WILL GRESHAM ACT?

Hesitates to Retaliate Against Discriminating Countries.

FLAG DUTIES IN ORDER.

Other Products May Receive the Fate of American Meats.

GENERAL TRADE IN DANGER.

Dilatory Tactics to Avoid Bringing on a Tariff War With Powerful Nations.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The State and Treasury departments now have before them the question of retaliating against countries discriminating against American meat and other products by levying 10 per cent additional duty upon goods imported from such countries. The act which grants this authority is known as the "discriminating flag law," and provides that 10 per cent additional tariff duty shall be levied and collected by the Secretary of the Treasury upon all goods imported by vessels flying the flag of the country which discriminates against American products.

No Presidential proclamation is necessary, but the Secretary of the Treasury has full power in his discretion whenever he is advised of discrimination on the part of any foreign nation. The law is mandatory that he s hall collect 10 per cent additional duty on goods imported under the flag of that country.

This law, it is held, should in its intent be operative at this time against Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark, but the Secretary of State hesitates to officially notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the discrimination. It is said that he has trouble in satisfying himself that he can declare a discrimination, while the countries making it claim that it is merely a health regulation that our meats and livestock are excluded.

This same plea was made by Germany against the American hog during Mr. Blaine's time until some commercial concession was made by this country in return for the admission of hogs. Immediately consideration of the health of his Majesty's subjects was then dismissed.

The Secretary of Agriculture has informed the President and Secretary of State that no diseased meats or livestock are shipped abroad from this country; that inspection here is more thorough and complete than any foreign Government has facilities for, and that meat which Germany, France, Belgium and Denmark pronounce infected is declared by our inspectors at inland points of shipment, the port of embarkation and a foreign entry, to be perfectly free from disease. If this be true it is held that discrimination against this country is unqualified, and the Secretary of the Treasury should have no opinion in the matter, but should immediately enforce the flag law.

The question which seems to be bothering Mr. Gresham is whether he shall take the testimony of our own inspectors or the declaration of foreigners who are seeking an excuse for discrimination without involving a penalty. It is said that he is inclined to accept the technical plea of foreign Governments and take the ground that the exclusion of American products is not discrimination within the meaning of the law, and that any resentment by this country can come only through a proclamation of retaliation under the act of 1890.

It is predicted by students of our foreign commerce that discrimination against American fresh meat and livestock, if not retaliated upon at once, will be followed rapidly by discrimination against one article after another of American export, until all American products will be excluded from the countries of Europe, except England and possibly Austria. Thus far Austria has occupied only a threatening attitude, and it is believed that she, like England, instead of joining in the tariff war against America, will be inclined to take advantage of it for her own commercial profit. The danger of the situation and the probability of a very serious tariff war between this country and all continental Europe is said to be fully appreciated at the State Department. It is said that it will be with great reluctance that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham will take any steps looking to the exclusion or even restriction of foreign importations, both because the policy is to encourage importations and because it is feared that if we attempt to retaliate it might precipitate a conflict with one or several of the foreign powers.

FOR THE NAVAL MILITIA.

How the Recent Appropriation Is to Be Distributed by Mr. Herbert.

State Forces Not Properly Uniformed Will Lose One-Half of the Allotment.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Secretary Herbert has issued a special circular prescribing the manner of distribution of the appropriation of $25,000 made by Congress in the naval appropriation bill for the arming and equipping of the naval militia.

Five hundred dollars of the total will be retained to provide books of instruction for distribution and the remainder of the appropriation will be allotted to the States having national militia forces in proportion of petty officers and enlisted men returned from the States. One-half of the allotment due a State will be retained in cases where the naval militia is not now properly uniformed.

The Governors of States are required to make their returns before the 15th of next April, certifying to the location of the various divisions of the militia and the number of commissioned and warrant officers, petty officers and enlisted men in the service on April 1. No person serving in the land militia, or as bandsman, or as servant in the militia will be included in the return.

THE APPROPRIATION TOO SMALL.

Sugar Bounties Can Only Be Paid at Present in Part.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury will within the next few days begin the preparation of regulations under which the appropriation of $5,000,000 made by the last Congress as a bounty for sugar produced in 1894 will be made. The act provides that there shall be paid on cane and beet sugar produced in 1894 a bounty at the rate of eight-tenths of one cent per pound and appropriates $5,000,000 for this purpose.

The best data obtainable, however, indicates that the appropriation is entirely too small, and that something like $6,120,000 would be necessary to liquidate all of the claims on a basis of eight-tenths of a cent per pound.

Louisiana, it is said, produced about 700,000,000 pounds, Florida and Texas 20,000,000 pounds, and estimating the beet-sugar production at 45,000,000 pounds, the same as the yield of 1893, giving a total of 765,000,000 pounds.

In view of the probable shortage Secretary Carlisle has decided to pro rate the payments among all of the producers according to their yield. This would warrant a payment of about .65 of a cent per pound, instead of .8 of a cent. Under this arrangement all claims will fare alike and any scramble for precedence will be avoided.

SIBLEY'S VIEWS ON SILVER.

Has Not Been Offered the Presidency by the New Party.

PITTSBURG, March 8.—Ex-Congressman Joseph C. Sibley of Franklyn, Pa., the head of the new silver party, was in the city to-day, and concerning the new party he said:

"The new silver party is more of a principle than anything else. But it is a principle that is bound to enforce recognition from the people and one that is growing in power daily. We may issue cartload after cartload of bonds, but we are only carrying the Government along on a promise, not on solid realities."

When asked if he would accept the nomination of the silverites for President, he said: "It would not be wise to refuse a thing that has not been offered. I cannot tell what I will do until I see what is expected of me."

JUSTICES TAKE INTEREST.

They Ask Questions During the Arguments on the Income Tax.

Corporation Attorneys Give Their Reasons Why the Law Should Not Hold.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day Mr. Guthrie resumed his argument for the appellants in the income tax cases. He discussed the bearing on the fifth amendment of the constitution upon the cases and also referred to other constitutional provisions. Referring to the fifth constitutional amendment he said its provision that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law had been made for the protection of the people against undue intrenchments. He contended that any law which would impose a tax on one class of people and not another was in direct contradiction of this amendment. He then returned to the discussion of the question of taxation of corporations in a different way from which individuals were taxed and said this point was of transcendant importance in the case, reasserting the property of any corporation was the property of the individuals composing it.

He asserted that if Congress was permitted to discriminate against corporations as in the income law, it would virtually have the power to nullify the right of States to create corporations. He closed with an appeal for equality in taxation.

Mr. Seward followed, also speaking on behalf of the appellants. He argued against the constitutionality of the income tax. He devoted himself to the discussion of the question as to whether the tax was a direct tax, and argued that if it was it must, under provisions of the constitution, be apportioned according to population.

Mr. Seward was disscussing the question of apportionment when the Chief Justice interrupted him with the question: "Suppose there should not be a sufficient amount arising from the taxation of income of over $4000 to meet the requirements of a given State?"

"It could be done," replied Mr. Seward, "on the basis of population, which is the only thing to be apportioned to."

Assistant Attorney-General Whitney then presented the outlines of the Government's case. He explained the difference between the two cases from New York and the one arising in the district, saying that in the Moore case the effort has been to secure an injunction against the collection of the tax, while in the other two cases the effort had been made to enjoin the payment of the tax, the first being an action against the Commissioner of Internal revenue and the two others against trust companies of which the appellants were stockholders. Mr. Moore, he said, a rich man who possessed an income exceeding $200,000 a year, did not claim to have any property that could not be reached as a lien for the collection of the tax.

Mr. Moore had declared that this law could not apply to an unconstitutional tax, but the court had held that an unconstitutional tax was still a tax.

"How can Congress make a law compelling a man to do a thing which the constitution says he cannot?" asked Justice Field. But at the suggestion of Chief Justice Fuller that further discussion of the point was unnecessary Mr. Whitney did not attempt to reply and passed on to the Pollock case.

Mr. Whitney had not concluded when the court at 4 o'clock adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock, when, after Mr. Whitney concludes, ex-Senator Edmunds will be heard in the case, and he in turn will be followed by Attorney-General Olney.

SOUR milk should never be used with baking powder. Dr. Price's makes food light and sweet.

ON THE SANTA FE SYSTEM.

Statement of Earnings of the Principal Branches.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The earnings of the Santa Fe system for the fourth week of February were $815,074, an increase of $19,888 over the same week of last year. The net earnings for the month to date are $2,814,294, a decrease of $32,489.

The earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific were, for the week, $69,360, an increase of $20,461; for the monlh to date, $235,015, an increase of $46,147.

The earnings of the Colorado Midland were, for the week, $36,074, an increase of $2834; for the month to date, $109,032, a decrease of $3744.

Operatives Must Stop Work.

LONDON, March 8.—Owing to the complicated dispute as to the use of machinery and other matters, the members of the National Federation of Boss Manufacturers has notified the operatives to stop work on March 16. This action affects 200,000 employes through the country.

WITHDRAWAL OF GOLD

Treasury Officials Not Embarrassed in the Payments.

FALLING OFF OF RESERVE

Assistant Secretary Curtis Corrects Some Erroneous Statements.

EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS.

Uncle Sam Has Plenty of Money to Pay All the Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Assistant Secretary Curtis to-day made the following statement:

In view of certain statements in the newspapers that the treasury officials are embarrassed by an alleged failure in gold deliveries under the recent contract and other assertions of a similar nature calculated to mislead and disturb the public mind I wish to say that the actual withdrawals of gold from the treasury since the 1st of March, 1895, have been $355,347, of which $281,087 has been for the redemption of United States treasury notes and $74,260 for the redemption of United States notes, and divided among the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco, St. Louis and Chicago. These are no more than the ordinary withdrawals which in the past have usually taken place at this season of the year. Moreover, during the same period the treasury has received considerable gold coin in exchange for various kinds of paper currency.

The apparent falling off in the gold reserve was caused by a misunderstanding in the gold reserve statement, made up from the statement sent from New York, which should not have been included in the gold reserve until the final certificates of deposit upon which bonds could be issued were delivered. The February figures quoted in some of the newspapers as withdrawn include the heavy withdrawals of the earlier part of the month before the gold purchase contract was made, and one single large item not withdrawn for export, concerning which there has been considerable newspaper comment.

The treasury officials who are charged with the responsibility of these transactions have no anxiety whatever in regard to the method which is and has been pursued by the sellers of the gold coin under the recent contract. They are satisfied to contemplate the fact that for five weeks the withdrawals of gold coin have not exceeded the normal amount, with the exception of the instance quoted above, and that exports of gold would ever have been made during that time. The fact is that fully $9,000,000 in gold has already been deposited on the foreign account in excess of the contract requirements.

In regard to the excess of Government expenditures over receipts, it is well known the latter are rapidly increasing, and that up to this time nothing has been received from the income tax and very little from sugar duty, both of which will be great sources of revenue in the future.

There is plenty of money in the treasury to pay the appropriations and the statement in some articles, that if the treasury had the money the passage of the enormous appropriations would lead to immediate disbursement of immense sums of money, is totally untrue. There is a question of law as to when the appropriation for the payment of sugar bounty becomes available, and until that question is settled it will be impossible to make any payment. Moreover, the claims for bounty must be adjusted before payment, since payment must be made pro rata if the appropriation is insufficient.

The total available cash in the treasury to-day amounts to $83,371,495 over and above the $100,000,000 allowed to cover the gold reserve, which is $89,745,594 11. The treasury officials have no anxiety as to their ability to meet all obligations in the immediate future with ease, and are confident the expected revival of business will assure the future.

SAYERS GIVES NEW FIGURES

His Review of Appropriations Made by the Past Congresses.

Expenditures Materially Cut Down and the Salary List Pruned.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Chairman Sayers of the House Appropriations Committee has made a statement of the appropriations of the last Congress. He presented in the statement tables showing appropriations of three Congresses, as follows: Fifty-first, $1,035,580,109; Fifty-second, $1,027,104,527; Fifty-third, $990,338,691.

Mr. Sayers says: "The appropriations made by the Fifty-third Congress, including permanent appropriations, show a reduction of $46,765,856 under the appropriations made by the Fifty-second Congress and $45,341,418 under those made in the Fifty-first Congress."

Sayers, making a comparison with last year, shows that there is a net increase of $5,877,320.

The new public buildings authorized, including one in Chicago to cost $4,000,000, will not exceed in cost $5,660,00 beyond the sums appropriated therefor, while the Fifty-first Congress left to its successors more than $8,000,000 to be appropriated for public buildings which it authorized.

The salaried list of the Government has been reduced by this Congress more than 600 persons, with an annual compensation amounting to quite three-quarters of a million dollars.

A GIVEN quantity of Dr. Price's Baking Powder will do twice as much work as a like quantity of any other powder.

NOW DEFIES THE OFFICERS.

Murderer Slevin Retreats to a Mountain Stronghold.

BEVERLY, W. Va., March 8.—At "Stevens Cabin," near the Pocahontas county line, Ham Collins, a well-known character, has been shot and killed by Charley Slevin.

Slevin heard Collins quarreling with some one and thought it was his brother, Samuel Slevin. Charley took his Winchester and hurried across the hollow to the scene of the trouble, where he found Collins fighting with Frank Maxwell. He mixed in the fight and shot Collins through the heart, putting another bullet through his brain as he was falling.

Slevin has not been arrested, and he is fortified with a party of friends in the mountains, where they defy the officers. A grudge existed between Collins and Slevin.

Higgins Leads by Two.

DOVER, Del., March 8.—One ballot was taken for United States Senator to-day resulting: Higgins 8, Addicks 6, Massey 4, Wolcott 6, Tunnel 4.

Legislators Dying Hard.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 8.—This was the last day session of the Legislature, and was one of uproar and confusion. The Senate killed the bill to allow prize fighting. The time pieces are being turned back and the session will continue all night.

WITH HEAVY LIABILITIES.

Failure of the Central Kansas Loan and Trust Company.

RUSSELL, Kans., March 8.—The Central Kansas Loan and Trust Company made an assignment to-day for the benefit of its creditors to Charles P. Copeland. The liabilities are scheduled at $250,906. The company, like many others, has operated extensively in Western farm loans. Its guaranteed securities are widely scattered among Eastern investors. The assets are nominally about $400,000, but cannot be realized on at this time.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Troops Being Sent From Spain to the Troubled Country.

MADRID, March 8.—The work of dispatching reinforcements to the army in Cuba is now fully under way. To-day the steamer Alfonso XIII started from Barcelona for a Cuban port, having on board two battalions of infantry. A battalion left Madrid to-day for Cadiz, where it will embark for Cuba.

A dispatch from Havana says that General Garrach yesterday defeated the rebels at Los Negros, capturing the camp and a quantity of arms. Five rebels were killed.

Handed Their Passports.

ROME, March 8.—The semi-official Agence Stefani says: According to a dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, the French and Belgian Ministers have been handed their passports owing to their attitude on the question of the claims of French and Belgian subjects for damages sustained during the civil war of 1887.

Boodle Councilmen Indicted.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—The Grand Jury to-day returned three separate indictments against Councilmen L. O. Desforges, Thomas Haley, P. B. Caulfield and others for conspiracy to receive a bribe from Charles Marshal, superintendent of the L. and N. Railroad.

MISAPPLYING THE FUNDS.

Serious Charges Against the Officers of a Surety Company.

A Receiver Applied For and an Injunction Speedily Granted.

DENVER, March 8.—A receiver for the Colorado Security Company has been asked for, and an injunction restraining it from transacting further business has been granted. H. J. Aldrich, one of the leading members of St. John's Cathedral, is at the head of the company. The petition is issued by H. C. Wilson, who charges that the company is insolvent and that the officers have converted to their own use at least $40,000 collected on notes and coupons.

The petitioner recites that the business of the corporation has been for a long time recklessly, extravagantly and fraudulently managed. Money has been invested and money collected, it is alleged, on notes previously sold by the corporation amounting to $25,000 in the La Junta and Lamar Ditch Company, which is now insolvent, and this is practically lost. The principal and interest collected from other loans previously sold by the corporation, it is said, have been used in the payment of favored investors, who are now buying the loans of the corporation.

The stockholders have organized other companies, bought real estate with the money of the corporation and made loans upon the land greatly in excess of its value. If the entire assets of the corporation were sold they would not pay over 10 per cent of said loans, the petition says.

The entire capital stock of the corporation has been attached, except three shares belonging to Aldrich, who denies the important allegations in the complaint.

Mr. Wilson, the plaintiff, was the Eastern representative of this company, and Aldrich says this action is the result of complications which ensued during a settlement.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rev. William R. Freemantle, Dean of Ripon, has died of influenza.

Providence, R. I., was severely shaken by a gas explosion in the Counter-weight Tunnel on College Hill.

President Cleveland and party are having good sport in slaughtering ducks in South Carolina waters.

The British steamer Premier has arrived at Colon, bringing thirty prisoners captured when the army of General Logus was defeated in the Department of Bolivia.

Engineer John Nuffer, the American who is held responsible by many in Mexico for the terrible wreck on the Interoceanic Railroad February 28 last, has gone to Texas to escape the fury of Mexican natives.

At attempt was made to rob the Service Bank at New Carlisle, Pa. An explosion aroused the watchman and others, and the robbers were frightened off. They escaped after a number of shots were fired.

Socialists, headed by Eugene Foure, went to the Church Notre Dame at Clingham Court, insulted the preacher and came to blows with the worshipers. The police were called, and an hour passed before the riot was subdued.

Editor Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun was arrested on the indictment charging that he criminally libeled Frank B. Noyes of the Washington Star. Mr. Dana was released upon his own recognizance and his hearing set for the 16th inst.

Colonel Edmund Rice of the Fifth United States Infantry, organizer and commander of the Columbian Guards at the World's Fair, is the most prominent candidate for superintendent of the New York police, to succeed Thomas Byrnes.

Rev. Elijah Tuller, a resident of Pigeon Creek, Logan County, Va., left his home for a short walk down the creek. Pieces of his body were found scattered along the road. It is thought that he was attacked by wild beasts and torn to pieces.

The revolution begun in the north of Hayti has spread to the south. The Haytian exiles, who have been living in Jamaica, waiting for a chance to overthrow Hippolyte, are preparing to leave. Hayti's Minister of War, General Adelson Verene, has fled to San Domingo.

During the religious services at a Protestant church at Lompaniz, in Bulgaria, the building was invaded by a mob of the members of the Orthodox Greek Church, who assaulted the worshipers, tore up the prayer-books and completely wrecked the interior of the church. Several Germans and Americans were seriously injured during the disturbance. The Americans are under British protection.

SUGAR REFINERS COMBINE.

No Further Clash Between Independent Operators and the Trust.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—It was stated to-day on good authority that the independent sugar refineries have combined with the sugar trust to maintain prices. The fact that the sugar market has been in better condition during the past two days seems to bear out the statement that there will be no further clash between the trust and the independent operators.

BURDEN OF FARMERS

Can Be Lightened Only by National Remedial Legislation.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION.

Mainly Owing to a Decrease in the Silver Purchasing Power.

DEMONETIZATION IS A CRIME.

Report of the Majority of the Congressional Committee Appointed to Investigate.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The majority of the special committee of the House appointed to inquire into the causes of the prevailing agricultural depression has prepared a report, in which it says:

It is unnecessary for the committee to enter into or dwell upon the fact that agriculture is depressed in every branch of this most important industry; that the values of land and farm, unless surrounded by exceptionally rare conditions, have depreciated steadily as the purchasing power of the dollar has increased. But while the values of the property owned by the American farmers have decreased in thirty years from nearly one-half of the total wealth in 1860 to less than one-fourth in 1890, of which 30 per cent is now under mortgages, taxes have steadily increased and debts now require four times the labor to be paid than was then required. The purchasing capacity of the dollar to secure the farmer's land and his produce has increased fourfold, while the power to pay his taxes and debts has remained at a standstill.

In 1873 wheat sold from $1 55 to $2 25 a bushel (according to Spofford's Almanac) in New York. In 1894 it sold at 50 cents.

Discussing the causes of the depression the committee says:

Class legislation of the worst character encumbers the statute-books and has been carried on to the detriment of agriculture and its dependent industries for thirty years, culminating in the crime of the age, the demonetization of silver in 1873.

The demonetization of silver was a bold stroke in the interest of capital that has reduced the value of every product in the world. This is conclusively proven by the fact that just as silver has depreciated in like proportion have all other values fallen in the scale. Silver bullion to-day has the capacity to purchase as much wheat, cotton, pork, corn and lard and every other commodity that it ever had, therefore the depreciation of the white metal simply means the depreciation of every article under the sun with one single exception, the gold of Shylock.

The tariff system of taxation is not only unequal, but, as for the past thirty years administered in this country, is most unjust to the consumer, and has built up trusts, combines and gigantic corporations that have not only amassed great wealth at the expense of the people, but who have assumed to control and direct legislation so as to perpetuate their power and gratify their greed. The tariff bears with undue weight upon the producer of agricultural staples, as it forces him not only to buy in the dearest market, but to sell in open competition with the world's lowest prices. The agricultural depression is still further augmented by the sale of futures on our stock exchanges, where the grain gamblers grow rich by farming the telegraph wires and selling wind while the honest and industrious toilers on the prairies reap the whirlwind. Food adulterations add millions annually to the farmer's losses and compel him to meet in competition the thief. To these might be added other causes, but the principal ones to which agricultural depression and stagnation in trade is due have been cited.

The remedy lies in remedial legislation, and until that is secured relief will not come permanently. To secure relief we suggest:

First—That silver should be remonetized at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Second—That so long as the present unjust and unequal system of protection continues agriculture should receive its just proportion, and as this cannot be secured by a protective tariff that a bounty on exported agricultural staples should be allowed, similar to that on fish in 1813, and for which John C. Calhoun voted.

Third—The gambling in futures should be prevented by law.

Fourth—That a national pure-food law should be enacted.

A minority report is being prepared.

IT is an age of practical economy. Dr. Price's Baking Powder is the most economical of household agents. Strong, pure and wholesome.

ON THE CABLE PROJECT.

Communication With Hawaii of Great International Importance.

Russia Is Perhaps as Deeply Interested as the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—When Congress failed to provide for building the Hawaiian cable, it by no means ended the question. On the contrary, it has brought forward a project of international importance by which Russia, France, Japan and Hawaii will join in an American enterprise for laying a cable from the United States to Hawaii, and thence to Japan, with branch cables to the French islands and extensive naval stations in the South Pacific. The negotiations with these Governments has proceeded quietly, but with such satisfactory results that they are well along toward completion. A number of conferences have been held with the officials of the Japanese legation here, and several phases of the subject are now under negotiation between Tokio and Washington. Minister Kurino is much interested in the project. It is probable five or six of the most influential and wealthy Japanese merchants will be named among the incorporators.

France has also been interested, and in the course of the negotiations she has made a suggestion to Hawaii to the effect that French interests will be better subserved by having the cable go via the United States instead of Vancouver, which would be controlled by Great Britain. The chief interest of France is in securing cable connections with Tahiti and her other Pacific possessions and with her naval rendezvous, which is now cut off from communication.

Russia's interests in the project are regarded as even more important than those of Japan or France. Russia's cable communication with the Western Hemisphere is now eastward through London or Paris, and this filtering of all her news and official messages through London in particular has long been a source of irritation.

The Russian imperial family already have a cable from Vladivostock, the easterly point of Siberia, to Japan, so the new line would give Russia through cable communication eastward instead of through London or Paris. The military and strategic importance of this is very great, for should Russia be arrayed against the triple alliance she could not communicate eastward to the outer world, but could always maintain communication eastward to the United States and to France.

Hawaii is also interested in the enterprise, as she regards it as a practical realization of her efforts to communicate with the outer world.

STRIKE OF THE MINERS.

Little Chance of a Speedy Settlement of the Wage Question.

PITTSBURG, March 8.—The miners are holding out for the 60-cent rate and reject all compromises. About 1000 men have been granted the demands and are at work at the few mines running to supply the local demand. It is estimated that of over 20,000 miners in the district 4000 refused to join the strike and are working at 55 cents a ton less. A dispatch from Clarksburg, W. Va., states that the Pittsburg district officials are trying to get the miners there to quit work and thus cut off all supplies.

As was predicted last night, the Robbins Company miners in the first pool quit work to-day, although they were under contract, and will likely lose the ten per cent in wages held back by the company according to the agreement. The defections yesterday and to-day demonstrate that a working combination among the operators will be difficult to effect.

On the Bear to Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Assistant Secretary Sims of the Interior Department has addressed a letter to Secretary Carlisle asking permission for Dr. Sheldon Jackson of the Agricultural Bureau to accompany the revenue cutter Bear to Alaska. Dr. Jackson has been allowed this privilege before.

FEARFUL MUTINY ON BOARD

Sensational Story Regarding the Loss of the Bark Portland Lloyd.

Cutthroat Peruvians Killed the Officers, but the Vessel Was Wrecked.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—A letter received in this city from Charles Jones, steward of the missing American bark Portland Lloyd, which left Junin for New York on February 4, conveys the startling information that the vessel was wrecked during a desperate mutiny on board in which the captain and most of his crew were killed. Shortly after the bark left Junin with a valuable cargo of nitrate it was reported she had struck on a rock at the entrance to the bay of Junin and all hands were drowned.

Jones' letter declares that the affair was a planned attempt by the revolutionary party in Peru to seize the vessel's cargo for use against the Government.

The captain was knocked down with a handspike, the chief mate was shot dead and two sailors stabbed. The men at the wheel, seeing that they were at the mercy of a set of desperate men, purposely steered the bark on to the rocks.

The steward and A. B. Jellusson, a seaman, were the only ones of the American crew saved. They endured great hardships and had to lie concealed for some days before they could escape the ruffians. The leader of the mutineers is said to be Gonzales de Pietro, a notorious character who had shipped as a seaman on the Portland Lloyd and had a gang of cutthroats concealed on board. It is believed most of these men perished in the wreck.

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The best quality manufactured, and lead the market in design and colorings.
We call special attention to the great variety offered from which to make selections.

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1000 Square Yards	$ .50	.40 laid
1500 Square Yards	.65	.50 laid
2500 Square Yards	.75	.65 laid
5000 Square Yards	.90	.80 laid
5000 Square Yards	1.00	.90 laid

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PLAIN and FIGURED DENIMS at 30 cents per yard.
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