THE WASHINGTON TIMES

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SENATOR VILAS IS FIRM

He Positively Refuses to Withdraw His Resolution on Sugar Schedule.

WILL BE RULED OUT OF ORDER

No Outlook for a Settlement of the Present Tangle and Every Prospect of a Sharp Debate Monday—Working Hard to Reach an Agreement.

When the Senate on Friday adjourned over until Monday it was understood that this was done with the hope of making peace in the Democratic party by patching up the differences on the tariff bill.

Among other plans which some of the Democratic Senators had in view there was that of getting Senator Vilas to withdraw his motion to have the Senate recede from so much of its sugar amendment as provides a duty of one-eighth of a cent a pound on refined sugar. Mr. Vilas was appealed to by a large number of Democratic Senators to relieve the Senate of the embarrassment which the offering of the motion has caused by not insisting upon the amendment. This he has declined to do. He said late last night that he had no intention of withdrawing it. "I shall let the motion be decided upon its merits," he said, "or allow the chair to rule upon it, but I shall not withdraw it.

VILAS INTENDED NO HARM.

"I did not," he continued, "offer the motion with a view of throwing a bomb, and if it had that effect it was not the result of my purpose. I thought I saw an opportunity to compromise the differences existing between the Senate and House, and made the motion with that end in view. It has seemed to me that this differential duty is the vital spot of the differences between the two houses of Congress, and I believe that if it could be gotten rid of the two bodies would easily compromise their differences and an agreement be reached upon the bill."

The Senator spent the entire afternoon in the office of the secretary of the Senate, looking up the parliamentary law bearing upon the question of the admissibility of an amendment of the character of his and fortifying himself to resist the point of order which will be made against his motion that a Senate amendment to a bill cannot be entertained under the rules when a bill is in conference.

WILL SHUT OFF A VOTE.

There is very little doubt that this point, when made, will be maintained by the chair. Senator Harris has said that if he is in the chair when the point is made he will sustain it. In case of appeal from the decision it is understood that the Republicans will vote with a majority of the Democrats to sustain the decision. They say that while they will vote for the original motion if put, they will not oppose by their votes a ruling of the chair which they believe will be right.

In the event that the chair is sustained it would appear that there would be nothing left for the Senate to do but to either give instructions for recession from the entire amendment or to instruct its conferees to stand by the Senate bill. However, there are mysterious hints of other means of getting instructions to the compromise on the subject of the differential duty on sugar. It is possible that other expedients will be tried, but what they may be no one has undertaken to say.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

As to the general situation in the Senate with reference to the tariff bill and the feeling caused by the President's letter, it does not appear to have materially changed since the debate in the Senate. A large majority of the Democratic Senators are working hard to bring about an agreement. It is even intimated that an effort has been made to bring the President and some of the conservative Senators together. It does not appear, however, that the men who are most largely responsible for the Senate bill in its present shape have so far shown any disposition to change from their former exactions, and unless the peacemakers make rapid headway between this time and Monday the prospect is good for another day of very animated speeches in the Senate.

CONSERVATIVE UNDERSTANDING.

The "conservatives" were all at the Capitol yesterday, and there were vague rumors of an agreement of some sort. Nothing could be learned either of the truth of the report or of what the agreement consisted.

Senator Brice declared yesterday that the "conservatives" understood each other. He added that he had decided to aid Mr. Vilas in trying to have the sugar differential stricken out of the bill. He said that as it was an administration measure the administration would have to take the risk if the bill were defeated by this course. The "conservatives," he insisted, would not be responsible. There is no prospect of a caucus before to-morrow according to Senator Gorman.

The Republican "steering" committee met informally yesterday, but did not decide on any campaign against the bill. They prefer to let the Democrats do the talking.

The only other topics that were discussed in Democratic Senatorial circles yesterday with reference to the bill were the possibility of a caucus on Monday, which is thought quite probable.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUED.

Several Brokers and a Newspaper Man Examined By the Committee.

The Senate Investigating Committee continued its proceedings yesterday, Senators Gray, Lindsay, and Davis being present.

The more important witnesses were W. B. Wheeler, a New York broker, who was said to have dealt in sugar stock for United States Senators. He denied the report. Mr. Seip, who claimed knowledge that certain United States Senators had dealt through Seymour, Young & Co., was also examined; also Henry Hood, of the New York Herald, who wrote the local article in that paper a few days ago relative to the alleged perjury by United States Senators.

No information was given out by Senator Gray as to the character of the testimony. The inquiry will probably be resumed early next week.

POTOMAC BOAT CLUB'S JUBILEE.

Twenty-five Years of Activity Celebrated with Song and Good Cheer.

The silver jubilee of the Potomac Boat Club occurred yesterday, and the members celebrated it with more than ordinary glee. At 7 o'clock the club and its friends were towed to the upper landing, where a feast of reason and a flow of soul and other things was indulged in with that old time ardor for which the club is famous.

About 500 people were at the jubilation, and all enjoyed it to their heart's content. The inner man was well provided for, the two specials, eatables and drinkables being on hand in great plentitude.

The landing itself was prettily decorated with Chinese lanterns, and their light shown through the dense mass of green foliage, which gave a quaint beauty to the scenery.

Among those present were William E. U. Merritt, Frederick J. Blair, William G. Warden, John Hadley Doyle, William M. Offley, George Johnson, T. Grant, C. Puiro, McKinney and W. H. Connolly.

Speaking and singing were the features of the night's entertainment, and the boys sang with a heartiness that made the old palisades ring with music.

SHOT DOWN IN HIS TRACKS.

Rev. Dr. Platt Pays with His Life for Getting Into a Quarrel.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 21.—A special to the Gazette from El Dorado, Ark., says: In the neighborhood of Ivory's ferry, near the Arkansas and Louisiana, some one started a report that Rev. Platt, the leading divine of the neighborhood, had made some indecent remark about a young lady of his congregation. Platt denied this and said that Dan Perdue was the author of the scandious report. To settle the question of veracity, Mr. Perdue and Rev. Platt, with their friends, met about a mile below the ferry all armed to the teeth. There were Rev. Platt, his father-in-law, Mr. Stuart, and a Mr. Goulet on one side, and Dan Perdue, his friend, Bill Tisdale, sr.; Bill Tisdale, jr., and the woman by the name of Defoe.

While it became apparent that the matter could not be settled peaceably, both principals charged each other with originating the slander. Winchesters, shotguns, and pistols were brought into requisition and used freely on each side. Platt was killed in his tracks. Stuart was shot down and beat over the head with a revolver, leaving five gashes, and is now in a critical condition, and Goulet had three fingers shot off.

After killing Platt, Perdue and his friends fired shot after shot into the minister's dead body. Only one of the Perdue crowd was wounded. Bill Tisdale, jr., was shot through both hips and will likely die. Excitement is at fever heat in the community and further trouble is expected at any time.

LENNARD'S BULLET-PROOF COAT.

Test with a New Contrivance to Ward Off an Enemy's Shots.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A number of Gentlemen went over to Governor's Island to-day to see the test of W. J. F. Lennard's bullet-proof coat. Capt. G. P. Patton, commanding Fort Columbus, had promised Mr. Lennard a test. The bullet-proof shield was hung on a post and Lieut. C. T. Treat took a Springfield and fired five or six shots at a distance of forty feet. The bullets buried themselves in the material, but did not go quite through, though they made lumps on the other side.

"Mr Lennard's coat has effectually resisted the bullets; there is no doubt of that," said Capt. Patton, "but I can't see the utility of the thing. You might as well equip an army with metallic shields and be done with it. You could not get soldiers to wear such coats in action."

Capt. Patton refused to allow Mr. Lennard to wear his shield and be fired at. He did not care to have his command take the responsibility in the event of an accident, he said.

DISCONSOLATE EX-SOLDIERS.

Wholesale Discharges from Office Since Advent of Present Administration—Bill for Protection Before Congress.

Grand Army men are feeling disconsolate over the large number of dismissals of comrades from government employment since the advent of the present administration.

At Grand Army headquarters the statement was made last night that 400 or more members had been removed from office. There were so many who lost their places that the officers of the Department of the Potomac took notice of the matter and addressed a communication to the commanders of twenty Grand Army posts in the District, asking for lists of members who had lost their situations during the time mentioned. Commander of George G. Meade Post submitted a list of 32 men of his organization who had been "bounced." The commander of Garfield Post reported that eight of his comrades had been turned out of their places in the different departments. The reports from other post commanders have not been received as yet, but they will be sooner or later.

The Department of the Potomac has a membership of 3,600 comrades, and about two-thirds of this number are employed by the government. The large number of removals from public office was therefore severely felt and consequently occasioned comment.

Another fact that is rather disheartening to the veterans is that the few members who were fortunate enough to be reinstated in office have been given places at smaller salaries.

There is an expectation among them that large removals are to take place in the War Department, the General Land Office, and in the Pension Office, and the belief is that many grand army men will be among those who are to go out. The Grand Army men say also that a number of widows of veterans and also a few sons of veterans have lost their situations under the government since the present administration came into power.

The department encampment has ordered that steps be taken to have Congress provide a way to retain in office ex-Union soldiers and sailors. A bill was prepared by the encampment officers and introduced in the House of Representatives in April last which carries out the intention of the Grand Army men to protect their associates in office.

GATHERING THEM IN.

Chairman Taubeneck Says Democratic Congressmen Are Coming Into the Populist Ranks Very Fast.

H. E. Taubeneck, chairman of the Populist national committee, in response to the request of a TIMES man yesterday for a list of the politicians of prominence in other parties who have recently deserted to the Populist ranks, said:

"I can give you no names, now, but if you will show me your list I shall take pleasure in telling you if it is correct."

"Did you receive a letter or telegram from Congressman William H. Denson, of Alabama, announing his intention to hereafter affiliate with your party?"

"You may say, as from me, if you care to, that Mr. Denson is in Alabama canvassing against the administration, against Col. Oates, and against the state platform of the Democratic party."

"That is definite?"

"Yes, and as much as I care to state at this time."

"Are there any others in Congress who are likely to follow Mr. Denson's example?"

"As many as five members of Congress from the South and West, and all Democrats, have been in consultation with me at times, and we have discussed the situation frankly and confidentially. I have absolute faith in their integrity."

"What have you to say of the outlook for your party in the coming elections?"

"It is too early to forecast results except as to Alabama. I believe we are certain of carrying that state. We have the advantage this year of being in control of the election machinery in thirty-eight of the 'white' counties. The church and leading members of the bar have come out openly for honest elections, and that is encouraging. But we also rely upon the fact that in the 'black belt,' where Governor Jones got his majority of 35,000, but five per cent. of the voters are registered. I believe our majority will be so great that it cannot be disturbed."

Swapping Officers in San Francisco.

United States Treasurer Morgan, accompanied by G. C. Bantz, assistant cashier; Burton T. Doyle, chief of the warrant division, and George H. Smith, of the public moneys division, Treasury Department, will leave Washington to-morrow for San Francisco, where he will superintend the transfer of the United States subtreasury to Campbell P. Berry, recently appointed Assistant United States Treasurer. Mr. Berry's official bond, in the sum of $600,000, was to-day approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

ALLEN IS NOT SATISFIED

He Will Make His Own Report on Senate Sugar Investigation.

TRUSTS' CAMPAIGN DONATIONS

It Made Them to Both Parties in National and Local Elections—Need of a Law Against Senatorial Speculation — Investigating Committee in Session Again Yesterday.

OMAHA, Nebr., July 21.—A Washington special to the Omaha Bee says Senator Allen, of Nebraska, who was a member of the sugar investigating committee, has made an additional report to the Senate supplementing that of the committee. He says:

"In view of the fact that the report of Senators Gray and Lindsey, in which I concur, does not set forth the facts in this case as fully as I think they should be stated, I have deemed it perfectly proper to file a separate and additional report. The testimony shows to my mind quite conclusively that contributions were made by the sugar trust to both the Republican and Democratic parties for campaign purposes.

"The testimony of Henry O. and Theodore Havemeyer and John E. Searles leaves no doubt of the fact that the sugar trust in the state of New York in 1892 contributed money to the Democratic party for campaign purposes, and at the same time, and for the same purpose, contributed money to the Republican party in the State of Massachusetts. It is true that the witnesses testified that their contributions were made for local and state purposes, but there is no doubt in my mind that the money went into the general campaign fund of those states, and was used as much for national as for state and local purposes.

GAVE TO BOTH PARTIES.

"I think the American Sugar Refining Company, popularly and more properly known as the American sugar trust, has been in the habit of contributing money to the national campaign fund of both the Democratic and Republican parties through its president, with the expectation, if not the implied promise, that whichever party succeeded to power the interests of the company should be 'cared for' by it. This deduction is fully warranted by the testimony taken by us.

"A wisely drawn and judicious law looking to a prompt and efficient remedy for this growing evil should be passed by Congress and approved by the President.

"The testimony shows that two Senators, John R. McPherson, of New Jersey, and Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, did engage in speculating in what is known as sugar stocks or certificates during the pendency of the present tariff bill before the Senate. As their testimony accompanies this report and is self-explanatory, I will do no more than to say that I think it fully discloses the necessity for a law prohibiting this practice.

"It is a delicate matter for me to speak upon this subject, but a sense of public duty requires me to condemn the practice as unwise and fraught with danger, and as one which, if indulged in to any considerable extent by Senators and Representatives, will inevitably lead to the defeat of the needed reform in legislation.

"The evidence does not show that the sugar trust had any direct influence in procuring the presentation to the Senate of the committee amendment to the sugar schedule, although I think that schedule, in so far as it prescribes an ad valorem system of taxation, is entirely satisfactory to the trust.

JONES AND CARLISLE EXONERATED.

"There is nothing in the evidence to show that Secretary Carlisle had any improper interviews with any representative of the trust or that any advice he may have given or assistance he may have rendered the Finance Committee was at all improper or out of place.

"I am well convinced that in what Senator Jones did in the premises he was actuated by honorable motives and had no desire to unduly favor the sugar trust in any respect.

"I believe it to be due to all of these officers to say that the evidence does not cast a suspicion upon their conduct.

"I am thoroughly convinced, however, that no Senator or Representative should ever permit himself to be approached upon any subject connected with legislation by representing private or special interests, except on such occasions when such persons may be heard by the committee of which he is a member, exactly as they would be heard in a court of justice in a case there pending and to be determined.

HANDLING REFRACTORY WITNESSES.

"It is proper to call attention to the reckless and open defiance of the authority of the Senate to require witnesses to answer questions that may be put to them, or make disclosures germane to the subject matter of investigation. The defiance of our authority by witnesses demonstrates to me that if the Senate ever expects to arrive at the truth of any matter under investigation by a committee appointed by it it must promptly take contumacious witnesses in hand and deal with them without delay as they would be dealt with in a court of justice under like circumstances.

"But so long as partisan politics enters into the discussion and consideration of investigations of this character the people can expect such witnesses to escape unpunished, and no one knows this truth better than the witnesses themselves."

Notes of the Departments.

Mr. Terrell, United States minister to Turkey, cables that the assailants of Miss Melton are still in jail.

Clerks who are to be removed from the Patent Office will be notified on Monday. Twenty changes were promulgated in the General Land Office yesterday.

The mail service in the Western country has greatly improved. There is a general resumption of mail trains along the Pacific coast and through California.

Secretary Carlisle has suggested an amendment to the Revised Statutes, so as to give him power to remit penalties for infringement of the immigration, quarantine, and alien contract laws.

Capt. Birnie, of the Ordnance Department, has gone to Chicago and Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the purpose of making a technical examination of the field artillery, ammunition, carriages, and equipments.

Capt. O. M. Carter's bravery during the explosion of powder at Fort Pulaski, Ga., will be fully recognized at the war office. The officials of the department speak in high words of praise of Capt. Carter's coolness.

The President directs that so much of section 6 of the order of February 27, 1891, as authorizes detention of pay as a punisment in the army be revoked. Hereafter detention of pay by sentence of court martial will not be authorized.

Medals of honor have been awarded to the following members of the volunteer storming party at Vicksburg, 1862: Jasper N. North, private, Company D, Fourth Virginia Volunteers, now in Bloomingdale, Wis.; Charles W. Rundle, private, Company A, 116th Illinois Volunteers, now at Grand Junction, Colo.; Thomas J. Ward, private, Company C, 116th Illinois Volunteers, now at Anaconda, Mont.; Martin K. Davis, private, Company H, 116th Illinois Volunteers, now at Demorest, Ga.; David H. Helms, private, Company B, Eighty-third Indiana Volunteers, now at Billsboro, Ind.

MINERS' MASS MEETING.

Three Thousand of Them March Heavily Armed, but Are Orderly.

CONNELSVILLE, Pa., July 21.—A new phase was given to the coke strike here to-day. Over 3,000 strikers marched from all over the region to be present at the mass meeting held at River View Park. The new feature of the marching tactics was the show of arms made by the men in line. In both the crowds from the south end of the county and that from the northern end there were groups of armed men with guns, rifles and old army muskets.

Not less than fifty guns were carried by the marchers, while hundreds marched along with revolvers protruding from their pockets and belts. This was done with a double purpose, to show the non-union men that the strikers are armed, and to avoid the possible arrest for carrying concealed weapons. Despite this martial display the strikers were orderly and the weapons were not called into play. The convention again decided to continue the strike.

COMMODORE IS ABOLISHED

Naval Reorganization Does Away with This Old Grade.

MADE REAR ADMIRALS INSTEAD

New Order Establishes Eight Military Corps in Line, and Two Classes of Civil Employes. Active List of Commissioned Line Officers Divided Into Seven Grades, with Limits.

The special committee of Congress, made up of three Senators and three Representatives, created for the purpose of framing a systematic reorganization of the personnel of the navy, completed its work yesterday on the staff and line reorganization of the navy and of the marine corps. It remains only to reorganize the enlisted branch of the service. This branch of the work will be completed Monday, so that the entire scheme of naval reorganization will be reported to Congress next week.

In the reorganization of the staff and line it is provided that there shall be eight military corps, designated as follows: Corps of the line, medical corps, pay corps, engineer corps, naval construction, naval cadets, enlisted men. Two classes of civil employes of the navy are also established, namely, professors of mathematics and civil engineers. It had been intended also to change the present law as to chaplains, but this was struck out and the law stands as at present. The active list of commissioned line officers is divided into seven grades, with the following limits: Sixteen rear admirals, 60 captains, 100 commanders, 74 lieutenant commanders, 250 lieutenants, 75 lieutenants, junior grade, ensigns sufficient to maintain the total of active list.

The grade of commodore on the active list of the navy is abolished and officers in that grade now on the active list shall be commissioned rear admirals.

No increase is made in any of the corps. The status of each is fully defined, and a contention of many years as to relative rank between staff and line officers is remedied. The pay of staff officers is reduced to make it conform to that of line officers of the same rank.

One of the most important features is the creation of a "reserve list" to overcome the present congestion of the line. The reserve list is limited to 100, and is made up by taking from the most congested branches of the service. Those entitled to enter the list must have entered the service between the years 1861 and 1867, inclusive. The "reserve list" does not increase the number of officers, the purpose being to assign officers of this list to work now performed by officers on active shore service.

It is provided that rear admirals shall be appointed by the President from the list of captains and shall be confirmed by the Senate.

Extensive changes are made in the Marine Corps. The commandant is raised to a brigadier general and there are also created two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, four majors, twenty captains, thirty first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants.

The leader of the Marine band, Prof. Fanciulli, now an enlisted man, is advanced to the rank of second lieutenant. No advance of pay is made to the musicians of the band.

HOUSE DOWN ON THE SENATE.

Bill for Election of Senators By Direct Vote of People Passed—Civil Service Changes Discussed.

But little business was transacted by the House yesterday. The resolutian proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people was passed by a two-thirds majority, with thirteen votes to spare. The vote was 187 to 49.

The Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were disagreed to and conferees were appointed.

The House bill for the reinstatement of clerks dismissed from the Railway Mail Service between the 15th of March and the 1st of May, 1889, was under consideration all the afternoon, but failed of passage on account of the lack of a quorum.

In the debate Mr. Bynum spoke for the bill, which was offered by Messrs. Reed, Grosvenor, Everett, and Hepburn. Mr. Bynum and Mr. Reed got into a dispute over the action of Mr. Cleveland in placing the Railway Mail Service under the civil service toward the end of his term and the similar action of Mr. Harrison in the case of the letter-carriers. Dr. Everett broke in that it was impossible to correct one wrong by committing another. The whole thing, he said, was a legacy from the spoils system.

Mr. Pendleton, of West Virginia, in the course of Mr. Grosvenor's remarks, asked the Ohio Congressman if he thought he could pass the civil service examination. Mr. Grosvenor replied sharply that he certainly could if the gentleman from West Virginia were to ask the questions. Absence of a quorum prevented action on the bill.

Reformed Jewish Prayer Book.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 21.—The editorial committee appointed by the recent conference of the Reformed Congregations of the Jewish Church in America, composed of Rev. Dr. G. Gotheil, of New York; Rev. Dr. Berkowitz, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. David Philipson, of Cincinnati; Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, of New York, and Rev. Dr. Jacob Vorsanger, of San Francisco, to revise the union prayer book recently adopted by that body, have concluded their four days' session and are ready with the work, which has taken more than two years of time. The revision is ready for the publishers.

Spanish Troops Killed by Malays.

MADRID, July 21.—It is officially announced that a force of Mohammedan Malays surprised the Spanish troops at Mindano, in the Malay archipelago. In the fighting that ensued, which finally resulted in the repulse of the attacking force, fourteen Spaniards, including one officer, were killed and forty-seven others, of whom two were officers, were wounded. The Malays lost twenty-seven killed.

GERMANY AND THE TARIFF

No Retaliation Likely on Account of Sugar Legislation.

BEER BOYCOTT IS DWINDLING

Emperor William's Considerate Attitude Toward France Resented by Some Super-patriotic Teutons—Marked Decline of Emigration from Leading Ports.

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BERLIN, July 21.—Considerable interest is taken here in the tariff legislation of the United States. It has been learned that negotiations are proceeding between Berlin and Washington in order to prevent the possibility of a commercial war. The decision of the United States in regard to sugar is awaited with great anxiety in Germany. The subject has been considerably commented upon in the newspapers and many editorials written on the subject condemn the stand taken by the United States Senate.

Naturally, under the circumstances, people in this country are already discussing the possible reprisals which Germany could make in the event of her suffering through American tariff legislation. For instance, the Hamburger Correspondent, a newspaper well known as getting much of its news from high official sources, proposes, in case duty is imposed upon raw sugar, that Germany should raise the duty on American petroleum. But in this case the proposition contained in the article referred to originated in the mind of the editor of that paper. The government desires that nothing should occur to prejudice the good relations between the two countries and it is not likely that anything but very grave complications could mar this good feeling.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TENDERNESS FOR FRANCE.

As an evidence of Emperor William's desire for peace and his wish to do nothing to wound the feelings of the people of France, the great Fall parade of the garrison which, since September, 1871, has been fixed for September, on the eve of Sedan day, the anniversary of the surrender of Napoleon III at Sedan, September 2, 1870, has this year been ordered to take place on August 18. The Emperor's attitude of conciliation is resented by a large section of the people who claim the right to rejoice on the day they consider the anniversary of the birth of the German empire, without caring whether it pleases France or not.

Prince Bismarck is in better health than is generally believed. His trip from Schoenhausento Varzin lasted eleven hours, the last three of which, during the night, he traveled in a carriage; but the exertion does not seem to have had any ill effect upon him. The ex-Chancellor made seven speeches while en route, the most remarkable of them being the one which closed with his request for "three cheers for Berlin."

The Berlin press expressed amazement at this action upon the part of Prince Bismarck, and commented upon the fact that this was the first time since 1878 that he had said a friendly word for the capital. The ex-Chancellor has always shown himself a fierce opponent for Berlin, which returned men to the Reichstag who opposed his policy.

SOCIALISTS AND THE BEER BOYCOTT.

The beer boycott continues, although the socialists are losing ground. The struggle is now assuming the character of a decisive battle between the Bourgoisie and the socialists. The latter are coercing their adherents in every possible manner. The socialist election committee has resolved to exclude from its support every one shown to be in the habit of drinking boycotted beer. On the other hand the beer saloons have ceased taking the Vorwaerts, the organ of the socialists. More than a million marks has been contributed to fight the boycott, by assisting the saloonkeepers. Men like Krupp, the great industrials, and all Germany have contributed largely to these funds. The daily amounts received average 50,000 marks, while the socialist boycotters command about 500 marks daily.

The woman from St. Petersburg who was taken to the Moabit hospital, suffering from cholera, is recovering. The disease from which she was suffering was of a mild type, and there is no fear that it will spread in this city. More alarm is felt at the possible inroad of the disease from the eastern frontier. Raftsmen descending the Vistula from Russian Poland are a constant source of danger, but the greatest precaution is exercised all along the frontier. In spite of this fact, however, five deaths from cholera and one fresh case have been reported from that part of the country to-day. Unless this state of affairs ceases within the next month the imperial maneuvers about Konigsberg in September will be postponed.

EMIGRATION FALLING OFF.

The imperial budget for the year ended in March shows a surplus of 12,500,000 marks, instead of 1,250,000, as estimated. This is in spite of the fact that the army and navy expenses were underestimated to the extent of 10,000,000 marks. The surplus is due to large increases of revenue from the post office and the imperial taxes.

An official statement shows that emigration from Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Amsterdam is falling off continuously and rapidly. The whole number of Germans forwarded to the United States by six lines was 3,339 for the month of June, against 8,753 for June, 1893, and the outlook for July is even worse.

Major Wissmann, the distinguished German explorer, has arrived here in the best of health. In an interview he said that he hopes to return to Africa at the earliest possible date. He considers the victory of the Italians at Kassala to be of the greatest importance to all nations.

Mrs. Arnold's Home-made Wine.

Theresa Arnold appeared in the police court yesterday to answer to the charge of conducting an unlicensed bar. Mrs. Arnold's case is probably one of the most peculiar ever tried in this city.

Mrs. Arnold, who lives out near the Soldiers' Home, has quite a large vineyard and is in the habit of making a large supply of wine every year. This she disposes of by the glass. When her case was called yesterday she explained to Judge Miller that she had been told that it was unnecessary to obtain a license to dispose of home-made wine, and was unaware of having committed any offense in so doing. This explanation his honor accepted, and dismissed the defendant upon her promise not to repeat the offense.

Bull Fight in Ohio.

LIMA, Ohio, July 21.—At Beaver Dam last evening there was a genuine bull fight. Two farmers living in the neighborhood quarreled. One had a Durham bull and the other a Jersey bull. For some time past they have indulged in a great deal of bandying as to who had the better animal. It was finally arranged that they pit the animals against each other in a ring on the main street of the town. After an hour and a half of fighting the Jersey bull came out victorious, having killed his opponent. Both were terribly cut up.

Quietly Made a Republic.

A further report was received at the Navy Department yesterday from Admiral Walker, confirming his preceding report that the change in the form of government in Hawaii from a provisional government to a republic had been accomplished quietly, and inclosing a complete copy of the new constitution of the islands.

DESTRUCTION ALL AROUND.

By an Improperly Fired Blast Several Persons Are Injured.

NEW YORK, July 21.—An improperly fired blast in an excavation at Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue this city, injured four persons, shattered plate-glass windows, tore window shutters from their fastenings and wrecked furniture in houses. The neighborhood was thrown into intense excitement while the men who were responsible for the blast fled, fearing arrest.

The injured are: Samuel Keller, contusion of the side; Maggie Holderman, 13, contusion of body; Thomas Perry, 13, contusion of side; Sarah Totten, contusion of body. Patrick O'Donnell, one of the helpers has been arrested.

When the blast was fired a gang of blasters were drinking in a saloon opposite. A dozen stones crashed through the saloon window, scattering the men. Samuel Keller, the bartender, was struck in the side, receiving severe contusions.

Maggie Holderman was wheeling a baby in a carriage. Maggie was knocked down, but the baby was unhurt. Tommy Perry, 13 years old, was struck by the shower of stones and severely hurt, and was removed to a hospital.

The stones flew forty feet into the air and on the second floor of one house crashed through the window, hurled Sarah Totten to the floor, severely injuring her. One of the missiles went through the caned back of a chair in the middle of the room. Every window in the building opposite the blasting was broken, and to the fourth floor the shutters were wrenched from their fastenings.

The extent of the damage done is not known. The police are searching for the contractor and foreman.

BULLETS WERE WHISTLING.

Fight Between Pennsylvania Coke Strikers, Deputies, and Negroes.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., July 21.—While a crowd of coke strikers were returning from a mass meeting near Connellsville this evening some negro boys at Moyer's plant jeered at them. The strikers immediately broke from the ranks and took after the boys, running them into the company store. Here the men met a lot of deputies and negroes armed with Winchesters, who immediately opened fire on the strikers. There were about 100 men in the ranks, and they fled in all directions, with bullets from the Winchesters whistling after them.

Two strikers are known to have been shot and dangerously wounded, and how many more cannot be told at the present time. The names of the wounded men are not yet known. The affair is causing great excitement in the neighborhood where the strikers live. The operators claim to have made the best run to-day that has been made since the strike began, and nearly 1,000 cars of coke were sent from the region.

BUCKSHOT IN HIS HIP.

Serious Mistake of a Drunken Man at a Political Meeting.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 21.—A county political meeting was held at Eastover, near Columbia, to-day. For fear of trouble several deputy sheriffs were appointed to keep order. A drunken man named Joyner was hanging round the meeting and seemed impressed with the idea that Deputy Bradham had a warrant for his arrest. While Bradham had his back turned and was listening to the speakers Joyner fired on him with a double-barrel shotgun and put a load of buckshot in Bradham's hip. Bradham is not dead, but is dangerously wounded. He is now in the city hospital under treatment.

A People's party club was organized at Lexington to-day. The club will not participate in the present state campaign, but is preparing for the presidential struggle in 1896. Populists say they intend to push the organization of clubs all over the State.

FOUND THEIR WANDERING BOY.

One of the Injured in the Caisson Explosion Restored to His Family.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Through the publication of his name as one of the slightly injured in the explosion of the caisson of Battery F, Second Artillery, the whereabouts of Paul Panuska, who disappeared from his home in a Chicago suburb six months ago, has been discovered. Panuska left home without warning, and his family and friends searched for him unavailingly until the story of the explosion revealed the fact that the young man was enlisted in Battery F, U. S. A.

As a result of the riots Panuska's battery will be permanently located at Fort Sheridan, near his old home. A touch of romance is added to the story by the report that Panuska will shortly be married to an old time playmate.

DESPERATE COMMONWEALERS.

They Demand Food and Burn Fences and Fair Buildings.

FREMONT, Ohio, July 21.—Count Bylaowski's army of commonwealers, one hundred and sixty-two strong, encamped on the fair grounds here, became desperate this morning for want of food, which they demanded of the city or else the men would be turned loose in the city to enforce their demands. They began burning fences and part of the fair ground buildings. The whole city is excited over the promised riot, and if necessary the local military organization will be called out.

CHOLERA ALARMING.

Frightful Increase in the Daily Number of Cases and Deaths.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The spread of cholera is assuming alarming proportions. There are 200 new cases and 100 deaths daily. There are 1,000 patients, chiefly factory and barge hands, in the hospitals. The heat is stifling. The epidemic has reached the military camp at Krasnoselo.

The following are the official cholera returns for the week ending to-day: St. Petersburg—New cases, 1,292; deaths, 584. Cronstadt—New cases, 58; deaths, 18.

Killed by Drinking Cherry Beer.

PATERSON, N. J., July 21.—Two children are dead, their mother, Mrs. Marinus Baker, is seriously ill, and another woman, Mrs. Isabella Landenburg, is in danger of death, through drinking cherry beer.

Cherry beer is a favorite drink in the neighborhood of East Main street where the women live. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Baker sent out for some, and the four partook freely of it. Soon afterwards they were all taken violently ill, and notwithstanding the efforts of physicians the children died. The women were unconscious for several hours but were finally resuscitated.

It is thought that barks of a poisonous nature had been mixed with the cherry bark by mistake.

All Trace of Him Lost.

NEW YORK, July 21.—William Longstaff, who left the home of his relatives, No. 274 Seventh street, on July 7 to attend the Glass Blowers convention at Philadelphia, of which he was grand secretary, has not been seen or heard from since. His relatives are very anxious to find some trace of him.

Drowned in Her Bath Tub.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., July 21.—Mrs. Anna Perry, 90 years of age, was found dead in her bath tub this morning. It is supposed she fell in the tub during the night and did not have strength enough to lift herself out.

PACIFIC RAILWAY DEBTS

Report of the House Committee Says Roads Must Come to Terms.

PROTECTING THE GOVERNMENT

First Mortgage Must Be Paid Off and the Debt Owing the Government Become a First Lien at 3 Per Cent. Interest—Gradual Repayment of Principal.

Representative Reilly, chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railways, made a report to the House yesterday on the bill to adjust the debts of the Central and Union Pacific Railway Companies. A review of the legislation affecting the roads from 1862 is given in the report. The purpose of the committee, it is explained, is not only to devise some plan that would secure payment of the government's claims, but that would be final in its operations and dissolve the complicated relations that have heretofore existed between the government and these companies.

The bill is said to differ from former legislation in vital respects, in that all of the former bills contemplated the extension or funding of the entire indebtedness—the first mortgage as well as the government debt—and applied the amount in the sinking fund to the credit of the companies on their indebtness to the government.

TOO HEAVY ANNUAL CHARGES.

It is pointed out that both the first mortgage bonds and the government bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, which the committee believes it is and will be impossible for the companies to meet, as it has been in the past. Interest on the first mortgage bonds has been paid regularly, but the principal of the government bonds has been more than doubled by the accumulation of interest in excess of all reimbursement, and no one expects the companies to pay their debts to the government at maturity.

Annual interest on the first mortgage bonds has amounted to over two millions a year for the Union Pacific and $1,600,000 for the Central Pacific, and it seemed to the committee that if the first mortgage was to be continued with priority of lien, it would be futile to attempt an adjustment of the government's indebtedness on that basis.

DISCHARGE FIRST MORTGAGE.

Accordingly the committee directed their efforts to a plan looking to the extinguishment of the lien, and by the bill the amount in the sinking fund is applied to that purpose, upon condition that the companies shall provide in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury for the payment of the remainder of the bonds and the discharge of the first mortgage, giving the government a first instead of a second lien on the property; a disposition of the sinking fund considered more advantageous to the United States than its application as a credit on its own debt.

The committee considers the arrangement advantageous to both parties, that it is within their ability to comply with the provisions of the bill, and thinks the companies will willingly comply if they are disposed toward a settlement.

The bill also provides for the method of ascertaining the amount of the debt due the government on the 1st of January, 1895, and that bonds of the companies, to run 50 years, shall be given for the amount, bearing 3 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, with semi-annual and gradually increasing payments on the principal. The bill contemplates settling the extent of the government lien, and includes in the mortgage the valuable terminal properties of the Union Pacific at Omaha, Kansas City, and other points, estimated to be worth $15,000,000.

There are other provisions covering the payment of dividends by the companies so long as the United States shall own any bonds, for a payment for transportation service and for preserving other rights of the United States.

PROVISIONS FOR DEFAULT.

In case of default in respect to any obligation for which any lien exists in favor of the United States upon any property of any of the companies, or in case of any proceeding brought by holders of any other lien, the Attorney General is authorized to enforce the claim and foreclose any lien of the United States by sale or otherwise, and if by sale the property shall be sold to the highest bidder for a sum not less than the amount of the debt due to the United States, and all interest thereon to the date of the confirmation of the sale, and the Attorney General is authorized to bid such an amount in order to protect the government.

Purchasers and their associates shall be invested with all the property and franchise upon confirmation of the sale by the court and compliance therewith, and upon filing a certificate accepting the provisions of the act, giving the name under which the company is to be organized, naming fifteen directors and making all laws relating to government directors apply to the reorganized company. The court of appeals of the District of Columbia is given jurisdiction over legal proceedings.

Unless some adjustment is affected, Mr. Reilly's report concludes, foreclosure seems inevitable, and that might involve the necessity of the government being compelled, in order to protect itself, to pay off the first mortgage, thereby involving an additional outlay of public money on the roads of over $40,000,000 above the sinking fund, which would make the aggregate of the government's investment about $170,000,000.

THREE GLOVE CONTESTS.

Fights in Prospect Before the Different Clubs in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—Prize fighting has taken a new lease of life in this city since the recent legislature refused to pass the bill prohibiting glove contests in this state. Three fights are scheduled to be pulled off in the near future. The first fight which will take place is to be between Andy Bowen and Jimmy Carroll. They will fight for a purse of $1,500 on August 8, at the Auditorium Club. On August 22 Jack Dempsey and Billy McCarthy will meet at the same place for a purse of $2,000, and on August 14 Jack Everhard and Stanton Abbott will meet at the Olympic Club in a twenty-five-round go for $1,500.

The Olympic club intends to make a bid for the Corbett-Jackson fight as soon as the proper time arrives. The club will offer $25,000 for the fight, a sum which will also be offered by the Auditorium club for the match. The latter club management is of the opinion that Fitzsimmons and Corbett would make a better fight than would the champion and Jackson, but failing in this will be in the market for the other.

Offers have been made by the Olympic club for bouts between James Barry and Hugh Boyle, Tom Tierney and Charley Kelly