

NO USE FOR TROOPS.

Part of the Ohio Militia Ordered Home.

THREE REGIMENTS REMAIN.

They Are Stationed in Tuscarawas, Stark and Carroll Counties, One Regiment in Each—They Will Probably Be Recalled Within a Few Days—President McBride Talks About the Miners' Strike.

COLUMBUS, O., June 18.—Adjutant General Howe, who has been in command of the militia in eastern Ohio, held a consultation yesterday evening with Governor McKinley, relative to the withdrawal of the troops. He had been in consultation with the colonels in command, and also consulted the sheriffs of the several counties where trouble has occurred. The sheriffs did not think it advisable to call the military home at once.

The result of the conference was that the military now in the field in Tuscarawas, Stark and Carroll counties will remain there being a regiment in each county, with batteries and Gatling guns. A portion of the troops returned home yesterday, especially those from Toledo and the northwest. The governor and attorney general believe from the present outlook there will be no occasion for keeping the troops in the field later than Tuesday.

President McBride Talks.

COLUMBUS, O., June 18.—President John McBride of the United Mine Workers said yesterday evening that in his opinion the whole of the Hocking Valley mining region would resume work. Sunday Creek miners will not, and Jackson miners may not. The Massillon miners will not resume. They struck last February for a 15 cent differential over the Hocking Valley wages, and will continue the fight. Many Ohio districts will not resume that would have done so had not President Adams called the state convention. As to western Pennsylvania, he said all the mines would resume operations except five or six, whose operators would not pay the prices fixed by the settlement.

In Indiana the block coal miners, composing a third of the miners in the state, had accepted the settlement, but whether they would go to work in the face of the fact that the other miners had rejected it or not he could not say.

"Illinois will not go to work tomorrow," said he. "I said to the operators at the time the settlement was made I did not believe the eastern and northern Illinois miners who were to be bound by it would go to work before two or three weeks passed."

President McBride thinks they will all go to work eventually under the settlement, and hopes that the resumption of work may not be postponed longer than two weeks. "Outside of this competitive district," said President McBride, "matters are going along smoothly toward a settlement."

Shot at the Soldiers.

MASSILLON, O., June 18.—Captain Freed and Corporal Van Dusen of the Logan Rifles of Youngstown personally captured J. E. and C. D. Bair at Beach City late Saturday night, and held them under arrest for shooting from ambuscade. Nine shots were fired. The prisoners turned states evidence and a search party located Eugene Cabbutt, Godfrey Brohier, H. Bush and D. L. McElfresh in a woodshed. They were escorted through town under a heavy guard and locked up for the night. On their arrival here they were charged with riotous conduct and will be given a preliminary hearing.

Corporal Sherman of Company K was shot at six times Saturday night, one ball shattering his bayonet scabbard.

Liable to Be a Conflict.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 18.—A private dispatch received in this city from Cripple Creek states that the Hill miners are already forming a vigilance committee to rid the camp of the men who are not to their liking. If this thing is kept up there is liable to be a lively conflict. The indignation of the people is also raised over the fact that several men who recently went to the camp as deputies have received threatening letters. A quiet systematic effort is being made to discover the writers, and should they be apprehended they will undoubtedly be roughly treated.

All Over in Maryland.

FROSTBURG, Md., June 18.—The strikers and militia declared an armistice yesterday, and sweltered respectively in their homes and tents. Indications point to a heavy increase in the number of men going to work in the Hoffman mine tomorrow, and as far as the Consolidated company is concerned the strike is practically broken, except at the Ocean mine. At Lonaconing the few men who were working have gone out.

Will Strike on Sympathy.

KANSAS CITY, June 18.—District President McGregory is authority for the statement that 10,000 miners in Kansas will go on a sympathy strike next Thursday. Mr. McGregory received a telegram from Pittsburg, Kan., late last night, where the miners have been holding a conference, advising him that this was their decision. The strike is to force a settlement in Missouri and the Indian Territory.

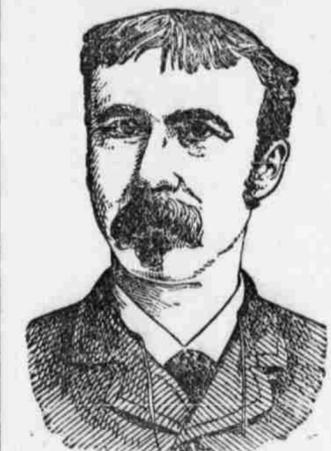
Steamer Damaged by an Iceberg.

GLASGOW, June 18.—The anchor line steamer Ethiopea, Captain Wilson, from New York June 2, arrived here badly damaged, having been in collision with an iceberg on the afternoon of June 6, during a heavy fog.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS DEAD.

His End Was Peaceful, Calm as Though Falling Into a Slumber.

New York, June 18.—Ex-Minister William Walter Phelps died shortly before 2 o'clock Sunday morning at his home at Tea Neck, N. J. He had been ill for a long time past, and quite recently went south in the hope that his condition would be improved. He derived but little benefit from his southern trip, however, and but a short time ago was so prostrated that his physician ordered absolute quiet and rest. Gradually he grew weaker, and for the past few days his death had been looked for at almost any moment. His physicians paid their last visit at 10:15 Saturday night. He died a few hours later, surrounded by his wife and daughter, and his two sons, John J. and Sheffield.



WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

The exact nature of Mr. Phelps' ailment was never definitely stated, but his illness was primarily from typhoid fever, which was followed by meningitis and other complications. He was not naturally of a robust constitution and he inherited pulmonary troubles.

Mr. Phelps' end was peaceful, calm as though falling into a slumber. Mrs. Phelps is prostrated, the result of her long watch by her husband's bedside.

All the pastors in the churches at Tea Neck and vicinity made references yesterday in their sermons, to the death of ex-Minister Phelps.

Among the telegrams of condolence received were one from Mrs. James G. Blaine, Governor Wertz, Chancellor McGill, Whitelaw Reid and a number of congressmen and senators.

The body has been embalmed and arrangements begun for the funeral ceremony. The services will be conducted at 10 a. m., on Wednesday, in Englewood Presbyterian church, by Rev. Henry M. Booth of Auburn, a life-long friend of Mr. Phelps, assisted by Rev. James Eells, pastor of the church.

The casket will be borne by six of the oldest retainers of the family. The burial will be in Bushy Hill cemetery, near Simsbury, Conn., where the family vault is located.

William Walter Phelps was born in New York city Aug. 24, 1839. He was educated at Yale and at the law school of Columbia college. In 1872 he was elected to a seat in the Forty-third congress. In 1880 he was chosen a delegate-at-large from New Jersey to the Republican national convention at Chicago. The following year he was appointed by President Garfield United States minister to Austria, which position he resigned in 1882. The same year he was re-elected to the Forty-eighth congress. Mr. Phelps distinguished himself during his first term in congress by a speech on finances. Mr. Phelps was a fluent speaker and an able writer. His contributions to the literature of political economy, both on the floor of the house of representatives and through the public press, always commanded attention, even from his political enemies.

AMERICAN WHALER LOST.

The Captain and Mate Lost and Probably Some of the Crew.

NANAIMO, B. C., June 18.—The steamer Williamette has arrived here from Dutch Harbor. She brings a meagre report of the loss of the American whaler bark James Allen, which was wrecked off Atka island, 200 miles west of Alaska, May 11. The steamer Dora picked two of the crew up on Bonen island, June 7. The men were in a starving condition, their only food being salt meat.

The Allen ran on a rock off Atka island and sank almost immediately. The captain and first mate were lost. The rest of the crew, who left in one of the boats to head for Unalaska, are still missing. The United States patrol Petrel is out searching for them. The lost vessel belonged to San Francisco. The captain's name is not known. He was drowned with the first mate in his cabin. The second mate is among the missing men. The Allen had on board at the time of the wreck a \$45,000 cargo for whalers up north.

Four Firemen Injured.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., June 18.—Fire early Sunday morning destroyed Lego's livery stable, with four horses and all the harness and carriages. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$0,000. Crowell's shoe store, Strong's grocery, Taylor's printing office also burned, bringing the total loss to about \$35,000. Four firemen were severely injured by a falling cornice.

Fearing a Revolution.

LIMA, Peru., June 18.—The political situation here is badly complicated, and is causing much anxiety. Those who are closely watching the course of events fear there will be a revolutionary outbreak before long.

PLOT OF ANARCHISTS

Their Object Was to Blow Up the National Capitol.

PREVENTED BY DISCOVERY.

The Plan Formed While the Coxe Army Were Marching to Washington and Has Been Developing Slowly Ever Since. The Conspirators Not Yet Arrested, but Are Known.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A Washington dispatch to a morning paper says: A newspaper here will publish an exposure of a plot which had for its object the destruction of the Capitol and perhaps other government buildings which have been developing for several weeks. The secret service and police authorities have been kept informed of the movements of the plotters, and would have been enabled to thwart them had their machinations approached actual violence.

Only once, says the newspaper, about three weeks ago, when the channel of information was unexpectedly interrupted, were the federal and district authorities really alarmed. They did not know at what moment an attempt might be made to explode bombs in the capitol, the treasury building, the White House and the war and navy buildings. But as the days passed and nothing was done, the authorities, who had redoubled their vigilance, restored the line of communication with the nest of anarchists and were able to again shadow every conspirator and to keep fully informed of anarchistic movements, both here and elsewhere.

According to the story, the plot was formed at the time Coxe's army was marching to the capitol, and reports of its existence came from various points, Omaha, Chicago, and Pittsburg among them.

The prime mover in the anarchistic plot—that is, the Washington end of it—was Honore Jackson. He came from Chicago, and is still in the city. He is a professional Indian. In Chicago he had been a disturber for years. At the time of the Haymarket riot he narrowly escaped being arrested as a principal conspirator, and was shadowed by the detectives for a long time after that most memorable affair.

Jackson is a half breed of unknown tribal origin. He was one of Louis Reil's lieutenants in the Canadian rebellion some years ago. The man has done newspaper work, and has frequently passed himself off as a reporter for a Chicago paper.

The informant in the case has kept in touch with the conspirators and given the police the names of those engaged in the plot, together with other facts. These have been communicated to the officials of other cities, and they will probably act upon the strength of the information thus given.

The fact that the anarchists have committed no act in Washington upon which they could be convicted has prevented their arrest here. Their meetings have been small and secret. Their experiments with chemicals have been such that it could hardly be proved that they intended to resort to extreme measures. They have written no letters. In fact all along they have waited for something to happen, something which would give them an opportunity to carry out the scheme of violence.

Jackson's headquarters was the residence of a Frenchman named Savant. The conspirators met there and at other places, and about three weeks ago the meetings became so frequent and so many strange men came and went that the officers felt they were losing their grasp of the situation. There was danger that the climax might come at any time and great alarm was felt. The capitol officers, including the speaker of the house and the treasury people, including Secretary Carlisle, felt very uneasy.

The discovery of the formula for making the explosive which the conspirators propose to use, says the article, in conclusion, is probably the best piece of work done by the detectives. Several chemicals are used and the proportions make a high explosive of a new and most dangerous kind.

As soon as the police obtained this formula they took it to a well known chemist and asked him to make up a sample. He did so in his laboratory, and placed it on a windowsill in the sun. In a few moments there was a great explosion. A great deal of noise did not accompany the explosion, but there was a terrific concussion and a most nauseating and blinding smoke, although the quantity of the chemical experimented with was very small. A cat which was in the room died in a few seconds from the effects of the vapor.

An occasion for the use of the explosive, the anarchists hope, it is said, will be furnished by the arrival of that part of Frye's industrial army now reported in the Cumberland valley. Under cover of a disturbance produced by them, the plot against the Capitol is to be carried out. In support of this, it is said, that a number of Chicago anarchists of the most rabid type are with that army.

Buried With Military Honors.

NAPLES, June 18.—The funeral of Baron Nicotera, ex-minister of the interior, who died at Vico Equense on Wednesday last, took place here yesterday with full military honors. The body lay in state in the arsenal until it was conveyed to the cemetery, followed by a long cortege, including the representatives of the king and parliament, the minister of war and a number of civil and military officers. A large number of people were present at the funeral.

A STARTLING SUICIDE.

Ex-Congressman Thomas M. Bayne of Pittsburg Kills Himself.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Ex-Representative Thomas M. Bayne of Pittsburg shot himself through the head at his residence Saturday, expiring instantly. Colonel Bayne retired in his usual health Friday night. He had been out spending the evening with some friends. Saturday morning when the servant called him, at 7 o'clock, and asked him if he wanted anything, Mr. Bayne replied "No."

The servant, at his suggestion, raised the window blinds, and Mr. Bayne called her attention to what he thought was a slight hemorrhage from the lungs. Blood was upon his face and had trickled down through his beard. In a short time the servant returned to the room, and Mr. Bayne began talking in a rambling manner of the expected return of Mrs. Bayne in the afternoon, and asked if any one had gone to the station to meet the train. The servant reminded him that Mrs. Bayne was not due to arrive until 2 p. m. He then quieted down, but the servant becoming uneasy over Mr. Bayne's ramblings, spoke of it when she went down stairs.

About 10:15 a shot was heard, and when the servants reached Mr. Bayne's room he was found in bed with a gaping hole through his head and a large revolver grasped in his right hand. The bullet had plowed its way through from the right temple to the left, death, of course, being instantaneous.

A doctor was summoned, and he gave it as his opinion that Mr. Bayne became so frightened over the hemorrhage from the lungs that he became demented at the thought of having consumption.

Mr. Bayne's body was taken to Pittsburg last night, leaving this city at 7:10 over the Pennsylvania road in a special car accompanied by Mrs. Bayne, Hon. John Dalzell, Hon. William A. Stone, Mrs. Martha Tease, sister of the deceased, and Mrs. Ewing, wife of General Charles Ewing. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Tease, at Bellevue, and the interment will be at Union cemetery, Allegheny City.

PEACHES, APPLES AND RICE.

Present Condition of Each as Reported to the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The report of the statistician of the department of agriculture for June, says that a glance at the percentages of condition of peaches on June 1, is sufficient to show how disastrous the season has been thus far. The returns at this date relate principally to bloom in the more northern districts, and were conditions high, it would yet be too early to form an opinion as to crop results.

As fruit does not recover from a low condition early in its history, as other products often do, it is safe to construe the extremely low figures into a practical failure of the crop. The condition for 1894 in the states producing the commercial crop, as compared with 1893, makes a poor showing for this year, as follows: New Jersey, 1893, 104; 1894, 65; Delaware, 1893, 93; 1894, 15; Maryland, 1893, 93; 1894, 21; Virginia, 1893, 63; 1894, 15; Georgia, 1893, 82; 1894, 7; Ohio 1893, 74; 1894, 43; Michigan, 1893, 86; 1894, 70; California, 1893, 89; 1894, 35.

The best prospects east of the Rocky mountains are in New Jersey and Michigan.

The condition of apples is somewhat better than that of peaches. In sections of New Eng. and, where the season is far enough advanced for the fact to be determined, prospects are immensely promising. In New York trees have bloomed full, but some counties report damage from frost and cold rains. A sudden decline in the conditions begins with New Jersey and Pennsylvania, due to the causes just stated and the increased damage from the freezing weather of March, further south, is clearly indicated.

The statistician has at the request of many growers and dealers added rice to the list of products mentioned in the monthly crop reports. The present report shows that the breadth seeded in 1894 is but 76.4 per cent of last year's acreage. The greatest reduction took place in Louisiana, where 69 per cent of the area of last year was sown. South Carolina, next in importance in production, shows a decrease in acreage of 17 per cent. Then follows Georgia, with a decrease of 23 per cent. The principal cause assigned for the decrease of acreage for the product is the ruling low price.

Oleomargarine Law Violated.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The treasury officials are in almost daily receipt of information showing that the law of Aug. 2, 1886, as to the sale of oleomargarine, is being violated by dealers in all parts of the country. These violations consist principally in selling oleomargarine at retail in packages not properly marked and branded, and in offering it for sale after it had been removed from the original stamped packages. Steps are being taken by the officials to punish every violation of this act that they may discover.

Fight at a Negro Festival.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., June 18.—Saturday night at the home of Ben Davis, colored, on the farm of W. W. Thompson, near this city, a negro festival was given. As usual a fight occurred and when the smoke cleared away George Razor, one of the most industrious negroes in the county, was found dead. He was shot six times and stabbed once. James Holly, George and Hays Scott, and Bob Black, all colored, have been arrested for the crime.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

Last Week of Tariff Debate in the Senate.

IT MAY PASS NEXT SATURDAY.

Several Senators That Claim to Know Interviewed on the Subject—Silks, Papers and Sundries the Only Schedules That Have Not Been Disposed Of—Probable Program of the House.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Senator Harris said when the senate adjourned Saturday that the tariff bill would pass the senate by next Saturday, and when Senator Aldrich, the leader of the opposition to the bill, was asked what he thought of Mr. Harris' prediction expressed the opinion that if it should not be entirely realized it would come near it. "I think," he said, "that by next Saturday night we shall be on the far end of the bill."

Both declined to state whether there had been any negotiations for an agreement as to the time for the final vote between the leaders on the respective sides of the chamber. It is known, however, that this question has been canvassed more or less in the numerous conferences which have taken place between Senators Cockrell, Harris and Jones, on the Democratic side, and Senators Aldrich and Allison on the Republican side. It is also known that they have not agreed definitely upon a time because of the difficulty on the part of the Republicans of determining what time might be required for speeches by senators on that side. They have, however, canvassed the question sufficiently to feel assured that there will be comparatively few more long speeches.

There are, however, some Republican senators who do not exactly agree with the joint prediction of Senators Harris and Aldrich, and who say that while they do not consider that the time for the final passage of the bill is far distant, they think considerable time will be required for the consideration of the income tax and votes on the various features of the bill, as well as probably some speeches when the bill shall be reported from the committee of the whole. When it is considered it is probable that the income tax can be disposed of in less than two or three days at the outset. There is also a probability that Senator Lodge's amendment for retaliation upon England will be revived by the silver Republicans, which would have the effect of at least briefly opening the silver question in connection with the tariff.

The only tariff schedules which have not been disposed of are: Silks, which is now under consideration, papers and sundries. These, with the free list, the income tax and the administrative features of the bill complete the measure. There is very little prospect of many speeches on silks or paper, but there are several articles in the schedule of sundries and in the free list, which are calculated to develop debate. The wool question will be revived when the free wool item shall be reached in the free list, and while the contest will not be so prolonged as it was when the subject was taken up on the wool schedule, it promises to be quite animated for a short time.

It still seems strongly probable that the administrative part of the bill will be withdrawn and the present administrative law allowed to stand. Senator Jones said yesterday that he favored this course for the purpose of expediting the passage of the bill, and his judgment will most likely be allowed by his Democratic colleagues to control their course.

Program of the House.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The anti-option bill will be pressed to the front in the house of representatives and Mr. Hatch, its author, is confident he can secure consideration for the measure and a vote on it about Wednesday. He will yield for several minor measures, which may be brought up under suspension of the rules, but will insist that anti-option is to be the first discussion of any length.

The deficiency appropriation bill, which is the last of the appropriation bills, will be reported from the committee today, and it is expected that it will be taken up about Thursday, when anti-option is out of the way, if it is considered, as Mr. Hatch expects; otherwise, the deficiency bill may be taken up at once. Unusual interest attaches to the deficiency bill, owing to the position of Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky as chairman of the deficiency subcommittee. He has been present at the meetings of the committee during the past week and has evinced an interest in the bill and a desire to take charge of it. A leading member of the committee said there would certainly be no clash on this personal aspect of the bill, but, he added, that no definite conclusion had been reached as to who would have charge of the measure.

The members interested in the many southern war claims, which have been bunched as an omnibus claims bill, are seeking to get a special rule giving them an early hearing. These claims have been approved by the court of claims, but there is no way of paying them until congress makes an appropriation.

The New Mexico statehood bill and the Cooper bill to tax greenbacks are also struggling for an early hearing.

Poisoned on Buttermilk.

OTTUMWA, Ia., June 18.—John Sailor, his daughter, three sons and three hired men, living near here, were poisoned by drinking a quantity of buttermilk, which contained a vegetable poison. Investigation traced the poisoning in the milk to a pond of foul water where the cattle had been accustomed to drink. All are in a serious condition.