PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

BLAINE'S BLOOD UP.

A Tart Message to Be Sent to Salisbury, Breaking Off Negotiations.

MEETING OF THE CABINET

To Consider the Latest and Most Brilliant Move of the Shrewd British Diplomat.

THE MAJORITY OF CONGRESSMEN,

Regardless of Party, Willing to Let the Supreme Court Lay Down the Law in the Bering Dispute.

SENATOR SHERMAN SPEAKS ON SILVER.

The Buckeys Financier Makes an Impressive Appea for the Maintenance of the Single Gold Standard.

OTHERS TALE FOR AND AGAINST PREE COINAGE

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- Of the many reports in regard to the manner in which the President and Secretary Blaine are affected by the movement of Sir John Thompson, K. C. M. G., Her Majesty's Attorney General for Canada, to have the Boring Sea difficulties settled in the United States Supreme Court, the most like to be true seems to be that they are very indigment, and intend to write a sharp note to Lord Salisbury breaking off all diplomatic negotiations on the subject.

The correspondent of THE DISPATCH is neured by one who ought to be good authorthe that this was the tenor of an informal discussion of the matter at the Cabinet meeting to-day. At another Cabinet meeting

Nearly Alone in Their Wrath.

If this be the position of the President and Secretary of State, it is pretty evident they will not have a very extensive tollowing, While eminent attorneys seem to agree after some examination of the case that the Sutureme Court could, upon technical grounds. refuse to admit the motion for a hearing upon the request for a prohibition of the order of the Alaskan court, it is also agreed ing and deciding the case.

leaving the law out of the question, there an almost universal sentiment here in ravor of the assumption of jurisdiction by peat. amed that the question is one of pure international law and precedent, and not sentiment, and if the law and precedent are against the authority of the United States over that part of the Bering Sea which has been in dispute, it is the general wish that this may be decided by

The Highest Authority in Such Matters,

and that the international question may not be made the sport of political parties on cambidates for President, present or prospective, for their own temporary advantage or popularity. This feeling is not confined to any party. It seemed to be the almost unexceptional judgment of the most sagacoun and thoughtful Republicans and Democrats, who freely discussed the ma'er as they assembled in the chamber to-uny and previous to beginning the day's ses-

It appears, moreover, that this is no new thought to members of Congress, Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, a Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, after full discussion by that committee, introqueed a bill last session providing for an appeal from the District Court of Alaska to Is Supreme Court of the United States for the express purpose of getting a test case be here the latter court and deciding the vexmy question as far as courts can.

It was a doubt then as now, in the minds Republicans as well as Democrats. whather the position of the several administrations who have dealt with the question was tenable in law. It is safe to say that a great majority took a view opposite to that of these administrations.

Only Desire What Is Right.

They desired therefore to have the legal question decided by the highest legal auserwise friendly nations into a disastrous war, to which all the advantage would be One of the best legal minds of the House

Representative Adams, of Illinois. Of a number of Republicans interviewed, the or the view of all: "I have no doubt of indiction of the Supreme Court," said "It is desirable, I think, that Negotiations can then procord upon the other questions, not qustions of law, upon which the United States bases

A Compliment to the Court.

"Of course, Mr. Blaine could not ask Great Britain to submit the question of law to our court, but he will probably not be at all displeased if it can properly go there upon Great Britain's own motion, Of course, it is a compliment to our own reme Court, and one which deserves, that Great Britain ld appeal to it. There is not another such tribunal in the world. stions upon which Mr. Blaine lays stress

bis contention in behalf of the United

tates, namely: That for the general public

acknowledged, by acquiesence, the right of Russia over this sea, cannot get before the court. Therefore, if the court should decide the question of law against the United States these questions would still remain for negotiation. A satisfactory settlement on these points might be reached with the technical law question once disposed of."

Mr. Adams said he thought it would be unfortunate if the Supreme Court should find it had no jurisdiction.

Lawyers Favor Allowing the Hearing. Of at least 20 other lawyers of the House, spoken to on the subject, not one expressed any other feeling than that of pleasure and hope that the jurisdiction would be assured by the Supreme Court. As to whether this will be the case, a great deal of doubt is expressed, as it is thought that body may besitate to interfere in a matter, unless compelled to do so, which has been one hitherto purely of diplomatte presentation.

diplomatic negotiation.

This may be the result, but certainly any attempt to create an increased belligerent feeling against Johnny Bull on account of this extraordinary and unprecedented action on the part of his ministers, will surely fall, if the general sentiment expressed to-day have any substance in it.

Attorney-General Miller does not appear to be very much disturbed over the turn affairs

Attorney-General Miller does not appear to be very much disturbed over the turn affairs have taken. When asked about it he laughingly remarked: "I have long ago learned that it is not a good plan to practice law in the newspapers. Not that the newspapers are not thoroughly competent to settle such questions in the right way, for they probably could in their eternal wisdom adjust things very wisely. But they don't constitute final courts of appeal. I shall have enough to say about this matter in a fortnight, when I shall make an argument before the Supreme Court in the case."

Not Actually I'm for Settlement.

Not Actually Up for Settlement. It is learned through a perfectly competent official legal authority that this apparent com-placency of the Department of Justice is due to the fact that the case is not actually before

the Supreme Court for final settlement.

"You see," said this official, who was present at yesterday's proceedings, "the petitioners yesterday moved an injunction, or, rather, a prohibition, as it is termed in admiralty cases. The Attorney General then rose in his place at the bar and objected to the introduction of the motion. He did so on general grounds; first, he asserted that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the case at issue, which originated in the District Court of Alaska: then he argued briefly that the case in point was a political one without legal aspects and had no place in the Supreme Court. He also took the ground that it was unconstitutional for the Supreme Court to administer upon matters belonging to an executive department. There were several other minor points in his argument, Mr. Choate, counsel for the petitioner, also made a few remarks to the effect that there was no expectation of action on his motion for leave to file the petition in advance of giving the United States full opportunity at the outset to be heard in opposition. The Court thereupon made an order setting a day, two weeks from yesterday, when the question of admitting the motion to file the papers will be formally argued. The discussion which will then take place and the decision subsequently rendered prohibition, as it is termed in admiralty cases. the motion to file the papers argued. The discussion which will then take place and the decision subsequently rendered will in no way affect the merits of the case or have any bearing on its future disposition."

LIGHTNER.

AGAINST FREE COINAGE.

SENATOR SHERMAN GIVES REASONS FOR HIS OPPOSITION.

The Government Asked to Pay More Than the Market Value for the Metal-A Serious Matter to Make This Country the Mart for the Silver of the World.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The Senate took up the financial bill to-day, and Mr. Sherman spoke in opposition to the freecoinage amendment. He contended that the Stewart amendment was a radical proposithat the Supreme Court has ample legal | tion which changed the whole character of usis for admitting the motion and for hear- the bill and excited his feeling somewhat. He thought that under the circumstances be was justified in what he said the other day, and what he said then he would again re

It would be perceived, he said, that the the Supreme Court, and the rendering of a amendment was a proposition that the decision which shall settle, in so far as United States should pay \$1.29 for every Question of the limit of authority of the United States in the Bering Sea. It as-the United States bound to purchase all the bullion offered at \$1 29 per onuce, but it bullion offered at \$1 29 per onuce, but it had no option as to the mode of payment. The option was in the hands of the owner. This proposed measure gave a preference to silver over gold; not only this, but (whether intended or not) this amendment was offered in such a way that it wasn't open to further amendment. The price was fixed at \$1.29. To-day the value of silver in the markets of the world was something about \$1.05 an ounce. Here was an offer to pay 24 cents an ounce more than the market price.

Mr. Sherman also criticised the proposition that the silver was to be formed into coin or bars at the option of the owner without charge. He said now, in all sincerity, that if he believe He said now, in all sincerity, that if he believed that the free coinage of silver would enable us to maintain the value of silver builion up to that of gold, he would vote for free coinage to day. But if it were admitted that silver could not reach gold except by the Government paying a bounty to the producers of domestic silver, he didn't think there was any danger of this measure passing. If it were admitted that a parity between gold and silver could not a parity between gold and silver could not stand except by the United States standing as a purchaser in the world, he did not think that this was a thing that ought to be aimed at. Market value was the judgment of the world, not of any nation. It was the want of the people that regulated market, not the laws of man.

nan. He said that it was ridiculous to point to the He said that it was ridiculous to point to the prosperity of France and to represent that as a silver country. Silver was not legal tender there for higher amounts than 50 francs. He did not see why his silver friends or the people ought not to be satisfied with the present law. It was a compromise proposition made after grave reflection. Why should the bullion owners of Nevada and Colorado be paid more than the market price for their silver? Why should not the farmer say when his wheat went down to less than a living price, "Give me own to less than a living price, "Give me what I ought to have—the average price year. The present law worked well.

The Effect of Free Columne. The immediate effect of free coinage, said

Mr. Sherman, would be to increase the exporta-tion of gold. That was a necessary and nat-

ural result. While the currency would be ex panded by the issue of Treasury notes, it would be contracted by the exportation of gold. Another offset would be to increase the impority. If that were favorable to the authority of the United States over all that part of Bering Sea over which jurisdiction was claimed, they were prepared to join with any and all administrations and support the decision at all hazard and at any sacrifice. They believe that in accordance with the spirit of the bill introduced by Mr. Thompson, the administration should have encouraged the movement toward the Supreme Court instead of dailying with unappropriate the company of commercial nations, which now hopefully stood by the metal and of silver, no one would question that in the great business transactions of life silver would be to increase the importance of silver. When the market for silver was in the most disturbed state possible; when the United States alone was bulling silver against the world; when the United States alone was bulling silver against the world; when the United States alone was bulling silver against the world; when the Latin nations were seeking a more stable standard, it was proposed when the United States alone was bulling silver against the world; when the United States alone was bulling silver against the world; when the United States alone was bulling silver against the world; when the United States alone was bulling silver against the world; when the United States alone was bulling silver against the world; when the United States alone was bulling silver against the world; when the United States alone was bulling silver against the world; when the United States alone was bulling silver against the world; when the United States alone was bulling silver against the world; when the United States alone was bulling silver against the world; when the United States alone was bulling silver against the world; when the United States alone was bulling silver against the world; when the United States alone was bulling silver against the world; when the United States alone was bulling silver against the world; when the United States alone was bulling Another offset would be to increase the imsilver would not answer the purpose. It would be measured by the ton. Gold alone, was the standard of value. He could see nothing in the future of this measure except distrust, fear and change of values. It would injure all those who depended upon their labor and upo the production of the farm and of the work

People Prefer Paper Money.

Mr. Allison said he would vote against the Stewart amendment. It was true that the people of the United States did not favor the use of metallic money in ordinary transactions— whether of silver or gold. They preferred paper substitutes for coin, whether that coin e of silver or of gold. Therefore he had son ne of silver or of gold. Therefore he had some degree of impationce when he was told that there was piled up in the treasury 30,000,000 of silver dollars. It was a well-known fact that there was piled up in the treasury almost as much gold, or if it was not piled up there, it was piled up in the bank vaults of the great cities.

cities.

He alluded to the recent monetary stringency, and said that in obedience to what he believed to be the wishes of those who desired to increase the currency and of those who wished to give steadiness to silver bullion, he had voted in favor of the first section of the bill, in voted in layer of the first section of the bill, in favor of making an additional purchase of \$12,000,000 of silver. But after having listened to the speeches of the Senators from Colorade and Nevada he would, when opportunity offered, move to strike from the bill the first

and Gibson should be allowed to address the Senate at length to-morrow, after which the ten-minute debate should be entered upon.

RECIPROCITY WITH HAWAIL The Tariff Bill Not to Impair the Treaty

With That Country. Washington, Jan. 13.—Representative Mc-Kinley, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day reported to the House the bill providing that the commercial reciprocity treaty with the King of the Hawaiian Islands shall not be impaired by the tariff act of Octo berliast. It is believed in some quarters says an accompanying report that the act alluded to may abrogate the Hawaiian treaty.

There are special reasons for the maintenance of the treaty at this time under terms of a conof the treaty at this time under terms of a convention between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, ratified June 3, 1887, an important concession was made to the United States by which this Government was granted the exclusive right to enter the harbor of Pearl river in the Island of Oahu, and to establish and maintain there a coaling and repair station. It is believed to be of the highest importance to the commercial and other interests of the United States that this concession should be retained. If, as it is teared, the treaty is abrogated by the act of October I last, this concession is of course terminated. The committee recommend the passage of the bill.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBTS. Arguing Against Paying the Money Due the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- Senator Frye's se together to-day in order to hear further argument upon the bill already reported from the committee to secure payment of the Govern-ment indebtedness of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies. The Union Pacific Railroad was represented by Jeremiah Wilson

Railroad was represented by Jeremiah Wilson, who said, in substance, that as a result of the reorganization of the company the management now found itself unable to accept the terms formerly agreed to by it and embodied in the bill reported.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company was also represented at the meeting by Vice President Huntington. He made no argument, and confined himself to answering a few questions. But upon hearing Mr. Wilson's proposition, he said that if more liberel terms were granted to the Union Pacific Company the Central Pacific should be also granted the same indulgence.

A SCARE AT THE WHITE HOUSE. A False Alarm of Fire Brings Out the Entir

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- A few minutes be fore 8 o'clock this evening, a false alarm from box 157, located in the White House, brought out the entire fire department. None of the attaches of the White House, however, have any knowledge of how the alarm came to be sounded, but the opinion was expressed that the alarm was sent in by the wires becoming crossed by some of the electric light wires.

The Army Appropriation Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The House in committee of the whole devoted its session to consideration of the army appropriation bill.

An amendment to prohibit the drawing of pay by an officer on the retired list while in receipt of any other salary from the Government, was adopted. The debate during the day took a wide range.

CORPORATION TAXATION.

AN IMPORTANT CASE TO BE DECIDED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

The Right of the State to Collect an Additional Tax of Three Mills Upon Bonds and Mortgages-Several Financial Institutions Largely Interested.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Argument of counsel in the appeal of the Board of Revision of Taxes from a decree of the lower court, occupied the attention of the Supreme case is one of great importance, involving the right of the Commonwealth to collect, not only a tax of three mills on the capital stock of certain corporations, but also an additional tax of three mills upon all bonds, nortgages, and other personal property held by such corporations.

The board claims that the corporations

have capital stock and also own bonds, mortgages and moneys at interest to an amount largely in excess of their capital stock; also largely in excess of their capital stock; also that the amount of property of this kind owned by these companies is in some cases four or five times greater than the capital stock; and that the entire capital stock tax to which the companies are liable under section 21 of the act falls far below the amount of tax at 3 mills to which they should be and are liable.

The argument of the corporations is that by the act of Legislature of June 1, 1889, they, though liable to a tax on their capital stock, are, by a proviso in the twenty-first section of the same act, expressly relieved from payment the same act, expressly relieved from payment of any further tax on the mortgages, bonds and other securities belonging to them "if not held by them in a fiduciary character." and other securities belonging to them "It not held by them in a fluctary character."

This legal fight has been going on between the Commonwealth and stock corporations for years, and the Legislature, by the act referred to above, hoped to accomplish its object by imposing additional taxation. The corporations, which, by their opposition, have forced the fight to an issue by commencing and winning their suits in Common Pleas No. 2, are the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Grauting Annuities, the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company, the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company. If the decision be reversed, it will materially increase the tax on such corporations, the tax to be paid by one of the above companies, the Philadelphia, being \$20,041 14, instead of \$7,000 as formerly. Decision will probably not be given for some weeks.

THE REPUBLICAN BOUNCED.

Democrats in the New Jersey Senate Sea One of Their Own Men.

INTECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. TRENTON, Jan. 13.—The New Jersey Legisla ure convened this afternoon. The unseating of Senator Stuhr and the reseating of Mr. McDonald was the event of the day. Senator Werts, of Morris, offered a declaring substantially

the unscating of McDonald by the last Legislature was illegal, and that the resolution at the time adoped for the seating of Stuhr was un-justified and unauthorized by the testimony in was revolutionary and unconstitutional. He was entitled to a hearing and a trial such as had been given Mr. McDonald before he was de of the seat. Mr. McDonald was re ored to his seat by a vote of 13 to 7, all th Democrats voting for the resolution and all the Republicans against it. Mr. McDonald was in

LOOKING FOR EUROPEAN TRADE.

Proposed Line of Steamships From Bru wick, Ga., to Liverpool.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. ATLANTA, Jan. 13-A secret convention of delegates from all the Southern States was held here to-day, which may lead to an important commercial compact between the South

tant commercial compact between the South and European countries. The movement is an outgrowth of the Farmers' Alliance, and its purpose is to establish direct reciprocal trade between the sections named.

To-day's convention was an adjourned session of another held last September, the details of which are known to only a few. The scheme is to secure a direct line of steamships to ply between Brunswick, Ga., and Liverpool. Mossrs. W. H. Fleming, of Georgia; Jasper Miller, of South Catolina; Governor F. P. Fleming, of Florida; Governor D. G. Fowle, of North Carolina, and C. P. Goodyear, of Georgia, were appointed to investigate the subject of obtaining charters for the corporations.

Adjutant General Hawkins Promoted. COLUMBUS, Jan. 13.-M. L. Hawkins, Adju tant General of Ohio, has resigned his official position to accept the position of managing editor of the St. Louis Chronicle. T. T. Dill, his assistant, has been promoted to the head of the National Guard.

Rural Kansas Statesmen Settle All Differences That Way, Thus

BLASTING INGALLS' LAST HOPE.

They Organize the New Legislature With-

out Any Opposition.

SILK HATS ARE A SCARCE ARTICLE

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 13 .- The unanimity which prevails in the Farmers' Alliance caucus is particularly significant when con sidered in relation to Senator Ingalls' campaign for re-election to the United States Senate. Mr. Ingalls' hope for a re-election has apparently been based upon the belief that the competition among the Alliance aspirants for his seat would grow so animated as to create a division among their respective supporters in the Legislature and result in dissensions which would render it easy for him to step in and carry off the

The Alliance seems to have apprehended the danger of that contingency, and has taken measures to forestall it. In the caucus which met at Topeka there were 90 Alliance members of the Legislature—seven more than required on joint ballot for the election

Will Settle All Differences Outside. The caucus adopted a series of resolutions to the effect that the representatives of the people's party should settle all matters of importance among themselves before bring-ing them into the Legislature, and especial emphasis was laid upon the necessity of agreeing in caucus on a candidate for Senator. If this policy be carried out it removes the last prop from Mr. Ingalls as a Senato-rial possibility, and renders his deleat cer-

Promptly at 12 o'clock to-day the organization of the Legislature began. Every available space for spectators was crowded to its full capacity. In the Senate, after prayer by the chaplain, the Senators-elect were sworn in and an adjournment until 7 o'clock this evening was taken. In the House immediately after the body was called to order and the prayer the new members were

order and the prayer the new members were sworn in.

The appearance of the granger legislators was a surprise to all. They are a most responsible looking set of men with much intelligence expressed in their faces. Ninety per cent, of them wore turn-down collars with plain black ties. Three-fourths of the Senators wear silk hats, but the closest search will not discover one in the Lower House. The process of organization was very tedious. J. B. Coons, of Miami county, was elected temporary chairman. The temporary organization was in acman. The temporary organization was in ac-cordance with the Alliance caucus. The chair-man labored under great embarrassment and was "rattled" at every motion. He said:

Expects to Learn by Experience. "We are from the rural districts, gentleme and will make a few mistakes at first, but we will come out all right by and by."

It the afternoon the House proceeded imme-

diately to effect a permanent organization, The candidates agreed upon in the Farmers' Alliance caucus were elected without opposition, The principal officers are P. T. Fider, Speaker; The principal officers are P. T. Fider, Speaker; Benjamin Rich, Chief Clerk; S. W. Chase, Sergeant at Arms; Jacob Campbell, Doorkeeper. The election of Benjamin Rich as chief clerk was a surprise inasmuch as S. W. Chase, who had made a vigorous canvass for the office, was supposed to have landed it safely. It is supposed that the publication of the noted Turner letter which he accomplished had a good deal to do with his defeat. Mr. McGrath made a vigorous canvass in Rich's favor and against Chase.

between him and Mr. Turner, and that he coul in no way be responsible for the propositions made in the latter's letter. The meeting of the committee was secret, and the above informa-tion is all that could be learned of its proceed-

TROUBLE IN A CONVENT.

Conflict of Authority Between a Priest and

the Nuns. . ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WORCESTER, MASS., Jan. 13.—The nurse in harge of the French Orphanage and the Rev. Father Joseph Brouillet, of the Notre Dame Church have had a serious falling out. Fifteen nuns of the Oblate Sisters of St. Francis Assisi are in charge of the orphanage, and have about 75 children in charge. The buildings are held in the name of Father Brouillet, and the fur niture was given the sisters by general contri-butions. The nuns have for some time been restless under the domination of the priest, and recently secured an act of incorporation with-

out consulting bim.
Last week three of the nuns went to Bisho Last week three of the nuns went to Bisbop O'Reilly with their grievances and wereladvised if they could not harmonize with the priest to leave his building. They decided to move. On Saturday an employe of the orphanage, placed there by the priest, brought suit for wages and attached the furniture. Two of the nuns were appointed keepers by Deputy Sheriff Drennan. This afternoon the nuns attempted to move to a hall which they had hired and had seven teams and I men to help them. Soon after they began Father Brouillet appeared with a sheriff and ordered all hands to desist. The nuns seemed to fear the sheriff more than they did the priest, and after nightfall coased their efforts to move and remained at the orphanage.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TRADE.

Efforts for Reciprocal Relations With This Country Discouraged. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCEL!

OTTAWA, ONT., Jan. 13.-The efforts of the Dominion Government, through the British authorities, to prevent Newfoundland from entering into reciprocal trade arrangements with the United States independent of Canada, ap-pears to have not been altogether barren of results, as it is learned in official circles here to day that the British Government has so far rewith Washington that the possibility of the United States entering into such a commercial treaty has been almost entirely removed. The representations made to the British Gov-ernment by the authorities at Ottawa as to the effect such a discrimination against Canada would have if the proposed reciprocal trade arrangements were made between the United States and Newfoundland have opened the eyes of the home Government to the necessity of not allowing it to be carried out in the form suggested by the Government of Newfoundland.

TREATED WITH THE LYMPH.

Satisfactory Results so Far Obtained in Boston Hospitals. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Success is attending the experiments which are being made with Dr. Koch's lymph in Boston and the wisdom of the conservative course which has been adopted by the physicians in charge is being fully dem onstrated. At the Massechusetts Genera Hospital there are now 24 cases under treat Hospital there are an accordance those ment. The progress in the condition of all the patients is steady, and it certainly seems as if the value of the remedy had been clearly es-

Inoculations are given every other day, and Inoculations are given every other day, and will be continued at that rate for the present. At the City Hospital there are now ten cases under treatment. The variety of the cases under treatment, all forms of tubercular disease being included, is so great that results of the utmost value are being obtained. The doses which are being injected are small at first, but increase in size as the treatment goes on.

INDEPENDENTS STILL STUBBORN.

The Nebraska Legislature Allows the Que Warranto to Go on File. LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 13 .- The State Supreme Court this morning allowed the quo warranto proceedings, begun by ex-Governor Thayer against Governor Boyd, to go on file and sum mons to issue. The ruling was oral and by Chief

Cobb. The Court announced that in case the Lieutenant Governor should desire to intervene in the proceedings, it would allow such juris-

in the proceedings, it would allow such jurisdiction, and it also ruled that ex-Governor
Thayer would lose nothing by vacating the
apartments held by him.
The hearing may be postponed five weeks.
The summons is returnable on the second Monday after the issue, and defendant has until the
third Monday thereafter to answer. Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court,
the Independents in the House stubbornly refuse to recognize Boyd as Governor, and declare they will never do so until the question of
citizenship is determined. It looks as if all
legislation will be blocked until the contest is
decided.

EX-SHERIFF FLACK FREE.

RELEASED BY A DECISION OF THE NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS.

Judge Barrett Erred in His Charge to the Jury in the Lower Court-A Noted Divorce Conspiracy in Which Both Father and Son Were Concerned. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 .- News that came from Albany to-day that the Court of Appeals had reversed the conviction of ex-Sheriff James A. Flack and his son, William L. Flack, for conspiring to obtain a fraudulent divorce, created more stir among politicians than surprise among lawyers. It was learned on July 31, 1889, and published next day that Mrs. Flack had obtained an absolute divorce from her husband and that he had not defended the suit. On the day of the publication Mrs. Flack told a Drs-PATCH reporter that she had brought no such suit. Then the scandal was out. In March,

1890, the Flacks and Joseph Meeks, the referee in the case, were put on trial. Am-brose Monell, Flack's counsel, and Sarah

reteree in the case, were put on trial. Ambrose Monell, Flack's counsel, and Sarah Cherry, his mistress, had been indicted also, but Monell was dead and the woman was missing. It appears on the trial that the Sheriff's counsel, Judge Monell, was named on the original papers as Mrs. Flack's counsel in the divorce suit. Judge Bookstaver appointed Meeks referee. Meeks swore that he took Mrs. Flack's deposition. Her signatures to the complaint and denosition were produced, and resembled closely her acknowledged signatures. She denied them, and denied a genuine signature, too.

Meeks, it appeared, had turned in a report recommending that an absolute divorce be granted to her, and thereupon Judge Bookstaver had objected that Monell, who appeared as plaintiff's counsel was notoriously the Sheriff's counsel. He insisted that a new proceeding must be begun. Meeks got Monell's authority and substituted Benjamin A. Wright as plaintiff's counsel. Mrs. Flack swore that she knew nothing of this, and no authority from her was produced. Meeks altered the date on the papers so as to make it appear that the required 20 days had elapsed after service of papers in the new suit. He says be understood Judge Bookstaver to consent to this. At any rate on the altered papers the divorce decree was signed.

Judge Barrett, on March 31, sentenced Flack ree was signed. Judge Barrett, on Majch 31, sentenced Flack

Judge Barrett, on March 31, sentenced Flack to two months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500, his son William to four months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500, and Meeks to one month's imprisonment and a fine of \$500. Meeks was disbarred, and afterward took his punishment in the Tombs without appealing. Judge Andrews writes the opinion of the Court of Appeals in which all but Judges Earl and Gray concur. He said that the Judge invaded the proper province of the jury in the lower court in his charge. The character of the acts done the design in which they were done and whether fraudulent or not were questions for the jury. It was on this point that the reversal was granted.

AN AUXILIARY SOCIETY.

The Citizens Alliance Will Supplement the Farmers' Organization

TOPEKA, Jan. 13.—Delegates from 300 towns, illages and cities met here to-day in secret session to form a permanent organization of the Citizens Alliance. President Zercher, of Olathe, Kan., says the organization is very similar to that of the Farmers' Alliance-in act, is a sort of sur

Iact, is a sort of supplementary organization. It will work in harmony with the Alliance and for the same ends.

No farmers, however will be admitted to membership. The new organization will bear the same relations to towns and cities as the Farmers' Alliance bears to the country. A joint Executive Committee will decide upon matters in which both organizations will take action. The proceedings of the convention today were strictly secret.

A BANK IN DEEP WATER.

Rutland Parties Ask for a Receiver for

Minnesota Institution SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 14.—Proceedings were begun in the United States Court to-day for the appointment of a receiver for the Bank of Canton, at Canton, which has got into deep water and was closed by the officers yesterday. The bank has \$500,000 capital, \$83,000 of which is

The bank has \$000,000 capital, \$33,000 of which is held in Vermont by Eastern capitalists, they being represented in the petition by N. P. Kingsley, of Rutland.

The petitioners allege that Charles R. Kennedy, the President, fraudulently mismanaged the affairs of the bank, and that the bank is insolvent, and that Kennedy, a few days ago, called the directors, a majority of whom lived in Canton, together, and they passed a resolution relieving him from individual indersements on a large quantity of paper.

NEW LAWS FOR INDIANA. everal Important Bills Introduced Into the

Legislature. Indianapolis, Jan. 18.-In the House to day bills were introduced prohibiting option trading; providing for the analysis of fertilizers; requiring all passenger trains to stop at all county seats; regulating prices of natural gas in Indianapolis; providing for local option; providing for an Appellate Court; to exempt old soldiers from work on the roads; requiring railroads to maintain depots at all stations; ap-propriating \$200,000 for the World's Fair exhibit.

A resolution to investigate the killing of Bleunt at the Richmond insane hospital was laid on the table. A resolution setting forth that the late census had been imperfect and had done great injustice, was adopted.

THEY KILLED EACH OTHER.

Fatal Quarrel Between a Man and a Woman in Missouri. JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 13.-Meager details of a double murder have been received here rom Tuscumbia, Miller county, Mo. Mrs.

Freeman, proprietress of the Tuscumbia

photographer named Fulkerson. She seized a

shotgun and fired at Fulkerson, the charge striking him in the chest, but not producing instant death.

Fulkerson snatched the gun from the woman's hand and shot her in the head, killing her instantly. Soon afterward he himself expired from the effects of his wound.

AN ENORMOUS DIFFERENCE.

Actual Assets of a Firm. NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—F. H. Ammidown, dealer in dry goods, filed schedules to-day, stating liabilities, \$887,768, nominal assets, \$461,-802, and actual assets, \$96,246.

The difference in the assets is due to advances made by the firm of Ammidown & Smith and obligations incurred on account of the now defunct Rittenhouse Manufacturing Company.

PREPARING FOR A SEIGE.

ores of Provisions Are Carted Into the Clark Thread Mills. NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13 .- Stores of provision

he operatives of which are on a strike. To-day 20 men were driven inside the gates in closed carriages. The workmen are told the mills will resume operations to-morrow. The men think the demonstrations are not bona fide. A Novel Naval Show

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 .- Lieutenant Taussing, of the Navy Department, arrived here to-day to onsult with the World's Fair officials in regard to the proposed naval display. The plan is to erect a building in the form of a line of battle ships for the naval exhibit.

THE CRUEL WAR OVER

Unless Some Unforseen Accident Should Spoil Everything.

URGENT NEEDS OF THE INDIANS.

Even Those Who Remained Friendly Have Lost Their Little All.

BUFFALO BILL UPON THE SITUATION

IFFECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE 1 PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Jan. 13.-While the iron hand of the army has apparently got the Stoux repellion by the throat, there is no telling at what instant the savages, grown desperate by hunger and fright, will make one more stand to avenge their wrongs. The hostiles are still in camp in their pict uresque ravine to the northwest. Their mes sages to General Miles are of a pacific nature, but in their peace counsels the young

men who are actual warriors hold aloof. This element, it would seem, needs to be crushed if the war is to come to a speedy end. They are turbulent, insolent and bel ligerent. It now seems to be the plan of the military to remain inactive for two or three days, in the hope that the youngsters may become satisfied that they are not to be punished for the crimes they have committed, and that they will listen to the counsels of the chiefs.

The Only Danger Now.

There is danger, however, of some of the fire brands committing an overt act, which will not only be suicidal to themselves, but will involve the peacably inclined Indians in the slaughter. It is estimated that there are between 400 and 600 of these youngsters. It would only take one of them to start one of the greatest killings in the history of In dian warfare.

General Miles held no council with the

chiefs of the hostile camp to-day. It is doubtful if he will consent to any more pow-wowing. He has promised the savwowing. He has promised the savages plenty to eat and immediate observance of existing treaties, but as conqueror he has warned them that they must submit to whatever terms he may dictate. This means they are going to be disarmed, for if their weapons are not taken away from them now it is almost certain that the turbulent element in the camp will go on the rampage again in the spring. The disarmament of the savages is a delicate move. Were it done speedily it would incur war right here at the agency, for the Indians, while they say they are willing to surrender as they are, will never quietly submit to being disarmed.

The surrender of the hostile camp to-day was not in the nature of abject capitulation. There was no turning over of swords nor any signing of articles of peace. The savages came because there was no escape for them. They were surrounded by a circular wall of bayonets and any hostile demonstration on their part would have met with slaughter. It was not expected, however, that they would move so close to the agency yesterday. General Miles would have been satisfied had they got as far as the Catholic mission.

Everything Ready for a Battle.

Everything Ready for a Battle.

All of a sudden, however, they drew up in ong squads on the ridges of the hills in full view of the troops. Through the glasses they looked as though they had drawn up in line of battle. Their sudden appearance caused ex-citement in camp. Orderhes dashed away to beadquarters with messages to General Miles, and within a half hour the troops here were and within a half hour the troops here were ready for immediate action. Even surgeons began preparing bandages for wounded, and cannon were hauled to new positions. Then came orders for all civilians to leave the earthworks, and pickets who guarded the trails were instructed not to permit anybody to leave or enter the agency without a permit from General Miles.

Meantime the hostiles were marching down the sides of the ravine with all the stately de-liberation of conquerors. Their eagle feathers liberation of conquerors. Their eagle feathers waved triumphantly from their scalp locks, and despite the fact that 1,500 yards separated the bands from the earthworks the garments of the ghost dance were plainly visible on the stalwart forms of the Brules and Ogallalias.

One big fellow was in his war bonnet, one end of the long streamer of feathers reaching to the tail of his horse, where it was tied. Evidently he was chief, but the glasses failed to reveal his lientity. The kaleidosoppic colors moved down into the ravines, and then disappearing an instant behind scrawny pine trees reappeared again in a sort of pocket on the west side of the White Clay creek.

The New Camp of the Hostiles.

The New Camp of the Hostiles. Like a flash the tepees began popping up until the plain at the base of the dark green wooded pocket, which was nearly a mile in cir cumference, was dotted with their grimy can vas. Five hundred lodges were visible from the earthworks, but these did not represent one-fourth of the hostile village, which strung

along in a serpentine way along the ravine for along in a serpentine way along the ravine for nearly tour miles.

The Dispatch correspondent started for the hostile village in company of Bucksin Jack Russel. After passing the fortifications the road led across the country through light snow. Indians were astir and preparing the morning meal. The coming of the visitors was announced by the barking and yelping of hundreds of dogs. A visit was first paid to Short Bull's camp. The famous Indian who defied the army in the Bad Lands manifested good heart. He smoked cigarettes and declared that he was through. Short Bull were one eagle feather in his hair, but otherwise his garb was that of a civilian. Kicking Bear refused to be seen. He was sleeping in his blankets, with fresh fire burning in the center of the tepee and with strips of meat hanging in blankets, with fresh fire burning in the center of the tepee and with strips of meat hanging in the smoke, which rolled to the top of the tepee. Two Strike, who stampeded from the agency after the battle at Wounded Knee, has established his headquarters in George Kauloffs ranch. He has promised not to destroy the pictures and the organ which are in the building. Two Strike said he wanted a powwow, He claimed that he had not taken up arms against the Government, and that he was drawn into the stampede through fear that the soldiers were to slaughter all the Sioux. Little Wound, who has been trying to slip away from camp ever since Lieutenant Casey was assassinated, said that his heart was good. Then stroking his long from gray hair, he inquired about the disposition General Miles was likely to make with the outfit. Crow Dog, the suriy murderer of old Spotted Tail, was in no mood to talk.

Any Amount of Live Stock.

The hostiles have about 600 head of cattle and at least 2,000 horses. Two-thirds of the banch have been stolen. From a careful sur vey of the village it is probable that there are tween 1,000 and 1,200 fighting men in the on fit. Old men and children number about 3,000. The village is pitched in such a position that it guns in the rear and the machine guns and three-inch rifles from the breastworks west of the schoolhouse and Captain Dougherty's

the schoolhouse and Captain Dougherty's redoubt.

It is evident that the hostiles have cached their rifles, for THE DISPATCH correspondent rode the length of the village without seeing a single weapon. It is also plain that the savages are terribly frightened. Buckskin Jack, who talked to many of the bucks as they thrust their painted faces through flaps of their tepees, said it wouldn't take much to atampede the whole outfit, as it was common talk in camp that soldiers were going to kill them to a man.

The pickets about the agency are so thick that the hostiles cannot creep into camp without being challenged. Captain Dougherty kept a sharp lookout all night. Late at night his men heard the hostiles haranguing in council, but the Indian policemen who were called into the fortifications could not make out what the savages were talking about. Pine Ridge to-day was a stirring camp. Hundreds of runors were flying about, some of them being of warlike character. There were stories that the hostile village was to split up into roving bands; that Short Bull had ordered General Miles to the reservation, and some of their desperadoes were varieting an apportunity to speak into camp

Surrounded Upon Every Side. The Second Infantry and the Ninth Cavalry are now at the Catholic Mission, and within one mile of the rear of the hostile village. General Carr and his fighting Sixth and Cap-tain Wells and Colonels Sanford and Sumner are closing in from the east and west.

During all this talk about war and peace it may be of interest to show the Indian side of the question. The redskins have been fighting because they have been half starved, and com-pelled to suffer the rigors of this climate in con-

ton sheets, the issue of overcoats, shawls and boots and shoes having been postponed from time to time until now it is not likely that they will get them before spring time. There is to be a beef issue to-morrow. The beef when received here in October weighed or was paid for at a receiving weight of 1.182 pounds per head. Two hundred and eight head of these beeves were gathered up a few days ago and weighed to-day by a board of army officers. The scales showed that the steers weighed but 900 pounds a head. This shrinkage is on the net weight, as hides, hoofs, horns and bones do not shrink. These 208 beeves, however, net but 334 pounds, and, as the Indians have not been issued full beef on even the 1.182-pound basis, they have practically received but little over quarter rations of meat, as 30 people are supposed to live off one beef for 18 days. Such swindling as this, coupled with he almost griminal timidity and mismanage of ex-Agent Royer, are responsible for Proop, Seventh Cavalry, died last n. The color of the strongest officers officers, of the grange. He is popular and influential with the members."

He Has Nothing Against Cameron. "Well, then, individually, you yourself outside of the grange, how do you feel? Are you in Harrisburg to-day for Cameron?" "Personally, I have nothing against Mr. Cameron. I went to school with him, and am a Republican. But I have never asked my favors at his hands?"

"How about the threat to fight granger legislation if Taggart keeps up his fight against Cameron?" It is seed to find the school with him, and am a Republican. But I have never asked my favors at his hands?"

At the solicitation of THE DISPATCH correspondent, Coionel Cody to-day wrote the fol-lowing article, which expresses his views of the resent critical situation:
"The situation to-day, so far as the military

strategy goes, is one of the best marked triumphs known in the history of Indian camstrategy goes, is one of the best marked triumphs known in the history of Indian campaigns. It speaks for itself, for the usual incidents of an Indian warfare, such as raids on settlers and wide devastation, have been wholly prevented. Only one white man has been killed outside the military circle. The presiding genius and his able aides have acted with all the cautious prowess of the hunter in surrounding and placing in the trap his daugerous game, at the same time recognizing the value of uninjuring the game for future reasons. I speak, of course, of the campaign as originally planned to overawe and pacify the disaffected portion of the Ogaliallas, Wassaohas and Brules, the Big Foot affair being an unlooked-for accident. The situation to-day, with a desperate hand corralled and the possibility of any individual fanatic running amuck, is most critical, but the wise measure of holding them in a military wall and allowing them time to quiet down and listen to the assurances of such men as Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, Rocky Bear, No Neck and other progressive Indians relieves the situation, so that unless some accident happens the military end of the active warfare seems a complete, final and brilliant success, as creditable to General Miles' military reputation as it is to the humane and just side of his character. Neither should praise be withheld from Generals Brooke, Carr, Wheaton, Henry, Forsythe and the other officers and men of the gallant little army, who stood much privation, and in every instance I have heard them speak they have expressed great sympathy for their insoverished and desperate condition. They and the thoughtful people here are now thinking about the future—in fact, the Government and nation are confronted by

A Problem of Great Importance as regards remedying the existing results. The larger portion of the Ogalialia Sioux have cted nobly in this affair, especially up to the time of the stampede. The Wassashas and Ogallallas, killed their cattle, shot their horses, pillaged their houses, burnt their ranches. In fact, poor as the Ogalialias were before, the brules have left them nothing but the bare ground, a white sheet instead of a blanket, with the winter at hand, and the little accumulations of 13 years have been swep away. This much, as well as race and tribal dissensions and personal enmity, have they incurred in standing by the Government. These people need as much sympathy and immediate assistance as any section of country when great calamities arouse the sympathy of the philanthrophist and the Government. This is ground, a white sheet instead of a blanket. great calamities arouse the sympathy of the philanthrophist and the Government. This is now the part of the situation that seems to me the most remarkable. What are we going to do about it? Intelligent and quick legislation can now do more than the bullet.

"COL WM.F. CODY" (Buffalo Bill.)

The 500 Cheyennes who are in camp here will, it is said, be removed to the Tongue River Reservation.

CONTROL NOW THE QUESTION

The Indians Fear Another Wounded Knee Butchery if They Surrender. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-General Schofield

this morning received the following telegram from General Miles at Pine Ridge, dated last night. "General Brooke's command is now camped five miles distant on White Clay Creek, and two commands. General Brooke has com-manded his force with considerable skill and manded his force with considerable skill and excellent judgment. The greatest difficulty is now to restore confidence. The Indians have great fear that their arms will be taken away and then all treated like those who were on Wounded Knee. They have a large number of wounded women and children, which creates a most depressing feeling among the familes, and a desperate disposition among them. Military measures and movements have been successful. The control and government now becomes the problem, yet no serious embarrassment is apprehended at present."

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

Farwell Is Already on the Scene of the Com ing Legislative Fight.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 12.—The Senatorial contest opened in earnest to-day with the ar-rival of Senator Farwell. Thursday evening the Republicans of the House and Senate wil meet in joint caucus and nominate a candidate for the United States Senate. Indications to day point to Charles B. Farwell as the man, but his friends have many obstacles to overcome before that result is attained.

Senator Farwell, on being interviewed this morning, stated his position: "My candidacy for the United States Senatorship is purely secondary, and my first consideration is the success of the Republican party. There are three political parties in this Legislature, neither of which has a majority. I cannot see how either party can elect a Senator. Certainly it cannot be done in any honest way, and if I be elected it will be fairly and honestly done.

DEMOCRATIC OFFICERS INSTALLED. The Governor, However, Throws the Re

sponsibility Upon the Senate. HARTFORD, Jan. 13.-In the Senate this afternoon, after debate, a resolution was passed instructing the Democratic candidates to come tee was then appointed to escort Governor Bulkely to the inauguration of his successor. He told the committee that he should not recognize the authority of one branch of the Assembly to act in this matter, and warned them that they did it at their individual peril. The Democratic candidates were sworn and the

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13,-Judge Harmon, attorney for Governor Campbell in the cele-brated ballot-box forgery case, said to-day that Wood, the originator of the scheme, would not be prosecuted, as the punishment in the police NO SIGNS OF A BREAK

In the Ranks of Those Who Voted to Nominate Don Cameron.

THREE CENTS.

GRANGERS NOT IN THE CONTEST.

The Protest Entirely Too Late in the Day

STILL WORKING ON THE NEW ROAD LAW

to Be Effective.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13 .- Colonel R. H. Thomas, Secretary of the State Grange, was in the city this afternoon, and confirmed the report that he has refused to aid Austin L. Taggart in his effort to induce granger Legislators to disregard the Republican caucus decision and vote against Senator Cameron. Mr. Thomas evidently believes that the movement was started too late to be effective, and for that reason he declined to become

Mechanicsburg the other day I told him that I could not co-operate with him on account of my official position in the State Grange.

"When Mr. Taggart called on me at

connected with it. He said:

legislation if Taggart keeps up his fight against Cameron? It is said you would not help Taggart for that reason." "I am pretty positive that Taggart's can-didacy against Cameron will not affect leg-islation which the grangers will bring before this Legislature. No, not even if Cameron was defeated."
"It would not be good policy for the Republi-can party to do anything like that."

"It would not be good policy for the Republican party to do anything like that," remarked S. J. Downing, a member of the State Road Commission, and a prominent farmer of Westchester, who was standing by at the time. "And it was impolitic for Senator Penrose to make such a threat," added Colonel Thomas, to which remark Mr. Downing schoed an indorsement.

Senator McCreary of Erie county, is also here. He voted for Cameron in the cancus, and an anti-Cameron paper intimated that he would hear from his constituents for it. The Senator says there was plenty of time before the caucus to bring out a candidate if the anti-Cameron people were in earnest about it. Will Not Bolt the Nomination. When there was but one candidate before the caucus, there was but one, thing left for members to do, and that was to either vote for

Cameron or not vote at all. Senator McCreary preferred to vote rather than sulk, and believes

that he was of some use to his constituents in that way. He does not regard the anti-caucus movement against Cameron as very honorable, and will himself vote for Cameron in the formai election.
It leaked out to-day that William F. Harrity, It leaked out to-day that William F. Harrity, the ex-Postmaster of Philadelphia, and W. U. Hensel, of Lancaster, have rented apartments at No. 123 Pine street, Harrisburg, to be occupied by them permanently after next week. This confirms pretty well all that has been reported as to their selection for Governor Pattison's Cabines, Harrity for Secretary of State and Hensel for Attorney General. The quarters rected by Messrs, Harrity and Hensel were occupied, two years ago by Senator George occupied.

occupies two years ago by Senator George Wal'ace Delamater. Mr Stranahan, of Mercer, has accepted the Mr Strannhan, of Mercer, has accepted the position of Deputy Attorney General and Captain McClelland, of Pittsburg, is to be Adjutant General. This is the same slate originally printed in This Disparch, At that time ex-Collector Busler, of Chearfield, had been offered the Deputy Secretary of State's office. The latest story is that he has declined it, and that A. L. Tilden, of Eric, will be substituted. Still another statement is to the effect that William Reber, of Bellefonte, may get it.

get it.
George S. Fleming, the Pittsburg druggist,
was to-day appointed one of the Assistant Marshalls of Governor Pattison's inaugural parade. The New General Road Law. Cyrus Gordon, Esq., of Clearfield county, and S. J. Downing, two of the Governor's appointees on the State Road Commission, ar rived this evening to finish up work on the lraft of a new general road law. Road Commusion meets next week it is prob

> Both Mr. Downing and Senators Mylin and Harlan are working out ideas. When the bill eventually does go into the Legislature it will be championed by Senator Mylin in the higher branch and Mr. Griffith, of McKean county, in the House.
>
> Judge Morrison, of McKean county, and Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer arrived to-day to consult with Senator Thompson about drafting an appropriation bill for the new Home for aged soldiers and their wives, at Brookville, Jefferson county. This is a new institution, and this is its first application for State aid. Charles F. McKenna, of Pittsburg, is one of its directors.
>
> L. E. STOFEIL.

amendments to the sub-commission's bill

NO STRIKE FEARED.

The St. Paul Says It Equalized Instead of Reduced Operators' Pay. CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The committee repre enting the telegraph operators of the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad have completed its conference with the officials of the company. General Manager

says the company has not, as stated, made a

eduction in wages, but has simply equalized hem, as it has been doing in the cases of other chases of employes.

At the towns on the line operators have been paid \$50 per month, besides being furnished with dwelling house, fuel and light, while in the large cutes the pay has been only \$60 per month without the extras. The recent order was made to equalize wages as between agents in the cities and the towns. The committee has gone away without obtaining any concession from the company. The management does not anticipate a strike.

SENATOR STANFORD ELECTED.

The Vote Took Place Yesterday and Will Be Declared To-Day. SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 13 .- The Senate and Assembly balloted to-day for United States Senator to succeed Leland Stanford. The vote in the Assembly resulted: Stanford (Rep.), 59: Stephen White, of Los Angeles, (Dem.) 18. In the Senate the vote was: Stanford 27, White 12. The Legislature will declarathe election of Stanford in joint session to-

A CORNER IN RUBBER.

The Entire Supply of Brazil Under the Control of One Man.

New York, Jan. 13 -- in regard to the rereported formation of a rubber syndicate a member of a leading exporting house said this morning that while there is nothing known of the formation of a syndicate here, it is re-ported that the entire rubber interest in Brazil is to be placed under control of M. Viuna, who is well known in the rubber world.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 13.—Four hundred men

employed by the Leavenworth Mining Com-

pany and 20 employed by the Home Company struck vesterialy against a reduction in wages from 45% to 4c per bushel. The mines are idle, No disturbance has yet occurred, A Fire Among Sugar Cane. HAVANA, Jan. 13 .- A fire in the sugar cane

on the La Bosta estate, situated near Matan sas, destroyed the greater portion of the co

good Great Britain ought to recognize the section.

Mr. Aldrich spoke against free coinage and
Mr. McConnell in its favor. It was decided
that Senator Jones, of Nevada, Ingalls, Hiscock right of the United States to protect the scal, and, further, that Great Britain had