

THE BROTHERHOOD

Of Railway Trainmen Refuses to Recognize the Strike.

TART WORDS FROM THE SECRETARY

Regarding the High-Handed Proceedings of the A. R. U.

THE SITUATION IS MORE SERIOUS

Than Ever Throughout the West. Federal Troops Ordered Out in California—A Riot in Sacramento—A United States Marshal Mobbed While Trying to Move United States Mails—The Effects Felt at Pittsburgh—Debs Predicts a Settlement Will Be Made By Saturday—Mayor Hopkins a Peacemaker.

CHICAGO, July 4.—3 A. M., President Debs, of the A. R. U., says that a settlement of the strike on a basis satisfactory to all concerned will be made by Saturday. It is probable that a meeting between the officers of the A. R. U., and the General Managers' Association will be held within forty-eight hours. Mayor Hopkins has been quietly negotiating with both sides and the meeting will be the result of his efforts.

GALESBURG, ILL., July 3.—Grand Master Wilkinson, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, has been in receipt to-day of numerous telegrams and letters from members of the brotherhood in strike centers asking what stand they will take toward the strike. He gives out the following for publication:

"The brotherhood of railroad trainmen, as an organization, cannot sanction the Pullman strike. It has no affiliation whatever with the A. R. U. This strike was authorized by about 200 delegates attending the A. R. U. convention, who did not represent one-tenth of the employes in train service in the United States, but every man, woman and child employed in any capacity on a railway, is expected to bow to this imperious command regardless of any rights of their own obligation to other organizations, or contracts with their employers. I am not responsible for the present rules or policy of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. They were conceived and adopted by the men themselves and have been ratified and re-affirmed by them, and I propose to execute those laws according to their direction. Members go out on strike and then try asking me to sanction their action, when they know absolutely I have no such power. If they go out it will have to be with the American Railway Union, for they cannot go out as members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen unless they have some grievance of their own or of an organization which is a part of a federation on the system where they are at work. This position is not a new one. It has always been maintained, notably during the Knights of Labor trouble on the New York Central, when Debs and Howard were then representing similar organizations, and took the same stand I take now. They could do nothing else then. I can do no different now. Members of the brotherhood who have sought advice from me in this matter have been invariably told that they would be expected to perform their regular duties and no other. This brotherhood will protect, as far as it is able, any employe who is discharged for refusing to take a striker's place."

W. E. Kern, railway organizer, is busy getting new recruits for his local union, which now has forty members. The Burlington discharged at once P. J. Mangum, president-elect of the new union, who was one of their switchmen. An effort is being made to secure his reinstatement.

UNCLE SAM'S TROOPS

Ordered to Los Angeles—The Situation in Southern California Growing Serious.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—United States troops have at last been called into use in connection with the great railroad strike in this state. By order of General Ruger six companies of soldiers fully armed and ready for thirty-five days service were sent to Los Angeles. This military assistance to the railroad companies has been given at the request of the United States marshal of the southern district of California. Feeling that he was unable to give protection to the United States mails, the marshal called upon the military authorities. The departure of United States troops from Anglo Island has a double significance. It shows the United States government has become interested in the trouble, and that the Southern Pacific Company is succeeding admirably in its efforts to open simultaneously its two great strategic terminal points in the state.

The departure of the troops to Los Angeles has a meaning. It means that the great coast terminal of the Santa Fe is also to be opened. Incidentally the strikers will be overpowered on all important points on the Southern line at Bakersfield and Fresno, two of the strongest positions. The military assistance, so valuable to the railroad and so earnestly sought by it, has by a series of curious circumstances been given without the request of the railway. It is not interesting to know what the state officers of the American Railway Union think of this important change in the situation. They claim that it will not affect in the slightest degree the set condition of affairs, so far as the Southern Pacific is concerned. They look upon Sacramento as the key to the Southern Pacific system, and until it is lost they will not be discouraged.

Asked for Federal Aid.

CHICAGO, July 3.—United States District Attorney McIlhenny, Attorney Edward Walker and United States Judge Grosvenor decided to-day to call for federal aid. A telegram was accordingly sent at once to Attorney General Olney

asking for regular troops for Blue Island. No more deputy marshals will be sworn in.

General Schofield said that while the local commander had power to act and then report, this power was subject to the limitation that they must not act until riots were in progress.

RIOT AT SACRAMENTO.

A Mob Assaults a United States Marshal Who Attempts to Move a Train—His Narrow Escape From Death—The Governor Appealed to for Assistance.

SACRAMENTO, CALA., July 3.—Sacramento was the scene of a violent demonstration on the part of the railroad strikers this afternoon. The Southern Pacific Company attempted to break the blockade here, and sent the west bound overland train to San Francisco. Preparations had been made for this attempt for a day or two past, but the effort resulted in complete failure. As soon as a start was made a mob of three thousand strikers, who had been removed from the immediate vicinity of the train previously, swept down upon the train and dragged United States Marshal Baldwin from the cab of the engine.

The strikers knocked him down and the deputies and police who tried to interfere were powerless. Many in the mob shouted: "Kill the marshal," but the latter drew his revolver and several deputies who had forced their way through the crowd did the same. The strikers were obliged to fall back and the marshal finally escaped to the railroad office. The attempt to move the train had to be abandoned for the time being. The strikers cut the train in two, then they commenced to sidetrack the cars and disable the engines in their yards. Marshal Baldwin, realizing his utter helplessness to cope with the rioters, sent a dispatch to Governor Markham, at Pasadena, explaining the situation.

All day there has been the greatest excitement in the vicinity of the Southern Pacific yards. Early this morning people began to assemble there and long before there had been any actual disturbance, thousands of people were surging with the strikers through the grounds and the streets. There are 3,000 strikers at this point including the men who went out of the railroad shops and nearly all of them were in the excited throng.

With rioting in prospect at Sacramento and three regiments of state militia under orders to proceed to this point, with six companies of United States infantry en route to Los Angeles, another centre of disturbance, and with a horde of strikers in Oakland ripe for riotous action, the whole people of California are in the midst of great excitement.

Such events as the railroad strike have developed here heretofore been unknown in California.

To-night the tie-up on the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe systems is as complete as it has been at any time during the five days since the blockade was instituted, and owing to the disturbances that have arisen the situation is graver than it has been at any time heretofore. Out of Oakland and San Francisco a few suburban trains are running.

EFFECT AT PITTSBURGH.

Roads Refuse Freight for the West. Freight Trains Tied Up on All Lines.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 3.—There has been no trouble in this city, as far as the hauling of passenger trains with Pullman cars attached is concerned, but the business interests of the city are beginning to suffer severely. To-day found the railroads, as far as the shipment of freight to all points west of Pittsburgh, practically at a standstill. Already thirty-two railroads have notified the general office of the Fort Wayne road in this city that they will not receive freight of any kind until the boycott trouble has been settled. Officials of the Fort Wayne, as well as those of other Pennsylvania company's lines running into Chicago, acknowledged their inability to get freight through to the west, even as far as Chicago. They are not able to deliver freight to Chicago, and the Fort Wayne has so far had less trouble than any of the roads west of Pittsburgh.

Freight trains are tied up all along the lines between here and Chicago, and the losses from the delays will be something enormous. In this city provisions have advanced greatly within the last forty-eight hours. Meat is from 2 1/2 to 4 cents per pound higher, and potatoes are selling at an advance of 25 per cent.

CITIZEN TRAIN

On Deck as Usual With a Telegram to the Strike Leader.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Citizen George Francis Train, who has been in a quiet state since his return from Washington, which city he visited in connection with the Corey movement, has telegraphed the following message to President Debs, of the A. R. U:

WYOMING, MADISON SQUARE.

To Citizen President Debs, American Railway Union, Chicago, Ill.

Stop strike and score victory. Pullman put up job to hedge bankruptcy. Corporations building own cars, and Senator Sherman's suggested legislation collapses monopoly.

(Signed) GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Dispatches to the Associated Press from this state, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other eastern states, as well as from the south, showed that the supply of fresh meats is very small, and that prices have advanced accordingly.

Ordered Out a Regiment.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., July 3.—At the request of United States Marshal Brinton, Governor Altgeld this evening ordered out the entire Fourth Infantry, I. N. G., Colonel Smith commanding, to proceed to Cairo and assist the United States officers in making arrests, and in getting out mail trains. General Barkley, commanding the Second brigade, I. N. G., goes to Cairo to-morrow morning in an unofficial capacity to advise the governor as to the situation there.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

TOPERA, KAN., July 3.—The Democratic state convention in session here to-day nominated a full ticket with David Obermeyer for governor and Sidney C. Cook, for lieutenant governor. The Chicago platform was adopted.

Vandons Will Join.

BRASIL, IND., July 3.—This evening at 6 o'clock the employes of the Vandals notified the company they would

join the general strike. It is claimed all traffic will be stopped. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois passenger train which was stranded by the engineer and fireman leaving the engine, is still standing at the depot and there is no prospect of its being moved soon.

PULLMAN'S SIDE.

He Says He Did the Best He Could With His Men—Company Not Paying Expenses.

HOLLYWOOD, N. J., July 3.—George M. Pullman arrived at his summer residence here to-night in company with General Horace Porter. Regarding the strike he has little to say, as he declares he is not receiving any special reports as to its progress. He said his company had done the best that could be done with the men employed in the shops at Pullman, and he thought the men who worked at Pullman would bear him out in his statement. For months business has not paid expenses. For some time the Pullman company has been paying more to build cars than they received for them when they were built. It was the first time in the history of the village of Pullman that there has been any trouble over labor or wages. He trusted the men would soon see the foolishness of their course and try to reach an amicable agreement.

The strike has now lasted over two weeks and has cost the mining, railroad and vessel companies together with the men over half a million of dollars.

AN OUTRAGE

Passengers Detained From the Deathbeds Of Relations by the Strikers.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLS., July 3.—There are five passenger trains of the Chicago & Alton lying on side tracks at the Union depot and vicinity. Every man in the train service of Alton is now out excepting the engineers and they may decide to go out at the meeting to-day. There are six hundred passengers here and many cases of great hardship. A number of passengers were on their way to the deathbeds of relatives or to funerals, and these are almost distracted. Others are destitute.

A Sweeping Discharge.

CHICAGO, July 3.—A sweeping order was telegraphed over the entire Northwestern system to-day. It will throw out of employment 10,000 men. It is intended to strike from the payroll during the continuation of the strike every man who is not absolutely necessary for the dispatch of what business the company may be able to handle.

At Montpelier.

TOLEDO, OHIO, July 3.—A special from Montpelier, Ohio, says the side tracks there are filled with freight and passenger trains. Only one passenger train passed through to-day. Montpelier is at the junction of the Wabash divisions and is the key to the whole system.

Baltimore & Ohio Train Ditched.

CHICAGO, July 3.—A passenger train on the B. & O. was ditched at Rock Island to-day by strikers. The engineer was badly hurt in jumping and the road was completely blocked by the derailed train.

Troops at Trinidad.

TRINIDAD, COLO., July 3.—The federal troops from Ft. Logan are in camp here near the gulf road depot. The strikers are orderly, and the citizens declare there is no necessity for troops here.

Big Four Men Out.

MATTOON, ILL., July 3.—Three hundred Big Four employes are out on a strike. There is a complete tie up here. The strikers are orderly.

MISS MELTON RETURNS.

Her Assaultants Released by a Reviewing Court at Bagdad.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Miss Annie Melton, the young American missionary who was the victim of an unprovoked and murderous attack by thugs in the village of Darco in the Koordish mountains last summer, and who barely escaped with her life, has arrived here from Genoa, Italy. Immediately upon her arrival Miss Melton made her way to the rooms of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, under whose auspices she went to the Mosul station, West Persia, six years ago. The assault upon Miss Melton has been the subject of correspondence between the United States government and that of Turkey.

Soon after Miss Melton's arrival the secretary of the board received a letter from Rev. W. E. McDonald, which said the prisoners, who had been held for the assault on Miss Melton had been released by the reviewing court at Bagdad. Mr. McDonald looked upon the result of the case as most disastrous to the cause of missions and to the safety of Americans in Turkey. The secretary of the board said it was probable that President Cleveland will be communicated with at once on the subject of the board.

RIOTOUS IRON MINERS.

A Mob of Thousands—Several Shot—Troops Ordered to the Scene.

LANSING, MICH., July 3.—A dispatch from Sheriff Eddy, of Gozebic county, states that a mob of 4,000 men have control of the mines.

Several men have been shot and he is unable to protect men or restore order; that all resources have been exhausted and asks for troops.

In response the governor placed at his disposal the five companies of the Fifth regiment in the upper Peninsula, under command of Colonel Lyon at Calumet.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thomas, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at Logan Drug Co.'s drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

IT HAS PASSED.

The Senate Passes Its Emasculation of the Wilson Bill.

SENATOR HILL VOTES AGAINST IT.

His Speech Declaring That It Will Defeat the Democracy

IN NEARLY EVERY NORTHERN STATE

For Years to Come—The Majority for the Bill Only Five—Two Populists Vote With Mr. Hill Against It—The Republicans Fight to the Last Against Free Wool—The Action of the Senate Reversed in Two Cases. Committee Amendments Adopted. The End of a Remarkable Siege.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—In the midst of immense excitement at 10:14 to-night, after having been debated for three months and one day, the tariff bill, amended to take effect August 1, 1894, passed the senate by a vote of 34 to 33, a strict party vote, except Mr. Hill, who voted with the Republicans against the measure. The Populists divided their strength, two, Messrs. Kyles and Allen voting in favor of the bill and two, Messrs. Peffer and Stewart, against it.

At the very opening of the last day of the great struggle, Mr. Harris, the veteran parliamentarian in charge of the bill, announced that it would pass to-day, the third of July, or there would be no Fourth of July for the senate of the United States. Until evening there were no sensational incidents.

A hard but hopeless fight was made by the Republicans under the leadership of Mr. Sherman to place wool on the dutiable list. Through the instrumentality of Mr. McLaurin (Dem. of Miss.), the action of the committee of the United States judges and the President of the United States from the operation of the income tax was reversed in the senate. A very important piece of legislation in the shape of an anti-trust law was placed on the bill as a rider without even so much as a division. It was designed, as Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the committee, said, to insure "integrity in the execution of the law," it being admitted that any tariff system afforded abundant opportunity for the formation of trusts and combinations.

ALLEN'S DENUNCIATION.

The galleries were filled to overflowing, and many prominent ladies and gentlemen were present. The climax occurred when Senator Allen, of the Nebraska Populist, smarting under the sting of a double defeat, in thunderous tones denounced the Democratic members of the finance committee, and charged them with bad faith in taking advantage of his ignorance of parliamentary procedure to induce him to offer the amendment, thus releasing their Democratic colleagues under the caucus agreement from voting for them. He harangued the senate and the galleries and intimated that he had been tricked.

Mr. Vest on behalf of the committee hotly denied the charges and upbraided Mr. Allen for delivering his philippic while in biquo over his own defeat. For an hour after the excitement caused by this exchange of imputations occurred the proceedings were extremely dull.

DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

The most dramatic incident of the night occurred when Mr. Hill arose and in ringing and fervid tones entered an eloquent protest against the "Populist income tax," and arraigned his party associates for being false to their party pledges and their country. The Republicans drew around him as he spoke. The galleries leaned over as he dealt his sledge-hammer blows. When in conclusion he declared theatrically that he would not support the bill, a wave of applause quickly checked by the vice president, swept over the gallery.

A final word of protest followed from Messrs. Aldrich, Chandler and Manderson and the supreme moment was at hand. The bill was placed upon its passage, and the roll was called. Upon the announcement of the vote, 34-30, the galleries cheered. Democrats threw bills high into the air amid scenes of jubilation and of rejoicing the senate adjourned over the Fourth of July. The light in the dome was extinguished and the tariff bill had passed.

THE LAST PROCEEDINGS

Of the Great Tariff Fight in the Senate. Hill's Speech Declaring He Could Not Vote for the Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Mr. Harris promised at the opening of the senate session that a final vote on the tariff bill should be reached during the day if there were no factional obstructions. Mr. Aldrich virtually pledged Republicans to permit the bill to progress. The excepted amendments to the paragraphs on burlaps, etc., and collars and cuffs were quickly adopted.

Two amendments offered by Mr. Peffer were rejected. The first was to place wool on the dutiable list under the McKinley classifications, with the existing rates reduced one-half. The other was to put manufacturers of wools on the free list.

Mr. Faulkner asked that the committee amendments on the wool schedule as a whole be agreed to, and it was done, the silk schedule then being taken up. The committee amendments to the silk schedule were adopted and then copying paper, filtering paper, tissue paper, etc., were raised from 30 to 35 per cent and various. When bituminous coal was reached, Mr. Hill renewed his motion made in the committee of the whole to place coal on the free list, but the committee amendment placing a duty of 40 cents a ton was agreed to, 57 to 6. Messrs. Kyles, Allen and Peffer, Populists, and Mills and Irby voted with Mr. Hill.

PRESIDENT'S SALARY TAXED.

When the income tax sections were reached the amendments were adopted without division, except the two upon

which Mr. McLaurin had demanded a separate vote, excluding from the operation of the tax the salaries of United States judges and the President of the United States.

Mr. Hill opposed Mr. McLaurin's position. He maintained that to levy an income tax against the salaries of United States judges and the President was in contravention of the constitution. The bill exempted the salaries of state, county and municipal officers. These two provisions were the only two in the bill he was disposed to approve.

After some further debate the amendments exempting the salaries of United States judges and the President were defeated, 34 to 30.

RECIPROcity CLAUSE.

The amendment to section 71, repealing the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law, declaring that the repeal should not be construed to abrogate reciprocal arrangements now in existence, was agreed to. This was the last of the amendments adopted in committee of the whole. Mr. Jones then, on behalf of the committee, proposed the amendment changing the date on which the bill should go into effect from June 30 to August 1, 1894.

The other dates in the bill were changed to conform to the date (August 1), upon which the bill was to go into effect. Mr. Allen then moved to insert as a new paragraph of the free list "fencing wire," which was stricken from the dutiable list in committee of the whole. Mr. Palmer (Dem.), of Illinois, opposed the amendment. He thought it unjust to place all the materials used in the manufacture of fence wire on the dutiable list and then put the finished product on the free list.

Mr. Palmer moved to strike out the proviso exempting fence wire from the duty imposed on other wire. This took precedence of Mr. Allen's motion. After debate the vote being taken upon it the senate reversed its action by a vote of 33 to 32 and restored fence wire to the dutiable list. Eight Democrats—Messrs. Bricc, Gorman, Hill, Palmer, Murphy, Blanchard, Caffery and Smith voted yea. When the announcement was made it so angered Mr. Mills (Dem. Texas) that he moved to transfer all wire, anchors, axles and anvils to the free list. It was lost, 17 to 52. The vote then recurred on Mr. Allen's amendment to place fence wire on the free list. It was lost, 32 to 38, and again Mr. Allen stood defeated.

Mr. Ransom (Dem., N. C.) then moved to place a duty of 20 per cent on mica, which had been placed on the free list by the committee.

"Why is it proposed to reverse the committee's action at this stage of the game?" persisted Mr. Hill.

"In order to raise revenue," replied Mr. Ransom. [Laughter.] After a brief argument in support of the amendment the vote was taken and the amendment, with the aid of Republican votes, was carried, 40 to 28.

ANTI-TRUST.

Mr. Morgan offered his anti-trust amendment, which has already been printed. It consisted of five sections, four of which were identical with the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890. In arguing for the support of the amendment Mr. Morgan dwelt on the opportunity afforded for the formation of trusts under any system of tariff taxation.

Mr. Morgan's amendment was agreed to without division.

Mr. Allen then offered an amendment to paragraph 182 repealing the sugar bounty in the shape of a proviso continuing the bounty in force until January 1, 1895, to the extent of paying the growers of sugar and maple syrup nine-tenths of a cent on sugar testing above eighty degrees and eight-tenths on sugar below eighty degrees. This was the amendment of which notice was given by Mr. Jones on behalf of the finance committee yesterday. Its presentation caused a breeze. Mr. Hill was on the floor demanding recognition. Mr. Harris asked him to yield to allow him to move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Harris' motion to lay the amendment on the table was agreed to, 50-22, the parties dividing.

The vote in detail is as follows:

Yeas—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Bricc, Chandler, Cockrell, Coke, Cullom, Daniel, Dixon, Dolph, Dubois, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hansbrough, Harris, Hill, Hutton, Irby, Jarvis, Jones, of Arkansas; Lindsay, Lodge, McLaurin, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, of Oregon; Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Morgan, Murphy, Palmer, Pasco, Power, Ransom, Roach, Smith, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Viles, Voorhees, Walsh, Washburn, White—50.

Nays—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Blanchard, Caffery, Call, Carey, Davis, Hawley, Higgins, Jones, of Nevada; Kyle, McMillan, Manderson, Patton, Peffer, Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Sherman, Shoup, Squires, Stewart, Teller, Washburn—22.

HILL'S ULTIMATUM.

At 10 o'clock the bill was read a third time, after which Mr. Smith (Dem. N. J.) made a speech against the income tax bill, but in favor of the bill as a whole.

Senator Hill followed with a brief speech. He said that in his opinion the bill imperilled the possibility of permanent Democratic success in any northern state for many years to come. As between a Populist income tax on one hand and a Republican tariff law on the other, he chose the latter as the least of two evils.

As between pernicious class legislation fraught with dangerous consequences to the country on the one hand and simply high tariff taxation on the other, he preferred to endure the latter, at least for a brief period.

Continuing, he said: "Eliminate the income tax and there is no difficulty in framing an honest, consistent and genuine tariff bill upon strict revenue lines with all raw materials free, which can be passed by the vote of every Democratic senator without the aid of a single Populist vote, and which the country would welcome and approve. This is not even pretended to be such a measure."

"Numerous senators around the Democratic side of this chamber must feel as though Democratic principles have been surrendered or bartered away to secure the triumph of this hatched compromise measure, which is really acceptable to no one.

"Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I cannot and will not support this bill in its present shape."

The detailed vote on the final passage of the bill is as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Caffery, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Hutton, Irby, Jar-

vis, Jones, of Arkansas; Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Morgan, Murphy, Palmer, Pasco, Ransom, Roach, Smith, Turpie, Vest, Viles, Voorhees, Walsh, White—34.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Jones (Nevada), Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell (Oregon), Patton, Peffer, Perkins, Platt, Power, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Shoup, Squires, Stewart, Teller, Washburn—34.

The pairs were as follows:

The first named would have voted for the bill, the others against it—Bricc with Wolcott, Butler with Cameron; Caudon with Pettigrew; Gordon with Wilson; Pugh with Hoar; McIlhenny with Morrill.

The vote then announced by the vice president, ayes 30, noes 34, was received in silence, after which Mr. Harris moved that a conference committee of seven senators on the disagreeing votes of the two houses be appointed and although Mr. Allison protested against this action, maintaining that as yet there was no disagreement, the motion prevailed and the vice president appointed the following committee:

Messrs. Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Jones (Arkansas), Sherman, Allison and Aldrich.

Mr. Harris then moved that the senate adjourn until Friday at 12 o'clock, which was agreed to at 10:43 o'clock.

The announcement of the close of the long struggle was the signal of an uproar rarely witnessed in the grave and dignified senate chamber.

AGRICULTURAL BILL.

Recommendation Regarding Seeds Made by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The agricultural appropriation bill was reported to the senate by Senator Call, from the committee on appropriations, to-day. Among the amendments made by the senate committee is one directing the secretary of agriculture to have the seeds set apart for the use of senators and representatives, directed and mailed at the department when the senators and members so request, which is a return to the old system discontinued by Secretary Morton.

The provision in the house bill for the annual publication of data showing the yield of agricultural products, the cost of production, transportation and giving other like information was stricken out by the senate committee.

There is also an amendment instructing the entomologist to make inspection and experiments of the habits of insects injurious or beneficial to plants, in nurseries or orchards where necessary.

INDICTMENTS RETURNED

Against the Newspaper Men Who Refused to Answer Questions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—Indictments were returned to-day by the grand jury against E. S. Edwards and John Schriver, the newspaper correspondents who refused to answer questions of the sugar trust investigating committee on the ground that it would be a breach of confidence. They furnished bail in \$1,000 each and were released. No indictments were returned against Messrs. Havemeyer and Seales, the sugar trust officers, and as the grand jury was dismissed for the term they are safe from indictment for the present.

The Pope's Health Falling.

LONDON, July 4.—The correspondent of the Times at Rome says that the pope's health seems to be falling. He has delivered a sealed packet, supposed to contain his last wishes, to a cardinal, with instructions that it shall be opened at his death.

A Village Wiped Out.

MEDFORD, WIS., July 3.—The village of Whittlesley was completely wiped out by a forest fire to-day. About a dozen stores, the Wisconsin Central railway depot and the postoffice were burned.

Steamship News.

COPENHAGEN, July 3.—Arrived, Pola, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—Arrived, Lord Gough, from Philadelphia.

BOULOGNE, July 3.—Arrived, Maasdam, from New York.

GLASGOW, July 3.—Arrived, Parisian, from Montreal.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair; west winds; warmer in southern portion.

For Western Pennsylvania, west winds.

For Ohio generally fair Wednesday; local thunder storms Wednesday night; westerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.