

CLOSED WITH RIOTS.

Disgraceful Scenes in the Legislature of Indiana.

FIERCE FIGHTS IN ORDER

Revolvers Drawn and Many Persons Very Seriously Injured.

THEY SHUT OUT ONE VETO.

The Little Scheme of Governor Matthews That Caused the Disorder and Bloodshed.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—The Legislature broke up in a wild riot to-night, in which almost every member participated.

For fully twenty minutes the Statehouse was filled with a howling, surging mob. Men who had been friends and sat side by side during the session became deadly enemies and made every effort to injure each other.

He pounded on the door, but was denied admission. He cried that the door was locked and requested that it be opened, as he had a message from the Governor.

He was heard by a number of Democrats who were in the corridors, and they ran to his assistance. An attempt was made to force open the doors, but the crowd of Republicans who were bent upon the Governor's secretary being kept out with his message resisted with all the force they could command.

He was heard by a number of Democrats who were in the corridors, and they ran to his assistance. An attempt was made to force open the doors, but the crowd of Republicans who were bent upon the Governor's secretary being kept out with his message resisted with all the force they could command.

He was heard by a number of Democrats who were in the corridors, and they ran to his assistance. An attempt was made to force open the doors, but the crowd of Republicans who were bent upon the Governor's secretary being kept out with his message resisted with all the force they could command.

He was heard by a number of Democrats who were in the corridors, and they ran to his assistance. An attempt was made to force open the doors, but the crowd of Republicans who were bent upon the Governor's secretary being kept out with his message resisted with all the force they could command.

He was heard by a number of Democrats who were in the corridors, and they ran to his assistance. An attempt was made to force open the doors, but the crowd of Republicans who were bent upon the Governor's secretary being kept out with his message resisted with all the force they could command.

He was heard by a number of Democrats who were in the corridors, and they ran to his assistance. An attempt was made to force open the doors, but the crowd of Republicans who were bent upon the Governor's secretary being kept out with his message resisted with all the force they could command.

He was heard by a number of Democrats who were in the corridors, and they ran to his assistance. An attempt was made to force open the doors, but the crowd of Republicans who were bent upon the Governor's secretary being kept out with his message resisted with all the force they could command.

He was heard by a number of Democrats who were in the corridors, and they ran to his assistance. An attempt was made to force open the doors, but the crowd of Republicans who were bent upon the Governor's secretary being kept out with his message resisted with all the force they could command.

tution," and the Lieutenant-Governor reached for a book and read the section.

"I am willing to waive my rights under the constitution," said Governor Matthews. "Well, I am not. What is the constitution made for if it is to be disobeyed? Is it made for the whole people or just for the Governor of Indiana?" said Mr. Nye.

"You made a wrong ruling two years ago."

"I say I did not," and the Lieutenant-Governor brought his fist on the table before him. "I ruled then that a bill under consideration on Saturday night at adjournment was proper to be brought up Monday."

"Well, if those bills are lost I will hold you responsible for them."

"I don't care a — for your bills. They have been before the Senate for some time. Why were they not brought up and passed before this?"

"I don't know."

"I don't either. I know I did not interfere with them and I will not change my ruling."

LOST HER HUSBAND ON THE ELBE.

But Mrs. Annie Crool Will Wed His Brother.

CHICAGO, March 11.—A marriage license was issued to-day to Otto Crool, who announced the name of his prospective bride as Mrs. Annie Crool, and said she was the widow of his brother. The latter is supposed to have been among the passengers who perished on the Elbe a month ago.

Mr. Crool will become the father of three of his nephews and nieces by the marriage. Mrs. Crool keeps a small grocery. She is young-looking and rather comely.

NOT READY TO GIVE.

Mrs. Lease Determined to Hold On to Her Office.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 11.—Mary Elizabeth Lease, the noted Populist orator, has not made up her mind to give up her place on the board of charities to George A. Clark, although he had been appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

She claims her term will not expire until February, 1896, and if her lawyer can find a law to sustain her claim she will make a fight in the courts.

COSTUMER WORTH IS DEAD.

NO MORE WILL THE FAMOUS "MAN DRESSMAKER" RULE OVER FASHION.

REMARKABLE CAREER OF THE NOTED DESIGNER OF WOMAN'S WEARING APPAREL.

PARIS, March 11.—Worth, the famous "man dressmaker," is dead.

The cause of death was congestion of the lungs.

Charles Frederick Worth, costumer, was born at Bourn in Lincolnshire, England. He went to Paris in 1846, and presently started an establishment for the making of fashionable costumes.

He achieved great success as the designer of fashions, and his establishment in the Rue de la Paix was regarded as the first emporium for the latest Paris fashion. He employed not fewer than 1000 workmen, four-sevenths of them inside and the rest outside. M. Worth was himself the designer of the new styles which emanated from his establishment.

Just before his death will affect the fashionable world will be interesting to note, for M. Worth changed the fashions of the feminine world as he pleased. His prices were not higher than those of many dealers in America, but he left a large fortune.

He had for his patrons all the great actresses and prominent society leaders, as well as the dames of many royal families.

DEATH OF CESARE CANTU.

Career of the Noted Italian Historian and Author.

MILAN, March 11.—Cesare Cantu, historian, is dead, aged 87.

Cesare Cantu, the Italian author, was born December 8, 1807, at Brivio, in the Milanese territory, and was destined for the priesthood, but early adopted literature as a profession. He was imprisoned in 1833 for the offense of expressing liberal tendencies in an historical work on Lombardy, and he spent his leisure hours in describing the sorrows of a prisoner in the form of an historical romance, "Margherita Pasterla" (1838), which is only less popular than Manzoni's "I Promessi Sposi."

His magnum opus, the "Storia Universale" (35 vols., 1836-42), has been succeeded by a multitude of works on Italian history and literature, as well as works of a lighter character.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Fate of the Turkish Soldier Who Ran Amuck in the Streets.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 11.—Mustapha, the Turkish soldier who while intoxicated recently ran amuck through the streets of this city, killing Mr. Stupee, an American director of the Metropolitan Railroad of this city, and also killing a Turkish official as well as wounding ten other persons, was to-day sentenced to death.

The widow of Mr. Stupee was recently granted a life pension by the Turkish Government.

VICTORY FOR INSURGENTS.

Peruvian Troops Defeated With a Heavy Loss.

BUENOS AYRES, March 11.—Advices from Lima are to the effect that an engagement has been fought at Cabanillas, Peru, between Government troops and the insurgents.

The Government forces were defeated with a loss of 300 killed.

The Grand Duchess a Mother.

COBURG, March 11.—The Grand Duchess of Hesse, formerly Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, has been safely accouched of a daughter. The Princess was married to Grand Duke Ernest of Hesse at Coburg in April last in the presence of Queen Victoria, Emperor William of Germany and other distinguished people.

You never need use more than half as much of Dr. Price's Baking Powder as of any other. A single trial will prove this.

Peace Prevails in Hayti.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The steamer Alvin has just arrived from Haytian ports. She brings news that all was peaceful at the time of leaving the capital. In relation to the reported rupture between United States Minister Smith and H. R. Hereaux of San Domingo, a passenger stated the report had no foundation in fact.

Death of Dr. Greeves. LONDON, March 12.—Rev. Dr. Greeves, a well-known Wesleyan clergyman, is dead.

CAUGHT IN A SHAFT.

Men Imprisoned in the Burning Sultan Gold Mine.

ALL THE AIR SHUT OFF.

Many of the Unfortunates Finally Drawn Out Unconscious.

DARING ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE.

Several of Those Taken From the Pit in a Very Critical Condition.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 11.—A special to the Tribune from Winnipeg, Man., says: The shafthouse at the famous Sultan gold mine, fourteen miles from Rat Portage, caught fire early this afternoon and before the flames were discovered they completely enveloped the building. This, of course, shut off the air supply to the mine, in which were working from twenty to thirty-five miners. A messenger who arrived at Rat Portage from the mine at 8 o'clock to-day says when he left at 4 o'clock only four men had been brought up.

A number of doctors were working over these in the hope of resuscitating them, but with small chances of success. The other men in the mine were certainly suffocated, and practically given up for lost. The shaft machinery being destroyed hindered the work of rescue.

The families of the men live at Rat Portage, and there is great excitement as their only communication with the mine is a circuitous and somewhat dangerous wagon trail. Further particulars are expected to-night.

A later dispatch from Rat Portage says: The fire is supposed to have been started by a pipe in the pocket of a coat hanging on the wall. Foreman Johnson, noticing the fire, called on the men to assist in putting it out, but all ran away, being afraid of explosions. Johnson rushed into the fiery room, removed two boxes of powder and then directed his attention to an attempt to save the building. There was no fire protection and a bucket brigade was organized, but it was of no avail, as the shafthouse was completely consumed. The fire started at 1 o'clock and until 1:30 no effort could possibly be made to assist the men in the shaft.

As soon as the ruins were sufficiently cooled, it was found that the timbers lining the shaft were blazing, and water was then directed on these timbers, but in the excitement the greater portion was falling useless down the shaft.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the fire was extinguished in the shaft and the men descended and found six men on the first level, apparently all suffocated. On the lower level they found three more and these men were in better condition than the others. Efforts were begun to raise them. The first raised was revived after a short time. The fourth man, John Lagier, died shortly after he reached the surface. The others were in a critical condition when brought to the surface, but all recovered except Dolph Ericson.

The rescued are: Alexander Neilson, Randolph Ericson, J. Ericson, P. Strand, W. Prine, Charles Edlstrom, C. C. Peterson and Charles Coon. Prine was badly burned.

It seems the air-shaft ignited and caused suction of the air from the bottom of the shaft, depriving the men of fresh air and also causing smoke to descend the shaft, and when found all were unconscious and leaning against the side of the shaft.

AN INTERVIEW WITH LEO.

INTEREST TAKEN BY THE POPE IN THE AFFAIRS OF AMERICA.

THE REASONS FOR SENDING A DELEGATE HERE ALL SET FORTH IN DETAIL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—In a letter written by General George S. Batchelor, formerly Minister to Portugal, are the details of a noteworthy interview with the Pope. The Pope expressed regret that certain newspapers and public men of America objected to his sending a delegate to Washington or sending out an encyclical as tending to meddle with the affairs of a foreign government.

"This is an error," said the Pope. "I do not seek to meddle with governments except to admonish my people to obey civil law and conform to the authority of the land in which they dwell. I sent a legate to America in order that I might be better informed as to the character of American institutions and the peculiarities of national and State governments, and above all to reconcile any conflict, if there should be any, between the government of my church and the government of the land."

General Batchelor writes: "His Holiness had no criticism to make on our school system. He said: 'I am informed that a liberal party controlling the State of New York chose one of our priests as a Regent of the University, and I am told that the two Senators of that great State represent two creeds—one Protestant and one Catholic. How, then, can I complain of the institutions of America? The more I study them the more they please me. I have admonished all my people in America to refrain from strikes, never to resort to violence to redress a grievance, but appeal to the law and the constitution.'"

The top notch of success in baking powders is filled by Dr. Price's. Highest in every requisite of an efficient leavening agent.

NOT TO BE REINSTATED.

An Important Ruling Relating to a Striking Fireman.

OMAHA, March 11.—W. D. Cornish, special master in chancery of the Union Pacific, has decided that Frank Hewett, the Laramie fireman, is not entitled to reinstatement as an employee of the Union Pacific.

The case has been watched with a great deal of interest by every employe of the Union Pacific and the decision has been anxiously awaited. He was a fireman on the Union Pacific fast mail running between Laramie and Rawlins. June 25, 1894, Hewett reported to the company's physician at Laramie that he was ill and asked for a layoff. The absence was

ON THE INCOME TAX.

Arguments Before the Highest Court of the Land.

UNCLE SAM'S SIDE HEARD.

Assistant Attorney-General Whitney Says the Levy Is Uniform.

EDMUNDS THROWS HOT SHOT.

Tells How the Blunders of Congress May Lead Up to Fearful Revolution.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Assistant Attorney-General Whitney resumed his argument in sustaining the income tax law before the Supreme Court to-day. Attorney-General Olney, ex-Senator Edmunds and many other distinguished counsel in the case occupied seats at the desk reserved for attorneys. The courtroom was crowded.

Mr. McMillin, Mr. Springer and several other members of Congress who had taken part in the enactment of the income tax were among those present. Mr. Whitney addressed himself to the question of uniformity in taxation, in answer to the charges that the income tax violated the principle of uniformity. He contended that the limit of \$4000 fixed by the law was not class legislation.

If a subsequent Congress had sought to amend the law by including that those not previously exempted by the \$4000 limit, this amendment would no doubt be class legislation, as it would apply to a distinct class. Mr. Whitney reviewed prior decisions in insurance and other cases, showing that the interpretation of this court on class legislation would not apply to the income tax.

Concerning the exemptions allowed to certain corporations the Assistant Attorney-General said it was most surprising that this was set up as a ground for invalidating the tax. He read from numerous Federal tax laws showing repeated exemptions in the cases of art societies and many other corporations. The court had sustained tax exemption to manufacturing corporations in the District of Columbia. Building and loan associations and savings companies were frequently exempted by law, as they were made up of poor people, to whom the law gave special consideration. During the war the law-makers even exempted the mutual insurance companies from the operations of the general tax law.

Mr. Whitney said that the Supreme Court had already overruled the contention that the taxation of land values and rentals, as made by the income tax was invalid. The State taxes were against the land and not against the individual, but the income tax was not against the land but merely against the total income of the individual. As this income came in part from land it was merely an incident.

The income tax is in no sense a land tax. It is not on the gross income from land and other sources, but on net income. Whitney took up the claim that the Federal Government cannot tax municipal and local securities held by individuals, as for instance, bonds issued by New York City. He said it had been decided in the case of Bonaparte against the State of Maryland that a State could tax bonds of the city or State of New York. If the State could exercise this power, why could not the Federal Government do the same?

Whitney concluded at 1:30 p. m. and was followed by Edmunds, counsel against the tax. He spoke quietly and in a conversational tone, much as he did when a leading figure of the Senate. He stated the contention of his client against the invasion of his rights and an inspection of his private books and papers. It was a constitutional provision protecting the individual it was the rock upon which the contention against this tax was based. Edmunds read from the constitution as to the protection of private rights. These provisions, he said, were true, and yet it seemed necessary in these days with such legislation before us to recall these constitutional bulwarks against an invasion of private rights. In a question of this gravity he would feel disposed to ask the court not only to pursue precedents and follow them in this matter, but to go back and rule upon the entire subject, so vital to sustaining private rights.

The worst tyranny of history was that which came in the guise of a relief. He first spoke of the action of Congress in endeavoring to take away from the courts the right to appeal for protection in the case in the income tax law. He did not think the time had come when there should be no longer an appeal to the courts from the acts of Congress. It was beyond the function of Congress to pass an act that would strip the courts of their rights, and this was just as true as to the rights of the citizen as to those of the courts.

Speaking of the income tax law he referred to the provision that the taxpayer was required to make his returns to Deputy Collectors. He said that the deputy was not recognized as a legitimate officer under the constitution. "I do not, however," he said, "mean to dwell on that, but merely refer to it in passing as one of the points of the vice which bloomed in the garden of the last Congress." He criticized many other features of the law providing for the collection of the taxes, pointing out that it left no room for resort or appeal to the courts, but left at the revenue officers the adjustment, who, he said, were not only the final judges but the inquisitors as well.

"It is true," he said, "that these returns are to be regarded as confidential, but how are we to know they will always be treated so? It is not possible to know how they may be treated. Is it not possible they may be handled, for instance, like the confidences of the United States Senate?"

Mr. Edmunds then reviewed the case heretofore decided, which has been referred to in the previous argument, and discussed the points involved at length. He was referring to the Hilton case, involving the tax on carriages, when Chief Justice Fuller called his attention to the fact that Mr. Hilton had an unusual number of carriages, 125 as he remembered.

Edmunds asserted, "but he possessed them as many persons possess virtue and grace."

He asked the court to overrule its former decision in the income tax as given in the Springer case. "Let us," he said, "come back to the true rule of the constitution. We are to expect gradual and indefinite similar departures from the line marked by the constitution, and we may depart further and further from it until at

ON THE INCOME TAX.

Arguments Before the Highest Court of the Land.

UNCLE SAM'S SIDE HEARD.

Assistant Attorney-General Whitney Says the Levy Is Uniform.

EDMUNDS THROWS HOT SHOT.

Tells How the Blunders of Congress May Lead Up to Fearful Revolution.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Assistant Attorney-General Whitney resumed his argument in sustaining the income tax law before the Supreme Court to-day. Attorney-General Olney, ex-Senator Edmunds and many other distinguished counsel in the case occupied seats at the desk reserved for attorneys. The courtroom was crowded.

Mr. McMillin, Mr. Springer and several other members of Congress who had taken part in the enactment of the income tax were among those present. Mr. Whitney addressed himself to the question of uniformity in taxation, in answer to the charges that the income tax violated the principle of uniformity. He contended that the limit of \$4000 fixed by the law was not class legislation.

If a subsequent Congress had sought to amend the law by including that those not previously exempted by the \$4000 limit, this amendment would no doubt be class legislation, as it would apply to a distinct class. Mr. Whitney reviewed prior decisions in insurance and other cases, showing that the interpretation of this court on class legislation would not apply to the income tax.

Concerning the exemptions allowed to certain corporations the Assistant Attorney-General said it was most surprising that this was set up as a ground for invalidating the tax. He read from numerous Federal tax laws showing repeated exemptions in the cases of art societies and many other corporations. The court had sustained tax exemption to manufacturing corporations in the District of Columbia. Building and loan associations and savings companies were frequently exempted by law, as they were made up of poor people, to whom the law gave special consideration. During the war the law-makers even exempted the mutual insurance companies from the operations of the general tax law.

Mr. Whitney said that the Supreme Court had already overruled the contention that the taxation of land values and rentals, as made by the income tax was invalid. The State taxes were against the land and not against the individual, but the income tax was not against the land but merely against the total income of the individual. As this income came in part from land it was merely an incident.

The income tax is in no sense a land tax. It is not on the gross income from land and other sources, but on net income. Whitney took up the claim that the Federal Government cannot tax municipal and local securities held by individuals, as for instance, bonds issued by New York City. He said it had been decided in the case of Bonaparte against the State of Maryland that a State could tax bonds of the city or State of New York. If the State could exercise this power, why could not the Federal Government do the same?

Whitney concluded at 1:30 p. m. and was followed by Edmunds, counsel against the tax. He spoke quietly and in a conversational tone, much as he did when a leading figure of the Senate. He stated the contention of his client against the invasion of his rights and an inspection of his private books and papers. It was a constitutional provision protecting the individual it was the rock upon which the contention against this tax was based. Edmunds read from the constitution as to the protection of private rights. These provisions, he said, were true, and yet it seemed necessary in these days with such legislation before us to recall these constitutional bulwarks against an invasion of private rights. In a question of this gravity he would feel disposed to ask the court not only to pursue precedents and follow them in this matter, but to go back and rule upon the entire subject, so vital to sustaining private rights.

The worst tyranny of history was that which came in the guise of a relief. He first spoke of the action of Congress in endeavoring to take away from the courts the right to appeal for protection in the case in the income tax law. He did not think the time had come when there should be no longer an appeal to the courts from the acts of Congress. It was beyond the function of Congress to pass an act that would strip the courts of their rights, and this was just as true as to the rights of the citizen as to those of the courts.

Speaking of the income tax law he referred to the provision that the taxpayer was required to make his returns to Deputy Collectors. He said that the deputy was not recognized as a legitimate officer under the constitution. "I do not, however," he said, "mean to dwell on that, but merely refer to it in passing as one of the points of the vice which bloomed in the garden of the last Congress." He criticized many other features of the law providing for the collection of the taxes, pointing out that it left no room for resort or appeal to the courts, but left at the revenue officers the adjustment, who, he said, were not only the final judges but the inquisitors as well.

"It is true," he said, "that these returns are to be regarded as confidential, but how are we to know they will always be treated so? It is not possible to know how they may be treated. Is it not possible they may be handled, for instance, like the confidences of the United States Senate?"

Mr. Edmunds then reviewed the case heretofore decided, which has been referred to in the previous argument, and discussed the points involved at length. He was referring to the Hilton case, involving the tax on carriages, when Chief Justice Fuller called his attention to the fact that Mr. Hilton had an unusual number of carriages, 125 as he remembered.

Edmunds asserted, "but he possessed them as many persons possess virtue and grace."

He asked the court to overrule its former decision in the income tax as given in the Springer case. "Let us," he said, "come back to the true rule of the constitution. We are to expect gradual and indefinite similar departures from the line marked by the constitution, and we may depart further and further from it until at

TO FIGHT POPULISTS.

Democratic Statesmen Are Hurrying Back to the South.

MANY ARE VERY UNEASY.

Frightened by the Prospect of a Fusion With Republicans.

FREE SILVER AND POLITICS.

It Would Seem That There Is to Be Opposition to the New Party.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Democratic members from the South are going back to their respective States to begin at once a fight against the Populists. In Alabama, Virginia and some of the other States the prospect of fusion between the Populists and Republicans in the campaign of 1896 is causing considerable uneasiness, and immediate efforts to counteract the effect of Populist influence will be made.

There is a decided difference of opinion between Southern silver men and those of the West. While the latter are determined to make silver the chief issue in the next campaign, the former are conservative and still cling to the idea of bimetalism and the use of both gold and silver as a basis of national currency.

There are a few Southern men who are willing to follow or indorse the stand taken by Messrs. Bland and Bryan. They regard the talk of the free-silver party as absolute nonsense, and have no hesitancy in declaring that its formation would defeat the purpose for which it had been organized.

Even Representative Bailey of Texas, who has been classed with the rabid free-coinage men and the third-party advocates, disclaims any sympathy or connection with the movement.

"I think," said Mr. Bailey, "that in some respects we have abandoned the principles of the party and that an effort should be made to insure the carrying out of our platform promises."

"But," he continued, "this must be done by the next national convention and cannot be accomplished by wandering further from the straight path in order to gain some advantage for silver. The fight for silver, so far as Democrats are concerned, will be made within party lines."

None of the members selected by the House and Senate to represent this country in the proposed monetary conference anticipate that anything will be done for several months, and possibly not before next year. Ex-Speaker Crisp has no idea when the matter will be called, and is giving the matter very little attention.

Senators Jones and Teller will leave for the West this week and do not expect to return for several months. The silver men do not believe that a satisfactory agreement can be reached by the conference, and they are therefore but little interested.

RECEIPTS FROM THE TAX.

They Will Be Heavier Than at First Estimated.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Although the question of the constitutionality of the income tax seems to be still somewhat in doubt, returns are being made faster than officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau expected. Although the law requires payments to begin July 1, collectors report a number already received, amounting in all to about \$14,000. The fact that the law is still before the courts is believed by the treasury officials to have prevented the payment of a larger amount, and if the doubt is removed it is thought the tax will come in fast and regularly between now and July, when the actual work of payments begins.

The joint resolution of the last Congress extended the time for making returns until April 15, but collectors have already been notified to make their reports as fast as possible. It is said at the bureau that a careful estimate of the number of persons and corporations affected by the income tax approximates it at 450,000. This number will make returns, but perhaps not more than two-thirds will be taxed, as many of those required to make returns have incomes less than \$1000, and will therefore not be liable to the tax. It is impossible so far to make an intelligent estimate of the amount of revenue that will be turned into the treasury from the income tax until all the returns are in, and no attempt will be made to calculate probable receipts from this source. When the first estimates were made it was believed the number of persons and corporations which would be liable to pay tax would be about 34,000. The preliminary returns, however, it is believed, will show that the number will be nearer 300,000, and that the amount of revenue received will be far in excess of the \$30,000,000 which Congress originally estimated would be received from this source.

Upon the pinnacle of popularity is Dr. Price's Baking Powder. It has never been rivaled.

DECISIONS AS TO DUTIES.

TWO IMPORTANT CASES DECIDED IN THE FEDERAL SUPREME COURT.

QUESTIONS INVOLVING PROPER CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS BY THE COLLECTORS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day two decisions were rendered in cases involving the question of the collection of duties. In the first of these, that of Beattell vs. Magone, the Collector of the port of New York, the question involved was that of the classification of rugs woven on looms not fit for weaving carpets, but which had been assessed as Wilton carpet because the surface was cut so as to give it the appearance of plush. The case was appealed from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, which has sustained the classification of the Collector, but the Supreme Court reversed the decision.

The other tariff case was that of Cooper, Collector vs. John and James Dobson, involving the classification of certain goat hair, which the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania had held to be free of duty, contrary to the decision of the Collector. The decision in this case was set aside and a new trial ordered.

Justice Gray delivered an opinion in the case of Catherine Coldey, appealed from the decision in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New York. This was a case in which Mrs. Coldey asked damages in the sum of \$100,000 for alleged libel. The judgment was affirmed.

The court announced that the interstate commerce cases, one of which involves the long and short haul, and another of which is known as the "social circle" case, had been rested to the docket for reargument at the next term. The court also announced a recess until Monday, the 25th inst., after disposing of the cases now on hearing.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$184,154,111; gold reserve, \$30,903,658.

TO FIGHT POPULISTS.

Democratic Statesmen Are Hurrying Back to the South.

MANY ARE VERY UNEASY.

Frightened by the Prospect of a Fusion With Republicans.

FREE SILVER AND POLITICS.