

CLEVELAND TO HIS PARTY

THE HOUSE HEARS A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

In a Communication to Chairman Wilson He Urged the House to Reject the Senate Amendments, Placing Iron, Coal and Other Raw Material on the Dutiable List.

The tariff bill at Washington took an almost unparallel and decidedly sensational turn in the House of Representatives, when the President came out in a letter to Chairman Wilson with a strong endorsement of the principles followed out in the House bill. The President's action is practically without precedent and his inferential attack on the policy pursued in the Senate caused the greatest excitement in the House since the Democratic majority, and the realization of the letter was interrupted frequently with applause.

Every seat in the galleries was occupied, and there was not a vacant chair on the floor, so intense was the interest in the battle for low tariff and free raw materials. Chairman Wilson showed the signs of his recent severe illness. He looked thin and nervous. About his face was a large white bandage, which he was compelled to wear, owing to a severe attack of neuritis.

The battle began the instant the Journal had been read. Chairman Wilson arose, there was a sudden and almost painful silence. He first handed in the conference report, and then went on to make an explanation of the differences between the Senate and House bills.

Mr. Wilson said: "Mr. Speaker, I am instructed by the majority of the conference on the part of the House on the tariff bill to make this report to the House:

"The Conference Committee on the bill H. R. 4864, after final, full and free conference, failed to agree. The Senate conferees insist on their amendments to said bill and House conferees insist upon their disagreement to the Senate amendments.

"(Signed) W. L. Wilson, Benton McMillin, H. G. Turner, A. B. Montgomery, Conferees on the part of the House."

Mr. Wilson then handed in the letter, which had been addressed to him by the President, with permission to make public.

The text of the letter was as follows: (Personal.)

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 2, 1894.

To Hon. William L. Wilson:

My Dear Sir:—The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the two houses of Congress for the purpose of adjusting differences on the subject of tariff legislation makes it also certain that you will be again called upon to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform. My public life has been almost entirely devoted to this subject, and I have longed for its accomplishment and I have often promised its realization to my fellow countrymen as a result of their trust and confidence in the Democratic party that I hope to see again in the near future.

I appeal to you that in this crisis you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and a sturdy adherence to Democratic principles. I believe these are absolutely necessary conditions to the continuation of Democratic existence.

I cannot rid myself of the feeling that this conference will present the best, if not the only hope of true Democracy. Indications point to its action as the reliance of those who desire the genuine freedom of Democratic effort, the fulfillment of Democratic pledges and the redemption of Democratic promises to the people. To reconcile differences in the details comprised within the fixed and well-defined lines of principle will not be the sole task of the conference, but, as it seems to me, its members will also have in charge the question whether Democratic principles themselves are to be saved or abandoned.

There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and the temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that the party fails in ability to manage the Government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail; but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principles may be surrendered. In these circumstances they cannot do otherwise than to look with confidence to you and those who, with you, have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of tariff reform within Democratic lines and guided by Democratic principles. This confidence is vastly augmented by the action under your leadership of the House of Representatives upon the bill now pending.

Every true Democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill, in its present form and as it will be submitted to the conference, falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which in its anticipation gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph and which in its promise of accomplishment is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic promises that our abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests means party perdition and party dishonor.

One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies Democratic principle so directly that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platform and in every way possible declared in favor of the free importation of raw materials. We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers as soon as the Democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country. The party now has that power. We are so certain to-day as we have ever been of the great benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy, and nothing has occurred to release us from our obligation to secure this advantage to our people. It must be admitted that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and promises, or bear a genuine Democratic badge, that does not provide for free raw materials.

In these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this, the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposition should be entertained by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron and steel of corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people and logical articles of revenue discrimination and violations of principle? It is quite apparent that the question of free raw material does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground since their subjects to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike violative of Democratic principles and Democratic good faith.

I hope that you will not consider it intrusive if I say anything in relation to another subject which can hardly fail to be troublesome to the conference. I refer to the adjustment of tariff taxation on sugar. Under our party platform, and in accordance with our declared party purpose, sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation. Unfortunately, however, incidents have accompanied certain stages of the legislation which will be submitted to the conference that have aroused in connection with this subject a natural Democratic animosity to the methods and manipulations of trusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling; and yet it seems to me we ought, if possible, to sacrifice free ourselves from prejudice to enable us coolly to weigh the considerations which, in formulating tariff legislation, ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article.

While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts, and while I am decidedly opposed

to granting them, under the guise of a taxation, any opportunity to further their peculiar methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic policy which leads to the taxation of sugar by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar-refining interests. I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject, and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feeling which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe we should do evil that good may come, but it seems to me that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of a tariff bill, and that in taking sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principle. With all this at stake there must be in the treatment of this article some ground upon which we are willing to compromise, toleration and concession may be allowed to solve the problem, without remaining the entire surrender of fixed and conscientious convictions.

I ought not to prolong this letter. If what I have written is unwelcome, I beg you to believe in my good intentions. It is the conclusions of the conference touching the numerous items which will be considered the people are not afraid that their interests will be sacrificed. They know that the general result, so far as they are concerned, will be to place more necessities and comfort more easily within their reach and to secure better and more remunerative conditions to those who toil. We all know that a tariff law covering all the varied interests and conditions of a country as vast as ours must of necessity be largely the result of honorable compromise and concession. I expect very few of us can say, when our measure is perfected, that all its features are entirely as we would prefer. You know how much I deprecate the income-tax feature. In matters of this kind, however, which do not violate a fixed and recognized Democratic doctrine we are willing to defer to the judgment of a majority of the Democratic conferees. I think there is a general agreement that this is party duty.

This is more palpably apparent when we realize that the business of our country timely stands and watches for the result of our tariff legislation. I think that a quick and certain reform of prosperity measure upon a wise adjustment, and that a confiding people still trust in our hands their property and well being. The Democracy of the last generation earnestly for the speedy completion of the tariff bill, which their representatives have undertaken; but they demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they have elected to the abandonment of Democratic principle. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The letter was received with applause at all the tell-tale points by the Democrats, and with laughter by the Republicans at those passages which referred to existing embarrassments in the Democratic party. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Reed rose to respond to Mr. Wilson, and was listened to with the closest attention as he criticized the President's course and the suggestions he had made.

After brief remarks by Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Gray the motion of Mr. Wilson was agreed to, and Speaker Crisp responded to the motion. Mr. Crisp, in a few words, congratulated the Democratic party, and then, in a long and eloquent speech, he urged the party to stand firmly by their principles, and to insist upon party honesty and good faith and a sturdy adherence to Democratic principles.

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THE MINERS USED RIFLES

TWO BATTLES AT AN ALABAMA COAL SHAFT.

White Strikers Kill Half a Score of Colored Men Who Had Taken Their Places—Many Desperately Wounded—Five Hundred State Militia on Guard.

A large body of men, armed with rifles, were discovered about 5 o'clock p. m. near Slope No. 3, of the Pratt mines of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, seven miles from Birmingham, Ala.

It was the hour when the men at work at the mines came out. These men were colored miners who had taken the places of the strikers, and the attacking party were strikers and their sympathizers.

As the colored men came out the strikers, who were hiding behind bushes and fences, opened fire. Several hundred shots were fired before the strikers scattered. Guards stationed about the mine returned the fire, but they were few in number.

The casualties were: H. W. Tierce, white guard, killed; colored miner, name unknown, killed; striker named Raquet fatally wounded. Several men on both sides were wounded. One of the wounded strikers was dragged off by his friends. It was a deliberate attack by the strikers on the miners put to work in their places, and they shot to kill.

The miners' companies were stopped and hurried to the scene. The ten companies which had been sent to Birmingham from other cities for a week on account of the railroad strike had been ordered home. The strikers and the miners were stopped and hurried to the scene. The ten companies which had been sent to Birmingham from other cities for a week on account of the railroad strike had been ordered home.

The mining strike has been on since the middle of April, and the feeling is growing bitter, being accentuated by the railroad strike.

Governor Jones saw the miners' committee and begged them to accept the compromise lately offered, but they declined. The proprietors are proceeding to open all mines with such labor as they can get, and Governor Jones is of the opinion that troops will be needed indefinitely.

The above attack followed in less than two hours after the departure of the troops. The bitterness of the strikers is illustrated by a captured striker. He was kneeling behind a copen fence firing his rifle when a guard shot at the head of the miner and he fell and emptied his gun. He could not speak a word of English.

The colored men scattered in all directions when fired upon. Only a few had gotten out of the mine when the firing began, which accounts for the small loss of life.

A second battle was fought at Slope No. 4, of the Pratt mines, simultaneously with that at Slope No. 3, and the total dead reaches six, with at least a score wounded. Another mob of strikers had ambushed themselves near the mouth of No. 4, whence the colored men came in box cars. The train was guarded by deputy sheriffs, who were placed in the cars and on the engine. Another mob proceeded but a short distance from the mine when the party in ambush opened fire.

The first shot went through the window of the engine cab, killed some hair from the head of the engineer. Another shot, and nearly killed the engineer. The deputies returned the volley with vigor, and in a short time the mob began its retreat toward Centre Point.

Posses of scouts were hastily formed in the vicinity of the mines and the work of searching for the dead and wounded was entered upon. The miners made their escape, except those unable to walk for their wounds. The bodies of the dead were all recovered, and were buried. Many wounded were helped away by their comrades. The names of the colored dead are unknown.

George Campbell, one of the colored laborers, had his leg broken, and a bullet passed through his chin. He says the strikers came on him after he was shot down, beat and kicked him and then fired the bullet through his face. The bodies of the dead were all recovered, and were buried. Many wounded were helped away by their comrades. The names of the colored dead are unknown.

The Third Regiment of the State Guard was ordered into camp, and altogether there were five hundred soldiers in the vicinity.

The special Grand Jury in Chicago found a indictment returned against those concerned in the railroad strike, which was supposed to include President Debs and many of the rank and file. The Federal troops and a part of the Illinois militia left Chicago.

Miners were fatally injured by the explosion of a blast in the Sally Waters mine near Galena, Ill.

Washington. President Cleveland's action relative to the strike was endorsed by the House of Representatives.

The President sent to the Senate the following resolutions: David A. Wells, Jr., of Connecticut, to be Second Secretary of the Location of the United States at London; James R. Jackson, of New Hampshire, to be Consul of the United States at Sherbrooke, Canada.

Orders directing the establishment of a uniform system of printing enlisted men in the navy have been issued by the Navy Department.

Orders were received by Adjutant-General Maus at the headquarters of General Miles, commanding the Department of the Missouri, that the withdrawal of the Federal troops on duty in and about Chicago.

Secretary Greenback instructed our Minister to Japan to offer to the Japanese Government the good offices of the United States Government in the Korean dispute.

The tariff bill conferees decided to report a disagreement to Congress.

Director Preston ordered the mints to resume the coinage of silver dollars.

Secretary Callahan adopted a design for \$1 silver certificates made by Will H. Low, the New York artist.

Secretary Herbert made eight changes in important naval commands.

Counterfeit cash, amounting to \$50,000, collected by secret service officers, was destroyed at the Treasury Department. Many counterfeit presentations, not intended for fraudulent purposes, were also destroyed.

The Vigilant was again beaten by the Britannia. The American boat was the leader in the wind, while the British craft held a breeze and finally won the race by the fluke.

The river steamers Nishagorolets and Dobrovolets came in collision between Perm and Kasan, in Russia, and the Dobrovolets was sunk. Twenty-eight persons were drowned.

The American colony in London gave a supper to the members of the Yale athletic team.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. Forest fires raged with increased fury in Southern New Jersey; between 6000 and 7000 acres of land have been burned over.

Police Commissioner McClave, of New York City, resigned and General Michael Kerwin was appointed in his place.

At New York City Joseph Palermo, twelve years old, died of cholera and was in one day tried to kill himself with carbolic acid.

A forest fire destroyed the hamlet of Green Bush, N. J.

Mrs. Mary McCrellan, an inmate of the Rochester (N. Y.) Hospital for the Insane, kicked to death aged Mrs. Gertrude Eilinger, another inmate.

The Forty-first Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., was ordered from Syracuse, N. Y., to Oswego. Trouble with the longshoremen was expected.

NINETY-THREE men and women started from New York on a pilgrimage to Lourdes, in France.

After nine weeks of illness the 5300 strikers at the National Tube Work, McKeesport, Penn., met and declared the strike off.

Three miners were killed in the Williams-town (Pa.) colliery by their car getting jammed against the roof.

South and West. EMPLOYEES in the Pullman car shops, whose strike led to the great railway troubles, announced themselves as eager to return to work. It was decided that the shops should soon be started and the former workmen taken back, possibly at advanced wages in some departments.

A GRAND TRUCK train was wrecked near Battle Creek, Mich., it was believed, by strikers; one man was killed and several persons were seriously injured.

At Los Angeles, Cal., United States District Judge Denio sought suit against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company under the anti-trust law.

LOUIS LAFFERTY, a Coxwite train, was lynched near Cincinnati, Ohio, for murdering an assault on a farmer who had fed and lodged him.

Dallas (Texas) Cotton Mills, stabbed Superintendent A. H. Nickels to the heart and fatally cut his son, John W. Nickels, in a frenzy over his discharge.

A BOILER at the Eccleson & Parmelee Lumber Association Mills, Jacksonville, N. C., exploded, killing three men instantly and fatally injuring a fourth.

NELLIE KENNE, a nine-year-old child, hanged herself at Bradshaw, W. Va., because she had been kept home from school by her mother to care for two babies. She was found by her father, who had fastened a clothesline around her neck and to a beam in the barn, and dropped through a hole in the hay-mow.

WILL LONDON met his wife on the main street of Kissimmee, Fla., and brainied her with a hatchet. The woman's head was split in twain and the hatchet left in the wound. He was jealous.

LIGHT earthquake shocks were felt in parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri.

A HUNDRED and FIFTY strikers at Pullman, Chicago, returned to work.

Mrs. P. M. Moore, of Louisville, Ky., shot and killed her father, who was beating and kicking his wife to death.

GOVERNOR TILMAN announced that the South Carolina dispensary system would be put in operation again on August 1.

The wheat crop in the Northwest is below the average.

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UTAH ALMOST A STATE.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SIGNED THE ENABLING ACT.

Machinery Set in Motion to Make the Forty-fifth Member of the Union—The Population, and Resources, Developed and Undeveloped, of the Mormon Territory.

Utah practically passed into Statehood at midnight, when President Cleveland signed the act enabling the Territory to be admitted into the Union. There was nothing dramatic about the signing. The President merely took up a silver penholder, in which an ordinary steel stub pen point was inserted, and wrote "Approved, Grover Cleveland," to the engrossed copy of the act. The silver penholder was furnished by Mr. Rawlins, the Delegate in Congress from Utah, and he will present it to the new State, along with the pretty suede case in which it is enclosed.

The signing of the bill closes one of the most remarkable contests in the history of American politics. The Territory has been an applicant for Statehood, and really eligible in population and wealth for many years. It has fought the only break in the string of States that stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The struggle over polygamy and the Mormon Church has deferred its admission until the present time. President Harrison, in 1892, issued a proclamation giving amnesty to all Mormons convicted of polygamy, and President Cleveland completed the final step in the preliminary progress toward Statehood.

According to the operations of the enabling act, it will devolve upon the President, in November or December of 1895, to issue a proclamation formally admitting Utah into the Union. One remarkable feature of the latter stages of the contest has been the unanimity with which the two great political parties have acted in favor of admission. Neither party now knows which will gain it when a State.

For the first time in the history of the United States a bill to form a State government under a Constitutional Convention will meet next March. The Constitution framed by it will be submitted to the people of Utah for ratification in November, and if it is ratified, and in the opinion of the President it provides for a representative form of government, Utah will be declared a State by proclamation, and the forty-fifth star will be placed on the flag.

A State Governor and member of Congress will be chosen in November, 1895, and the Legislature then elected will choose two United States Senators of whom, it is believed, the senior will be the present delegate, Mr. Rawlins.

Under the provisions of the Statehood act Utah is to disclaim all title to the unappropriated public lands, and all Indian lands are to remain under the absolute jurisdiction of the United States. The Government concedes liberal grants of lands to the State for public purposes. One hundred sections are given for public buildings, the capital city, 600 acres for an agricultural college, two townships and 110,000 acres for the University of Utah; for irrigating purposes, 500,000 acres for an insane asylum, for a school of mines, for a deaf and dumb asylum, for a reformatory school, for a State Normal School, for an institution for the blind, each 100,000 acres, and for a miners' hospital, 50,000 acres.

The United States Penitentiary, near Salt Lake City, is granted to the State. All granted lands are to be sold at public sale for not less than \$5 an acre, but the State may lease them for terms of five years. Ten per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands after the admission of the State is to be paid by the Government to the State as a permanent fund for the support of the common schools, of which the interest only is available. All of the educational institutions are to remain under the exclusive control of the State, and no part of the proceeds of the land can be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school.

These are the principal provisions of the contract upon which the Government of the forty-four existing States admits to Statehood the Territory of Utah. Her population is now estimated at 225,000, and the proportion of foreign born is less than in thirteen of the States.

As to her resources, the assessed value of her real and personal property and improvements for last year was \$108,860,111, and is incorporated cities and towns alone it is \$24,433,332. This is an increase of upward of \$7,000,000 above the value of the previous year, while the indebtedness of cities and towns was put at \$2,998,030, a decrease from its year preceding. The value of the sheep alone in Utah is \$248,128, that of the cattle greater than that of the sheep, and of the horses and mules greater still. The aggregate valuation of these animals exceeds \$8,000,000. The mineral product for 1892 was reported as \$18,276,818.03.

Turning to the undeveloped resources, large deposits of iron and copper ores and great beds of coal and sulphur, of asphalt and salt are found. Agriculture is improving and the soil is fertile. There are many fertile and well-watered lands, and the progress of irrigation is adding to them. The Indians of the Territory are all quiet and peaceably disposed.

Nothing is thriving, thanks to the Free School laws, and Utah has an agricultural college, besides Deseret University. Above all, polygamy is dead, never to be resurrected either by Church or State, and thus the greatest obstacle to former years to Utah's admission is removed.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Per Club. Won. Lost. Per Club. Won. Lost. Per Baltimore 45 22 672 Brooklyn 30 31 557 Boston 47 45 618 Chicago 33 41 446 New York 42 27 614 St. Louis 35 41 466 Philadelphia 37 29 561 Portland 27 44 380 Cleveland 38 30 559 Louisville 23 47 328 Pittsburgh 29 54 346

TO SUCCEED WHITE.