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 fight at Washington took an almost unparalleled and decidedly sensational turn in the House of Representatives, when the President came out in a letter to Chairman Wilson with a strong indorsement of the principles followed out in the House bill. The President's action is practically without precedent and his inferential attack on the polley pursued in the Senate caused the greatest excitement. In the House his utterances were received with enthusiasm by the Democratic majority, and the reading of the letter was interrupted frequently with ap-

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 neuralgia.

The battle began the instant the Journal had been read. When Mr. Wilson arose there was a sudden and almost painful silence. He first handed in the conferees' report, and then went on to make an ex-planation of the differences between the enate and House

Mr. Wilson said 'Mr. Speaker, I am instructed by the majority of the conferees 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 Mc-Millin, H. G. Turner, A. B. Montgomery, Conferees on the part of the House."

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

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

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1894. 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 so closely related to the subject, I have so longed for its accomplishment and I have so often promised its realization to my tellowcountrymen as a result of their trust and confidence in the Democratic party that I hope peal to you that in this crisis you strenuous! 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

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 fruition of Demo-cratic effort, the fulfillment of Democratic pledges and the redemption of Democratic promises to the people. To reconcile differ-ences 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

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 their party tails in ability to manage the Government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail; but hensive in their fear that Democratic principle may be surrendered. In these circumstances they cannot do otherwise than to look with confidence to you and those who, 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 you leadership of the House of Repre sentatives upon the bill now pend-ing. Every true Democrat and every sin-cere tariff reformer knows that this bill, in its present form and as it will be submitted to the conference, fails far short of the con-summation for which we have long labored 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 so interwoven with Democratic and Democratic success that our abandonwhich it rests means party perfldy and party

One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies Damocratic principle so directly that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platforms 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 as certain to-day as we have over 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 Dem-ocratic badge, that does not provide for free

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 proposed departure should be emphasized 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 fron ore and coal of corphased around the iron ore and control or cor-porations and espitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrage-ous discriminations and violations of prin-ciple? It is quite apparent that the question of free raw material does not admit of ad-justment on any middle grounds since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike violative of Democratic

I hope that you will not consider it intrusive if I say something in relation to an other subject which can hardly fall 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 purposes, sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxatios, 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 frusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling; and yet it seems to me we ought, if possible, to sufficiently free ourselves from prejudice to enable as coolly to weigh the considerations which, in formulating tariff legislation, ought to guide our

eatment of sugar as a taxable article, While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts, and while I am decidedly opposed

THE MINERS USED RIFLES

o granting them, under the guise of ta-taxation, any opportunity to further their pseuliar methods, I suggest that we ought

not to be driven away from the Democratic principle and policy which load to the taxa-tion of sugar by the fear, quite likely exag-gerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinate by 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 feel-

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 taxing sugar for prop-

er purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we

re in no danger of running counter to Dem-

accratic principle. With all there is at stake there must be in the treatment of this article

some ground upon which we are willing to stand, where toleration and conciliation may

be allowed to solve the problem without de-manding the entire surrender of fixed and

I ought not to prolong this letter. If what

I have written is unwelcome, I beg you to believe in my good intentions. In the con-clusions of the conference touching the numerous items which will be considered the people are not alraid that their interests

the people are not arraid that their interests will be neglected. They know that the general result, so far as they are conserned, will be to place home necessaries and comfort more easily

within their reach and to ensure bet-

foll. We all know that a tariff law cover-

ing all the varied interests and conditions of a country as vast as ours must of neces-

sity be largly the result of honorable adjustment and compromise. 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 depreciate the in-

corporation in the proposed bill of the income-tax feature. In matters of this kind,

however, which do not violate a fixed and recognized Democratic doctrine we are will-

ing to defer to the judgment of a majority of our Democratic brethren. 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 timedly stands and watches for the result of our

efforts to perfect tariff legislation; that a

quick and certain reform of prosperity walts

upon a wise adjustment, and that a confiding

people still trust in our hands their pros-perity and well being. The Democracy

of the land plead most carnestly for the speedy completion of the tariff legislation which their representatives have undertaken; but they demand not less carnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they trust to the abandonment of Democratic principle. Yours very truly

ie principle. Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

The letter was received with applause at

all the telling points by the Deno rats, and with laughter by the Republicans at those

passages which referred to existing embar-rassments in the Democratic party. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Beed rose to respond to Mr. Wilson, and was listened to

with the closest attention as he criticised the President's course and the suggestions he

After brief remarks by Mr. Wheeler and

Mr. Grey the motion of Mr. Wilson was agreed to, and Speaker Crisp real-pointed Messrs. Wilson, McMillin, Turner and Montgomery, Democrats, and Mosars, Reed, Bur-

rows and Bayne, Republicans, members the conference on the part of the House.

OXFORD WINS.

Yale Athletes Defeated for the

World's College Championship.

she failed to win. Oxford was the winner

in which American athletes do their best

work, it was a cold, drizzly afternoon, with

a heavy rain only half an hour before the games began. This caused Yale to lose all the runs, which comprised four of

the nine events on the pro-gramme, none of her men being able to equal

ing at the eighth hurdle, and also interfered with his chances in the high jump which

It is probable that no event in the history

of English athletics of recent years has at-tracted half the interest which centred in

these events. The champion university team of England was to meet the champion uni-

versity team of America, and this was sufficient to cause the wildest enthusiasm

among all admirers of athletic sports, and

among sportsmen generally throughout the British Isles. Over 15,000 spectators were present. The results were as follows:

OXFORD 514-TALE 314.

One Hundred and Twenty Yard Hurdle—Won by Oakley, Oxford; Hatch, Yale, second. Time, 163-5 seconds.

Quarter Mile Bun—Won by Jordan, Oxford; Sandford, Yale, second. Time, 51

Half Mile Run-Won by Greenhow, Ox-ford; Pond, Yale, second. Time, 2m. 4-5s. Mile Run-Won by Greenhow. Oxford; Hildpard, Oxford, second. Time, 4m. 24

KILLED HER HUSBAND.

He Had Shot the Stage Driver and a

Passenger.

Robert Logan was so insanely jealous of

his wife that she applied for a divorce, and

a few days ago went home to her mother's

at Cottonwood, Nev. Logan followed her,

and that night severely wounded Dan Love-

Mrs. Logan thereupon drove the stage back, and returned to Cottonwood to bring Lovelock home. The wounded man sat be-side her, and on the back seat was Fred Sul-

livan, a stranger.

About dusk Logan rode up on horseback,

armed with a Winchester, and ordered his wife to leave the stage. When she refused, he turned his horse in behind it, and so they

he turned his horse in behind it, and so they journeyed for two hours.

Suddenly there was the sharp crack of a rifle, and Sullivan fell forward, shot through the heart from behind. Another report and Lovelock toppled over dead in Mrs. Logan's lap. Then Logan took the reins and drove five miles to a well, saying that he would throw the dead bodies into it and then kill his wife.

his wife.

She, however, persuaded him to water the horses first, and as Logan stooped to take a bucket from under the stage, she wrenched a revolver from Lovelock's body and fired. Logan begged for mercy, but she fired again, and as her husband dropped she jumped from the stage and put still another bullet into his body to make sure that he was dead. She left it there in the dust and drove into town with the other corpses, where she was being lionized for her courage.

Tur Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at

Washington estimates that the revenue under the proposed income tax will be very small from private incomes, hardly covering the cost of collection, white from corporations it may reach \$39,000,000 per annum, but is more likely to be near \$12,000,000.

lock, the stage driver,

the work which they did in practice. fall which occurred to Cady in the hurdle race caused him to lose that event when lead-

followed.

Yale made a splendid fight against adverse

enscientions convictions.

ing which its treatment has aroused.

TWO BATTLES AT AN ALA-BAMA 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

fired before the strikers scattered. Guards stationed around 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 Racquet 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 part. 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.

Two local military companies were
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
Montgomery companies were stopped en
route and turned back, and all the others route and turned back, and all the others went back in the morning for duty at the

mining camps.

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

Governor Jones saw the miners' committee and begged them to accept the compro-mise lately offered, but they declined. The mise 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 cowpen fence firing his rifle when a builet from a guard knocked him over. He rose up 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 mines 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 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. The train had proosecied 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, flicked some hair from the head of Mine Superintendent J. J. Moore, and nearly killed the engineer. The deputies returned the volley with vigor, and in a short time the mob began its retreat toward

Posses of scouts were hastily formed in the vicinity of the mines and the work of searching for the deal and wounded was entered upon. The miners made their escape, exefreumstances in the international collegiate cept those unable to walk for their wounds.

Ten bodies were picked up, of which six were lifeless. Many wounded were helped away by their contrades. The names of the colored dead are unknown.

George Campbell, one of the colored insports at West Kensington, England, but of five out of the nine events, but she is a crouses for the defeated to say that they were peculiarly unfortunate. In the first place it was English, not American weather. Instead of hot sunshine

borers, 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 taken to Birmingham. Great excitement prevailed there, the streets being crowded with ter-ror-stricken citizens. Every precaution was taken to guard the mines against further

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

THE LABOR WORLD.

CHINA has a Slop Men's Union. New York has 20,000 eigarmakers. GERMANY has 163 brickleyers' unions. UNCLE SAM has 62,900 custom tailers. Some Detroit shop girls get \$2 a week.

Toronto, Canada, has a peddlers' union. DETROIT colore i stevedores have a union. Ix New York City 2° 900 - women are idle, In Germany servant girls average 82.17 a

Broad Jump—Won by Sheldon, Yale; Oakley, Oxford, second. Distance, 22 ft. 11 in. High Jump—Sheldon, Yale, and Oakley, Oxford, tied at 5 ft. 8 in. THE Prince of Wales is a friends of trades

Putting Shot-Won by Hickok, Yale, Brown, Yale, second. Distance, 41 ft. 41/2 in. THE Detroit Plasterers' Union's initiation Throwing Hammer — Won by Hickok, Yale; Brown, Yale, second. Distance, 115 ft. 5 in. One Hundred Yard Dash — Won by Fry, Oxfoe is \$15.

THE hatters' strike cost Danbury, Conn. 600 families. ford; Jordan, Oxford, second. Time, 10 sec-

New York's 600,000 workingwomen aver age 83 a week.

ENGLISH clergymen are organizing workingmen's clubs. ONLY residents are employed on city works at Salt Lake, Utab.

THE Amalgamated Carpenters have \$364, 000 in their treasury.

THE American Railway Union was organized on June 20, 1893.

MISS MAGGIE MANLY is President of s Louisville (Ky.) union.

ABOUT 850,000 railroaders in the United States are not union men. STONECUTTERS will bold an international

In New South Wales there are thirty-sight Labor members in the House Ax Iron Mountain (Mich.) firm has voluntarily increased wages twenty-five per cent.

THE Baltimore and Ohio now has all its shops open and is giving employment to over 3000 men. Pittsbung Slavs are forming a co-opera-

tive company to engage in the coal and coke business in West Virginia. The great pottery strike in New Jersey is ended. Over twelve thousand men resume! work. A uniform reduction in wages of 12%

per cent, was the basis of the settlement. STOCKYARDS butchers, of Chicago, voted to sever connection with the organizations governed by Debs and Sovereign, claiming to have been induced to strike when defeat was assured.

TREER are more working days in the year of the American working days in the year of the American workman than of any other save the Hungarian. The latter works 312 days in the year, and thus has almost no holidays save Sunday.

J. W. Egan, Chairman of the General Managers, whose roads were disturbed by the Pullman strike, was at one time a machin ist's apprentice in the Illinois Central shop and rose step by step till he became Pres.

GREAT interest is being excited amone maritime workers over the probable action of the National Seamen's Union regarding the formation of an International Union, including the sailors organizations of England, Ireland and Australia, with a total membership of about 78,000 men.

Aggregate bank note circulation still stands at \$207,259,307, in spite of the pletbora of loanable capital at financial centres.

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, grew tired of life and twice in one

day tried to kill himself with carbolic acid. A FOREST fire destroyed the hamlet of Green Bush, N. J. Mas. Mary McClellan, an inmate of the Rochester (N. Y.) Hospital for the Invane, kicked to death aged Mrs. Gertrude Eihin-

ger, another inmate. THE Forty-first Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., was ordered from Syracuse, N. Y., to Oswego. Trouble with the 'longshore-

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

AFTER nine weeks of idleness the 5000 strikers at the National Tube Work, Mc-Keesport, Penn., met and declared the strike

THREE miners were killed in the Williams. town (Penn.) colliery by their car getting jammed against the root.

South and West. EMPLOYES in the Pullman ear 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 TRUNK 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 Dis-trict Attorney Dennis brought suit against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company under the anti-trust law.

Louis Laperdette, a Coxeyite tramp, was lynched near Cincinnati, Ohio, for murder-ous assault on a farmer who had fed and

H. P. BARNER, boss weaver of the South Dallas (Texas) Cotton Mills, stabbed Super-intendent 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 & Parmalec Lumber Association Mills, Jacksonville, N. C., exploded, killing three colored men in stantly and tatally 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 dead when found. She had fastened a clothesling around her neck and to a beam in the barn, and dropped through a hole in

Will London met his wife on the main street of Kissimee, Fla., and brained her with a hatchet. The woman's head was split in twain and the hatchet left in the wound.

Liont earthquake shocks were felt in parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and

A HUNDRED AND FIFTY strikers at Pullman, hicago, returned to work, MRS. T. P. MEAGHER, of Louisville, Ky.,

shot and killed her father, who was beating and kicking his wife to death. GOVERNOR TILLMAN 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.

THE special Grand Jury in Chicago found a big batch of indictments 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 littings mititle left

THREE 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 indorsed by the House of Representatives.

THE President sent to the Senate the fol-owing nominations: David A. Wells, Jr., of Connecticut, to be Second Secretary of the Legation of the United States at London James R. Jackson, of New Hampshire, to be Consul of the United States at Sherbrooke, Canada.

Onners directing the establishment of a uniform system of paying enlisted men in the navy have been issued by the Navy De-

ORDERS were received by Adjutant-General Maus at the headquarters of General Miles, commanding the Department of the Missouri, for the withdrawal of the Federal troops on duty in an I about Chicago.

SECRETARY GRESHAM Instructed our Minister to Japan to offer to the Japanese Gov-ernment the good offices of the United States Government in the Korean dispute THE Tariff bill conferrees decided to re-

port a disagreement to Congress. Director Passion ordered the mints to resume the coinage of silver dollars.

SECRETARY CARLISLE 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 de-stroyed at the Treasury Department. Many counterfeit presentments, not intended for fraudulent purposes, were also destroyed,

Foreign.

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

THE river steamers Nishegorodsetz and Dobrovoletz came in collision between Perm and Kasan, in Russia, and the Dobrovoletz was sunk. Twenty-eight persons were

THE American colony in London gave a supper to the members of the Yale athletic

THE Vigilant won the race for the Rear Commodore's Cup on Belfast Lough; the Britannia was disabled at a time when the Vigilant had a winning lead. THE Italians of Lyons, France, who su'-

fered injury and loss during the anti-Italian outrages after the mur ler of Carnot are suing for \$400,000 as compensation. THE Samoans have sent to Emperor Will-

lam a petition praying that Germany annex the islands. ANARCHIST LEGA, who shot at Premier Crispi in Rome, Italy, is sentenced to twenty years' solitary confinement.

CHIEF CLARENCE has been proclaimed ruler of the Mosquito Territory by Indians and the police force, and the Commissioner has been expelled. The United States cruiser Columbia has been ordered to Bluefields.

HUNDREDS of Mahdists lost their lives in a battle with an Italian force near Kassala THOUSANDS of dollars' worth of damage is being done daily by the ravages of the army worm in the vicinity of Marshfield, Wis. The hay cut and placed in barns is full of them, and farmers are afraid to feed it to stock. It

is by far the worst scourge that has ever vis-ited that portion of the State. Almost 400 owners of public halls had a meeting in Berlin, Germany, the other day, at which they agreed unanimously not to rest their halls to Socialists and Anarchists.

UTAH ALMOST A STATE.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SIGNED THE ENABLING ACT,

Machinery Set in Motion to Make the Forty-fitth 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 "Ap-proved, 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 formed the only break in the years. It has formed the only break in the string of States that stretches from the At-lantic to the Pacific Oceans. 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 Cleve-land 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 in the latter stages of the contest has been the unanimity with which the two great political parties have acted in favor of ad-Neither party now knows which will gain it when a State.

The bill empowers Utah to form a State overnment. Under it a Constitutional government. Convention will meet next March. The Constitution of the Constitution framed by it will be submitted to the people of Utah for ratification in November, 1895. If it is ratified and, in the opinion of the President it provides for a presentative form of dent it provides for a representative form of government, Utah will be declared a State by proclamation, and the forty-fifth star will be added to the flag. Under the law the Constitution must guarantee religious liberty and prohibit polygamy.

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 Statebood 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 con-cedes liberal grants of lands to the State for public purposes. One hundred sections are given for public buildings at the capital, 90,-000 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 reform school, for a State Normal School, for an in-stitution 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 pubsales for not less than \$5 an but the State may lease them for terms of five years. Ten per cent, of the proceeds of the saie 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 educations 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

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 popula-tion is now estimated at 225,000, and the proportion 4: foreign born is less than in thiren of the States.

As to her resources, the assessed value of her real and personal property and improve-ments for last year was \$103.860,111, and in incorporated cities and towns alone it was \$94,533,352. This last is an increase of ward of \$7,000,000 above the value of the previous year, while the indebtedn and towns was put at \$2,098,030. a decrease from it's year preceding. The value of the sheep alone in Utah (* \$2,648.128, that of the cattle greater than that of the sheep,

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 \$16,276,818.03.

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 impeded by the aridity of much of the soil, yet there are many fertile and well-watered lands, and the progress of irrigation is lands, and the progress of irrigation is adding to them. The Indians of the Territory are all quiet and peaceably disposed. The schools are thriving, thanks to the Free Schools laws, and Utah has an agricultural college, besides Deseret University. Above polygamy is dead, never to be resurrected either by Church or State, and thus the great obstacle of former years to Utah's admission is removed.

DEBS IN JAIL.

Committed for Violating the Federal Court's Injunction.

There was a sensational climax at Chicago to the troubles which have been disturbing railroad circles west of the Alleghany Mountains during the last three weeks, when President Eugene V. Debs, of the American Railway Union; Vice-President George W. Howard, General Secretary Sylvester Keliher and L. W. Rogers, Chairman of the Executive Committee and editor of the Journal of the ormittee and editor of the Journal of the organization, were taken to the county jail and incarcerated as prisoners of the United States, for violation of the injunction issued on July 2 by Judges Woods and Grosseup, restraining them from combinining an i conspiring to hinder interstate commerce traffly or the movement of United States mails.

The imprisonment of the chiefs of the new The imprisonment of the chiefs of the new railway union was not in any sense an arbitrary proceeding. Although predicated upon what the Court regarded as an open and defiant violation of orders previously issued from its juristiction, an opportunity was afforded the defendants of presenting ids for their appearance in court a week

hence.

This proposition, however, was rejected on the ground as emphasized by President Debs, after the Court had rendered its ultimatum, that the principle involved was one entirely too serious in its nature to admit of the defendants, availing the makers of any the defendants availing themselves of any technicalities that might be regarded as loopholes in the law.

Many bondsmen offered their aid and sup-port to the union leaders, but their over-tures were declined and the prisoners were taken to jail and locked up.

The amount of the world's supply of the for the calendar year 1893 was 57,232 tons. The total value of tin and tin plates imported and entered for cousumption in the United States during the year was \$20,802,864

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Twitchell has been loaned by the Louis-villes to the Milwautees.

AFTER giving him one trial the Bostons have relieved Pitcher West.

THE Philade phias appear to be again getting into woning form.

CATCHER EARLE, late of Louisville, bas signed with the Brooklyns.

THE Louisvilles have had over forty players under contract this senson. New York has in Rusie and Meekin the

best pair of pitchers in the country. THE Brooklyns came back from their Western trip in a badly crippled condition. HARPER, the new Pailadelphia pitcher, is id to have almost as much speed as Busie, KEEFE, the whilom king of the pitchers, thinks the New Yorks will win the pennant. THE Pittsburg Club has signed Frank Reitz, of the Ohio State League, as substi-

tute infielder. THE Brooklyn cranks are mournful over he abnormally poor showing of their team on the Western tour,

THE Philadelphia management has lines out for Pitchers Wilson, of Potsville, and Hodson, of Scranton.

THE New Yorks won sixteen of twenty games, beginning with their Western trip. That is championship ball.

MEEKIN, of the New Yorks, pitchella record game, a lew days ago, against the Washing-tons. He struck cut ten men. Manager Immin had a conference with Taylor, his rebellious pitcher, the result of which is that Taylor returned to the Phila-

lelphia fold. PRESIDENT Young has been trying to imress his umpires with a sense of their dety n enforcing the balk rule upon pitchers

nore rigidly. FARRELL accepted seventeen chances without an error in a late game in New York against the Washingtons. This is the

catcher's second for the season. FARRELL, of New York, has been more-times behind the bat this season than any-man who wears the mask. He will equal his-last year's record, and, it is quite probable,

will get extra compensation. Fon the first time in the history of Rugby (England) School, a game of baseball was played on its grounds a few days ago. The teams were called the Horatii and the Curatii. The game was well contested. The score was 15 to 10. About 300 Rugby students wit-

nessed the game. FIRST BASEMAN TUCKER, of the Bostons, had a bone in his cheek broken during a dis-gusting races on the Philadelphia grounds. In the eighth inning with the score two toone in favor of Boston a light rain began failing. Aided by a wet ball the Philadel-phias then made eleven runs. The tactics of the Bostons to delay the game caused the um-pire to award it to Philadelphia, nine to othing. Indignant spectators assaulted

MANAGER BUCKENBERGER, of Pitts urg. is after Rusie no more than are other League managers. It is a fact, though, that Buckenberger took Busic out one night in Pittsburg and tried to make the big twirler dissatisfied with his lot. Buckenberger offered to buy Rusie's release for \$6000. That is, he told Rusie's release for \$6000. Inst is, he told Rusie that he would offer that sum to the New York Club. Rusie went to Ward next day and complained that he was being pitched every day, and seemed to want to join the Pittsburg Club. He was pacified, and afterward Buckenberger, on being represented for temperiment, but and afterward buckenberger, on being reached for tampering with Rusie, said that he had only been joking.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs. Won. Lost. ct. Clubs. Won. Lost. ct. Baltimore.45 22 .672 Brooklyn..36 31 .587 Boston.....47 25 .653 Cincinnstt.32 38 .457 New York.42 27 .614 St. Louis..33 41 .446 Philadel...87 29 .651 Chicago...27 44 .380 Cleveland.88 30 .559 Louisville.23 47 .323

TO SUCCEED WHITE.

Clifton R. Breckinridge to Go to St. Petersburg.

Clifton R. Breekinridge, of Arkansas, was nominated for Minister to Russia, to succeed Mr. White, who held on from Mr. Harrison's administration at the President's request. and who resigned several weeks ago because of ill health. Mr. Breekinridge has been a consistent supporter of the President's views on tariff. When the extra session of Congress convened last August Mr. Breckin-ridge was an earnest advocate of the repeat ridge was an earnest advocate of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Silver Coinage act, and voted for it. For this action Mr. Breckinridge was made war upon in his district, and his opponents succeeded in defeating him for renomination. The President desired to recognize his services, and tendered him the Russian mission.

Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Pine Bluff, Ark, was born at Lexington, Ky., on November 22, 1846. He received a common school education, served in the Confederate army as a private, and at the close of the war was a midshipman on duty below Rich-mond, Va. He was then a clerk in a commercial house for two years. He attended Washington College for three years, became a cotton planter in Arkansas in 1870, and was engaged in the planting and commission business for thirteen years. He was Alderman of his town for one term. He was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress from the State at large, and was re-elected to the Fifty-first Congress. He was unseated by the House and the seat declared vacant. He was nominated for the second session of the Fifty-first Congress, and elected to the Fifty-second Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 16,508 votes against 7272 votes for Heartsell, People's, and seven votes scattering.

ROLL OF PENSIONS.

Over 600,000 On the List-Nearly 300,000 Additional Claimants.

The results of a week's examination of the files of the United States pension office are set forth in a statement made public. It shows that although the total number of cases on the files on June 30, 1894, was 619, 027, the number of actual claimants for pensions was 514,414. Of the latter 227,265 are already on the rolls, leaving the number of claimants not already receiving pensions 287,209. Claims for service prior to March 4, 1861, aggregate 8326, and those subsequent to that date are as follows: General laws, 206,933; act of June 27, 1890, 130,604; claims under the act of June 27, 1890, additional to others on file but not pensioned, 11,571; persons pensioned under old laws who have increase claims pending, 162,576; persons on rolls under old laws who have criginal claims pending under the act of June 27, 1890, 51,402; claims of widows, etc., for accused pension of deceased pensioners, 12, 281; and claims under the act of June 27, 1890, with pending old law claims on file therewith, 57,221. Of these claims, including increase claims, the number under the act of June 27, 1890, is 280,773, of which 162,637 are invalid, 68,161 widows, and 49, 981 increase. shows that although the total number of

981 increase. There are also in the files 346,836 rejected. and 44.471 abandoned claims, making a total of 391,287 claims abandoned and rejected by different administrations up to June 30, 1894. Of the claimants, 252,845 are classed as original invalids; increase invalids, 136,547; bounty land, 628; widows, 124,173, and widows increase, 221.

THERE was a great rush of people to Europe, caused by the cut in steerage rates to \$10. Several stearners sold tickets to more people than they could carr.