FIRST PART.

The Indiana State Sentinel.

PAGES 1 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1822. INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1893--TWELVE PAGES. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE REVISED BILL

Laid Before the Ways and Means Committee.

Changes in the Tariff Measure to Date.

SOME REVISION NECESSARY

To Be Reported to the House in a Day or Two,

With No Probability of Further Amendment.

Most of the Changes from an Ad Valorem to a Specific Basis, Most of Which Are Made from a Business Standpoint—Tin Plate and Pearl Buttons—Additions to the Free List—The Internal Revenue Portions Not Yet Ready.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The revised tariff bill was laid before the ways and means committee this morning. The changes which have been made during two weeks have been noted from time to time, the most important being pearl buttons and tin plate. Members of the majority of the committee say changes made are mostly from ad valorem to specific duties, where such changes were necessary from a business standpoint. The bill this morning was taken up by the full committee by sections and the republican members offered amendments and discussed the bill from time to time.

It is the intention of the majority members to vote down all amendments offered by the republicans and report the bill as soon as possible in its present revised condition. The committee reached the sugar schedule before adjournment, but no vote was taken; neither was any amendment offered. It is likely an amendment will be offered tomorrow morning, but no changes will be made. The majority members say the bill as it now stands will be reported to the house. It is expected the committee will be able to get to the consideration of the bill tomorrow and it will be reported to the house Wednesday or Thursday.

Estimated Deficiency.

During the discussion of the bill ex-Speaker Reed of Maine offered a resolution showing that under the proposed bill the deficiency in the revenue would be $72,000,000. It was desirable that the committee be informed in what way this deficency should be met. Mr. Wilson replied that this deficiency would be made up by internal revenue taxation, but that these schedules were not yet complete. The resolution was laid on the table by a party vote.

The changes which are made in the tariff bill since it was given to the public two weeks ago are as follows:

Tin plate from 40 per cent. to 1 1-5 cents per pound, with a provision that the reduction shall not go into effect until Oct. 1, 1894.

Pearl buttons from 40 per cent. ad valorem to 1 cent per line and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Velvet and tapestry, velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets and carpeting of like character or description, increased from 25 to 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Tapestry, Brussels carpets, plain or figured, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description printed on the warp or otherwise, increased from 25 to 30 per cent. ad valorem. Trebele ingrain, three-ply and all chain Venetian carpets increase from 25 to 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Changes in the Woolen Schedule.

Wool duties and two-ply ingrain carpets from 20 to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Druggets and backings, printed, colored or otherwise, felt carpeting, figured or plain, from 20 to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Saxony, Wilton and Towmay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpeting of like character from 25 to 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax or cotton or composed of part of either not specially provided for in this act from 20 to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

A change is made in the time when the woolen schedules shall go into effect. The first print of the bill stated that the woolen schedules shall go into effect July 1, 1894, and that on all rates of duty in the woolen schedule except on carpets there shall be a reduction of 1 cent on 100 every year until 1900. This is changed so that the woolen schedules shall go into effect the same time as the remainder of the bill and that the reductions which are to follow will be on all woolens except carpets, there being no change in this particular provision.

The silk schedule is now as follows: Silk partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, 25 cents per pound. Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram or ganzine, sewing silk, twist, floss and silk threads or yarns of every description except spun silk, 25 per cent ad valorem; spun silk in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

The Cotton Schedule.

Changes in the cotton schedule are as follows:

Cotton thread, yarn, warps or warp yarn, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any form except spool thread of cotton, hereinafter provided for, valued at not exceeding 15 cents per pound (in new print 12 cents per pound), 20 per cent. ad valorem; valued at over 15 cents (new print 12 cents), per pound and not exceeding 30 cents (new print 20 cents) per pound, 25 per cent. ad valorem; valued at over 30 cents (new print 20 cents) per pound and not exceeding 45 cents (new bill 30 cents) per pound, 30 per cent. ad valorem; valued at over 45 (new bill 30 cents) and not exceeeding 40 cents per pound, 35 per centum ad valorem.

The new bill has this addition:

Valued at over 40 cents per pound, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

In the pottery schedules are the following changes: Magnetic fire brick from free list to $1 per ton. Clays and earths, wrought or manufactured, decreased from $2 to $1 per ton.

The following changes is left out of the new bill: White granite, common ware, plain white or cream colored, lustered or printed glaze, in a single color, sponged, dipped or edged ware, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Undecorated china, porcelain, earthen and stoneware, etc., reduced from 40 to 35 per cent. ad valorem, and decorated from 45 to 40 per cent.

Additions to the Wood Schedule.

The following has been added to the wood schedule taken from the free list:

Lumber of any sort, planed or finished, for each side so planed or finished, 50 cents per 1,000 feet, board measure, and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, $1 per 1,000 feet, board measure, and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, $1.50 per 1,000 feet, board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tongueing and grooving.

Collodion to 45 per cent. ad valorem. Ethers increased from 25 to 35 cents per pound. Acetate of lead, white or brown, and litharge 30 per cent. ad valorem in old bill, changed to white 2¾ cents per pound; brown, 1¾ cents; litharge, 1½ cents. Nitrate of lead from 30 per cent. ad valorem to 1½ cents per pound. Orange mineral and red lead 35 per cent. ad valorem, in old bill, new, orange mineral 1¾ cents per pound; red lead ½ cent per pound. White lead and white paint containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground or mixed with oil, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Changed to 11½ cents per pound.

Ferro Manganese inserted at 10 per cent. ad valorem. Common black and steel plate from 35 per cent. ad valorem to 9-10 cents specific. Wire increased from 30 to 35 per cent. Lead in sheets from 1c to 1¼c per pound. Malt increased from 20 to 25 per cent.

Other Changes.

Oranges from 10 to 8 per cent. of cubic capacity. Chocolate confectionery inserted at 25 per cent. ad valorem. Champagne restored to present rates. Twine of hemp increased from 10 to 30 per cent. ad valorem. Oilcloth from 20 to 25 per cent. Laces, edgings, embroidery, inserting, neck ruffling, ruchings, trimmings, tuckings, lace window curtains and other similar tamboured articles and articles embroidered by hand or machine-embroidered or hem-stitched handkerchiefs, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, ruffings, tucking or ruching, from 35 per cent. to 40 per cent.

Burlaps added to dutiable list at 15 per cent. ad valorem. Brushes and feather dusters increased from 25 to 30 per cent. Jewelry 25 to 35 per cent. Petroleum, crude or refined, added to free list of country importing which admits American product free.

Original drawings and sketches and artists' proofs of etchings and engravings and statuary of wood added to free list.

Mother of pearl, sawed and cut, taken from free list.

The limit of value of wearing apparel of persons returning from foreign countries reduced from $500 to $250.

TRAIN ROBBED IN TEXAS.

THE EXPRESS SAFE AND PASSENGERS RELIEVED OF MONEY.

Brutal Acts by the Six Men—It Being a Sunday Night Train It Is Thought That a Very Small Sum of Money in All Was Secured.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 11.—The cannonball train No. 2 on the Texas Pacific railway was robbed by six men at Duval last midnight. The express safe was looted of its contents and passengers robbed of their money and other valuables. It is not known what the company's loss is. The train was stopped by the burning of a switch by the robbers, and the engineer not obeying orders with the alacrity required, was shot in the shoulder.

About fifty shots were fired into the engine, baggage and express cars and the mail car was also riddled, but not robbed. The engineer and fireman were ordered to open the express car and this was done as soon as the engineer's voice was recognized. The baggagemaster and express messenger were stationed alongside the car and forced to hold up their hands nearly an hour by two of the bandits who stood guard over them. One of the shots fired entered and broke Engineer Corrigan's right arm, but he was compelled to hold up the stump until he fell to the ground exhausted.

The robbers were very profane and brutal to the men and women in the coaches and struck some of them over the head with their pistols because they had so little money. The sleepers were not entered. It is believed the robbers got only a few hundred dollars all told. It being a Sunday night train it is not thought the express had very much money aboard.

Three men passed through the coaches while those on the outside kept a constant and rapid fire to intimidate the passengers, many of whom, when the bandits entered, were hiding under the seats. But the robbers made all deliver money, watches and finger rings. One man did the robbing while the others held six-shooters. Charles Turner, a 'bus agent, saved his watch and money by throwing it under the stove. When the second passenger coach was entered one robber left a package on the coal box, and after the robbery it was discovered to be an express package containing $800. The robbers did not enter the sleepers. Messenger Buffinger does not know how much money the express safe contained, but the run on Sunday night is light.

After going through the train the robbers got away as quickly as possible in the darkness toward the mountains. The amount of the booty is variously estimated at from $10,000 to $50,000. It is suspected that the gang is the same that made the big haul at Plana, Tex. Officers left this morning in pursuit. The robbed train is known as Cannon Ball No. 2. Messenger Ruffinger thinks there were six men in the gang. They all wore masks. It took thirty minutes to complete the job. The bandits were very abusive and seemed to be drunk, cursing and striking passengers at will.

BLEW THE SAFE OPEN.

Robbery of the Plano (Tex.) Bank—The Daltons Suspected.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 9.—The safe of the Plano national bank at Plano was blown to pieces last night and robbed of all the currency and part of the gold in it, from $6,000 to $8,000. The robbers took no silver. The bank kept the bulk of its funds in the Dallas bank. It has been reported for some days that the Dalton boys have been camping near Plano, and it is believed that they were the robbers, particularly as an anonymous letter was recently found warning the people of Dallas county that the Daltons had planned to rob several banks in this section.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS OF THE COMMISSION.

Comparison with the Service in Other Countries—Mr. Johnston, Who Was Dismissed by the President, Makes a Minority Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The majority report of the civil service commission for the present year is a voluminous document of about 15,000 words—as long as the president's message. The portion of special interest is that bearing on the extension of the classified service to free delivery postoffices by order of President Harrison, Jan. 5, 1892. It is from this portion that the minority report by Commissioner Johnston dissented, causing his removal by President Cleveland. The majority report says of this extension:

This act brought into the classified service 584 offices and since its promulgation the free delivery service has been extended to nine other offices, thus making the total number of classified postoffices at this time 610, including the fifty-three classified. Service in the custom house is condemned and classification by grade recommended. Changes in the New York custom house are cited as examples.

The satisfactory results of the classification of the railway mail service are dwelt on at length. The work of fourth-class postmasters subject to removal for partisan cause is cited in comparison with that of railway mail clerks to show the advantage of the system of choosing the latter.

The extension of the classified service to the weather bureau hasn't been in effect long enough to justify a statement upon its effect. No apprehension is expressed, however, that it will not be beneficial.

Comparison with Other Countries.

Comment on this comparison with the civil service in other countries as shown by consular reports is made. It is said:

"In the classified service, taken as a whole, the governmental methods of the United States do not materially differ from the methods of Colombia, and, indeed, in part, do not differ very radically from those of Turkey, and there are so utterly indefensive from the standpoint of decency and morality that it is difficult for a man of ordinary intelligence who wishes well to his country to discuss arguments advanced in their favor with anything like tolerance. As above pointed out the logical results of the spoils system is the method obtaining in Morocco, where the man pays for his appointment and uses it as a means for making money.

"This is precisely what is done in extreme cases in the spoils system here. Two years ago, for instance, the commission found in the course of an investigation into one branch of the unclassified service in Washington that in some cases it still was the custom for men who had influence in some of the offices to sell their influence and procure appointments upon the receipt of money, the appointees of course seeking to reimburse themselves so far as practicable from the general public.

"The commission believes that the time has fully come when suitable regulations prescribing a uniform system of open voluntary completion joined with a proper efficiency rating should govern promotions in all the departments and that the regulations should be administered by the commission as the law contemplates and provides."

The latter part of the report consists of abstracts of consular letters received in answer to a circular sent out by the state department asking for information upon the subject of "hours of labor of government employes in other countries."

The letters from consuls are exhaustive upon this point and the report closes showing that the number of persons connected with the civil service in th United States is about 200,000, and giving in detail the regulation governing the hours of labor, compensation, promotions, etc.

Mr. Johnston's Report.

The majority reporto of Commissioner Johnson is in part as follows:

"To the Preside nt:

"Sir—I regret to have to withhold my approval from the part of the annual report submitted by my colleagues, and especially so as I felt compelled to enter a dissent to their last report.

"As my colleagues know, I cannot give sanction to that portion of their reports which commends the extension of the classified service ordered Jan. 5, 1893, to include the free delivery postoffice. I objected to this extention at the time it was proposed. After the order was issued and it became the law, I endeavored as in duty bound to enforce it, but my opinion of the measure has never changed. I thought then, and I think now, that under the attending circumstances and conditions it was ill advised, unfair and harmful to the cause of civil service reform.

"The public service has unquestionably been greatly improved through the agency of what is known as civil service reform. This system, fairly treated, will not only prove its usefulness but it will certainly fix itself in the respect and confidence of the people. It ought not to be handicapped by such handling as will excite distrust and arouse prejudice. Under a popular government like ours the people are quick to resent radical methods when resorted to for the advancement of measures of acknowledged merit. Civil service reform needs the employment of no such methods in its behalf. Conservatively developed and conservatively administered, enforcing the law and respecting and obeying the law, just to others, and especially just to itself, it is bound sooner or later to work out its own fulfillment to the satisfaction of the people and the good of the government."

BOLD, BAD CRANK.

John Westgarth Wants 10,000 Men to Meet Him on the Lake Front.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Circulars have been scattered about Chicago signed by John Westgarth, a farmer of Lily Lake, Kane county, Ill., calling on workingmen to meet him, 10,000 strong, on the lake front, Chicago, on Dec. 12. The men are requested to come mounted and armed and to meet Westgarth at the break of day. The circular closes as follows:

"Sound no warning note; come quietly; come not to seek the reason why; come to ask the reason why; come prepared to do and die." To the end that the lake front may be dedicated to popular assemblages for chaste utterance, liberating the deep, the mellow tones which must trouble the slumber of a rock-hearted aristocracy while vigilance may yet find one unkempt child or perishing soul. Yours to the end of the chapter, "John Westgarth."

The police promptly suppressed the circulars and notified the authorities of Kane county to look out for Westgarth, who is said by his acquaintances to be a "crank." If he sets foot inside Chicago's limits the police will meet him with a patrol wagon.

A CLEVER QUARTET.

Skillful Cracksmen in an Indiana Bank.

They Walk Right in and No One Molests Them.

LOOTED AT THE NOONTIDE.

The Cashier and Officials Eating Their Dinner

While Burglars Rifle the Safe of the Bank.

The South Bend National Bank the Victim of a Masterly Planned Robbery—The Gang Thought to Be Composed of Four Professionals—They Steal Silently In and Silently Out—Their Booty Amounts to $15,000—Footprints in the Snow and an Empty Safe Tells the Story.

SOUTH BEND, Dec. 7.—Special.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock today, while the bank officials were gone to dinner, the South Bend national bank was entered and robbed of many thousands of dollars. The exact amount taken cannot be known until the cash is balanced by the cashier, Myron Campbell.

The bank was entered by prying open a rear door, the safe was forced open and a part of the contents taken in midday on one of the principal streets of this city, the robbers escaping without being seen or leaving any clue whatever to their identity.

From all indications it is evident that the job was done by some parties well acquainted with the lay of the vault and the movements of its officials.

For daring and success the robbery surpasses anything that has occurred in this part of the state since the Kendallville train robbery.

SOUTH BEND, Dec. 7.—Press dispatch.—The South Bend national bank, one of the largest banks in northern Indiana, was robbed of over $15,000 today.

The robbery was committed in broad daylight, while hundreds of people were on the street, and the robbers succeeded in getting away with their booty without leaving the slightest clue.

Chief Benjamin Rose was at once informed and set his officers at work immediately, but up to this hour no trace of the men has been obtained.

Every train or other means of leaving the city is carefully watched and the officers hope to obtain some tangible clue before tomorrow. Chief Rose believes there were no less than four men in the gang and possibly more.

Cashier Myron Campbell remained at the bank, which is in the heart of the city, until all the employes were gone. He then, as he supposed, locked the middle door of the big vault and left everything in the usual shape at noon recess. It was 12:15 o'clock when he left.

At 12:50 he returned, entering by the front street door. He passed down the corridor alongside the cashier's, collector's and other desks and turned to his left to enter the door opening back of this line of continuous desks. As he was about to enter the door his foot struck a chisel; he picked it up, but thought nothing of the matter, as the plumbers had been in the building and had passed by where he found the chisel, he thinking they had dropped it.

Ten minutes later, when John M. Brown arrived, Mr. Campbell showed him the chisel. Mr. Brown's suspicions were aroused to such an extent that an investigation was immediately instituted. The men found a rear window open, the back door unlocked and the door between the directors' room and the counting room mutilated.

A rush was then made for the vault. The door was as Mr. Campbell left it. They swung it back and examined the safe within. A glance showed that money had been taken, but they could not tell how much. The police was at once notified and this afternoon's business went on about as usual.

No particular effort was made to determine the exact amount until the day's balances were made up, when it developed that the robbers secured $15,900. There is little doubt that the bank has been watched for several days, perhaps weeks. It is located on N. Michigan-st. and has an immense plate glass front. The cashier is located less than ten feet front and his desk, books and currency are always in plain sight. From across the street one can see clear through to the directors' room and all over the counting room, the vault doors being in plain view. At the doors and windows are heavy curtains, but these were up at the time of the robbery and every portion of the large counting room was fully exposed with a stream of people continually passing on either side of the street. North of the bank, and surrounded on three sides by a good-sized yard, is the First national bank. Two steps lead up to a wide portico in front of the latter bank, and from it across to the north wall of the first named bank is an iron fence.

As soon as Cashier Campbell was out of sight the robbers walked up on the First national's portico, stepped on the fence, jumped down into the snow and made a straight line for the rear of the bank, back of which is a high board fence. A window was then pried open, giving admission to the directors' room. The wood and glass door between this and the counting room was pried open and a raid begun on the vault.

As stated, Cashier Campbell locked this, or thought he did. It is now pretty certain that in turning the combination knob of the middle door, the one depended on at the noon hour, he did not turn it far enough to scatter the tumblers. By mere chance the robbers happened to turn this the right way to unlock the door. This done, the unlocked safe was before them. The raid was well planned, as is shown by the fact that the robbers touched no money that would be at once missed.

On top of the safe was a counter tray containing about $5,000. Not a dollar of this was touched. They confined themselves to the safe, which contained in the neighborhood of $25,000, $14,000 being in gold. Of the gold only $4,000 was taken; the rest of the $15,900 stolen was in paper money, none in silver. On the cashier's desk was quite a sum of change, but nothing was touched.

The robbers then closed the vault door to allay suspicion and left by the back door, which they unlocked, leaving the rear of the building as they had approached it.

The chisel is the only object that appears to have been used. It is made of steel purchased from a local dealer four days ago.

There is every reason to believe the robbery was the work of professionals, as the preparations were perfect and the men were probably fully armed for action if caught in a tight place, as the cashier, J. E. Kelly, of the First national bank resides in the rear of the latter bank. Windows in his home give a full view of the window through which entrance was gained to the robbed bank.

About the hour of the robbery a man called him out to purchase potatoes, ostensibly, but it is thought that it was to attract his attention while the robbers were effecting an entrance.

Fresh footprints back of the big board fence show that someone watched from that quarter, which is almost under the shadow of the police station.

NEGRO'S BRUTAL CRIME.

Murders a Girl Who Struggled to Save Her Honor.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 9.—A fifteen-year-old negro named Sod Horner attempted to outrage Miss Lizzie Keller, a sixteen-year-old white girl, daughter of a prominent family, on the road one mile from Harrisburg, last evening, when the girl fought desperately and saved her honor, but sacrificed her life. The negro cut her throat with his pocket-knife and then took to the woods. The girl was found in the road in a dying condition, but told the terrible story between gasps while her life's blood spurted from the terrible gashes in her throat. The sheriff and a posse of several hundred citizens followed the negro with bloodhounds. He was captured last night and is now being guarded at Harrisburg. His clothes were covered with blood and no evidence is lacking to prove his guilt. Dispatches received here at 12 o'clock today say a mob is being organized to lynch the negro and that a strong company of militia would be unable to rescue him from the fury of the enraged citizens. Information is hourly expected that he has been lynched or burned.

Later—Officers succeeded in spiriting away the negro before a lynching could occur.

ZELLA AND THAT CHECK.

IT IS SAID THAT SHE OBTAINED IT FROM HOWARD GOULD

While the Latter Was at the World's Fair—George J. Did Not Like the Idea of Giving Any Woman So Much Cold Cash.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The World tomorrow will say: The case of Zella Nicolaus, who is suing George Gould for $40,000, appears today in an entirely new light by reason of a story which has come out giving what purports to be the true history of the affair. This account comes from an authoritative source among the frineds of Mrs. Nicolaus.

According to her friends, Mrs. Nicolaus obtained the check originally from Howard Gould, when the latter was in Chicago attending the world's fair. As the story is told, the $40,000 materialized in a settlement of a part of Jay Gould's estate just before Howard Gould started for Chicago. His share in this particular division in a portion of his father's estate was $40,000. And to make the account of the books appear all right, George Gould, as executor, made out a check for this amount to Howard and gave it to him to deposit. Howard, however, carried this check to Chicago with him. While there he met and became fascinated with Mrs. Nicolaus. He was with her the greater part of the time he was in Chicago, and before he left he gave her the forty-thousand-dollar check.

George J. Gould got wind of this transaction in time to stop payment on the check. Mrs. Nicolaus presented it at the bank in Chicago, but when it was pronounced "no good" she came to New York and sought an explanation of Howard Gould. The latter told Zella that he would set the matter right at once and went to his brother to know what right he had to interfere with the check. There was a stormy interview between George and Howard, the former declaring that $40,000 was too much money to pay any such demand. Howard refused to sever his acquaintance with Mrs. Nicolaus and returned to her and reported the result of his talk with George. Then it was that Zella was George Gould herself and threatened to bring suit for the payment of the check unless the amount it called for was at once handed over to her.

George was obstinate and sought the aid of Superintendent Byrnes, and the latter sent for Mrs. Nicolaus. It is said that she called on Byrnes and he threatened to expose her past if she annoyed the Goulds. She calmly informed Byrnes that no matter what her past might have been or what position she might now be in, the forty-thousand-dollar check had been paid to her by Howard Gould and it was as much hers as though the amount had been paid in cash.

She claimed that George Gould, after once signing the check, had no control over it. That he was not authorized by Howard to stop payment, and he had obtained the check from her in a fraudulent manner.

She explained by saying that when she came to New York with the check in her possession and told Howard Gould the circumstances he had endeavored to get his brother to withdraw the stop payment orders, and after several interviews with George Gould, the latter told her he had decided to pay her the amount she claimed rather than have any trouble over it. But for family reasons he would not allow the check to go through with her signature, and if she would give up the check he would give her $40,000 in bills. When he paid her the second $500 she handed him the check, supposing that he was going to count out the balance of the $40,000. George Gould, she said, grasped the check and then told her to get out of his sight or else he would have her arrested as a blackmailer. Mrs. Nicolaus told the superintendent that she had witnessed the payment of the check to her by Howard Gould, of her presentation of it to the Chicago banks, and wound up by telling the superintendent that he did not dare to arrest her on any such charge as George Gould preferred. She had done nothing for which she could be arrested and she did not propose to leave the city until the matter was settled.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. F. M. Abbett of Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I have prescribed it in cases of nervous debility, and they seemed to improve so much that I have prescribed several bottles in the last few months with apparent good results."

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DELEGATES AT CHICAGO.

Some Opposition to President Gompers—The Latter's Report Charging the President Condition to Labor Saving Machinery—The Financial Reports.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The thirteenth annual convention of the American federation of labor opened in the city council chamber today. Over ninety delegates from all parts of the country were present when President Samuel Gompers called the convention to order.

President Madden of the state federation made a short address and President Gompers replied to the speeches of welcome, and after referring to the homeless and starving thousands throughout the country, continued:

"The men responsible for these conditions, who send out protests, in which we join, against the throwing of a bomb in Barcelona and Paris and against assassins in Chicago, must concede to the solutions of the problem which organized labor presents for the development of the human family or be confronted with this kind of warfare."

The burden of gossip regarding the election of officers was that the western men believed Gompers should be "turned down" because of his attitude on the silver question—a position that did not meet the views of the silver states. The eastern delegates are, however, apparently solid for Gompers and re-election. During the meeting there will also be a vigorous contest for and against the union label. Recent legal decisions have been against the federation and authority to take the matter into the highest court will be sought. It is claimed for the label that since its adoption the federation has greatly prospered and that the label has had much to do with the success achieved. The label, however, meets with opposition in some quarters and a considerable contingent is opposed to expending any more money in pushing the case in the courts.

President Gompers's Annual Report.

President Gompers's annual report was an interesting document and also contained reference to the destitution at present existing among the laboring classes.

"It is no exaggeration to say," he declares, "that more than 3,000,000 of our fellow-toilers throughout the country are without employment."

The responsibility for this condition of things the report charged up to capital and labor-saving machinery, which, regardless of the working class, overstocked the markets of the world without furnishing the latter with means with which to purchase the vast store. President Gompers thought the present depression was having a deleterious effect upon labor organizations. He believed a measure of relief might have been obtained by a general adoption of an eight-hour day. Speaking of the federation in its relation to politics, President Gompers said:

"The last convention recommended to the organized workingmen that they take such action politically as shall secure the best results to labor and place the movement upon a higher plane. I desire to record not only that in my judgment the trend will soon be in that direction, but that every earnest effort made has met with the cordial co-operation of the members of the executive council. Let us elect men from the ranks of labor to represent us in congress and the legislatures wherever and whenever the opportunity presents itself."

The report also contained some pertinent remarks on the car-coupler law, the Chinese exclusion act, government ownership of the telegraph, railroad strikes, child labor and other matters of industrial interest.

Secretary Evans's Report.

The report of Secretary Evans was mainly interesting from the fact that it furnished a detailed statement of the money received and expended in the interest of the Homestead legal defense fund. At a mass meeting called by the executive council in Pittsburg it was determined to raise a fund to assist the Amalgamated association of iron and steel workers in their fight with the Carnegie company and to that end circulars soliciting subscriptions were sent out. As a result of this appeal the sum of $7,043 was subscribed. Of this amount $3,564 was expended, leaving a balance of $3,478. During the year ending Oct. 31, charters were granted to 208 various labor organizations, six of which were national unions. Several amendments to the constitution were suggested by the secretary.

Treasurer Lennon's Report.

The report of Treasurer John B. Lennon showed that the total income for the year ending Oct. 31 was $21,487 and the total expenses $17,818, leaving a balance of $3,668. This balance, with the unexpended residue of the Homestead fund, makes the total cash in the treasurer's hands $7,147.

QUEER LIBEL SUIT.

A Young Lady Accused of Causing a Pupil's Death.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The Union and Advertiser and Reporter G. W. Reilly of that paper's staff are to be sued for crimpal libel by Miss L. C. Hoppe, principal of the public school here. It was alleged that she had held the young son of George W. Marshal up to the ridcule of his fellow-scholars, branding him as a hat thief. The boy's sister became ill with brain fever and died, and it is alleged that worry over the principal's accusation of her brother led to her death. Miss Hoppe is to be investigated by the school commissioners this week. She is now prostrated as a result of the charges. Her lawyers have been instructed to bring criminal libel suits.

Shot His Wife and Himself.

DRESDEN, Tenn., Dec. 9.—Will Edwards, a young farmer in good standing, during a petty quarrel with his wife, became very much enraged and, drawing his pistol, shot her dead. He then tried to kill his wife's sister, Miss Jenkins, and when she escaped he turned the weapon on himself, putting three bullets into his body. The last shot proved fatal. He is supposed to have been temporarily insane.

PREPARED TO FIGHT

Rather Than See the Ex-Queen Reinstated.

Attitude of the Present Hawaiian Government.

MORE NEWS VIA YOKOHAMA

Arrival of the Steamer China at That Port,

Reporting Much Excitement at Honolulu.

News from Washington to the Effect That Japan Will Take No Steps Toward the Establishment of a Protectorate in Case the United States Takes No Action—The Steamer Mohican Under Orders to Sail to Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 11.—Copyright 1893 by the Associated Press.—The steamer China, which left San Francisco Nov. 21 and Honolulu probably about Nov. 28, has just arrived here. The Associated Press correspondent immediately went aboard of her and had interviews with the officers and passengers regarding the situation of affairs in Hawaii.

They stated that when the steamer left the island the provisional government was still in power and was maintaining a very determined attitude. Much excitement prevailed among business men and the people generally and the action of the United States government was awaited with the greatest anxiety.

The members of the provisional government, however, were resolute in their declarations against the restoration of the monarchy and openly expressed their intention of resisting to the utmost any attempt that President Cleveland might make to reinstate the queen.

Japan Will Do Nothing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It can be stated positively that Japan has no purpose of assuming a protectorate over Hawaii in case the United States should abandon its status there. The reports have been persistently circulated of late as to Japan's intention of advancing in her control of the islands, and in a statement published today Henry Smith of Buffalo, who has just returned from Hawaii, says that if the provisional government retires it will be succeeded by a protectorate by Japan or Great Britain. At the Japanese legation here this statement was declared to be a mistake.

The Mohican Getting Ready.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The United States steamer Mohican came off the Mare Island dry dock Saturday night and will beign coaling today. The vessel is under orders to be ready for sea on the 16th instant. Her destination is Honolulu. It is believed she is to relieve the Philadelphia now at Honolulu. The Mohican will be able to coal in from three to four days. Commander Clark, lately arrived from an Asiatic station, and Executive Officer Wadham lately from Washington will command her.

L. & N. EMPLOYES STRIKE.

THEY OBJECT TO THE COMPANY'S NEW REGULATIONS.

"Doubling Up" of Engines on Freight Trains Has the Effect of Reducing Their Salaries—The Lehigh "Has It In" for the Strikers.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 11.—The trainmen on the Louisville & Nashville road between Evansville and Nashville struck tonight on account of the company's doubling up engines on freight trains, thus decreasing the number of trips. This the men claim is a reduction of salary, as it causes them to lay off more. The strike affects the freight conductors and brakemen only and is an economical stroke on the part of the company.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 11.—Freight conductors, engineers and firemen on the Henderson division of the L. & N. went out at 6:05 this morning and not a wheel has been turned at any point on this division since that hour. The men have been asked to come back once or twice during the day, but they refused. Mail trains only are moving.

The Trouble on the Lehigh.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 11.—The Lehigh Valley railroad, it is alleged, found a new way of getting rid of the brotherhood men who made themselves obnoxious in the late strike. Superintendent Esser notified Engineers Sharkey, Kelly, Harrett and Wesley today that a new order had been issued by the company, which says that engineers over forty-five years of age would no longer be employed by the Lehigh Valley. As they were over forty-five years of age they could consider themselves discharged. A committee from the brotherhood will go to Bethlehem to see President Wilbur.

Chief Sargent Talks.

TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 11.—Special.—Chief Sargent of the firemen said tonight, regarding the probability of the Lehigh strike being renewed: "I have been advised by telegram that the Lehigh company has issued a circular reducing wages. The question of wages cut no figure in the late strike and the matter will probably be reopened. The company is certainly acting queerly, illustrating the methods of such railway officials as have no honesty of purpose. When the strike was settled the state boards of arbitration assured us that the railroad company would do what was right."

AGENTS WANTED.

A prominent financial institution of New York desires a few energetic agents of standing who can give good references. A good income can be obtained by a lady or gentleman having time to devote to the work. Address

SUDLOW, WILSON & BOSWELL, MANAGERS, CINCINNATI, O.