

"From the Ranks."
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See Saturday's Tribune.
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Scranton Tribune.

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EIGHT PAGES--56 COLUMNS

SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1894.

TWO CENTS A COPY.

THE TRIBUNE HAS A LARGER BONA FIDE CIRCULATION AMONG SCRANTON BUSINESS MEN THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER

MR. CLEVELAND'S TARIFF VIEWS

His Position Defined in a Letter to Representative William L. Wilson.

INCONSISTENCIES POINTED OUT

The idea that the President is lukewarm on the tariff question is dispelled by a letter calculated to brace up reformer Wilson. Thinks Democratic pledges should be fulfilled—The hope of the party hinges upon tariff reform—How the letter was received.

WASHINGTON, July 19. INTENSE interest was created by Mr. Wilson's announcement in the House today that he had a letter from President Cleveland, which the latter had permitted to be made public. The letter was sent to the desk and read, amid profound silence. The letter was a direct blow at any surrender to the Senate bill. Mr. Cleveland's letter was as follows:

(Personal.)
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 19, 1894.
To the Hon. William L. Wilson:
My Dear Sir:—The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the two Houses of Congress for the purpose of adjusting differences on the subject of tariff legislation, and that also certain that you will be called upon to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform, has been so closely related to the subject, I have not been able to keep it from my mind. I have so often promised myself to write to you on this subject, and as a result of my trust and confidence in you, I have so often hoped to see you in person, that I have been unable to do so. I have been so busy with the duties of my office, and with the many other matters which I have to attend to, that I have been unable to do so. I have been so busy with the duties of my office, and with the many other matters which I have to attend to, that I have been unable to do so.

I believe these are absolutely necessary conditions to the continuation of Democratic existence. I cannot rid myself of the feeling that the President is not the best of the only hope of true Democracy. Indications point to its action as the result of those who desire the genuine franchise of Democratic reform. The President of Democratic pledges, and the reiteration of Democratic promises to the people. To reconcile differences in the details of the tariff, the President has well-defined lines of principles will not be the task of the conference, as it seems to me that the members will have in charge the question whether Democratic principles themselves are to be saved or abandoned.

CAUSE FOR GLOOM.
There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and the temper of the rank and file of Democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail, but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principle may be surrendered.

In these circumstances, they cannot do otherwise than to be more determined and more sincere in their efforts to bring about tariff reform. They are not only more determined and more sincere in their efforts to bring about tariff reform, but they are also more determined and more sincere in their efforts to bring about tariff reform. They are not only more determined and more sincere in their efforts to bring about tariff reform, but they are also more determined and more sincere in their efforts to bring about tariff reform. They are not only more determined and more sincere in their efforts to bring about tariff reform, but they are also more determined and more sincere in their efforts to bring about tariff reform.

As a result of the feeling and the temper of the rank and file of Democracy, they are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail, but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principle may be surrendered.

RAW MATERIALS MUST BE FREE.
It must be admitted that no tariff measure can be passed with Democratic principles and promises, or bear a genuine Democratic badge, that does not provide for free raw materials. In these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this, the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list, and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal corporations and capitalists. How can we wonder that people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle?

It is quite apparent that this question of free raw materials does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their submission to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike violative of Democratic principle and Democratic good faith.

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

SUGAR A DELICATE SUBJECT.
While no tendencies should be entertained for haste, and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them, under the guise of tariff taxation, any opportunity to further their peculiar methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar by the fear,

quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we must directly and indirectly encourage a combination of sugar refining interests. I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feelings which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe that we should do evil that good may come, but it seems to me that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of a tariff bill and that for taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principles.

While all this is sticky there must be in the treatment of this article some ground upon which we are willing to stand, where toleration and conciliation may be allowed to solve the problem without demanding the entire surrender of fixed and conscientious convictions.

I ought not to prolong this letter. If I have written it is unwelcome, I beg you to believe in my good intentions. In the conclusions of the conference touching the numerous items which will be considered, the people are not afraid that their interests will be neglected. They are concerned, however, so far as they are concerned, will be to place home necessities and comforts more easily within their reach, and to insure better and surer compensation to those who toil.

CANNOT PLEASE EVERYBODY.

We all know that a tariff covering all the varied interests and conditions of a country as vast as ours must of necessity be largely the result of honorable adjustment and compromise. I expect very few of us can say when our measure is perfected, that all its features are entirely as we would prefer. You know how much I deplore the incorporation in the proposed bill of the income-tax feature.

In matters of this kind, however, which do not violate a fixed and recognized Democratic doctrine, we are willing to defer to the judgment of a majority of our Democratic brethren. I think there is a general agreement that this is a party duty. This is more palpably apparent when we realize that the business of our country timely stands and watches for the results of our efforts to perfect tariff legislation, that a quick and certain return of prosperity waits upon a wise adjustment and that a confiding people still trusts in our hands their prosperity and well-being.

The speedy completion of the tariff legislation which their representatives have undertaken, but they demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt them to the abandonment of Democratic principles.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

EFFECT OF THE LETTER.

From talks with senators, the indications are that the President's letter to Mr. Wilson will precipitate an animated discussion on the floor of the Senate tomorrow.

Mr. Smith, if the rumors about him be true, will make a speech in which he will warn the conference that they have violated the faith placed in them when they receded from the Senate amendments, and agreed, as has been reported, that they would accept the House schedule on wools, cottons, etc. He will outline the situation as he sees it, and, in his conclusion, tell the Senate, the President, the country and the House of Representatives that they can accept the Senate bill or no bill at all so far as his vote is concerned.

Mr. Gorman will echo the sentiments that Mr. Smith will utter, and will warn the House that if it persists in the course adopted by it today, it will end in defeating a bill which is for the best interests of the whole country and which was the product of very serious attention on the part of the Senate and formulated as the only bill that could hope to meet with success. Mr. Gorman, in the statement of his friends, means anything, is more firmly grounded in his original plan than ever. Mr. Brice will have a few words to say about the Senate bill in which he, too, will join his colleagues in letting the country know that it is the Senate bill and not the House bill that is to ultimately become the law of the land.

The idea also prevails in the Senate that the bill will not be defeated, but that the House will ultimately give rather than see no tariff bill pass at all. Mr. Gorman, with some indignation, tonight denied the story that had been circulated to the effect that he had surrendered coal and given his consent that it should go back on the free list.

MR. HILL SEES CLEAR SKIES.

When asked what he thought of the letter of the President, Senator Hill replied: "In the language of the novel, the plot thickens. I prefer to say nothing at this time as to the propriety or wisdom of the letter. It comes late and may complicate the whole situation whatever. If the President, instead of writing a letter, had exercised his influence as a senator in getting votes for free raw materials when I was making the fight therefor in the Senate, the present unfortunate complications might have been avoided. I trust that there will be more votes now for free raw material when I bring forth the proposition again in the Senate, which I expect to do. The skies are brightening."

CABLED CONDENSATIONS.

The new French anti-anarchist law passed the preliminary stages in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

A plot to blow up public buildings in Lima and Callao has been discovered, and many arrests have been made.

The German government does not propose to make reprisals in consequence of the new American sugar tariff.

M. Guesde's proposal of a substitute bill abrogating the anti-anarchist law of last December was rejected by a vote of 394 to 88.

A woman who arrived in Berlin from St. Petersburg yesterday was seized with Asiatic cholera and taken to the Moabit hospital.

The Italian shopkeepers who lost through the anti-Italian riots in Lyons, have made claims for restitution aggregating 2,000,000 francs.

The number of cases of cholera is dwindling at Cracow and increasing at Zaleszczyki. At the latter place there is on the average six deaths daily.

REGARDED AS A LARGE JOKE

Railroad Men at the Chicago Stock Yards Disobey Strike Orders.

SITUATION AT THE PULLMAN SHOPS

Three Hundred and Twenty-five Applications for Work Received—New Workmen Are Mostly Hollenders. Efforts of Strikers to Persuade Applicants to Desert the Pullmans Are Unsuccessful—Notes of the Strike at Other Points.

CHICAGO, July 19.

THE American Railway union's order warning all railroad men at the stock yards to desert from work, seemed to have little effect on the men to whom it was addressed. Railroad employees returned in their work as usual; switching was continued, and the packers seem inclined to treat the matter as a joke.

The Pullman shops at Pullman, Ill., will probably reopen early next week. Vice President Wickes states that he has received 325 applications from workmen desiring to return to work and that he anticipates no trouble in securing a sufficient number of operatives to work all the departments. Three hundred men are engaged in oiling the machinery, cleaning the shops and doing other preliminary work. While 100 of these men, who are Hollenders living at Roseland, were on their way to Pullman this morning, west of Pullman by strikers or their sympathizers and an all-round fight ensued, which terminated in the new men agreeing to go home.

After nearly reaching Roseland, however, the Hollenders separated in groups of two or three and by a circuitous route returned to Pullman and went to work. Most of the Hollenders are iron founders, but all were pressed into service at cleaning up.

PULLING THE DRAG NET.

The drag net of the federal law was cast into the waters today and when the ropes were drawn taut, and it was pulled ashore, it was found to contain no less than twenty-nine indictments charging offenses against the interstate commerce act and the laws relating to the transportation of persons and property.

The grand jury announced at 4 o'clock this afternoon that it had concluded its labors and the foreman handed to Judge Swann a batch of manuscript two feet high, which it was said contained indictments for everybody connected with the railroad strike in this district.

The court fixed the bail on each of the indictments in the sum of \$10,000 against each and every individual concerned. No warrants of arrest were issued this evening and District Attorney McMichael and his associates manifested an unusual reticence regarding the identity of the parties indicted. The clerk was instructed that the indictments should not be made a matter of record until the morning, with the understanding that at 8 o'clock or soon thereafter the warrants would be pressed and returned to deputy marshals for immediate service. It is stated on good authority that not only were the cumulative indictments against President Debs, vice president Howard, secretary Keliher and Editor Rogers, of the Railway Journal, but that every other member of the board of directors had been scooped in and put on trial.

It is also stated that the Organizer Pledge, who on Monday was committed by Judge Taft, of Cincinnati, for contempt of court, was among those against whom the indictments had been found. In one indictment, and which, so it was stated in the district attorney's office, is one of the strongest yet found, no less than nineteen defendants are named. Several of the directors of the Railway union have been lectured during the past week to organize lodges east and west, but they are equally liable to arrest as they remained within this jurisdiction.

TROOPS ARE WITHDRAWN.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Lamont tonight made the following statement concerning the situation at Chicago: "The federal troops, having accomplished the purpose for which they were ordered to Chicago, they have been withdrawn from the city proper. With the exception of the infantry sent from Sackett's Harbor, all of the troops recently concentrated at Chicago, including the artillery and cavalry from Forts Riley and Nebraska, have been ordered to take station at Fort Sheridan for the summer. This will put a very much larger garrison at that point ready for service than when the troops were called into action. They were withdrawn on the assurance of the local authorities responsible for the peace of the city, that the situation was completely under control and that the laws could be enforced and order preserved without the further employment of the federal troops."

"While there is no reason to believe that their services will be required, should such a contingency arise they are but two hours from any part of the city, and can be easily and quickly called to the scene of the disturbance."

A DISGRACE TO ENGLAND.

End of the Alexander Divorce Case in Ayrshire County, Ireland.

EDENBURGH, July 19.—In the court of sessions, where Lord Kyllachy has been hearing evidence in the action for divorce brought by Claude Alexander of Ballochmyle, Ayrshire, against his wife, formerly Lady Diana Montgomerie, youngest daughter of the Earl of Eglington, judgment was rendered today for the petitioner.

The case is one of the most remarkable of the many sensational divorces cases among the British aristocracy.

Lady Diana Alexander is about 24 years of age and was married to Mr. Claude Alexander on Dec. 14, 1889.

Acts on which the divorce suit was based occurred at Logan, Cummeek, their usual residence, whether they went in February, 1891.

The defense was that there was a mutual free love agreement between husband and wife, including the husband's condoning the relations to his wife of a Mr. Allison, the co-respondent in the case.

DECLINES TO ANSWER.

Mr. Walker Will Give No Information Concerning Sugar Speculators. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The sugar committee took the initial steps this afternoon looking to the renewal of the investigation of charges against senators in which they are alleged to have speculated. This was caused by the recent publication in the New York papers.

Mr. Harry Walker was summoned but declined to answer any question.

PEACE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Trains Are Running Freely and Strikers Are Quiet. SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—There was no material change in the strike situation in the state today.

Trains are running freely and the strikers remain peaceable.

THE BLUEFIELDS TROUBLE.

Like New Jersey, the Country Is Controlled by Mosquitoes.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The only information vouchsafed at the navy or state department today concerning the necessity for sending the Columbia to Bluefields is the follow bulletin dispatched to the press "According to the dispatch received by the secretary of the navy today dated New Orleans the situation at Bluefields on July 18 is reported as follows: The Mosquitoes have control in the neighborhood of Bluefields and the acting Nicaraguan commissioner has gone to Lima.

Navy officials think that there are three good reasons for sending the Columbia to Bluefields and that the administration was probably influenced by all of them in issuing the orders:

First—There is likely to be considerable fighting, as Nicaragua has no idea of giving up control of the Mosquito country and American lives and property would be apt to suffer in the absence of a strong American force.

Second—It would seem desirable in such a serious crisis to have an officer of high rank and great experience on the spot and Captain Sumner is possessed of these in a conspicuous degree.

Lastly—The personnel of the Columbia needs active service and discipline, and a tour of duty in the tropics would be beneficial.

WERE CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Horrible Fate of Five Miners at Williamson.

PINE GROVE, Pa., July 19.—A fearful accident took place in the mines at Williamson, several miles from here, this evening, just as the miners were being hoisted out of the colliery. A timber gave way in the wagon, which had just started when the pulley under the shaft failed to work and they were crushed against the top rock, five being killed instantly. Terrible scenes were witnessed until the bodies were gotten out.

The killed were: John Raulenbush, John L. Liawell, John A. Tate, William Clark and Charles Woodland. All lived at Williamson, married and have children. Their bodies were horribly mangled and the affair created great excitement. The coroner will hold an inquest tomorrow.

PAY DAY DIVERSIONS.

Hungarians and Poles Slashed Each Other with Knives.

WILKES-BARRE, July 19.—A pay day fight between Hungarians and Poles took place tonight in a suburb of this city. Two men of this city, Paul Reicher and John Stok, being fatally injured and a number of other men being badly cut about the head and face by bottles and knives.

The men had been drinking all day and tonight the Poles present began boasting that they could be miners while the Hungarians could not. This led to the fight in which knives, revolvers and beer bottles were used. Lorak was injured internally and cannot recover, and Shinski had his skull fractured and his nose torn off. Four arrests were made.

TICKETS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Bad vaccine caused three deaths in Montreal.

Cape Breton.

The army worm is doing great damage to crops in Wisconsin.

There will be no trial trip for the cruiser Raleigh, built at the Navy yard, at Huntington, W. Va., chewed to death.

While brutally assaulting his wife, John Ashbacher, of Louisville, was shot by his daughter, Mrs. T. E. Meagher.

Cars killed at Worcester (Mass.) grade crossing Alexander Bonner, aged 83, father of the Baltimore league player.

By the explosion of gasoline John Ray, a grocer, at St. Louis, was burned and three persons badly scorched.

In order to pay employees' wages, Atlantic receivers at Tappan had to secure a court order, authorizing a \$20,000 loan.

Finding the young babe of Mrs. True Miller, kidnapped, a vicious horse, at Huntington, W. Va., chewed to death.

Mrs. Mary Smith, a prominent woman suffragist and business woman of Nebraska, has become insane after a divorce.

Even gossip about a young woman led to a general fight, near Farmerville, La., in which Jim Platt and John Stewart were killed.

In a third statement Edward Halloway, the alleged wrecker of a Big Four train, at Pontiac, Ill., denied previous confessions of guilt.

Suit of Mrs. Ann Small, aged 70, against John Smith, 60 years old, of Detroit, for breach of promise, ended in a verdict for the defendant.

Guy T. Olmsted, who, in March last, shot and seriously wounded William L. Clifford, a letter carrier of Chicago, has been found insane.

FIRST BATTLE IN OPEN HOUSE

Heated Debates Are Listened to by an Interested Audience.

MR. WILSON DEFENDS HIS BILL

Although Presenting a Pathetic Figure on Account of Recent Illness the Author of the Wilson Bill Gained Frequent Applause by His Eloquence—Mr. Johnson Wants an Opportunity to Vote Separately on Sugar—Mr. Cleveland's Letter Read.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.

THE first battle in the open house over the difference between the House and Senate was fought today in the presence of a large and deeply interested audience. For the first time in a month the galleries were full, and nearly every seat on the floor was occupied. Hostilities began immediately after the journal had been read, when Mr. Ortwaite, of Ohio, presented an order from the committee on rules, providing for two hours' debate on the report of the conference on the tariff bill and restricting action of the House to voting on a motion to instruct the conferees to bring a report.

Mr. Reed said he would say nothing on the resolution except that there had been a hope on the other side, especially, that this would become a really disinterested body, but for himself he had doubts about it in view of what had occurred in the past. He yielded to Mr. Johnson, who opposed the adoption of the rule for the reason that, by his interpolation of it, the right to instruct the conferees to bring a report was not upon a partial agreement was not reserved. He warned the House that if the rule was adopted it would deprive itself of the power to consider the sugar schedule except in association with all other items in the bill.

In view of the scandal that has been created over this subject, he thought the House should have the opportunity to express itself upon it separately.

A QUESTION AS TO TRUSTS.

It had been reported, Mr. Johnson said, that if the items of the bill were separated one from another then it would be defeated. If that were so, he continued, the subject went beyond the question of schedules. It brought up the question whether or not trusts had grown so arrogant on one side that they are able to dictate legislation whether Congress be Republican or Democratic. For one he was not willing to concede that it was the case, and he wanted an opportunity to vote to demonstrate that was untrue [Applause].

Mr. Johnson asked the speaker if his construction of the rule was "that a motion to instruct the conferees could not be made?"

The speaker responded in the affirmative and Mr. Johnson retorted: "For that reason, I think, the rule is bad and should be defeated."

MR. WILSON HAS THE FLOOR.

Mr. Wilson was then recognized, and as he rose a pathetic figure compelled to speak from under a mask that had hid most of his face from sight, he was greeted with applause on the floor and in the galleries. He said he was directed by the conferees on the part of the House to report that they had been unable to agree upon the amendments made by the Senate to the tariff bill, and to move that the House insist upon its disagreement and ask for further conferees.

Speaking to the motion, Mr. Wilson said that it was true, as Mr. Reed had stated, that formal meetings of the conferees had been held on but two days, but ever since the conferees had been appointed there had been long and earnest daily consultations of the Democratic members over the 634 amendments to the bill, with the result that the House conferees felt it to be their duty to bring the bill back to the House for instructions.

The situation, said Mr. Wilson, probably justified him in making some explanatory remarks, which had best be made now, rather than wait for another session. And in this manner, he said, he desired to be frank. If the conferees representing the majority of the Senate had felt as untrammelled in their action as the House majority conferees, and as free to do their duty to themselves and their country, a tariff bill could have been agreed upon in one day that would have been satisfactory to the Democratic party and to the American people.

But we were not long in finding out, said Mr. Wilson, greatly to our disappointment, that whatever might have been the purpose of the Senate conferees, they came fostered and limited in their action. They seemed to be apprehensive of a presence in the Senate that would prevent the passage of any bill but one that the House did not feel free to agree to.

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

As a part of his remarks he had read at the clerk's desk a long letter written to him by President Cleveland wherein he defines his position on the pending bill. The salient points of this document, which were received by frequent outbursts of applause by the Democrats and occasional peals of laughter by the Republicans, are these:

He admonishes the House conferees to stand firm for free coal and iron ore, as they were promised the people when the party pledged itself to free raw materials. He declares that to accede to outbursts of applause by the Democrats and occasional peals of laughter by the Republicans, are these:

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ciples, even though the charge might be made, although it would be exaggerated, that the party was encouraging the refineries of the country. There would be no objection to a tax on sugar if it were necessary for the passage of the bill, but in respect to coal and iron ore the president said there must be no receding from the House bill. The president's reference to sugar as a "delicate subject" caused much laughter on the Republican side of the chamber.

After further debate by Mr. Reed, Mr. Wheeler, Alabama, and Mr. Grow, Pennsylvania, the motion was agreed to and Speaker Crisp re-appointed Messrs. Wilson, Turner, McMillin, Montgomery, Reed, Burrows and Payne the conferees on the part of the House.

PETERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Authorities Believe That He Is a Dynamite Fiend.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 19.—Clarence Peters, after a hearing this evening, was committed for trial on the charge of attempting to blow up the Pennsylvania railroad station at Watts several months ago. Very strong testimony against the accused was produced.

The dynamite, which is alleged to have been stolen from a neighboring quarry, was traced directly to him. He wanted to injure the railroad company for refusing him a job.

DISAPPOINTED ROBBERS.

Seven Outlaws at Red Fork Hold Up a Train and Secure a Jug of Whisky.

RED FORK, I. T., July 19.—The hold-up of the Frisco train at this point last night by seven outlaws did not prove a profitable venture. Before robbing the express car, the bandits overpowered the station agent and secured about \$15 in cash. They then began preparations to rob the west-bound train which arrived at 7.55 p. m. When the train arrived at the depot, one of the bandits held up the engineer and fireman and the conductor and brakeman, and two stood guard over the passengers. The other two broke open the express car.

Message Chapman, whose brother was killed in a train robbery several months ago, showed fight and was knocked senseless. The safe was opened, but there was nothing in it. A jug of whisky was all the car contained and the robbers took it. They said they were looking for a valuable money package.

It was not on the train and the robbers gave vent to their disappointment by firing a volley from their Winchester after which they mounted their horses and disappeared. A posse headed by the Wells Fargo road agent started in pursuit.

GERMAN LUTHERAN SYNOD.

Proceedings of the Meetings Held at Pittsburgh Yesterday.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 19.—The German Lutheran Synod now in session in Pittsburgh was opened today by Chaplain Rev. H. C. Walker, of York, Pa. The morning session was occupied in doctrinal discussion, setting forth that the entire scriptures were inspired. The hierarchy of Holy Writ was upheld against the inroads of modern unorthodox theologians.

This afternoon there was no discussion of the synod. Instead, there were held separate conferences of ministers, laymen and teachers. The evening session was devoted to conference work.

SACRAMENTO SHOPS OPENED.

Four Hundred Men Report for Work. Old Employees Re-instated.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 19.—Early this morning over 400 men reported for work in the shops of the railroad company. Many of the old employees were given their former positions. Every department, save the rolling mills and foundry, is in operation with a sufficient force to handle all business for the present.

It is generally conceded that the strike, so far as it obtains here, is practically settled, and that the railroad company has won. Three switching crews went to work this morning and trains are made up without difficulty.

KNAPSACKS FOR THE GUARD.

New Accommodations Will Be Among Supplies at Coming Camp.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 19.—Warrants have been issued from the adjutant general's department for the pay and maintenance of troops stationed at Pottsville during the coal mine strike. The aggregate sum is \$25,563.57.

New knapsacks are being furnished the guard for the encampment.

IN OUR OWN COMMONWEALTH.

Fire yesterday destroyed an entire block at Sharpsville, three miles north of Sharpsville. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

The East Pennsylvania association of Free Baptists has been organized in Harrisburg. The association is for the promotion of general religious work in central Pennsylvania. The officers elected were: Rev. Thomas C. Brewster, of Conshohocken, president; Frank C. Calder and Rev