THREE CENTS.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

And Therefore the Long Drawn Out Behring Sea Dispute Will Now Be

SETTLED IN SHORT ORDER.

Blaine's Feeler Failed to Arouse Any Patriotic Enthusiasm.

RESULT OF THE CAPE MAY VISIT.

President Harrison Has Signed the Original Package Bill.

STARVATION REPORTED IN OKLAHOMA.

The Behring Sea correspondence between given to the public to see whether there was claim that because he accepted position in any warlike feeling abroad in America. None has yet been discovered, and the dispute will therefore be speedily adjusted. It may be submitted to arbitration if other the controversy thus created threatened to means of settlement fail.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, August 8 .- It is probable that a greater volume of misinformation was never sent out of Washington on any one subject than has been loaded upon the telegraph wires during the last two or three days in regard to the Cape May conference, as it is called, and the attitude of the President upon the reciprocity question. Before there was any possible opportunity to discover anything definite "specials" were faked up assuring the public of the accuracy of the writer's information, no two specials agreeing and each expressive of little more than the fancy of the writer.

STATUS OF RECIPROCITY.

It may be assumed that later alleged information contains no larger element of truth than the first fancies, but there is this in favor of the waturer reports, that they are based upon what the writers are assured is that date will be a loss to the Treasury Deknowledge gained from face-to-face conver- | partment. sation with the President by gentlemen of the highest official standing, who more than intimate that it is the wish of the administration that at least a semblance of the truth should go forth.

From this source of information, of which the public themselves may judge what it is worth, it may be said that the "conference" scarcely touched upon the question of reciprocity. That had been fully discussed be- the fact. The President in transmitting tween the President and Secretary Blaine long before the meeting at Cape May Point, and fully understood, the President agreeing with the Secretary in the general principle of the sort of reciprocity advocated by the latter, but always expressing

A GRAVE DOUBT McKinley bill, touching the item of sugar, reimpose a duty on sugar in the Senate, after it had been practically placed on the free list in the House, and thus excite a new Democratic clamor that Republicans were determined to maintain the protective policy

country by conceding nothing, even upon the most common articles of domestic use. It is asserted that it was perfectly under stood between the President and the Sceretury that there should be no message sent to Congress on this subject that would seem like an effort on the part of the administration to assume control of legislation in that body, and that the letters of Mr. Blaine to Mr. Frve, were intended as a mere sugges tion to Congress, that there was another way out of the sugar question possibly pre-

at any expense to the poor people of the

domestic producers. ANOTHER MATTER ENTIRELY. With this the question was left finally to

the judgment, first of the committee of the House and Senate, and then to the Republicans of the two bodies as a mass, and there was no necessity for a meeting at Cape May, or elsewhere, to seek a further understand ing. This same source of information is equally well assured that any consultation of a serious and official character more serious and official than a sea bath, and a view of other swimmers in deeper seas than that of reciprocity, was upon the Behring Sea difficulty, which was left in a critical situation by the last published correspondence, and in a situation which could not long be prolonged.

Other correspondents between the two Governments has followed, it is asserted. since Mr. Blaine's last published letter of June 30. It was correspondence of a nature that required personal consultation between the President and the Secretary.

A SECRET ORDER.

It is alleged that it involved an explanation not only between these two officials, but between them and the British Government of the order that was said to have been secretly given by the President, through an official of the State Department to the commanders of revenue vessels ordered to the Behring Sea, and not communicated to either the State Department here, or to Lord Salisbury in London.

It appears that no such order was given but only a word of advice to an agent deputed upon another errand, to be communicated to commanders. This, however, was not important, nor a matter of dispute, but merely of explanation. The assurance is given that the correspondence submitted to the President has now brought about a settlement, or is in a fair way to do so, but whether at first hand or through the assistance of arbitrators is not thoroughly understood.

It is absolutely certain, however, that negotiations of the most important nature are drawing toward a close, and may soon be submitted to Congress in a supplementary report. No word has been dropped from any official that anything belligerent in tone appears in this subsequent correspondence.

NO BELLIGERENT PERLING. The impression is left that war talk ceased with the correspondence published, which was intended to test the temper of the publie; that no voice for war was found any. where; that the general conviction and expression favored a prompt, sensible, and friendly constion of all conduct and corredence that could provoke war about a few thousand scalskin coats for ladies each

year, and in the contentions interests of rich sealing contractors of the United States on the one hand and a few more or less respectable and predatory small-fry Canadian sailing vessels on the other.

It is believed that a proposal has been made and accepted by one side or the other to take steps toward arbitrating the dispute, if that course be indorsed by the ministeries of the two countries after a thorough canvass of the question in all its bearings. The divergence of opinion is so radical that no other plan of settlement seems possible. If any information not coming officially and at first hand be of value, this appears, judging from its source, to have been the reason for the occurrence of the visit of Mr. Blaine to Cape May, and this appears to be the inter-LIGHTNER, national situation.

BADEAU BOUNCED.

HIS NAME TAKEN OFF THE RETIRED LIST

The Treasury Department Will Lose All of the Salary Paid Him Since 1869-A Vexations Controversy Settled at Last-The President's Decision.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, August 8 .- General Badeau's case has at last been settled, and he Secretary Blane and Lord Salisbury was is no longer an officer of the army. The the diplomatic service he lost his position on the retired list, asserted by the Treasury Department officials, was disputed by the legal officers of the War Department, and

> be quite spirited. The War Department has held all long that General Badeau was a retired army officer, and that his position was assured by an act of 1875, which provided that all officers with limbs permanently disabled by reason of service, should be continued on the retired list despite all acts to the contrary. The Attorney General decides that Badesu is exempt from the privileges of this act since his diplomatic service ante-dated the act six years. The Attorney Gen-eral, who quotes liberally from au-thorities, concludes in effect that when Badeau accepted and assumed the duties of Secretary of Legation be thereby

tive act restored him, and that he has there-fore no legal right to have his name born on the retired list, The matter was presented to the President to-day by Secretary Proctor, and the for-mer was directed that Badeau's name be dropped from the army rolls, to date from May 19, 1869, the date when he accepted an appointment in the diplomatic service. The salary paid to General Badeau since

ipso facto ceased to be an officer of the army;

that neither the act of 1875 nor any execu-

# STARVATION IN OKLAHOMA.

The President Sends a Message to Congres on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, August 8 .- The President to-day sent to Congress a letter from Governor Steele, of Oklahoms, representing that great distress prevails among the residents of the territory, and requesting that the attention of Congress be called to the letter says:

Information received by me from other sources leads me to believe Governor. Steele is altogether right in his impression that there will be, unless relief is afforded either by public appropriation or by organized individual effort, widespread suffering among the settlers in Oklahoma. Many of these people expended in travel and in providing shelter for their families all of their accumulations. The or ap prospects for this year are, by reason of drought, unfavorable, and the ability of the Territory to provide relief must be inadequate during this year. I am advised that there is an unexpended balance of about \$84,000 of the fund appropriated for the relief of the sufferers by flood upon the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and I recommend that authority be given to use this fund to meet the most urgent presents the tens than to meet the most argent necessities of the poorer people in Oklahoma. Steps have been taken to ascertain more particularly the condition of the people throughout the Territory, and if a larger relief should seem to be necessary the facts will be submitted to Congress.

# AFTER THE TIN PLATE DUTY.

A Republican Senator Introduces a Poculiar and Important Amendment.

WASHINGTON, August 8. - Senator Spooner to-day proposed as an amendment to the tariff bill the following additional proviso to the tin plate paragraph:

Provided further, that on and after October 1, 1894, tin plates of No. 28 wire gauge and of thinner wire gauges shall be admitted free of duty unless it shall be made to appear to the ferable to free admission and a bounty to isfaction of the President (who shall satisfaction of the President (who shall there-upon, by proclamation, make known the fact) that the aggregate quantity of tin plates of said gauges produced in the United States dur-ing the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, shall equal half the amount of tin plates of the same gauges imported during the said fiscal year, or any prior fiscal year after the passage of this act.

# TO MARK THE BATTLEFIELD.

Representative Bingham Secures a Favore ble Report on His Gettysburg Bill. WASHINGTON, August 8 .- The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day decided to report favorably Representative Bingham's bill, appropriating \$125,000 to mark the lines of battle and positions of the troops of the Army of Northern Virginia on Gettysburg battlefield. An amendment to the bill proposes to strike out the section providing for the re-tention of the service of Historian Batch-

eller in the prosecution of the work, ALL IN THE FAMILY.

Another Charge Made Against Pension Com-

missioner Raum by Implication. WASHINGTON, August 8 .- Represents tive Enloe, of Tennessee, to-day introduced a resolution in the House, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, to further extend the investigation of the charges against Commissioner of Pensions Raum as to inquire into the business relations existing between the Commissioner and his son, John Raum, who is engaged in the prosecution of pension and bounty claims.

# THE HARVEST IS OVER.

Original Package Liquer Dealers Must Pa Up the Shutters.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.] WASHINGTON, August 8,-The days of the original package harvest are about over, and in a very short space of time the dealers will be obliged to fold their tents and steal

President Harrison to-day signed the bill as it passed Congress. It is now a law and will go into operation in ten days. This measure applies to liquor only. Oleomargarine can still be sold.

Grant's Body May Go to Washington. WASHINGTON, August 8.-The Senate has passed Senator Plumb's concurrent resolution providing for the transfer, with Mrs. Grant's consent, of the remains of General Grant from New York to Arlington Ceme

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 8 .- The strike of the switchmen in the Evansville and Terre Haute freight yards here came to an end at noon to-day by the company con-ceding all demands of the employes. PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, AUGUST

A Lineman Takes 1,000 Volts of Electricity and Still Lives.

DID NOT KILL HIM.

IMPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, August 8 .- Mahlon Speich er, a lineman employed by the Fire Department in Jersey City to repair fire alarm wires, was shocked nearly to death early this morning. He was repairing a line near the Bell tower, and he cut a dead wire with his nippers. He held on one end of the wire, which accidentally came in contact with a live electric light wire. Speicher was knocked down. He could not let go the wire he held. He lay writhing on the roof for a few seconds, and then he began to kick in-voluntarily. His foot struck the wire he held and knocked it from his hand. He was

too weak to stand for several minutes. He was not unconscious while he held the wire. He finally got strength enough to elimb down from the roof and go home. He did not recover from the shock all day. The Electric Light Company professes not to know how heavily charged with electricity their wires were, and it is not known how many volts Speicher received. It is said that the wires are usually charged with 1,000 volts. Speicher says that all the time he held the wire he was completely blind.

ARRESTED AS A TRAITOR.

A Guatemalan Minister Thrown Into Prise by Barrillas.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8 .- A Guate mala special says: Martines Sobral, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been thrown into prison by President Barrillas, charged with being a traitor, he having been detected in secret communication with Salvador. Many claim that he resorted to this for self-preserva-tion, fearing the downfall of the present Government. It is rumored the present Government. It is rumored that the Revolutionist Irungaray was killed in battle. Barrulunda, who is a candidate for the Presidency, has crossed the frontier near San Benito Soconusco, with a small following. The troops have been sent to intercept his advance. Fighting is looked for any time.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico says:

It is thought here that the Guatemalan trouble will be amicably settled. Salvador will claim the right of representatives to all foreign countries and demand that foreign ministers from each country be sta-tioned in Salvador, instead of one for all five Republics, as now. Nothing has been heard from Mizner. The United States man-of-war Thetis left San Jose for La Labertad.

GOOD IN KENUTCKY.

The Blue Grass Region Give Fine Promise for Agriculturists.

LEXINGTON, KY., August 8 .- The recent heavy rains have greatly improved the corn crop, which will average fairly with last year. Hemp, which is an important production of this section, is doing well and the crop will be good. Tobacco is doing badly and the crop gives poor promise. It will scarcely be one-half the usual average. Pasturage throughout Central Kentucky is very fine; probably it has never been equaled. Potatoes are below the average, Hay and clover are yielding above the aver-

The weather is seasonable, and with the exceptions noted the blue grass section has never had better promise for the agricultur-

A PITTSBURGER PROMINENT

In the Race for Presidency of the Carpenters'

Brotherhood. CHICAGO, August 8.-The Carpenters Convention continued the work of revision of its constitution to-day. The only section remaining to be passed on to-morrow is that fixing the permanent headquarters at Philadelphia. A fight will be made to have them moved to Chicago. The supporters of the change fear that defeat is foregone, as more than one-half of the delegates are from the Eastern States and it will take a two-thirds

vote to carry the change.

To-night the most prominent candidates for General President are ex-President Will-iam Shields, of Boston, and Peter J. Burke, of Pittsburg. P. J. McGuire apparently can be re-elected Secretary for the eleventh year if he wants to.

NEBRASKANS SUFFER.

The General Disaster to Crops Does Not Skip Their State.

OMAHA, August 8 .- Advices from nearly every county in the State show the condition of the corn crop to be far below the average. The dry weather has affected principally the southwestern counties, and several report the crop entirely ruined by the bot winds of the past few weeks. In the eastern border of the State, corn is in better condition and will make from one-half to two-thirds of a crop. The central and northern parts have suffered severely, and from one-fourth to half a crop may be expected.

The wheat harvest is over and threshing is in progress. It is turning out a light crop. In the extreme western counties, where irrigation has been tried, wheat has yielded heavily.

A KICKER ARRESTED.

A Dauphin County Man Who Refused to Answer Porter's Questions.

INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, August 8 .- Simon Seiler, of this county, is under arrest for refusing to answer questions put to him by a census enumerator. The excuse he had for not giving the requested information was that his father carried the flag in the Mexican war and that it was against his constitution

to reply to interrogatories.

After two unsuccessful efforts to have his questions answered, the enumerator had the refractory individual taken before United States Commissioner Wolfe, who heard his reasons in justification of his conduct, and held him for a further hearing, at which it is thought he will agree to comply with the census requirements.

LET CONGRESS ALONE.

The Louisiana Alliance Takes No Action on the Subject.

BATON ROUGE, LA., August 8 .- The afternoon session of the Farmers' Alliance was taken up in the election of officers, who were installed to-night. To-morrow delegates will be elected to the National Alliance, which meets at Jacksonville, Fla., in December next.

Nothing has been done by the farmers non the subject of Congressmen. While the anti-lottery people were here confer-ences were held, and it was agreed that the farmers take no action in the matter at pres ent. The farmers and the antis wil in their districts and agree upon candidates for Congress.

A TRAP SET FOR HIM.

Burglar, Fooling Around a Money Drawer, Gets Shot in the Leg. CLEVELAND, August 8 .- At Wolf's Sta tion, O., Calvin Kinsey, whose store had peen visited by burglars several times, set trap. A gun was arranged so that it would be discharged the instant anybody touched

the money drawer.

Last night a burglar entered the store, attempted to "tap the till" and was shot through the leg. He was found this morning, a short distance from the store, in a thicket to which he had grawled, and was taken to jail. He refused to give his name, mittee.

1890---TWELVE GUSHERS IN CANADA HARRISON AND MORTON SCORED

in a Platform Adopted by the Prohibitionis

of Dauphin.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCICA

HARRISBURG, August 8 .- The Prohibi-

ionists of this county have placed a full

ticket in the field, and the candidates for the

principal offices have nearly all been taken

from this city, for the reason that the party has very few adherents in the country dis-

tricts. The nominees for the House of Rep-

resentatives are J. H. Santo, of Harrisburg,

G. M. Brubaker, Millersburg; A. C. Bat-

dorf, Wiconisco, and Mr. Bretz, of Steelton.

In one of the resolutions adopted it is de-

clared that the "change of the weathervane

excuse for voting with the old parties."
The platform adopted also contains the following plank:

DIED IN #TE EFFORT.

A Mail Car Robber Run Over by the Train

in Jumping From It.

ANNA, ILL,, August 8.—But for an acci-

dent an attempt to rob the mail car on the

Illinois Central Railroad would have proven

J. L. Green, of Centralia, formerly an ex-

press messenger on the road, boarded a

wetsug at 12:17 o'clock at night. Just be-fore reaching that point he entered the St. Louis mail car, threw out four or five

pouches of mail and gave the signal to stop.

In alighting from the car he fell under the wheels, which passed over him. The crew on the car following at 1 o'clock found him near the track. The mail pouches were also found intact. Before he died he stated that he gave the signal to stop. Skel-

stated that he gave the signal to stop. Skel-eton keys fitting the lock on the mail car were found on the body. Rev. J. M. Green, of Centralia, whose son the dead robber is, telegraphed to ship the remains to Cen-

KENTUCKY MURDERERS CAPTURED.

rrest of Men Who Are Supposed to Have

Killed a Wenkhy Farmer.

LOUISVILLE, August 8.-James P. Giles,

n ex-Deputy Marshal, to-day reported the

capture of the men who on Monday evening

assassinated James T. Middleton, nea

Harlan Court House. Giles was with Mid-

CUTTING RAILROAD FARES.

Companies to be Punished for Seiling Below

KANSAS CITY, August 8 .- A. A. Drew,

general agent of the Western Passenger As-

sociation, was here to-day under orders

against those railroads which have been sell-

ing the G. A. R. excursion tickets to Boston

and return for \$27 50, a cut of \$2 50 below

the rate authorized by Mr. Goddard. All

the roads have openly advertised the \$27 50 rate and the sale of the tickets has been public, so that Mr. Drew found no difficulty

A rule of the Western Passenger Associa-

tion provides that a fine equal to the price

of the ticket may be assessed for each ticket sold under the authorized rate. It is said

that Mr. Goddard is determined to collect

this fine, and in the event of his failure to

do so will resign the Chairmanship of the

THRESHED DYNAMITE.

As a Consequence the Machine Was Blown

Up and Two Men Hurt.

XENIA, O., August 8 .- A threshing ma-

chine in use on Joseph Stewart's farm on

Wednesday was blown up by the placing of

Alexander Weed, who was feeding the

machine, was stunned and severely burned.

and Charles Fletcher, who was on a straw

stack, sprained his ankle in jumping to the

ground to escape the flames which burst

orth almost immediately after the ex-

plosion. The damage amounts to about

\$800. It is not known who placed the ex-

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

all the Original Package Houses in Topeks

INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.

THE RATES TO BOSTON.

G. A. R. Encampment.

round trip \$20 rates to Boston for the G. A.

R. Encampment went into effect at this

center. The sale continues for three

days and the return limit can be extended

until September 1. Round trip to New York at \$32 50 will be on sale for four days

by all the Eastern lines except the Ohio

and Mississippi, which announces a rate of \$20.

SOAKED WITH BAIN.

Benefited.

Sr. Louis, August 8.-To-day the special

TOPEKA, August 8 .- At 3 o'clock this

dynamite in a sheaf of wheat.

plosive in the sheaf.

President to-day.

in collecting the evidence.

association.

from Chairman Goddard collecting evidence

Astonishing Results Secured in the New Oil and Gas Region:

A DOZEN WELLS ALREADY DOWN With a Capacity of More Than 20,000,000

A CONCERN WITH UNLIMITED CAPITAL Has Been Organized to Develop the Territory for al

There is in It.

Cubic Feet a Day.

The Welland gas region, 11 miles from Buffalo in Canada, is being rapidly developed. The wells already completed have a combined capacity of 22,000,000 feet per day. The largest gusher is credited with a flow of 7,000,000 feet.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] OTTAWA, August 8 .- The big company which has secured many of the most promising parts of the Welland gas region is taking steps to develop this new product on a scale which would be impossible for private enterprise. This organization which bears the name of the Provincial Natural Gas Light and Fuel Company, limited, has exclusive drilling rights over 48,000 acres, or 75 square miles of land in the southern and eastern parts of the county of Welland.

Although operations were commenced hardly more than a year ago there are now 0 wells completed with a combined capac ty of 22,000,000 feet per day. There are also two wellsjapproaching completion and another about to be commenced. The immense extent of territory over which the company have secured a monopoly shows that they have laid their plans for a big thing.

The system which has been followed enables them to hold their privileges over this vast area for two years practically for nothng, but after that a fee of 25 cents an acre is to be paid for the land retained. For every well drilled on this land and utilized, the owner is to be paid an annual rental of \$100. He is entitled to use without cost all the gas he may require for light or fuel.

For land occupied for drilling or for crops damaged the company bind themselves to pay from \$20 to \$30 per acre. The owner of the land is to be entitled to one-fifteenth of all the petroleum discovered on his farm, and utilized by the company. Of the ten wells which have been drilled on these lands, eight are good producers.

The operations have been carried on in the center of this territory. The wells are been and a superstance of the standard of the ground. about a mile apart. The center of the group is 11 miles from Buffalo, 13 miles from

Niagara Falls, 19 miles from St. Cathar-ines, 45 miles from Hamilton and about 60. miles in a straight line from Toronto. AN IMPORTANT FACTOR. The cost of piping is about \$7,000 a mile. An important factor in conducting gas great distances is the pressure it has at the well. So far the gauge has shown a rock pressure of over 500 feet to the inch. The company commenced drilling in July, 1889, n the township of Bertie, on the farm of

The well was continued to a depth of 848 The well was continued to a depth of 848 feet, when a flow equal to 1,700,000 cubic feet per day was obtained, with a rock pressure of 525 pounds. The second well, which is about half a mile north, on Elmon Zawitz's farm, was not so successful. Drilling was stopped at 851 feet below the surface. has a rock pressure of 540 pounds. About a mile to the west, in the township of Hum-berstone, the third well was sunk on Jonas Zavitz's farm. The capacity of this well is 700,000 feet per day. It has a rock pressure of 510 pounds and is 836 feet deep. The farm of J. A. Ramsden was chosen as the site for the lourth well. The capacity of the well is 2,000,000 feet. It was continued to

A CANADIAN GUSHER. The fifth well is a "gusher." It is in the township of Bertie, on the farm of Daniel T. Zavitz. The output of this well reaches the enormous figure of 7,000,000 feet per day, more than three times the total number

daily consumed in Toronto. It is a remarkable fact that the rock pres aure of this well is lighter than some of the less productive, being 510 pounds to the inch. The depth is 842 feet. The pext well was a total failure and has been abandoned. The seventh, which is on the tarm of Adam Smith, Humberstone, produces 2,600,000 feet, and has a depth of 840

J. A. Barnhardt, Bertie, and the well was abandoned. The ninth well, on Daniel Near's farm, Humberstone yielded 2,400,000 feet at a depth of 851 feet. Well No. 10, the last that has been, is another "gusher." It bows 6,000,000 feet a day from a depth of 872 feet. 872 feet, Drilling is now in operation on the farms of C. Bitner, Bertie, and Trout Brothers in Humberstone. These wells are nearly completed. The thirteenth well as been located on the farm of Abram Michael and drilling will soon be com-

BELIABLE FIGURES. The figures given above have been arrived at by careful measurement by the mining engineer and geologist of the company with the water, mercury and spring gauges. They have also been attested by two experts of the Standard Oil Company, both of whom have been in the natural gas business for several years, and have had an These figures are apt to give an ex-aggerated idea of the capacity of the wells. They do not take into account the abatement They do not take into account the abatement which might be expected to follow when all the wells are flowing simultaneously. Nor do they allow for the losses by friction in pipes when gas is conducted long distances.

The rock pressure which reaches the amazing strength of 500 pounds to the square inch does not represent the capacity of a well, as will be noticed from the fact that No. 5 has an output of 7 000 000 feet at a square inch does not represent the capacity of a well, as will be noticed from the fact that No. 5 has an output of 7,000,000 feet at a pressure of 510 pounds, while No. 2 yields only 400,000 feet at a pressure of 540 pounds. It has been observed that wells which have petered out," have shown no diminution of pressure as long as the gas flowed. This is accounted for by the theory that natural gas is forced up by hydrostatic pressure. The earth is honeycombed with veins of salt water. As soon as a gas well ceases to flow it fills up with this fluid.

Sometimes gas and water flow together. This indicates that the end of the flow of gas is near. In other words, "drowning out" seems to be the appointed end of gas wells, and it is believed that the power which brings this about is the power which compresses the gas. Rock pressure is sim-ply the force which gas gathers when the well is closed down for a considerable time.

MISSISSIPPI FARMERS

Re-Elect Officers and Fix Upon a Permanen Meeting Pince.

STARKVILLE, MISS., August 8. - The Farmers' Altiance to-day re-elected the old officers. The annual meetings will hereafter be held at this place. Frank Burkett, J. H. Seeman, J. H. Street and Dr. B. T. Love rere elected delegates to the National Al-

In the matter of the American Book Com-pany the alliance decided to relegate the whole matter to the County Text Book Com-

NO TRAINS RUNNING.

Business on the New York Central, New England and West Shore

STOPPED BY A GENERAL STRIKE.

A Definit Attitude Assumed by and Management of the Big Road.

EXTRA POLICE PROTECTION GIVEN. The Companies Fearing Their Property May be Seized

by the Strikers.

politicians from tariff, high, absolute and arbitrary, to a tariff reciprocity," based on the mutual agreement of the nation's importing and exporting is a virtual abandonment of the tariff question, as a political issue and relegates it to international arbitration, a doctrine long since enunciated and defended by the Prohibition party, and that henceforth there is no tariff excuse for voting with the old parties." The New York Central and Vanderbilt ines are tied up on account of a strike of railway employes. The trouble was caused by the discharge of Knights of Labor. No trains except one of mail coaches left the New York Central depot last night.

We hold that intoxicating liquors offered as beverage to their guests by President and Mrs. Harrison; sold under license at the Shoreham, a bouse owned (and hence controlled) at the National Capital by Vice President Morton; also in the Senate restaurant, likewise under his control, should be a sufficient answer to those who voted for these men as "good enough temperance men for us."

Sixteen delegates were chosen to represent NEW YORK, August 8 .- The rumbling of an expected storm among the thousands of employes of the New York Central and Vanderbilt lines, owing to the discharge of Knights of Labor and Brotherhood men, broke like a flash from a clear sky shortly after 7 o'clock to-night. All the length of Sixteen delegates were chosen to represent the county in the Prohibition State Conven-tion, which will meet in this city next Wednesday and Thursday. the Central was tied up. Trains were left by the crews where they stood when the order came. Two passenger trains were left at Eighty-sixth street in the tunnel, one

going in each direction. The latest report is that the West Shore Railroad is tied up throughout its length, as well as the New York and New Haven Railroad. Great throngs of people are crowded into the Grand Central Depot, trying to have tickets changed and asking all manner of questions. No one seems to know how it was or who ordered the strike. Even J. J. Holland, the labor leader, de-nied that he knew who ordered it or even

that it was ordered. CALL FOR POLICE PROTECTION. The representatives of the railroad com-Police Byrnes for protection. The inspec-tors at once held a consultation, and it was decided to hold in reserve policemen in all the precincts on the East Side below Fortyond street. All the reserve on the East Side above Forty-second street to Yonkers, and on the West Side, from St. John's Park to Yonkers, were placed on duty, guarding the tracks and property of the railroad com-pany. The depot at Forty-second street was under the protection of the full force of police from the Thirty-second sub-precinct, and these were assisted by the members of the boat patrol. Inspector Byrnes' detec-tives guarded the switches and signal sta-tious along the road to Youkers.

After these arrangements had been made word reached police headquarters that some of the strikers intended to take possession of the switch house at Fifty-seventh street and Fourth avenue. Inspector Byrnes at once detailed two of his trustworthy detectives to watch that point. The Inspector himself decided to remain at headquarters all night.

dleton when murdered. Middleton was one of the wealthiest men in that section, and Giles says was killed on an old quarrel over lands, not because he was a witness in the trial of Will Jennings. Giles THE COMPANY'S POSITION. Vice President Webb, of the New York and Middleton were riding quietly along when they saw something unusual by the rondside. This proved to be a screen of boughs, from which a moment later a sheet Central, on being interviewed, said that the Central, on being interviewed, said that the strike extended only to West Albany. All men who went out from the employ of the road this evening, Mr. Webb said, would be promptly discharged in the morning. Those men who remained true to the company would be well taken care of and amply protected, as well as all men who came to of flame and smoke sprang. Middleton dropped over dead, but Giles escaped. Suspicion for the murder of Middleton festened upon members of the Howard gang. work for the road. The road would take on all good men who applied for work in the morning, as far Ls they were needed to fill the places of the deserters, and they

With great emphasis the Vice President announced that he would fight the strikers to the bitter end. He said that the new set of demands he had never seen, and knew nothing whatever about it. In effect these demands are for a minimum day's wages of \$1 50; station agents to receive an increase of \$5 a month; men in yards at Troy and Green Island shall receive the sam pensation as at Schenectady and East Albany; all firemen on six-wheel connected engines shall receive 2½ conts per mile; all engineers on same 4 cents; four-wheel en-gine engineers, 3½ cents per mile; firemen, 2 cents per mile; for all men over time double pay.

NO PASSENGER CARS MOVE, Mr. Webb announced that the fast mail had pulled out of the depot at 9 o'clock, with four mail cars, but no passenger cars were attached to the train. The Vice Presi dent further announced that no attempt would be made to run any trains to-night. Everything would be left at a standstill, just where the men left off. There are no means of getting to Albany or New England to-night, but the opening up of the great avenues of trade would be begun to-morrow. It is announced that the Vice President will give out an official statement of the road's position in the present controversy,

that the people of the country may judge who is right and who is wrong. The strike was ordered on account of the discharge of certain employes. Under the orders every train was abandoned, no mat-ter where it might be. The 7:10 train for Montreal was waiting the signal at the Grand Central depot, when the engineer, fireman and brakeman left it and walked out of the depot. Efforts made to secure men to fill their places were without avail. The men on other trains also left them.
Travel was thus not only blocked on the
Central but also on the New York and New
England and New York and Harlem roads,

which use the tracks of the Central road as far as Melrose. There is great excitement at the depo where great crowds of people are gathered, who expected to take trains out of the city. The hotels in the neighborhood are crowded

afternoon every original package house in Topeka closed its doors and sus-pended business. This was done in with disappointed travelers.

At a late hour Vice President Webb stated that in the yards of the Grand Central depots, at Forty-second street, Fitty-sixth street and at West Albany, there were ecordance with instructions received from headquarters at Kansas about 850 men out. These men were all switchmen, and there was no trouble with the engineers or firemen. Between midnight and daylight he intended to put on City. The customers of the establishments had not expected as early an enforcement of the Wilson bill passed by the House on Wednesday afternoon and signed by the men and clear the tracks of a few stray cars and get ready to run out trains after o'clock. He said that there might The original packages are being packed up and will be returned to Missouri. The trouble when this was attempted, but the company would afford ambie police protection to those who remained loyal to them.

A dispatch from Albany says: The 6 o'clock trainout of New York arrived here on the company was a properly to the company of the company package business has not been as profitable as those who entered into it expected.

time, but now lies in the yard here. People in a hurry to go South and West go via the Delaware and Hudson road to Binghamton connecting there with the Erie road. The night boat to New York to-night had an unusually large passenger list. It looks as though the only direct route to New York

to-morrow will be by boat.

Mr. Webb stated that outside of local short distance trains there were 14 trains that ought to have left the station between 7 o'clock and midnight. Only one of these went out—the fast mail train—and that carried no passengers. Mr. Webb reiter-ated his statement that the company would surely have trains running in the morning. HOLLAND ON THE SITUATION.

Missouri Receives a General Storm and I J. J. Holland, of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, was seen a few mo-ments later at the Grand Union Hotel. He expressed himself as firmly as did Mr. ST. Louis, August 8 .- A good, soaking rain, the first in several weeks, began falling at 5 o'clock this evening, and continued

Advices from the surrounding country indicate that the storm was general and state that though it came too late to improve the yield of wheat, corn and oats, yet vegetables and fruits are considerably benefited. men to be sent there to get passenger cars out of the yard. Another message from Palmyra said that the freight yards at that point were blocked and all freight at a standstill. Then New York called up Syracuse repeatedly, but could get no answer. It was rumored that a number of operators would go out at midnight. These messages would seem to contradict the statement of Mr. Webb that there was no trouble west of Albany.

In the weitr f the Grand Central depot

In the weitive of the Grand Central depot a ted to effect that the sale of the called the sale of the

Several of the strikers were interviewed the matter, but declined to talk, furth THE BURDEN OF TAXES HEAVIER. biggest strike before it was over that the people in the East had seen for some time. At a late hour it was stated by some of the strikers at the depot that the Lake Shore road as far as Chicago was in the same tied-up condition as the Central. This rumor could not be verified, as the officials of the Central declined either to deny or

affirm the story.

The scene about the depot five minutes after it became known that a strike had been ordered, was one that will long be remembered. The waiting room was crowd with passengers. For some time the real state of affairs did not dawn upon the pas-sengers. When the fact of the strike at last became known, there was a wild rush for baggage.

A raid was made on the Grand Union Hotel, which was nearest, the clerk being nearly mobbed in the wild rush for rooms. Even cotroom was soon exhausted. Then the rush was to the Murray Hill, while many passenger ted for the West Shore. The podrive the unhap and hotels.

EFFORT TO SANEWS.

The West Shore line a shaky con-A raid was made on the Grand Union

The West Shore ling a shaky condition to night, but up that a strike was averted. Every congenity of the strike effort was employed to suppress the a strike effort was employed to suppress the a strike effort was employed to suppress the a strike trom the men, and to that ickets' were stationed with the night around the Weehawken dep Four freight trains went out the evening without interruption, as set St. evening without interruption, a. ... e St. Louis express came in on time at H P. M. There is a train expected at 3:30 to pull out

problematical. Many of the disappointed passengers of the New York Central wandered wearily over to the Weehawken depot to go to their destinations if possible. They may be

for Albany. Its destination is, however,

The postoffice authorities received a tele phone message at 10:30 o'clock from the Grand Central station saying that no more mails would be received over the Central to-night. This was the only information of the tie-up which Assistant Superin tendent of Mails Haff had received up to that hour. Mr. Haff said it would be impossible to say what arrangement would be made by the Rail way Mail Service to handle the mails affected by the tie-up. In all probability the mails would be transferred to the Pennsylvania system or sent South. The delay would undoubtedly be serious in some cases, than an hour or so.

A SUPPRISE IN CHICAGO.

In Oninion That the Strike Will be Con fined Wholly to the East. CHICAGO, August 8 .- Telegraphic an-Central were shown at 10 P. M. to-night to the train disputcher of the Lake Shore here. The Lake Shore is a Vanderbilt road, but the dispatcher said there had been no intimation of any trouble whatever on the line that he was aware of. The Eastern trains

had arrived all right and tickets East had Engineers in the employ of the Nickel Plate, another Vanderbilt road, were ques-tioned at about the same hour. They were equally surprised at the news of the strike on the New York Central, It was their first intimation of any trouble. The Nickel Plate engineers spoken to were of the opinion that the strike in the East would not affect the Vanderbilt lines West. On the Nickel Plate the engineers are under contract with the company and are bound by terms not to engage in a strike.

POWDERLY TAKING NO PART. The Conduct of the Affair Placed in th

Hands of J. J. Holland. PHILADELPHIA, August 8 .- Genera Secretary Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, was seen this afternoon relative to the trouble between the Knights of Labor and the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Haves declined to make any statement for publication. He said that beyond the newspaper reports he knew nothing of what was going on, as the whole conduct of the affair had been placed in the hands of J. J. Holand, of the Executive Board of the Knights.

The report that President Powderly was in this city awaiting a call to New York is an error, Mr. Powderly being at his home

NOT HELPING THE CENTRAL.

The Pennsylvania Company Has no Shar in the Labor Troubles.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8. - General Agent William J. Latts, of the Pennsylvania Bailroad, to-night emphatically denied that the Pennsylvania Railroad was backing or in any way assisting the New York Central in their reported labor

troubles. "There is not a word of truth in it," said Mr. Latta, "and you can quote me as saying such, and, also, make it as strong as possible."

THEY WANT AN EXPLANATION.

Railroad Men at Albany Indignant at th Treatment of the K. of L. ALBANY, August 8 .- The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad employes are indignant at the unsatisfactory treatment of the Knights of Labor commit-

tee at New York.
The General Executive Board are at the Delavan Hotel in this city, and have noti-fied the Central and Hudson River authorities that they will receive any explanation offered for the dismissal of the Kuights of

GRAND SIRE UNDERWOOD SUED The Men Who Obtained I. O. O. F. Restau rant Privileges Ask for Damages.

CHICAGO, August 8 .- Suit for \$5,000 was begun this afternoon against General John C. Underwood, personally and as Grand Sire of the L. O. O. F. The plaintiffs are William Thompson, caterer, and M. F. Galia-gher, florist, and the suit grows out of the

mismanagement of the triennial canton-ment. Thompson and Gallagher secured the restaurant and refreshment privileges on the Lake Front for the week of the cantonment, paying therefor \$1,000 cash. They claim that the representations made to them of the value of the privileges were very the trains would not move for several mornings.

In Mr. Webb's office a telegraph instrument was clicking along at a fast rate. A reporter who could read the instrument heard Utica call New York and ask for

For the Farmers of Pennsylva-

SOLID COUNTRY HIGHWAYS

nia Promised by the State

Road Commission.

To be Constructed in the Near Future. Without Making

Meeting in Pittsburg to Consider Changes in the Present System.

CONVICT LABOR STRONGLY CONDEMNED

Farmers from numerous adjoining rural districts expressed opinions before the State Road Commission in this city, yesterday, favoring changes in the present system. State aid would be acceptable, if the burden of taxes were not increased thereby. The coming road bill will embody the sentiments of the people.

Better times are not far off for the Pennsylvania farmers. Yesterday a step further was taken in the direction of improving the country roads throughout the State. Early in the morning the State Road Commission arrived in the city from Titusville. There were 13 in all. They registered at the Hotel Anderson. Following are the gentlemen who were present: Senator A. D. Harlan, of Chester county, Chairman; H. K. Sloan, Indiana, on behalf of the Senate; Representatives John G. Foight, Westmoreland; W. H. McCullough, Allegheny; John E. Faulkner, Bradford; John F. Griffith, Mo-Kean, and J. L. Shillito, York, on behalf of the House

David McCargo, of this city; Hon. Cyrus Gordon, of Clearfield; H. S. Goodwin, South Bethlehem; Jacob Bolard, Conneautville, and Daniel R. Downing, West Chester, are the appointees of the Governor. Charles F. Ettla, of Philadelphia, is Secretary of the commission. Senator A. S. Mylin, of Lancaster, was unable to be

OPENING OF THE MEETING. At 11 o'clock in the morning the commis-

sion met in the handsome parlor of the Anerson. Expressions of opinion were heard from practical farmers. New suggestions for the advancement of public thoroughfares were carefully considered. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock the committee held another meeting to transact further business. Mr. Chase and Mr. Hazlett, of Allegheny, and W. Craig Lee, a Cross Creek farmer of Washington county, were present. Senator Harlan presided. He said:

"We are here to hear the views of the peonouncements of the strike on the New York | ple of this part of the State on the read question. We have with us Mr. Lee, whom

> Mr. Lee made the following remarks: "The present road system should be abelished. In our township there are nine districts. It takes \$247 to keep the roads in condition now, where it took only \$82 25 years ago. The roads are no better now than they were then. I am a farmer, and have talked to others about this matter. One man boasted to me that he had worked out \$60 worth of tax for \$15. Sombody had to suffer for that,

WHERE BOADS ARE WORKED. "Few roads are well worked, and those are in the vicinity of well-worked farms. I think road money should be paid over to officers appointed and elected by the State. Under the present system men are elected supervisors who never owned a horse, and it is not expected that they know much about making roads. In our part of the country we have limestone soil in the highways. This should be improved early in the spring. We go to the supervisor. He is enerally plowing, hauling or doing something else, and we have to travel over bad roads all spring. Something must be done. Anything will be better than the present

system. At the conclusion of the above statement, Hon. Cyrus Gordon asked the speaker the

"Are the people of your section all in favor of changing the present system?"
"No," answered Mr. Lee. "Some believe it is best to go on as we are doing now." Dr. McCullough then asked:

"Under whose control do you think the roads should be placed?"
"I think agents should be appointed by

IN SECRET SESSION. No other opinious being expressed, the commission decided to hold a secret session, to consider what should be done next in reto consider what should be done next in regard to holding meetings at other points, and continuing the work of investigation. At the end of a half hour, a sub-committee was appointed to draft the bill on the road question to be presented to the Legislature this fall. The committee consists of the following gentlemen: Hon. John G. Foight, chairman, H. S. Goodwin, A. S. Mylin, H. K. Sloan, Cyrus Gordon. The sub-committee met immediately afterward, and elected Mr. Ettla. secretary. Chairman Foight said

Mr. Ettla, secretary. Chairman Foight said he would probably call the sub-committee between October 1 and 10, at Harrisburg. It was decided to postpone any further meetings of the Road Commission until at the call of the Chairman. The members concluded to return to Harrisburg from here. It is expected that a meeting will be held in the southwestern part of the State, probably at Washington or Uniontown, at later date, and another at Chambersburg,

Franklin county.

The sub-committee appointed to draft the road bill will be engaged on the work from now till next October. Hon.J.G.Foight, who now till next October. Hon.J.C. Foight, who is Chairman of the committee, is a practical farmer and thoroughly posted as to the condition of the country roads, the present methods of road making, and the depressed condition of the agricultural interests. He hopes for some action looking toward a settlement of the condition of the thorough-

fares of the State.

Talks with the members elicited the in formation that the forthcoming bill would embody the views of the people, who have expressed themselves before the commission in favor of a change. The recommendations to be made to the Legislature will be governed by the sentiments expressed throughout the tarming section, demanding im-

proved highways. NO FEAR OF MORE TAXES. Farmers need not be alarmed in the way of increased taxes. It is stated on reliable authority that the burden of taxation will not be made heavier on the shoulders of the farming community in the framing of new laws for the improvement of the country

When the commission met yesterday