

THEIR LIVES THEIR EULOGY

Funerals of Firemen Fenton, O'Donoghue, and Mastin.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES AT EACH

Touching Tributes to the Good Qualities of the Deceased—Active Work in Removing the Health-threatening Debris—Investigating Harris' Connection with the Fire.

Yesterday was a day of funerals, as Wednesday was a day of disaster in this city. The three brave fire-fighters, who on that day lost their lives in the line of their duty, were all laid to rest yesterday. It was not by any pre-conceived understanding that the funerals of all three occurred on the same day, but by the individual arrangements of the relatives of the deceased.

The Rev. Father Michael A. McFeely, who had known the young man well during his life, conducted the brief service, after which the remains were taken to St. Dominic's Church, where solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Father McFeely, assisted by Fathers Hugh F. Lilly and John A. Hinch.

When all those who could obtain places in the pews were seated, the celebration of mass began. The eulogy, which was of mahogany with heavy silver mountains, rested on the base of the altar in the center aisle. It was literally covered with floral pieces, wreaths, and cut flowers. Many large pieces rested against the altar rails, prominent among which were a large horseshoe of white roses, with the words "H. S. Union, No. 17," in purple immortelles, formed against the white background, sent by the members of Horse-shoers' Union, No. 17, of which the deceased was a member. The Gregorian requiem was sung by the quartette and chorus during the mass. The solos rendered were the "Ave Maria," "Jesus, My Heart's Rest," and "Dear Mother, My God, to Thee." The litany was chanted at the close of the mass, after which Father McFeely preached an impressive sermon, which was listened to with rapt attention.

FATHER McFEELY'S TOUCHING SERMON. He took for his text the words: "Well said, thou good and faithful servant," and said in part:

"These words were addressed by Jesus Christ to one who had done his duty in the past, and such are the words that our Savior will utter in the future to all who conduct themselves in this life in a manner as to deserve them. The occasion which has brought this congregation together is one of genuine sadness. Every man and woman in this city to-day feels a pang of sorrow in his or her heart for the fate of the heroic firemen whose remains are about to be returned to their rightful God. The brave young man whose body lies in the coffin before me implores me to believe such men as brave or braver than those who go forth to face the cannon's mouth."

Father McFeely then drew a vivid picture of the many dangers to which a fireman is exposed in the performance of his duty. "The heroism of the members of the Fire Department," he said, "is not properly appreciated by the public. These men are not justly remunerated for the labors they perform, and the public they serve."

Father McFeely then passed a high eulogy upon the character which young Fenton had borne.

"He was a true young man," said he, "but you knew him, and it needs not that I should remind you of his buoyant spirits, his winsome ways, his anxiety for the comfort and happiness of those around him, his ready wit, his flowers, his naught but the milk of human kindness."

EVERY INCH A NOBLE MAN. Father McFeely spoke of the deceased as a dutiful son, the idol of a fond and beloved mother. "He loved his home, he loved his sisters, he doted on them," said the priest, "and in doing so he showed himself every inch a noble man."

After the eulogy of the dead young fireman was read, the priest returned to the altar and said upon her God to shield that just soul. Many in the congregation were visibly affected.

The pallbearers were William H. Webb and William M. McQuinn of the Fire Company, No. 7; George A. Maguire and Charles B. Proctor, of Engine Company, No. 4; Foreman Charles Bous and Clarke Farr, of Engine Company, No. 1, of which company the dead man was a member.

The sisters of the deceased became hysterical from their grief several times during the service and when the casket was carried out of the church. They were attended by many friends, who administered restoratives. The funeral cortege proceeded to Mount Olivet Cemetery, where the internment took place.

O'DONOGHUE AND MASTIN'S OBITUARIES. The second funeral was that of Dennis O'Donoghue, which was held at 9:30 a. m. in St. Ann's Church, Tennallytown. The body had been taken to the residence of T. D. Harper, O'Donoghue's uncle, in Tennallytown, from where the funeral started for the church. Father Barry read the Latin prayers for the dead. The church was filled with friends, and as the casket was carried by friends a solemn requiem mass was sung by the choir.

The pallbearers were Foreman Walsh, of Engine Company No. 9; Foreman William Albert, of Company No. 7; F. B. Murphy, of No. 5; W. T. Mahoney, of No. 5; J. L. Martin, of No. 5; Daniel O'Connor, of No. 5; Fire Marshal William O. Drew, and Assistant Chief L. R. Long.

At the conclusion of the services at the church the body was taken to Holyrood Cemetery, where it was interred in the family plot. The father and mother of the deceased, Dennis and Margaret O'Donoghue, and brothers, Frank, Peter, and Edward, his two sisters, Genevieve and Agnes, and his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Harper were present as chief mourners.

The funeral services over the body of Assistant Foreman Samuel E. Mastin took place at his late residence, No. 808 Eighteenth street northwest, and was largely attended. The services of the house were crowded by friends of the deceased and his family, and the street in front of the house was filled with those who could not gain admittance. Carriages

SWINDLED BY A SLICK ONE.

He Pretended to Engineer Big Schemes and Then Forged Checks.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 27.—Last winter a well dressed young man came to this city and gave his name as George W. Middleton. He said he was a correspondent of the London Graphic, and that he had been commissioned to prepare an elaborate illustrated article on the great power tunnel and the electrical generation and transmission schemes. He worked himself into the good graces of Secretary Rankin, of the Cataract Construction Company, and was given many liberties. He was a fluent talker and became very popular about the town.

In some way Secretary Rankin had his suspicions aroused by the action of Middleton, and he called the Graphic for information about him. The Graphic answered that it had no such man in its employ. Middleton was thereafter excluded from the offices of the Cataract Company. Nothing daunted he began to cultivate the Schoelkops, of the other power company, and announced that he had secured several big factories from other cities to come here and build new works. Secretary Rankin investigated these reports also and found each one to be fictitious.

By this time Middleton was sufficiently acquainted with the town and its people, and he began forging checks for a few hundred dollars, each using the names of the Schoelkops and other prominent contractors. He disposed of these checks so cleverly that until a few days ago he drew no suspicion. Finally the forgeries were traced home to Middleton and he was arrested to-night at the International Hotel in the ball room while the Beta Theta Pi ball was in progress. Another of his schemes was the formation of a company of English capitalists to rebuild the International Hotel. He was so far with this as to have the plans of a magnificent new building drawn. The police will not state the aggregate amount of his forgeries, but the amount is known to be several thousand dollars.

WHY NO STRIKE WAS ORDERED.

President McElrath Says It Would Have Caused Civil War or Revolution.

MASSELTON, Ohio, July 27.—John McBride, president of the United Mine Workers, said to-day that he believes the Chicago trouble is over, for the present at least, but "simply because the heads of labor organizations of this country refused to call out their men."

"We know," said he, "that to call out 150,000 men in Chicago and 1,000,000 elsewhere, meant a terrific clash, civil war, and perhaps revolution. We stayed our hands in the interest of peace. I think we are bearing a socialistic condition when the individual will be the charge of the State. I would not be surprised to see before the next Presidential election such a union between the American Federation of Labor and other organizations and the People's party as would lead to political success."

"There never would have been any strike outside of Pullman had it not been for the election of the general managers. Debs' idea of the strike is to maintain his own existence, was obliged to resort to the strike."

HOSTILITIES IN NICARAGUA.

United States Sailors and Marines Landed to Protect American Interests.

COLON, July 27.—The following advice have been received here from Bluefields, Mosquito Territory, Nicaragua: The Nicaraguans, under Gov. Canales, have been defeated and have retired to Rama, where they collected 400 men and seized some American launches, intending to make a descent upon Bluefields. The launches later were restored to their owners upon the demand of the American consuls.

Capt. O'Neill, of the United States gunboat Marblehead, has landed 150 United States sailors and Marines in order to protect the United States consulate and American interests generally. The Mosquito chief is expecting a renewal of the attack. The British consuls have telegraphed for a British warship. The inhabitants of Bluefields are leaving the place in large numbers. The women and children have already left. The rebel British subjects of Corn Island were disarmed, but at Port Limon they have since purchased arms, and at Bocas they have chartered a schooner, which took them to Bluefields. They have been re-armed there and intend invading Corn Island.

WILL DECLARED VOID.

Washington Hospital for Women were to Be Benefited by Mrs. Perkins' Bequests.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Parts of the will of Mrs. Lizzie H. Perkins, who died in Paris, September 23, 1891, leaving an estate valued at \$100,000, were to-day declared invalid by Judge Leslie W. Russell, of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Perkins made her life-long friend, Ellen C. Woodbury, of Washington, D. C., her legatee. In her will she requested Miss Woodbury to sell everything not specified in her will, and appointed Levi P. Richardson, John H. Wyman, and John G. Richardson her executors, who were also requested to dispose of the residue of her estate and give the proceeds to the hospitals for women in New York and Washington.

Miss Woodbury claimed the residue, but the court says that the disposition of the residue is void because of its uncertainty. A bequest of \$1,000 to the poor of Bath, Me., is also declared void for uncertainty, and \$4,000 for the American Hospital for Women in Paris is declared void because there is no such institution in Paris.

True Love Conquered.

PRINCETON, Ky., July 27.—Dolly Jones, of Laura Furnace, Trigg county, arranged to elope with her lover, Joseph Colston, naming the time. Cassius Hicks, a rival, overheard the arrangement, and on the night appointed, with aid of a confederate, decoyed Miss Jones to his own buggy, and forcing her to enter drove her to the house of his friends, where for ten days she was kept a prisoner, each day refusing Hicks' proposal of marriage. Meantime notice was conveyed to her father, who hastened with an armed posse to release his daughter. Her captors ignominiously fled, and now Miss Jones is to marry Colston without an elopement.

Acts Approved by the President.

The President has approved the naval, diplomatic and consular, and military academy appropriation bills; the bill prescribing limitations of time for completion of title under the donation act; the bill extending the time for final proof and payment on public lands; and the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river at Lexington, Mo.

Across the Ocean.

Earthquake shocks have been felt in Macedonia, Old Serbia, and Eastern Bulgaria. Many houses at Varna, Bulgaria, have been damaged, and a number of people have been killed as a result of the shocks.

On the occasion of the three hundred and fortieth anniversary of the founding of the University of Konigsberg, Prince Frederick Leopold yesterday, in behalf of Emperor William, laid the foundation stone of a gymnasium, which has been presented to the University by a former student, Dr. Lange, of New York.

SENT BACK TO CONFERENCE

Democratic Senators Have Their Way with the Tariff Bill.

SHORT AND SHARP STRUGGLE

No Instructions Given and the Old Conference Reappointed—Shows What a Slender Thread Holds the Fate of the Bill—Irry Deserts the Democrats—Harris' Rolling.

After a short and sharp fight, the prettiness from a parliamentary point of view, and altogether the closest since the beginning of the whole tariff fight, the bill was sent back to conference yesterday afternoon without instructions and the old conference reappointed. For two votes, in breathless excitement, the two sides of the chamber listened to roll calls which resulted in tie votes. The fact that the Democrats regarded it as a victory to be able to send the bill back to conference by a vote without any margin showed upon what a slender thread the fate of the bill hangs. The leaders knew well enough, and when early in the day it was learned that Senator Irby had paired with Senator Smith and deserted the Democratic column they knew just where they stood. Mr. Stewart, a deserter from the Republican camp, did not enlist under the Democratic standard or give them aid or comfort in any way.

It was after 1 o'clock when Senator Jones called up the conference report. The pending question was the decision of the Chair on the points of order raised by Messrs. Gray and Mills against Mr. Washburn's motion to instruct the Senate conference to recede from the 3/4 of 1 cent differential on sugar above 16 Dutch standard.

AGAINST THE POINT OF ORDER. Mr. Manderson argued against the point of order, maintaining with vigor that it was competent for the Senate to instruct its conferees. He described at length the methods of conferences between the two houses in Parliament and in Congress, drawing a distinction between a "simple" conference and a "full and free" conference. In the House it never has been disputed that the conferees could be instructed. Certainly it could not be contended that the Senate had no power or control in a similar case. No conferees of the Senate could be superior and above the Senate which created it.

Senator Manderson then cited precedents in the parliamentary history of the House and the Senate, after which Senator Platt declared that on two occasions the presiding officer of the Senate had held that it was not in order to instruct conferees, but that these decisions had been reversed. When Senator Platt sat down Senator Chandler arose and announced that the matter was so important that a quorum should be present. The roll was called and the Senators were summoned from the cloak rooms to hear the ruling and then take part in the closest vote of the session in the Senate.

HARRIS GAVE HIS HELING.

Mr. Harris immediately gave his ruling on the point of order. He said that all conferences on a disagreeing vote are intended to be full and free for the sole purpose of compromise and adjusting differences. Of compromise from either house impairs fairness and freedom. The motion of the Senator from Minnesota was to instruct its conferees to amend an amendment. The power of each house is absolute and complete over the whole question, however the conference may do. The report must be acted on by either house before it is amended. The Senate could not amend an amendment that has gone to conference, and that it could not do so indirectly. Therefore the point of order sustained the point of order of Mr. Gray.

Mr. Washburn appealed from the decision of the Chair and Mr. Faulkner moved to lay the appeal on the table. As the roll called, the yeas and nays were of course demanded and in a moment all was bustle and confusion. The great vote on which the whole fate of the tariff bill depended was to be taken. There was animated conversation in both sides of the chamber, the Democratic leaders, Gorman, Brice, and Jones holding hurried conferences and looking around hastily to see if all their forces were present. Under the leadership of Mr. Passo, the Democratic pairmaster, hurried from seat to seat trying to arrange substitution of pairs to get out every Democratic vote. The roll called, and announced to be a tie, the Democratic side looked worried. The motion to lay the appeal on the table stood as follows:

Yeas—Bate, Berry, Backburn, Blanchard, Berry, Coffey, Coker, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hutton, Jones of Arkansas, Lindsay, McClain, Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Murray, Palmer, Passo, Pugh, Hanson, Roach, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Wash, and Wheeler.

Nays—Allen, Aldrich, Allison, Carey, Chandler, Culton, Davis, Dixon, Delah, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hammon, Hawley, Hill, Higgins, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Logan, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell of Oregon, Patton, Peffer, Perkins, Russell, Shoup, Squire, Teller, and Washburn. Total, 32.

APPEAL FROM THE DECISION.

The vote then returned on the appeal from the decision of the Chair. The roll-called was attended with great excitement, many Senators sitting with lists in their hands figuring on the result. Senator Camden had tried to do so, but his pair so to vote, but could not do so. Then the roll-called was announced to be a tie and the ruling of the Chair was not sustained. The Democratic Senators were thoroughly worried, but reasoned that if they could hold their forces the battle would be lost.

Amid cries of "Vote, vote," from the Republican side Senator Harris again called the roll on the motion of Senator Washburn to instruct the conferees to recede from the Senate amendments. Senators Aldrich, Brice, and Cockrell sat with pencil and paper. "It is again a tie," was whispered throughout the chamber in tones of suppressed exultation. Mr. Harris arose to announce the vote.

"Upon this question," said the Tennessee Senator, with a ring of jubilation in his voice, "thirty-two have voted in the affirmative and thirty-two in the negative, and the motion is lost."

The faces of the Democrats lighted with smiles. Mr. Gorman immediately called for a vote on the resolution to agree to the request of the House for a further conference, but it was agreed to without a division, the Republicans giving up the battle.

DEMOCRATS WERE JOYOUS.

The Democrats wrang each others' hands enthusiastically. Their colleagues from the other end of the Capitol rushed down the aisles and congratulated them on the victory. The spectators in the galleries realizing that the tension was over drew a long breath and fled out. From the press gallery it looked as if the Senate had adjourned.

He drew a huge pile of manuscript from his desk and said he desired to make some observations on the metal schedule for the benefit of the conferees.

The prospect of another installment of Mr. Quay's speech appalled the Senate, and leave

TO PRINT WAS GRANTED TO HIM.

The Senator then proceeded to consider and pass some unobjectionable bills on the calendar, after which an adjournment was taken until Monday.

COREA'S KING A CAPTIVE.

He is Held by the Japanese, So Capt. Day, of the Baltimore, Cables.

Up to the close of office hours yesterday the State Department was without any formal notice of a declaration of war between China and Japan, and so far as could be learned the only telegrams bearing on the situation in Asia was the cable dispatch from Capt. Day, of the Baltimore, announcing that the Japanese held the Korean King captive and that he had landed marines to protect the United States legation at Seoul. This capital is distant about twenty-five miles from Chemulpo, where the Baltimore lies, and as there is only one telegraph line between the two cities, the marines must have marched the distance.

Prince Cantauzeue, the Russian minister, who has been summering at New London, Conn., being in Baltimore this morning, came to conference yesterday and had interview with Secretary Gresham, during which the Korean complications were discussed.

It is scarcely expected at the State Department that there will be a formal declaration of war. In fact it is said that in these modern times the form of a declaration is not usually adopted. Hostile nations simply drift apart, and the fact is that the declaration is fairly realized. This practice has the commendable advantage over the old form of a declaration of war of permitting the combatants to patch up their differences more easily by the arts of diplomacy, and also enables them to disavow consequences.

NO BRIDEGRROOM CASE.

Locked Up While Mamma Stood at the Door with a Club.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 27.—An exciting scene occurred last evening at the residence of J. W. Orr, a grocer on Elizabeth avenue, when the anticipated wedding of his pretty niece, Annie Sloan, to John Beatty, one of his clerks, was delayed by the non-appearance of the bridegroom. The latter is twenty years of age. He was locked up in his room while the Rev. Andrew Henry, a Methodist preacher of Newark, stood ready to tie the knot and solemnize the ceremony.

After while the delay began to be irksome, and the guests began to wonder. After an hour's wait information came that the groom had been locked up in his room by his mother, and that he was trying to kick the door down and yelling to be let out.

His mother stood by the door with a stick and urged him to agree not to marry the girl and content himself with her money. He swore he would not do. While she kept vigil at his door friends of the bride had gone for the police, and they went to the house of Mrs. Beatty, and they were until this morning.

LARGEST ATLANTIC CABLE.

Only Two Weeks Were Required to Do the Work of Laying It.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 27.—The final splice of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company's new cable was made to-day at 11 a. m., Greenwich time, and the laying of the largest cable across the Atlantic was then successfully completed.

The ship Scotia, which has been laying the deep sea section, played out the remaining seventy-eight miles of cable, and then reached the position of the buoy that held the end of the Irish shore section which had been laid by the Britannia, the ship that also laid the American shore end. The Irish shore end is 12 1/2 knots long.

The time taken in laying this new cable was the shortest on record. The expedition left Heart's Content, N. F., July 15, in the afternoon, and the final splice was made the morning of the 27th, less than twelve days. As the Irish shore end was laid in less than two days, the total time taken was inside of twenty days, a remarkable achievement when it is considered that this cable is of the heaviest type ever laid.

A noteworthy coincidence in connection with the completion of this cable is the fact that there will not be any surplus yield to the Treasury on the day on which the first successful cable was landed at Heart's Content, in 1866, twenty-eight years ago, and not only on the same date, but on the same day of the week.

TO BREAK AWAY FROM ROME.

Poles and Other Foreigners Trying to Form an Independent Catholic Church.

BERFALD, N. Y., July 27.—The idea of forming an independent Catholic church in this State has spread from Cleveland to Berford. The idea is not to break away from the Catholic faith, but from all allegiance to Rome. A movement is on foot here among the Poles to start an independent church similar to the church in Cleveland. A proclamation has been issued which lays down the following as the principles for the establishment of the church: First, the church property will belong to the congregation; not to the bishops.

Second—The congregation will elect their own priests or approve those sent by the bishops.

Third—The congregation will exercise perfect freedom in the education of their children; no compulsory sending to parochial schools, but where the parents desire, they shall be equipped with American text books and practice the American system of teaching.

Fourth—Perfect freedom of the press. Although the next step is called the Polish National Church it is proposed to spread it among Bohemians, Germans, Irishmen, and all who will accept it. An invitation is to be held in Cleveland at a date not yet decided upon.

Saved Her Husband's Life.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 27.—Adelbert Ruax, of Glenn Falls, was lodged in the Saratoga county jail to-night on a charge of assault in the third degree. As Collinsworth, the north end of the county, Lake, this afternoon he shot his sister-in-law, Mrs. Susan Jones, who is reported to be in a critical condition. Her husband and Ruax, who had been drinking, became involved in a quarrel, and Mrs. Jones stepped between them just in time to receive the shot in her left breast.

CLEVELAND'S SOLICITUDE

Awaiting the Outcome of the Second Tariff Conference.

HE SENDS FOR MR. McMILLIN

General Feeling in Both Houses That Only the Senate Bill Can Get a Majority of the Senators—Sugar Again in the Way—Veto Power Will Not Be Used—Crisp's Call.

At the end of the most exciting week that has been seen since the tariff bill was taken up, and it may, perhaps, be said the most exciting week alike for the friends and foes of tariff reform in many a long year, the tariff bill is safely back in conference again.

The great difficulty which the friends of the bill had in getting it back to conference again is very suggestive. It means as clearly as anything can mean that nothing less than the Senate bill can ever go back to the Senate with the hope of getting a majority in that body. This fact was generally recognized in the House yesterday afternoon in the remarks made by members when they learned how very close the vote had been.

It was also recognized by the President, who sent a special messenger down to the House as soon as he had learned that the bill had gone back to that body, requesting Representative McMillin, the ranking House conferee in the absence of Chairman Wilson, to call at once.

This, following the conference between the President and Speaker Crisp earlier in the day, was taken to indicate the solicitude the President felt on the outcome of the second conference. Mr. McMillin declined to talk of the matter until Monday.

Mrs. McMillin and Turner are the only House conferees in town, but Speaker Crisp had word that Mr. Montgomery would arrive to-night, and Chairman Wilson will be here to-morrow. The Democratic conferees will be in an informal meeting to-day, and Senator Jones said last night that the full conference committee, including Republican members, would probably be called together.

NO DISAGREEMENT THIS TIME.

The general impression about the Senate is that the conference now agreed on will not be so prolonged as was the former one. Some Senators are of the opinion that the committee either will agree upon a report within two or three days after the sittings begin, or within that time decide to report another disagreement. The preponderance of opinion is, however, that there will not be another report of disagreement. In fact the Democratic conferees assert that another disagreement means the defeat of the bill.

The indications point to the probability that the sugar schedule again will be the principal point of contention, and that but for the differences on this point an agreement would have been reached after a very brief sitting. The Democratic members of the conference went through the bill very carefully during their former sitting and agreed on a vast majority of the items in it, so that they will not have to consider the bill again very fully. It is probable, however, that the Republican members of the committee will ask for explanation of many of the changes made, and that there will not be another report of disagreement.

Senator Blanchard has an entirely new sugar proposition to submit to the conference, but it is not regarded as all likely of adoption. The chief of his proposition Senator Blanchard said that in his opinion the best way out of the complications would be to continue the bounty, diminishing it at the rate of one-eighth of a cent to-day, and that the bounty 3/4 of a cent duty on raw sugars and 3/4 of a cent on refined sugars. "This," he said, "would not increase the price of sugar, but it would increase the revenue to the Treasury by twelve to fifteen millions a year, enough to pay the bounty from the start with an ever increasing surplus each year as the bounty diminishes in amount."

The differential on refined sugars would be one-quarter of a cent, the same as proposed in the Wilson bill as reported from the Senate and House committees, and only half as much as under the existing McKinley law.

"I would also," he added, "retain the one-eighth of a cent duty on refined sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty."

BRICE THINKS IT IS PLAIN.

Senator Brice stated to THE TIMES representative yesterday that the situation was plain enough to show everyone, the President included, that if there is to be any bill now it must be the Senate bill. He suggested that the sugar schedule would still remain the important feature of the bill, as it was in the last conference, and that there must be some differential duty. He would be willing to resign from the committee if there was a difference in the ad valorem rates on raw or refined, as forty on raw and forty-five on refined, or forty-two and one-half on raw and forty-eight on refined, and that the circumstances would be a "flat" duty on all sugar as proposed.

Senator Jones made this statement to THE TIMES representative. "It ought to be perfectly clear to everyone," the President included, that if a bill is to pass at all, it must be the Senate bill. Of course there can be minor modifications in conference, but the bill must remain as it is in all material points. I do not know of any change in the President's position. I have not talked with him since Senator Gorman's interview, and I certainly have had no intimations or suggestions that he has changed his position. Senator Brice also stated that he had no information on the President's present position.

The story that there may be a veto to the bill is regarded in all well-informed sources as absurd and unfounded. The President has betrayed the greatest anxiety over the bill, and it is certain that he will not agree to a statement made by a prominent Senator—a Democratic member of the Finance Committee, who would not allow members of the Committee on Rules or of the Senate bill to be accepted or found at all.

Speaker Crisp was again at the White House yesterday, and although there is a strict reticence on the part of those who are informed of the conference, it is accepted as a fact in Congressional circles that the talk was concerning the solution of the tariff problem.

Mr. Crisp did not make his visit known to members of the Committee on Rules or to other close associates, and the meeting with the President has not as yet been productive of any results so far as shaping the course of the House bill. The House will not try to insist on an impossibility.

IN THE HOUSE LOBBY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

not one Representative could be found who did not agree that the situation was such that the Senate bill must be accepted or found at all.

WHOLE STATES BURNING UP

Unprecedented Condition of Affairs Throughout the West.

TERRIBLE EFFECT OF DROUGHT

Prairies and Forest Fires Starting in Every Direction—Towns and Villages, Trains and Bridges Consumed by the Flames—Losses Running Into the Millions.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 27.—The much-talked-of conference of the leaders of the Democratic party from various parts of the State had not developed here up to late to-night, although there are indications that such an event will take place. At the hour of writing to-night there are more Republicans than Democrats here, and the few leaders of the latter party who are on the ground are reticent. There is little doubt, however, but that by to-morrow noon there will be enough of district and county leaders present to at least talk over matters informally.

"Senator Murphy will not be around until to-morrow," said one Democrat to-night. "I don't know what the plans are, and nothing will be done until he gets here to-morrow. Mayor Gilroy arrived late this afternoon and is at the Grand Union. He says: 'I did not come for any conference, but to visit. If the party leaders here talk over matters it will be very informally.'"

Mr. Croker is at the United States Hotel. He is not registered there, and refuses to see any of the speakers. Ex-Senator Michael McCauley, the personal representative of McLaughlin, of Kings county, is also at the United States. He says: "There will be no regular conference here, but Mr. Murphy will arrive here to-morrow. What am I here for? Well, I guess for my health."

The talk to-night is mostly Republican in tone, and the Democrats are to be taken for authority, Mr. Morton is the only man thought of by the Republicans for Governor. The Democratic ticket is named here by the leaders of the party, and the names of McCauley, of Kings county, and William Sulzer for lieutenant governor. The latter name is, however, but a supposition. Ex-County has to be approached and a candidate may be taken from that section for lieutenant governor in the hope of drawing votes.

The conference of to-morrow, if any is held, is likely to settle the matter.

MUTINY AMONG CONVICTS.

They Cause an Explosion Which Kills the Deputy Warden.

NASVILLE, Tenn., July 27.—The convicts at Tracey City are in a state of mutiny, and as a result two men are dead and two others are suffering from wounds. This evening the convicts loaded a pipe with explosives, placed it in a coal car and attached a fuse to it. Deputy Warden Nelson and assistants were passing along another entry to bring the convicts out for the night, and when they arrived on the bomb it exploded. Nelson was instantly killed and Guards Terrell and Thurman wounded. A negro convict, named Peter Hamilton, was killed by a volley from the other guards.

Over 115 convicts in the mines at the time, and all but seventy surrendered. These remained inside and swear they will not come out. Nelson was a member of the last General Assembly from Murray county. The State officials here were at once notified and they telegraphed Superintendent of Prisons Kirk at his home at Chester county, to go at once to the city.

Telegrams late to-night say that it is believed that all the convicts will surrender before morning. Escape was probably the object of the mutiny.

STRIKERS SENT TO JAIL.

Sentenced to Forty Days for Interfering with Traffic of Roads.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Richard Lawrence and Edward Rhodes, the first of the strikers to be punished here for lawlessness growing out of the Pullman boycott, were sentenced to forty days in jail by Judge Grosscup of the United States court to-day. The men were Santa Fe strikers at Chillicothe, Ill., and were charged with contempt of court in interfering with the general traffic on the roads in the hands of government receivers.