lurton and Key a farce and a crooked decision; that he and his people were not allowed a fair hearing."

January 11th the Times said editorially:

Mr. Will McAdoo's latest exploit indicates to us that the young man has lost his grip on his mental equipment. The man must either be a fool or crazy who asserts that a deliberate decision by Judges Lurton and Key is a "crooked" thing. He must be one or the other when he says his people "will spend $10,000" fighting the issue of Judge Clark's commission. Does this poor fellow mean that 'his people' propose to bribe the Senate Judiciary Committee? His language imports as much.

The objectionable special was read in court last week to Judge Key on the bench by Barr, who denied its statements emphatically. McAdoo wired his partner last Saturday to prepare the papers, and to-day directed that they be recorded. He is quoted here as saying in an interview:

"The reports in the Chattancoga Times and Nashville American, charging me with saying that the opinion rendered by Judges Key and Lurton regarding Judge Clark was corrupt and crooked and false and were invented to prejudice the Senate. The Times' statement that my backers would spend $10,000 to defeat Judge Clark is so ridiculously false that it hardly needs a denial. The Times' articles touching this question have been a series of falsehoods, so far as they purport to represent my attitude."

Down Goes the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Treasury reserve declined again to-day, standing at the close of business at $69,963,117.

The amount taken out at New York today was $500,000, of which $900,000 was for export.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a fourth dividend of 10 per cent., making in all 65 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the State National Bank of Knoxville, Tenn.

A Tennessee Cyclone.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 21.—A cyclone struck Covington, Tenn., this morning at 2 o'clock, and blew off the top of the court-house and demolished a dozen residences and a score of barns and outhouses. The damage is $50,000. No lives were lost.

Judge Clark Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of C. D. Clark, to be judge of the eastern and middle district of Tennessee. (Previously confirmed and withdrawn.)

Lord Churchill Worse.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—At midnight Lord Randolph Churchill had another attack of heart failure. He is now semi-comatose.

Albemarle Club Banquet.

The annual election of the officers of the Albemarle Club took place last night at the club-house, corner First and Main streets. Mr. James Lyons was reelected president; Dr. M. D. Hoge was elected vice-president, and Mr. J. L. Young, secretary and treasurer.

The following board of directors were also chosen: Messrs. E. R. Chesterman, E. T. Orgain, P. B. Taliaferro, J. E. Boisseau, C. F. Williams, E. D. Alston S. C. Wortham, and George C. Bidgood.

After the election of officers a banquet was served.

President Lyons was toast master, and the following gentlemen responded to toasts:

Messrs. Hoge, Young, Irby, Chesterman, Wormley, Jackson, Boisseau, and Owen, while many others sang and recited.

The supper, which was abundant in proportion and exquisitely arranged, was served by Mr. Moesta.

REPAIRS TO THE COLUMBIA.

Business Men of Portsmouth Insist There is a Sufficiency of Water in Their Harbor.

THE WORK WILL BE DONE AT NORFOLK

Mr. John S. Harwood Appears Before the Senate Committee on Behalf of the Travelling Men's Bill.

TIMES BUREAU, RAFLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, January 20, 1895.

Congressman Springer this morning resumed his efforts toward endeavoring to find out what sort of a financial measure would command a sufficient number of Democratic votes to secure its passage by the House. Invigorated by his Sabbath day's rest, and inspired by a spirit of hope that never seems to forsake him, the Illinois statesman was in much better spirits than he was on Saturday.

"Anything definite, Mr. Springer?" he was asked.

"No, not yet; but matters are in better shape, and I hope to be able to report something before the latter days of the week."

The naval appropriation bill, reported to the committee last week by Mr. Talbott, chairman of the subcommittee, will not be reported to the House in its present condition, as several amendments and changes were ordered after the bill was considered in the whole committee.

When revised the appropriations for the Norfolk navy yard will be as follows: For harbor improvement, $75,000; extension to Granite quarry wall, $20,000; one sand lighter, $2,000; one derrick car, $1,000; repairs to Granite dock, $15,000; one deck scow, $2,000, and for salary of one clerk to Labor Bureau, $1,200.

THE NORFOLK HARBOR.

Congressman D. Gardiner Tyler called on the Secretary of the Navy this morning and presented a memorial from the business men of Portsmouth, denying the rumor that there was an insufficiency of water in the Norfolk harbor to accommodate the cruiser Columbia, recently ordered there for repairs, and protesting against the cruiser being ordered elsewhere for repairs. Mr. Tyler also made a strong representation of the facts, showing that while the steamer was aground at low water, she was lying in soft mud and easily floated at high tide, and urged that the order of the Department be adhered to and that the necessary repairs to the cruiser be made at the Norfolk yard.

The Secretary assured Mr. Tyler that all of the repairs to the ship except the painting should be made at the Norfolk yard, but as