By The Dispatch Road Expedition in the Slippery Rock Valley.

A WILD, ROMANTIC REGION

Where Cascades Murmur Noisily and the Verdure Lasts Throughout the Year.

At Roads Which Are Much Better Than Any That the Party Has Found " in Other Sections Visited.

PARMERS' VIEWS ON MACADAMIZING.

& Man of Much Experience Argues Against Roads Where Real Estate Bears . All the Tax Burden.

NEW CASTLE'S WELCOME TO THE COMMISSION.

THE DISPATCH Commissioner found, between Butler and New Castle, some very fine scenery and short stretches of good road. On the whole, Lawrence county appears to have much better highways than Washington, Greene, Fayette or Butler. Farmers give some interesting views on the question of permanently improving the roads.

I FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER, I THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH
COUNTRY ROAD EXPEDITION.
NEW CASTLE, April 21.

The line between Butler and Lawrence counties is almost lost in the deep tangled wildwood of the Slippery Rock creek region. Our wagon crossed it close to a spot very dear to artists and painters. Pausing on the hilltop where we emerged upon the head of the romantic valley, opportunity was given for an excellent view. Looking down 200 feet over its perpendicular sides, the spray of the falls of Slippery Rock, seemed

in the sunlight, like floating lace-work. Below the rapids, the water fell away in deep blue, flowing through a gorge renowned for its beauty. A precipitous, but very pretty road descended the side of one of the hills.

A Picturesque Region.

telegraph poles among the evergreens, marking out our winding and hidden pathway to the base. Half way down we clay roads than to undertake to make macadcrossed the gorge on a covered wooden bridge swung 100 yards in space at a height of 100 feet above the water. Still lower we halted at something our horses always like to see-a mossy water-trough. When once THE DISPATCH wagon rolled along the narrow valley we looked back against the two solid walls of hemlock and saw-a beautiful capon of evergreen.

But Slippery Rock creek has a practical side, too. Its valley is full of limestone. Its serpentine course through Butler and Lawrence counties is paved so solidly with limestone that it alone would macadamize half the country roads in Western Pennsyl-

Riches in the Rocks. Lawrence county, especially, is rich in limestone on account of the Slippery Rock's meanderings through her boundaries. For years furnacemen have been drawing their supply from Lawrence county, and yet her in the low places where we could have no let we could put in macadamized road resources are not nearly exhausted. The creek is one of the great limestone deposits of the State.

We met with a hearty reception in New Castle, arriving there at 1:30 P. M. People | and are easier kept good, so I think that drainwere on the lookout for THE DISPATCH | ing would be a great advantage over the preswagon, some enterprising person having telegraphed from Butler that we were coming. While we were lunching at the hotel a crowd of curious people surrounded the rig, and I noticed them carefully picking off some of the dried mud from the hubs. They were speculating as to whether it had originally belonged to Washington county or to the "Hundred-foot" oil region of Butler county.

"Which is Beaver?" inquired another man, stroking the mane of Bucephalus. "I believe my DISPATCH said he was quiet, but-whoa, there!"

Not a Mild Tempered Animal. Bucephalus, at that juncture, had demon-

strated by a vicious side kick that he was not Beaver. "I'll take that Greene county rope off

your hands at half price," said a junk dealer. "The mud is all gone now and you won't need it." But the driver remarked that, as we were

eventually going to traverse Westmoreland

pounty, to save the rope by all means, lest it should rain and make more mud. We stopped for the night at New Wilmington, ten miles north of New Castle,

and there I rued some things I have written in this series of letters. "I've been reading all about your progress," remarked a seedy-dressed individual after he looked over the hotel register to get our names. He spoke in a suave manner as

he continued, "It is a great mission. We need good roads. Keep on. I read your It is the best in Pennsylvania." Then his tone changed. Both hands went down in his pockets. He began in a quick, bookseller voice: "I am glad I met you. I have here some horse liniment. good for both man and beast. Bucephalus will need it. Beaver will presently require it. You, I know, are suffering yourself for something like it at this very moment. Don't need it, you say? Oh, but I read of

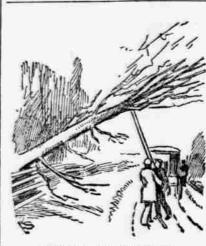
gone. That was in THE DISPATCH. See The Medicine Vender In Luck. And, blessed if the chickens I had set loose so innocently a few days before didn't actually come home to roost. I had to buy his liniment, a box of his salve, and a quart of his episoctic drops to get rid of him. But to come back to the subject of roads.

your using it after your court-plaster was

In Slippery Rock and Shenango townships we found that the farmers had already been at work repairing them for the summer eason. From the creek clear to New Castle they were in pretty fair condition, although they seem to have been unusually chopped up this winter like all other dirt roads. The farmers had repaired by simply plowing up the sides of the roadbed. This gave them loose earth to throw over into the center. That sort of repairing is good enough now, and will keep the road pretty well drained until next fall. Then if travel is still heavy over them, how quickly they will flatten out and get soggy from the mud. Yet this is the method of good road repairing so common in many parts of Western Pennsyl-

A Stretch of Bad Road.

In Neshannock township, for about three miles north of New Castle, the main road to Mercer is in very bad condition yet. There was none of the heavy hauling over it, such as in the lower oil country, but the mere LAWRENCE COUNTY GRUMBLES traffic from surrounding farms rendered it at one time during the winter almost impassable. That is the worst piece of road we found in the interior of Lawrence. In the neighborhood of New Wilmington the clay soil is well mixed with sand, and ex-



Getting Past an Impediment. cellent judgment has been shown in the proper grading of roadbeds to either side for drainage, both producing splendid high-

On the whole, while Lawrence county also suffered from much mud this year, she has had much better roads than any of the lower counties we have explored.

Better Off Than Their Neighbors. When a Lawrence county farmer says he has had bad roads to contend with this year, it is evident he has no idea what the experience of a Butler county granger has been, or if he had lived in Fayette or Greene ounties he would come back double-quick to Lawrence. Had he even dreamed of Washington's sink-holes he would have sold out and gone East.

The movement to permanently rebuild country roads in Pennsylvania has been actively discussed in Lawrence county. The Daily News of New Castle invited letters from the farmers on the subject. I talked with the editor on the result. He says the letters undoubtedly show a sentiment for road improve-ment of some kind. By no means all of the farmers wanting such an improvement are in favor of macadam, however. Many are, and For instance, H. H. Emery,

lansburg, says:
Thinks Macadam Too Costly. "I think we had better get along with good amized roads and to mortgage our farms to pay for making them. We have so many railroads through our county now that no man need haul his produce more than 10 or 12 miles need haul his produce more than 10 or 12 miles to market or a shipping point. I remember when we hauled our produce to Pittsburg and there was not half so much growing about had roads. Roads generally have to be made by the farmers and if they can get along with the mud road I think others ought. Some say it will enhance the price of land to have good roads, but it will enhance the tax far more. I admit our law on roads is not yery good have. admit our law on roads is not very good, but the people are more at fault than the law. If the neopie are more at fault than the law. If people would work on the roads as they would have men work for them we might have good clay roads with less tax. Now suppose we would levy a money tax and elect competent supervisors for each township and let them employ hands and have them do a good day's work for a good day's pay. It would cost only about one-half as much as it does under the present law."

present law."

John Henley, of Hillsville postoffice, a farm er of long experience says: "I pay a good deal of tax and am willing to have macadamized roads, provided that all wealth is taxed alike the same as in Ohlo, but I am decidedly opposed to have expensive roads when real estate has to pay all the tax. I believe if we had one or two tile drains either in the middle or on each side of our roads where the land is wet and where we have outlets for the water, and

Why Europe is Abend. "I have frequently noticed where the land is naturally dry that the roads are much better



Where the Horses Lake to Halt, their good roads in Europe. There they have had 2,000 years to perfect their roads, when we had scarce 100. I think we have made a great improvement in that time. There nearly all roads were either built by the Government or companies as pikes. I noticed improvement in 50 years.

companies as pikes. I noticed improvement in 50 years."

The DISPATCH takes pleasure in saying that it finds farmers in Lawrence county to be a most progressive class. They have organized Farmers' Institutes, and next week the Lawrence County Agricultural Society will discuss the road question thoroughly. J. Bruce Johnston, of Wilmington township, is Secretary. John Sword, a farmer of Taylor township, recently delivered an address on the proposed road improvement. He described the famous roads of Ireland as an example of macadamizing worthy of imitation by America.

The Pleasures of Travel.

The Piensures of Travel. The weather continues beautiful. Our prairie schooner's sail is all hoisted, and curtains rolled up to admit the sunlight. For nearly a week we have been able to live without wearing rubber boots and coats, and once out of the oil region mire THE DISPATCH ex-pedition seems to have a successful future be-fore it. My next letter will describe the roads of Mercer county.

PENSION BILL DEFEATED.

Ex-Prisopers of War Are Not Consid-Worthy of Relief. washington, April 21.—In the House today Mr. Morrill moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill passed to pension prisoners of war. Messrs. Tarsney and Cummings
opposed the bill, and Messrs. Hopkins, Boothman, Cuticheon, Kennedy, Morse and Morrill
spoke in its favor.

Reading, Western Maryland and the B. & O.
will form a great system with a short line in
the West. The Western Maryland and the B. & O.
will form a great system with a short line in
the West. The Western Maryland and the B. & O.
will form a great system with a short line in
the West. The Western Maryland and the B. & O.
will form a great system with a short line in
the West. The Western Maryland and the B. & O.
will form a great system with a short line in
the West. The Western Maryland recently
made contracts with both the B. & O.
and the
Reading.

It is recalled that John W. Garrett, before his
death, contemplated such connections with the spoke in its favor.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was then put and defeated—yeas, 143; nava. 78; not the necessary two-thirds.

THE SILVER CAUCUS.

Vigorous Discussion of the Coinnge Question -Views of the Caucus Minority Who Represent the Western Interests-Another Caucus.

WASHINGTON, April 21 .- The Republican caucus on the silver question took place last night, Mr. Henderson, of Illinois presiding, Chairman Conger of the Coinage Committee, presented his report and summed up by reporting that the House Committee had withdrawn all the concessions and that 9 of the 15 members had de cided to recommend that the House pass the modified Windom bill as it came from modified Windom bill as it came from
the Coinage Committee. Representative Walker, of Massachusetts, another
member of the committee, upheld the
committee's action. He maintained that its
bill would secure all necessary relief in the
way of expansion of the currency, and in substance reiterated Secretary Windom's objections to the redemption features of the Senate
bill, pointing out the dangers underlying a positive requirement that the Treasury notes
should be redeemed in lawful money. should be redeemed in lawful money.

The six members of the Caucus Committee

The six members of the Caucus Committee who refused to accede to the majority report represented the Western sentiment, and had a proposition of their own to offer, which was submitted by Representative Perkins. It was set forth as a compromise measure, and in fact is a composite of the Senate and House Committee bills. It preserves the feature of the Senate bill which provides for the purchase of 4,500,000 connees of silver, or so much thereof as may be offered monthly at a price not exceeding \$1 for 371.25 grains, but contains a provise requiring the purchase in any event of not less than 2,000,000 cunces in any event of not less than 2,000,000 cunces in any one month, and continthe purchase in any event of not less than 2,000,000 ounces in any one month, and continued the operation of the existing law respecting the issue of gold and silver certificates on deposits of coin. Lake the Senate bill, the minority measure proposes to authorize the coinage of as many silver dollars as may be necessary to redeem the treasury notes issued in purchase of bullion, but it goes further, in that it makes these notes directly full legal tender, (saving existing contracts), and therefore does not make it necessary to redeem them in lawful money as proposed by redeem them in lawful money as proposed by the Senate bill. Then, too, whereas the Senate bill says that the notes "may be reissued," when received for customs, taxes of public lues the minority bill absolutely requires From the House bill is culled the "free coinage" paragraph, permitting persons to de-posit silver bullion and have it coined wherever the market price exceeds 371%. Like the House bill, this compromise measure omits any reference to gold.

Mr. Perkins made a strong argument in sup-

Mr. Perkins made a strong argument in support of the minority view.

Speeches regarding the Cannon motion to adopt the House bill were made by Messrs. Mc-Kinley, of Ohio, Rowell, of Illinois, and Bayne, of Pennsylvania; Buchanan, of New Jersey. Sweeny, of Iowa, Kerr and Payson, of Illinois, and Anderson, of Kansas, opposed it vigorously, Anderson making a straight out free coinage speech. Farquhar, of New York, took a middle ground in favor of purchase of 4,000,000 of bullion monthly.

The discussion ran on until 11:20, when finally the entire subject was recommitted to the caucus committee without the instructions, however, proposed by Mr. Perkins. It became evident from several votes on minor proposievident from several votes on minor proposi-tions taken during the debate that the Republican members are opposed to the Windom bill in the proportion of two to one. The com-mittee will report to another caucus to be held Wednesday with

A TOWN RUINED. And People Driven Nearly Frantic by the Flood's Mad Rush-Thousands of

Feet of the Levee

Torn Away.

BAYOU SARA, LA., April 21 .- After a most heroic struggle to save this city from flood the people had to surrender to the great Father of Waters at 12:30 A. M. At that hour the guards reported that the levee had given way at the foot of Fountain street. A genera alarm was sounded, and the people responded but on examination it was found that the rising river was running over the front levee.
All that human efforts could do had been done. and at his the solemn cry went up all along the line, "Give us men; we are gone," and then the confusion of the people can be better imagined than described. Every imprempts boat and raft was brought into requisition. Lanterns could be seen everywhere and the cries of men, women and children attempting to save their effects was a sent that was a sent that was sidening. sight that was sickening. Not a house in town has escaped.

The beautiful Fischer building, the home of

The beautiful Fischer building, the home of Mayor Irvine, supposed to be the highest, is submerged. The town is in ruins. Nothing but chaos and destruction meet the eye at every view. To-day it is raining bard, which makes the picture more gloomy. The water is also running over a large extent of the Pointe Coupee. The Taylor levee has given way and the Fanny Yoor crevasse will probably prove a very serious one. The large levees from the last accounts are intact but things look critical.

A New Orleans dipatch says that during the A New Orleans dipatch says that during the A New Orleans dipatch says that during the attornoon a levee gave way at Myrtle trove plantation. In 20 minutes the break was 50 feet wide and the water rushing through in torrents. Later advices state that the crevasse is more than 2,000 feet wide and eight to ten feet deep. Much damage will inevitably result. At points above the river is reported falling and danger to the levees practically past.

REED WILL EXPLAIN.

His Policy as Speaker to be Defined at the

Americus Banquet. PERSONAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH ! WASHINGTON, April 21.-Speaker Reed i very busy just now preparing for a great occa-sion. When the House goes into committee of the whole, thus relieving him of the necessity of sitting in the chair and keeping the Re publicans in line and the Democrats in subjection, he hurries away to his office and toils

jection, he hurries away to his office and toils away at a speech upon the large subject of "The Republican Party." This is the toast to which he is to respond at the annual dinner of the Americus Club, of Pittsburg, next Saturday night, the anniversary of the birthday of General Grant.

Its dinner next Saturday night is expected to be especially notable by reason of the attendance of Senator Quay, who, it is rumored, intends to say something about the recent publications bearing upon his public life. Speaker Reed's speech will be, it is understood, an elaborate vindication of his parliamentary rulings and an argument for continued Republican supremacy in the House of Representatives. First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson, who expects soon to resign his office arkson, who expects soon to resign his officer an editorial chair, will speak upon the "Re-pblican Press," and the theme of Representa-ve McComas, of Maryland, will be "The New

MARRIED SIX TIMES. Rot Was Limited to the Average Number of Deaths.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH .: NEW YORK, April 21 .- Hiram Smith, a unique esident of Norwich, Conn., died on Sunday, aged 76 years. He was an expert mechanic, and invented the window blind staple cutter, by which he made a fortune for himself and C. by which he made a fortune for himself and C. B. Rogers & Co., of this city, for whom he had worked for the past 50 years. He was a notable atheist, and wrote odd poems, which he recited to friends. One of his poems on the "Creation" was as long as the "Illiad," and in the Homeric vein. He had the longest feet of any man in Norwich, and had been divorced more times than any other citizen. Not long ago he married his sixth wife, but she shuddered at his experience and left him within a month.

month.

With all his oddities he was a man of unblemished reputation and unquestioned in-tegrity. If he said he would do a thing he did it every time. He was bent nearly into a bow, shuffled along the sidewalks, had an extremely long nose and wore steel spectacles that rested on its very tip. He dearly loved a controversy, and it was a rash scholar that tackled him on

A NEW RAILROAD SYSTEM. A Combination of the Rending, Western

Maryland and B. & O. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 BALTIMORE, April 21 .- The statement is made here that the revival of the South Penn Railroad means a combination into which the Reading, Western Maryland and the B. & O.

Reading.

It is recalled that John W. Garrett, before his death, contemplated such connections with the Reading and the South Penn, and that Robert Garrett was holding a conference with Vanderbilt on the South Penn road when the latter died.

PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, APRIL tions, for a bill creating the Exposition in any city of the United States. He did not believe SILAS WEGG'S RIVAL.

AN AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Mr. Gorman offered an amendment to strike

out the provision for a naval review and to in

Mr. Cullom said that the vote in the House

had, in the minds of the great body of the

American people, determined the question as

o where the fair should be held. The verdic

had been in favor of Chicago without undue

A NAVAL REVIEW PASSED.

Mr. Blair's amendment was rejected, and

after further discussion, Mr. Hoar's amend-

ment to strike out the provision as to the

statute of Columbus was agreed to, and the re-

mainder of the amendment (for a naval re-

view) was agreed to; yeas, 28; nays, 27; as fol-

Yeas-Messrs. Aldrich, Allen. Barbour, Blod-

gett, Butler, Casey, Chandler, Evarts, Farwell, Frye, Gibson, Hampton, Hawley, Higgins, Mc-Pherson, Manderson, Mitchell, Margan, Pierce,

TEMPERANCE PROPOSITION BEATEN.

Mr. Blair moved to add to the first section a

provision that no intoxicating liquors, wines or

beer should be sold, to be used as a beverage,

within the limits of the exposition grounds, and made a short speech in support of it.

Yeas 33; nays, 15. The negative vote was by Allison, Blackburn, Blair, Chandler, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, George, Hampton, Hoar, Mitchell, Moody, Platt, Plumb and Sanders.

The bill, (which had been under coasideration as in committee of the whole), was then reported to the Senate, and a vote was again taken by yeas and nays on the amendment for a mayal review. The vote resulted—Yeas, 27; nays, 25; so the provision remains in the bill. The bill was passed—Yeas, 43; nays, 13. The negative votes were by Senators Barbour, Berry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Coke, George, Hampton, Morgan, Pugh, Reagan, Vance, Vest and Walthall.

A committee of conference on the disagree-

said review.

Senator Vest Drops Into Poetry on the Chicago World's Fair.

THE BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

Speaker Reed's Speech Being Prepared for the Americus Banquet.

THE SILVER QUESTION DISCUSSED. an Ex-Rebel Officer Succeeds the Late Samuel Ran

dall in Committees.

After a protracted debate in which Sens or Vest made much sport for his colleagues, the Chicago World's Fair bill passed the Senate. Windom's silver policy meets with

much opposition. WASHINGTON, April 21 .- The discusion in the Senate over the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, by the international exhibition and World's Fair at Chicago was bright and amusing. A new section was introduced by the Senate Committee providing for a naval review in New York harbor in April, 1893, and the unveiling of a statue of Columbus at Washington, the Government to furnish the statue, and the people generally the unveiling if rail-

road rates permitted. Senator Vest, of Missouri, opposed the statutory proceedings and wished to be understood as not doing so because St. Louis had been an unsuccessful aspirant for the location of the World's Fair. Although it influence, without any corruption, without any was a post mortem proceeding he did not wish to frighten either Chicago or the Senate with ghost stories. He knew it had been said of him in a Chicago paper that in a contest between Hades and Chicago for the ocation of the fair he would support Hades.

TWO POPULAR RESORTS.

He stated the opinion that, in a popular election among the people of Missouri, between Hades and Chicago would be a very close poll. As to what his vote would be he never declared it was between those two distinguished localities. On the contrary he was prepared to state that in such a contest he would be strictly neutral. [Laughter.] There was much in common between the two localities. [Laughter.] The population of Chicago was active, energetic, aggressive, not troubled by those moral and conscientious consideraiuns which a late interview had characterize as "irridescent dreams." He had been told that the population of Hades was composed of much the same material. Chicago besides was full of trusts, monopolies and combines, and the latest authentic information from Hades was that they were forming there a trust on sulphur in order to bear the market. There was high authority also for the statement that the water supply of Chicago was defective. AN ADVERTISING SCHEME.

The whole matter from the beginning had been simply an advertising scheme, and a basis of municipal rivalry between the great cities of the United States. He regarded himself mere ly as a looker-on in Vienna, and had amused himself in looking at some old literature which had accumulated in the contest. If a tenth part of what had been said by these cities in regard to each other were true, not one of the should be permitted to control the destinies of an exposition in which the character and honor of the whole people of the United States

was involved.

In this connection, Mr. Vest read extracts from magazine and nawspaper articles, and commented upon them as a scandal to the American name and to American attributes. commented upon them as a scandal to the American name and to American attributes. The result of all this crimination and recrimination had been, he said, the location of the fair in the city of Chicago: and now the Senate was asked (as a matter of course) to give its assent to the result attained in the House of Representatives. He referred to Mr. Depew's speach before the Senate committee and to his mention of the town of Peekskill as his birthplace and as to the center of a larger population than that of which St. Louis was the center: and said that Dr. Depew's modesty had forbidden him going any fariher to show why Peekskill idn't aspire to the site of the World's Fair. He (Mr. Vest) suggested that after the great act of parturition the vital energies of Peekskill were exhausted and that she had remained ever since in a state of innocuous desuetude. [Laughter.]

DROPPED INTO POETRY. The contest over the site had risen, he said from prose to poetry, and he held in his hand a little book entitled, "Three hundred reason why Chicago should have the World's Fair." t was a sort of epic poem got up in the interest f New York, and he would read a verse or two

The shades of night were falling fast, As o'er a Kansas prairie passed As o'er a Kansas prairie passed
A youth of presence gaunt and thin
(But vast the shoes he travels in).
He'd driven ninety miles that day,
Nor seen a shed where he could stay,
"Oh, where am I?" at last he groaned
A passing stranger softly mouned,
Chicago.

He sped through fields of luscious wheat, He speed through heids of inscious when Untrod for mouths by human feet: He roamed o'er pastures never mown, Through forest wild and overgrown; He torded rivers still unnamed, Saw dusky redskins yet unsamed. "Where am I now?" he wildly cried. An Indian maiden sadly sighed, Chicago.

Still on he sped, nor stopped to gaze
Upon the fields of waving maize;
Up rocky stopes he madly flew.
Up peaks where anught but lichens grew.
Land of eternal snow and hail—
And read there, "City tots for sale,"
"What place is this?" he wildly howled.
A hungry grizzly fercely growled,
Chicago.

The reading of these verses produced great amusement in the Senate. Continuing, Mr. Vest said: "Mr. President, we have not escaped Chicago and will not escape it until we have passed this bill, and until the result has been attained for which Chicago has worked persistently and consistently. I know that this poetic effusion will be denounced by the Chicago press as doggerel. Sir, it is an epic poem. It comes from divine afflatus and from poetic genius. I can imagine the great poet who wrote nius. I can imagine the great poet who wrote it, as he wanders now on the banks of the Hud olate and sad, reciting these beauti

il lines of Byron:

Place me on Peckskill's marble steep
Where nothing but the winds and I,
Can hear our mittud murmur sweep,
And let me, swan-like, sing and die,
Chicago's fair will ne'er be mine,
Dash down yon cup of railroad wine.

THE EXTREMES OF CHICAGO. Mr. Vest went on to say that in no place i the United States were the extremes of nationa life so thoroughly developed as in the city of Chicago. There the palace of the millionaire side by side with the hovel of the Anstood side by side with the hovel of the Anarchist. There could be found the rushing, roaring life of legitimate business and all the unseen but deadly methods which had come upon our overgrown young civilization. The Exposition was for the purpose of celebrating a great discovery. The discovery of a new world with all its possibilities, uncertainties and glories. For 18 months he had been engaged in the humble task of attempting to discover why the meat products of the great States of the West were so depressed that the cattle raiser did not receive pay for his corn, his grass and his oats—to say nothing of the time and attention devoted to his pursuit. If his constituents could go to the city of Chicago they would see in the great stockyards there the solution of the problem. Amid the bellowing of the cattle and the crunting of hogs they would find what had become of their cattle raised on the prairies and how their profits were lost to them. Or, if they went into the wheat pit in Chicago, they would there find amid the bellowing of the bears and the roaring of the buils (presided over by "Old Hutch"), what had become of their wheat crops year after year. They might thus go on a voyage of discovery for themselves, and he would place no obstacle in their paths. In Chicago the first strain on American institutions based on nuiversal suffrage.

A DANGEROUS POPULATION. archist. There could be found the rushing,

A DANGEROUS POPULATION. He would find there a restless and danger ous foreign population. For himself, he did not object that foreigners should see that Hawkins and Solomon P. Kineon, of Cincin ati, had a fight in the House lobby to-night phenomenal city of the great West, with all its wonderful features; but as a Senator he over a bill for the enlargement of the First Regiment at Cincinnati. Hawkins knocked Kincon down twice and they were parted. could not give his vote, under present co

THE END FARTHER OFF

city of the United States. He did not believe that the Exposition could ever be a success. He believed, as a practical business man, that it came too soon after the great Paris Exposition. In his honest judgment the people outside of the cities engaged in the contest did not care anything about the Exposition.

Had the time come, when in this country, the people had to be amused in their condition of great pecuniary distress, of unjust laws and of outrages perpetrated upon them? Had the time come when the United States was to follow the example of those countries of old which provided amusement for the people in the gladiatorial arena and in struggles with wild beasts, in order to prevent them from criticising the laws of the country? The great novelist, Bulwer, had told them that when the volcanic ashes were nouring down upon Pompeli, and when the lurid glare of the volcano lit up its temples and its false gods, reckless men even then hurried through the streets with the heathen song upon their lips: Settlement of the Chicago Carpenters' Strike Again Postponed.

RECOGNITION OF THEIR UNION A Point Upon Which the Men Are Firmly

Determined to Insist. GOMPERS ON PEDERATION PLANS.

Strike of Ohio, Penusylvania and Indiana Miners Probable in May.

Ho! ho! for the merry, merry show-With a torest of faces in every row. Lo, the swordsmen, bold as the son of Alcmaona,
Sweep, side by side, over the hushed arena.
Talk while you may, you will hold your breath,
When they meet in the grasn of the glaring death
Tramp, tramp; how gayly they go,
Ho! bo! for the merry, merry show. The prospects of a speedy settlement of the Chicago strike have gone glimmering. The men will remain out, they say, until their union is recognized by bosses controlling seven-eighths of the building business in the city.

In conclusion, Mr. Vest declared that the bill was a sensational measure, got up in the light of conflict and rivalry between municipalities. There had come no demand for it from the people of the United States.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, then argued in favor of the bill, saying that the Government having sent out invitations to the world should now perform its duty by entertaining its visitors if nesessary. Only \$1,500,000 was at present asked, but he was in favor of increasing the amount if necessary. PERCHAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, CHICAGO, April 21 .- The prospects of a artial settlement of the carpenters' strike which dazzled the eyes last week have faded away. Not only will the strike not be settled so as to allow the 3,000 men who have been offered employment by the new bosses' association to resume work, but the chances for a long, desperate struggle sert in lieu of it an appropriation of \$500,000 for a memorial building in Washington as a reare greater to-day than on the first day of pository of the antiquities of the Western hemisphere. Rejected. the strike. No work will be resumed, no elief from the present stagnation in the building trades will be obtained, until the osses, as a whole, shall have recognized and treated with the union. No association of bosses controlling less than at least seveneighths of the building business of the city special struggle in Congress, There was no purpose on the part of Chicago other than to carry out to the very letter the pledges which she had made. On the other hand, Chicago would make the fair a grand success and would manifest her appreciation of the great honor which had been conferred upon her. When the name of Chicago was mentioned the will be recognized by the strikers.

A BUILDER'S IDEAS.

"I hope they will settle with the new aswould manifest her appreciation of the great honor which had been conferred upon her. When the name of Chicago was mentioned, the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest), seemed to be seized with a kind of hydrophobia. He (Mr. Cullom) didn't know what harm Chicago had ever done the Senator. If it had done him any the good people of that city would make reparation. The Senator had said that his people were in doubt as to whether they would go to Chicago or to Hades, and this raised the question which place the gentleman represented. But the people of Missouri would be at the great Exposition by tens of thousands whether the Senator liked it or not.

Mr. Blair suggested that the city of Hades was a Democratic city.

Mr. Vest inquired whether the Senator had heard the recent election news from Chicago.

Mr. Blair replied that if Chicago had gone Democratic, there was not much choice between the two places. He opposed the proposition of holding a naval review as fostering the spirit of war. That accursed institution—the badge of savagery, infernal war—should be abolished; and this country was strong enough to initiate the era of peace. He offered an amendment empowering the President to hold an exhibition of the public schools and a review of the public school children in Chicago. He also offered an amendment for the erection of a statue in memory of Queen Isabella, of Spain. ociation," said a member of the Carpenters and Builders' Association to-day. "It is just what we want. If they put half the men work the idle half will soon kick and that will be to our advantage. We will offer the stents steady work at good pay, and we will get them. Then we will bring in all the heap men we can find, work them ten hours a day, and we can cut all the business right from under the feet of the union boses."

Secretary Howard said to-day: "There never has been a division of sentiment in the Council as to the expediency of permitting one-half of the men to go to work. There has not been a word said in the Council in favor of such a proposition. We have been unanimously opposed to it. The committee of the new bosses' association were conferred with through courtesy. There will be no return to work until the strike shall have been definitely settled by the recognition of, the union by a sufficient number of bosses to guarantee steady employment to at least day, and we can cut all the business right from o guarantee steady employment to at least even-eighths of the carpenters of the city. All this talk about our agreeing to furnish men to the new bosses' organization, because they thought they could hire 3,000 men, was un-authorized. I can find no one who will agmit having said so. The men are more united than ever, more determined that their victory shall

complete and final. AID RECEIVED AND OFFERED. The strikers have received a check for a co siderable amount from the Amalgamated Carcenters' Association of the East. They have also received a letter from John J. Hanrahan, Vice Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Loco vice Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Loco-motive Firemen, offering assistance financially or otherwise that may be desired.

"The eight-hour day is the sole idea now being considered by the labor world," said Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, this morning. "In the history of the social and economic movements of the world there, have the property as history of the social and economic movements of the world there hasn't been one which received, at once and completely, the same sympathy and support that has been accorded to the eight-hour movement. It has covered Europe, and on May I, the working population of that continent will demand the eight-

Pherson, Manderson, Mitchell, Morgan, Pierce, Platt, Quay, Ransom, Sanders, Sherman, Stockbridge, Washburn, Wolcott—28.

Nave—Messrs. Allison, Betry, Blackburn, Blaff, Coefferell, Coke, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Faulknet, George, Gorman, Harris, Hoar, Moody, Plumb, Power, Pugh, Reagan, Sawyer, Spooner, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall—27.

The section as adopted reads:
Section 8—That the President is hereby empowered and directed to hold a naval review in New York harbor in April, 1893, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war to join the United States Navy in rendezvous at Hampton Roads, and proceed thence to said review. or that continent will demand the eight-hour day.

"The labor organizations of this country are devoted sofely to this one idea. We think we can do one thing at a time better than a mul-tiplicity of things. To the end of obtaining the eight-hour work day we are concentrating all our energy, all our ability and all our intelli-gence.

A GRADUAL CHANGE SOUGHT. "We are doing this with the least possible injurious results to business or commerce. We do not want to stop the wheels of industry. We want to help them work more smoothly. We want to remove instead of increasing the fric-tion. So we proceed by degrees. We have Mr. Butler thought that that was a matter which might safely be left to the people of Chicago, and therefore he moved to lay the amendment on the table. The motion was agreed toYeas 33: nays, 15. The negative vote was by
Allison, Blackburn, Blair, Chandler, Dawes, the first craft for which to win this benefit. When the carpenters shall have won we will demand it for the miners and mine laborers. Then other trades will be taken up and pushed forward. In this way the entire change of the industrial system to the eight-hour day shall have been accomplished with the least effect on the country's business. There is no doubt of the success of the movement.

"In the American Federation of Labor, to which by common consent the beginning of the eight-hour movement is granted, there are 630, 000 members. In the movement besides these are more than enough to bring the force to 1, 000,000 men. The movement for the eight-hour day is on a different basis now from its status in 1886. Then we had an army of enthusiastic raw recruits. Now we have a force of cool, trained veterans. The movement of 1886 was chaotic, di-integrated, unsystematic. To-day it is methodical, organized, prepared. We will secure the eight-hour day for the workmen of the world. Not if it takes all summer, but if it takes the rest of our lives."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A Belligerent Adjutant General.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

and Walthall.

A committee of conference on the disagreeing votes was asked, and afessrs. Hawley, Farwell and Vance were appointed conferees on
the part of the Senate.

Senator Teller Disapproves of Secretary Windom's Ideas and Says Even a CONDUCTORS ARE INDIGNANT. Veto on the Increase of Coinage They Meet to Protest Against the Discharge Can be Voted Down.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 of Their Comrades. WASHINGTON, April 21 .- Secretary PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATORA INDIANAPOLIS, April 21.-Indiana Division Windom's letter, to an unknown correspon Railway Conductors, had a secret meeting in this city this afternoon, and the prodent on the silver question, aroused much feeling among Congressmen, particularly in ceedings of the session, lasting from 1 o'clock the Senate where there is a strong and deuntil 6 o'clock, would, if they could be published, make interesting reading. The mem bers were pledged not to divulge the proceed termined opposition to the Secretary's policy. The Senators freely criticised ings, but a reporter was able to learn that the recent wholesale discharge of both the good taste and the good sense of Mr. ings, Windom's utterances, and are more than ever conductors was discussed with a goo deal of vigor, and that the sentiment was almost unanimously in favor of wiping out the strike prohibition clause at the meeting of the grand division in Rochester, N. Y., May 15. Henry M. Mount will represent this division at the national meeting. determined to defeat his plans. Senator Teller. one of the five Republican Senator feller, orepresent the Senate in its fight with the House, used some pretty strong language to-day when speaking to THE DISPATCH correday when speaking to THE DISPATCH correspondent on the subject of the Secretary's letter and the evident policy of the administration. Senator Teller said: "The appearance of the letter has caused a good deal of feeling in the Senate and I think you may safely say that we shall take it as the ultimatum of the administration on the silver question. I do not think there will be any more caucuses on the subject in the Senate, and if I interpret the expressions of the Senate, and if I interpret the expressions of the Senators correctly, the disposition now will be to go on with our legislation regardless of the opinion and preference of the administration.

"Mr. Windom's policy, as indicated in this letter, is to put the country upon a gold basis. That, we think, the people have sufficiently indicated they do not want, and I think that Congress will be in accord with the popular demand of the country in enacting some law looking to the increase of the volume of currency by providing for the consumption of at least our own silver product. We have a unajority in both Houses who take this view of the question, and I have no doubt that we shall be able to pass a bill while will meet the demands of the Henry M. Mount will represent this division at the national meeting.

The conductors are worked up to that pitch where they are ready to block any attempt to prevent the striking out of the objectionable clause. They say that the meeting will be the most important gathering of railroad men for years. Conductors will not attempt to speculate upon what the amalgamation of their organization with those of all other railroad men may mean. They say it is enough to state that may mean. They say it is enough to state that the time is ripe for all men employed by rail-road companies to stand together. A STRIKE EXPECTED. The Amalgamated Kicks Against a Non-Union Steel Worker. PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW CASTLE, April 21 .- It looks as though city. Recently the skilled workmen of the city. Recently the skilled workmen of the rodmill formed an association and entered the Amalgamated Association.

A day or so ago the company employed a non-union man, and the union men immediately objected to working with him. They entered a vigorous protest to the employer, who refused to discharge the non-union man. The Amalgamated men went back to work, but a strike may be ordered at any moment. on, and I have no doubt that we shall be tion, and I have no doubt that we shall be able to pass a bill which will meet the demands of the country. If when such a bill has passed, the President sees fit to veto it, he can do so, and I think we will then have a sufficient majority to pass the bill over his veto, but I do not think the President is likely to come in conflict with Congress on this question. The concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Plumb this manning all resolution the discussion of the president of the property of the proper resolution introduced by Senator Flumb this morning will probably open the discussion on the subject to-morrow, and the chances are that Mr. Windom will soon discover that Congress is able to outline and put into execution a policy of its own on this quettion of such great material interest to the people of the entire country.

A Nine-Hour Day Secured. St. John, N. B., April 21,-The house and ship building trades have secured the adoption of the nine-hour day in this city. A movement son foot for a general organization of workingmen to make the nine-hour day include a trades and industries. COLUMBUS, April 21,-Adjutant General Shormakers Demand More Pay.

BERLIN, April 21.—Seven hundred shoe-nakers at Frankfort have struck for higher wages. A general strike of shoemakers has been decided upon. A GENERAL STRIKE INEVITABLE.

The Miners of Five States Likely to Quit Work in May. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BRAZIL IND., April 21.-The Brazil Block Coal Company, the largest firm of operators in

Coal Company, the largest firm of operators in Indiana, has posted notices at all its block mines of a 5 cent reduction from May 1 to November 1. The present rate is 75 cents. The miners acting with the National Miners' Union, have demanded 55 cents.

With such a great difference between them, amicable adjustment is impossible, hence the general strike is inevitable, which the National Union has ordered the second week in May, if the Columbus scale was not paid at any one point in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. The programme is for this entire competitive district to stand together in place of sectional strikes.

THE MAYOR ASKS ARBITRATION.

Indianapolis Business Seriously Affected by the Carpenters' Strike. INDIANAPOLIS, April 21. - This afternoon Mayor Sullivan sent letters to the striking Carpenters' Union stating that the welfare of the city required an arbitration of the present eight-hour trouble. He asked it to appe committee to confer at his office with a like committee to confer at his office with a like committee from the contractors' association. The union readily consented to do this, and last night the contractors and bosses appointed their committees, with power to act, to meet the carpenters' committee. To-morrow atternoon these committees will attempt to aroltrate the existing difficulty.

There are but a few non-union carpenters in the city and work is almost at a granuletill.

ANOTHER STRIKE THREATENED. Peansylvania Railroad Freight Brakem

be city, and work is almost at a standstill,

About 500 men are out.

Ready to Go Out To-Day. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. HARRISBURG, April 21 .- Editor Fry, of the Newport News, while riding on a train to this city this evening, was told by a brakeman that there would be a general freight brakemen's there would be a general freight brakemen's strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between New York and Chicago, by to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock unless the company accedes to the demands of the brakemen. The brakemen want shorter hours and pay for overtime, and they have a committee now making an effort to settle the matter with the company. The brakeman who gave the information to Mr. Fry is a reliable man, and he gave assurance that what he said was correct.

MORE WAGES DEMANDED

By West Virginia Miners, and a General Strike Threatened.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 2L-At a meet ng of representative miners from all over the State, held here to-day, District 12, United Mine Workers of West Virginia, was formed, Officers were elected, M. F. Moran, of Wheeling, District Organizer, being made President, Resolutions were adopted demanding that the Ohio scale of 70 cents per ton be paid after May I, which is 2½ cents more than is now paid in the Wheeling region, and much more than in the Kansas valley. A general strike is imminent.

Strikers and Workers. THE miners of the lead and copper mines at Bleiberg, Austria, have gone out on strike. THE carrying trade at Cork, Ireland, is par alyzed owing to a strike of shipping and rail-SEVEN of the dissatisfied employes of the

United States Express Company, at Chicago, tendered their resignations yesterday. THE labor organizations of Chicago have apted committees to arrange for a monster eight-hour day procession on May 1. They ex-THE members of the Tinsmiths' Union in New York are divided upon the wisdom of asking for an eight-hour work day. The Steam

THIRTY MILLIONS INVESTED.

work day.

Mammain Gas Enterprise to Which English Capital is Subscribed.

Fitters' Union is not in favor of an eight-hour

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, April 21.-Financiers in Philadelphia, Boston and New York are quietly at work placing stock for a strong Anglo-American syndicate, which is being formed to bsorb the United Gas Improvement Company of this city. When Englishmen first cast their eyes toward American industries, and began to examine their earning capacity with a view to Gas Improvement Company. Overtures were at once made, but the offers were rejected. About three months ago English canitalists ent agents to the United States to investigate the plants and property owned by the company, estimate their ing power and ascertain how the business f the concern could be extended and increased with larger capital. The report of the investirating agents was so satisfactory the deal was ecently consummated, the Englishmen assentng to the terms of the Philadelphia owners The amount of capital of the new concern will be \$50,000,000 of which \$30,000,000 will be called

in at the start.
The United Gas Improvement Company oc-The United Gas Improvement Company occupies a suite of many rooms in the Drexel building. The room at the extreme end of the suite is occupied by a man to whom the success of the concern is chiefly due. He is W. W. Gibbs, the President. Other prominent Philadelphians who are associated with Mr. Gibbs in the company are Thomas Dolan and Henry C. Gibson, directors of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company; Postmaster General John Wanamaker, W.m. C. Warden, who made a fortune out of the Standard Oil Company; Geo. Philler, Prosident of the First National Bank, and Joseph F. Sinnott. The company's Lusiness in the operation of gas plants all over the United States. It owns gas works in Kansas City, Memphis, Omaha, Savannah, Atlanta, in many New England towns and in this State, It also owns valuable patents, including the in many New Engiand towns and in this State. It also owns valuable patents, including the Lowe process of making water gas. The assets thus acquired are valued at \$12,000,000. The stock is at \$50 per share. The market value of the stock is \$57 50 per share, an advance of \$15 since January 1.

CAPTAIN COUCH DEAD. The Noted Oklahoma Boomer Dies From Injuries Received in a Quarrel.

GUTHRIE, L. T., April 21.-Captain Couch, the noted Oklahoma beomer, is dead. He lived fighting for Oklahoma. He died fighting for the part of it which he believed belonged to him. After the bill had passed Congress providing for the opening of Oklahoma to settlenent, he secured a contract from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad to build a Topeka and Santa Fe hallroad to build a switch from the main line to the proposed site of Oklahoma City. He was superintending this work when the provisions of the bill went into effect on May 1, 1889. He stepped from a railway right of way on to a choice claim adjoining the town site. His presence in the Territory at that hour made him a "Sooner."

Shortly after the settlement of the place the Territory at that hour made him a "Sooner."
Shortly after the settlement of the place the
Captain was fencing in a piece of land which
was claimed by another. A quarrel ensued,
during which he was shot in the knee. The
doctors delayed amputation too long. Blood
poisoning set in and the veteran boomer died
at 3 this morning. The feeling against J. C.
Adams, the man who did the shooting, is intense, and for fear of lynching a United States
Marshal took him to Wichita.

WASHINGTON STILL DRY.

Several Licenses Granted in the County But None in the Borough.

SPECIAL TELEPRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, April 21 .- The decisions in the matter of licenses for this county and borough were filed to-day by Judge McIlvaine. borough were filed to-day by Judge McIlvaine. Those granted are as follows: Joseph Kammerer; Nottingham township; Jessie M. Boyd, Allen township; Thomas Morrison, Union township; Elizah W. Townsend, Union township; Blazh W. Townsend, Union township; Joseph L. Harrison, Carroll township; the Thompson Distilling Company, East Bethehem township; William J. Markle, Carroll township. The above are all wholesalers. Great excitement prevailed when it became known that not a single license had been granted in the borough. There has been non for 25 years excepting for two years a whole sale. The judge's opinion was a long one.

Stanley Greeted With Applause, BRUSSELS, April 21 .- "Salammbo" was perormed this evening in honor of Henry M. Stanley. There was a brilliant crowd present, ncluding foreign diplomatic representatives, labinet Ministers, members of the Anti-stration of the distinguished persons. Stanley was greeted with applause.

THREE CENTS

NOT A SATISFA

THE SH LAND BILL Mr. Parneli the Rejection of the Bill my Speech.

No Provision Made for Carrying Out What It Proposed.

IT WOULD EXHAUST IRISH CREDIT.

Parnellites Divided in Their Opinions on the Leader's Motion.

SOLUTION.

The Irish land purchase bill is called up

in the House of Commons, and Mr. Parnell moves for its rejection. The discussion is postponed until Thursday. The Parnellites are divided in their opinions on Mr. Parnell's motion. LONDON, April 21.-In the House of

Commons to-day Mr. Parnell moved that the Irish Land purchase bill be rejected by the House. Speaking in support of his motion, he said that the measure justified the claims the Nationalists made nine years ago. Hs welcomed Mr. Balfour as the latest recruit to the ranks of the land reformers. While accepting the Government's recognition of the principle of the land for the people, Mr. Parnell declared that he could not admit that the bill was a satisfactory solution of the land question. The initial question was how far the British taxpayers would go in lending credit to the Irish landlord. The experience gained by the discussion of Mr. Gladstone's land bill in 1886 showed the taxpayer would not go far enough to finally settle the land difficulty. The present bill was meant simply to enable one-ninth of the owners of land in Ireland-these being the larger absentee landlords-to sell out at exorbitant prices, leaving their poorer resi-

dent brethren in the lurch. Mr. Parnell objected to the bill on the ground that it did not provide for carrying out what it proposed, while it exhausted the only Irish credit available. The bill, he declared, was unsafe to the imperial taxpayer, the guarantees and counterguarantees it provided being insufficient. According to Mr. Ballour's figures, relief will be provided for only three-fou

the tenants. IT WOULD EXHAUST IRISH CREDIT. Mr. Parnell further objected to the bill be-cause it would exhaust the Irish credit without the consent of the Irish and without any local control in the application of the money to be control in the application of the morey to be distributed under the provisions of the bill. Again, while coercion, applied as it is now, the tenant can be a free agent. The bill did not deal with the congested districts His own proposal, he said, was the same that he made in 1881, with a few modifications. Dealing with the insufficiency of the bill, Mr. Parnell said that the land question was not so large as many people supposed, but they could make it large by the method of purchase proposed. If adopted the bill must make the question a larger question. The principle of the bill was to buy whole estates, and £40,000,000 was a ridiculously inadequate sum for the pur-

was a ridiculously inadequate sum for the pur-Ireland contained 14,000,000 acres of land, Ireland contained 14,000,000 acres of land, the poor law valuation of which was £9,000,000, amounting at 18% years purchase to £106,500,000, which amount would be necessary to provide a solution of the land question. Otherwise three-quarters of the question would be left untouched. Nine-tenths of the landlords would have no prospect except to continue the strife with tenants trying to obtain the same treatment as the favored minority.

nority. THE BILL A PARODY. Mr. Parnell said a true test of the worth of the guarantees provided would be for Mr. Goschen to take them to the London market and try what he could realize upon them. "The securities," he said, "cannot be real unless they effect a complete settlement of the ques-tion under local authority. Otherwise the tion under local authority. Otherwise the bill is a parody on land purchase and a swindle on the English taxpayer, [Cheers.] If you adopt the limit of tenants not exceeding £50 valuation you reduce the amount needed to 50 per cent of the sum mentioned in the bill. Mr. Balfour proposes to give the landlords so many year's purchase for reducing the rents of judicial tenants to a satisfactory standard. The landlord may use the money so obtained to pay off the most onerous cumbrances thus effacing the heavy arrears of interest, while the tenants will get the 30 per cent reduction they clamor for, without which peaceable agrarian relations are impossible Hear, hear.] In a typical case, a landlord at £100 yearly, who is encumbered to the extent of £1,000, is left, under the best conditions under this bill, with his present income of £40 reof \$1,000, is left, under the best conditions under this bill, with his present income of £40 reduced to £27 10s. Under my proposal he gives a reduction of 30 per cent on £55 worth of net annual value of his estate. I assume that he will only have to deal with 55 per cent. of the area of his estate. That reduction amounts to £10, 10s yearly. He has then left on the security of the funds Mr. Balfour proposes, 20 year's purchase, or £33.

TO TREAT IT AS A LOAN. You may treat this either as a permanent loan or as a sinking fund. I prefer to treat it as a loan. The new income then will be £31 with a sinking fund, against £27 10s under Mr. Halfour's system. Without under Mr. Baifour's system. Without a sinking fund it would, amount to £34 l0s, or a loss of only 13% per cent on the original income of £40, instead of a loss of £2% per cent under the Baifour scheme. In such typical case Mr. Baifour says he requires £2,000 to settle the question. You only require £33. That is with this system, you only require one-sixth of the sum that Mr. Baifour requires in order to secure a reduction of 30 per cent in sixth of the sum that Mr. Balfonr requires in order to secure a reduction of 30 per cent in cases where under the purchase system you only secure a reduction of 20 per cent.

Sir George O. Trevylan objected to the bill on the ground that it was introduced in the interests of individuals and not of the State. The Liberals, he said, desired not to remove landlords from Ireland, but to increase their number from the ranks of solvent, reliable tenants. The present bill dealt with good and bad alike. The present bill dealt with good and bad alike. The present bill dealt with good and bad alike. The presents bill dealt with good and bad alike after the proposals relative to the contested districts were altogether inadequate. He protested against the enormous salaries proposed for the commissioners and against the non-representative character of the proposed Land Court. In the event of a war, the scheme would collapse from inability to borrow at 23/per cent. The measure was unworkable, and would produce measure was unworkable, and would produce discord instead of content. The debate was adjourned until Thursday,
The Parnellites are divided in their opinions
on Mr. Parnell's motion. They think an ex-

CHURCH WORKERS FIGHTING.

The Esher and Anti-Esher Factions Take Their Troubles Into Court.

CHICAGO, April 21 .- To-day the fight between the Esher and anti-Esher factions of the Evan. celical Church finally got into the courts. Rev. Mr. Vetter's ejectment on Sunday from the pulpit to which he was assigned, apparently precipitated the long-threatened resort to law. precipitated the long-threatened resort to law. The complainants are the anti-Esher faction, represented by Pastor George Vetter, rival of Pastor Forkel, Trustee Henry Marquart and the Illinois Conference (anti-Esher). Complainants ask the court to reach out the strong arm of the law and put an end to the irreligious controversy by deciding which party has the right to the church and its property.

To bring about a decision an injunction is de-To bring about a decision an injunction is demanded against the trustees favorable to Esher to restrain them and Pastor Vetter and Bishop Esher from in any way interfering with Forkel's occupancy of Salem Church pulpit. The matter may come up to-morrow.

VERY CLEVER THIEVES.

Two Men Enter a Jewelry Store and Secure \$3,000 Worth of Diamonds. Louisville, April 21.-A. Steinau & Son. ewelers here, were robbed this afternoon of 2,000 worth of diamonds. Saturday a neat ooking man bought a ring at the store and left it to have his initials put in. To-day he and another man came in about the same time and were talking about buying. Only the elder

steinan was in.

The man who bought the ring suddenly called Steinan's attention to some article, and the confederate slipped a case of jewelry containing 41 rings and two sets of earnings into his pocket. The two soon after left, and Steinan did not discover the theft till after an hour later.