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REED'S PROGRAMME

For Domineering the House Fails for Once.

THE AUTOCRAT OF CONGRESS

Undertakes to Bulldoze Democrats and Republicans Alike by Treating the Silver Bill as His Own.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.] -The Reed programme was defeated to-day and the House resumed the control of its own business. It was the first time this session that Speaker Reed has stood helpless before a House which refused to be bound by the gag of the previous question and insisted on ac ually debating the matter before it. The speaker tried one of his bold assumptions of power and if he could have dragooned his own followers into supporting him it would have been a clever trick of political merit when he referred the silver bill to the committee on coinage without the consent of the House. As I telegraphed you last night, he took the heroic course to smother it. He took a position in which no Democrat, whether a believer in free silver or a gold basis, could sustain him. He sought to draw the party line and to place on the Republican side of it the opponents of free silver, and on the other side the whole Democratic party. The assistance which the eastern Democrats stood ready to render him in any fight against free coinage he deliberately threw away in the hope of making up the loss from his own party. In this he failed. Many of the eastern Democrats, those who would have looked upon the fight between the silver men and the speaker with absolute indifference, as they did not much care which won, although they could not but resent the speaker's extraordinary action towards those who voted to leave the silver bill in the possession of the House. But as one of them, Mr. Turner, of New York, expressed it after adjournment: "I am a good free coinage man until the votes come to be taken on the bill." The House refused to leave the silver bill in the hands of the committee on coinage and adjourned without making final disposition of it.

The vote was not a test of the relative strength of the friends and opponents of free coinage, for no Democrat who opposed free coinage would vote to sustain Speaker Reed, and on the other hand, a number of free coinage Republicans did vote to sustain him. The probability is that the bill will soon get into conference and that from that conference will be evolved a bill which will make the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces monthly mandatory and make the notes legal tender while taking away from the secretary all discretionary power in the matter of redemption. Such a measure, Senator Teller informs me to-day, will be entirely satisfactory to the free coinage men. They will, he added, be satisfied with nothing less, preferring to return empty handed to their constituents upon the record made by them and try it over again in the next Congress.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Mills objected to the approval of the journal, on the ground that it had not been read in full by the clerk.

The speaker ordered a full reading. The clerk was proceeding to read that portion of the journal which disclosed a reference of the silver bill to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. McKinley moved that the journal be approved and demanded the previous question, despite Mills' protest that he was entitled to recognition to move to correct the journal.

Springer raised the point of order that the journal contained a record of something which never happened.

The speaker replied that was for the House to decide, and directed the clerk to call the roll.

The clerk proceeded, while Springer, amid the applause of his party colleagues, entered a vigorous protest, addressing the speaker, saying: "You can ignore the rights of the representatives of the people, but the people will pull you down, sir, at the polls next November and your party with you."

The House refused to order the previous question, 102 to 117, amid loud Democratic applause.

The following Republicans voted with the Democrats in the negative: Messrs. Bartine, DeHaven, Kelly, Kerr, of Iowa; Lind, Morrow and Townsend, of Colorado.

Mills offered a resolution reciting that the order of reference made by the speaker referring the silver bill to the committee on coinage, weights and measures, was incorrect and against the rules of the House and made without authority under the rules, and resolving that the journal be corrected by striking therefrom this entry.

Cannon, of Illinois, argued that the Senate amendments would require to be considered in committee of the whole, and that, being so, it was the speaker's duty to refer it to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. The resolution sought to strike out the recital of this fact.

Mills, of Texas, characterized Cannon's position as the boldest, most reckless and absurd position he ever heard maintained in a legislative body. Under the constitution the journal was to be kept by the House, not by the speaker or his clerks. He charged the Republican party with being false to its pledges on the matter of silver, and said the Democratic party would give people free, unlimited coinage of silver. On the hustings people would ask the Republicans why, when they were sent here as friends of silver, they voted to the death to prevent the consummation of the people's wishes and the fulfillment of their promises!

Peters, of Kansas, though declaring himself a free coinage man, sustained the speaker's action, contending that under the rules it was the speaker's duty to refer the bill as he had done.

Biggs, of California, put an interrogatory with such vehemence as to draw forth the laughter of the House which was renewed when Biggs, in perfect good nature, but totally oblivious of the speaker's gavel, continued to put his questions. Finally the speaker asked sternly: "Will the gentleman from California be in order?"

"I will," replied Biggs in a meek pleasant voice which again gave rise to merriment.

Crisp, of Geogia, submitted an argument to show that under the rules the speaker had not the power to refer the bill as he had done.

Springer, of Illinois, contended for the right of the House to revise the journal and make it show what a majority of the House decided it should show. The purpose of referring the bill to the committee on coinage, weights and measures was to prevent the House from voting on the question of concurrence in the Senate amendments. Rules which it was claimed were interded to allow the majority to do business and produce results, were now prostituted to the base purpose of gaging the majority.

Bland, of Missouri, held that no other course was open but to strike the erroneous reference of the bill from the journal. That would place the bill on the speaker's table and again allow the House to get at it.

Butterworth, of Ohio, said the time had not come when the Republican party was willing to abdicate its control over the business of the House. The question would be put next fall, not in time to affect this question.

McMillin, of Tennessee—But will be in time for this question to affect it. [Democratic applause.]

Continuing, Butterworth held that the real question before the House was whether or not the speaker referred the bill to the committee, not that it was or was not properly referred. A question arose whether the speaker was authorized to make the reference. He contended that he was so authorized. Rule 21 gives the speaker authority to refer public bills to the appropriate committees.

Springer argued that the silver bill was not properly "under the rules" before the House yesterday, because the business on the speaker's table had not been reached.

Butterworth said the pending proposition sought to unhorse the Republican majority and to put the Democratic minority in the saddle. The Republicans should not abdicate in favor of the Democrats until at least they should determine they were unable to conduct the business of the majority. [Republican applause.] He was in favor of an early consideration of the silver bill.

Anderson, of Kansas, while declaring himself an earnest advocate of free coinage, maintained the correctness of the speaker's ruling. He wanted to ask the chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures whether the committee would give the House a chance to vote upon the measure.

Conger, of Iowa, chairman of that committee, replied that so far as he was personally concerned, he would make every effort to secure legislation on this subject.

Crisp said the committee on rules might interfere as it did to prevent a vote on the free coinage of silver.

Mills, of Texas, said the point he made was under the existing rules that the silver bill remained upon the speaker's table to be disposed of as the House, and not speaker, should determine.

Breckinridge, of Kentucky, argued that if the speaker went beyond the scope of his authority in the reference to the bill, his action was not only erroneous but illegal and void. The speaker in rendering his decision said he desired members of the House to divest themselves of the idea that any unusual procedure had taken place in connection with this bill. The reference of bills of this kind and in this way had been a daily occurrence since the adoption of the present bills. The chair desired also that the house should know that this particular transaction did not take place in a corner. In the regular course of business the journal clerk informed the speaker that among the list of bills to be referred under the rules to the appropriate committee was the silver bill with the Senate amendments. The speaker had been asked whether he had any particular direction to make in regard to it. Knowing the bill to be one of grave public importance, and anxious that he should have all possible light on the subject, the chair had consulted the Democratic members of the committee on rules (Blount and McMillin) and the gentlemen from Missouri and Illinois (Bland and Springer), not for the purpose of throwing any responsibility upon them, but in order that he might benefit by any light they might be able to give. After conversing with those gentlemen it had seemed clear to the chair that the rules of the House covered the question and that his duty was to treat the bill as he would treat any other. Accordingly the clerk was not directed to make any change in regard to reference. The House must bear in mind that this was not a question of policy. If not satisfied with the reference directed by the speaker under the present sytem of rules, the House could change the system of rules and the House could change the reference, did this bill contained provisions which under the rules ought to be considered in committee of the whole. There was a provision in the original House bill by which certain bullion was to be purchased and certificates issued thereon. The Senate amendment was an amendment for free coinage, and for this an appropriation was made. If anything was clear in parliamentary law it was that the bill was one of those which would be properly considered in committee of the whole, and this being so, it was the obvious duty of the chair to refer to it in the same manner in which hundreds and thousands of bills had been referred during this session. The point of order raised by the gentleman from Illinois (Cannon) put the chair in an embarrassing position because it proposed action by the House and was a declaration that an error had been made in parliamentary law. It was proposed to erase from the journal a question of fact. While the chair might have some doubt about the point of order he felt it was a question the House ought to determine and he would therefore overrule the points of order and submit the question to the House.

Cannon moved to table Mills' resolution. On a standing vote this was carried 120 to 110. Morrow, of California, Bartine, of Nevada, and Townsend, of Colorado, voted with the Democrats. They were overlooked by the speaker in the first count, but Morrow called attention to the omission and it was rectified.

On a vote by tellers the motion was lost, yeas 118; nays, 123. The question then recurred on Mills' resolution and it was agreed to, yeas, 121; nays, 117. At the conclusion of the roll call the vote stood, yeas, 119; nays, 117. A change of one vote would be necessary to defeat the resolution by a tie vote, and that change was made by Funston, of Kansas, amid the decisive cheers of the Democrats. This left the vote, yeas, 118; nays, 118; but the change proved unavailable. Abbott, of Texas, and Bullock, of Florida, whose names were not recorded, stated that they had voted in the affirmative, and the speaker accepting their statements, the vote stood, yeas, 120; nays, 118. Then McKinley arose and changed his vote to the affirmative, and the vote was finally announced, yeas, 121; nays, 117. McKinley was then recognized to move a reconsideration and also to move an adjournment, Mills managing to sandwich the motion to reconsider on the table. On a motion to lay Mills' resolution on the table, the following Republicans voted with the Democrats in the negative: Bartine, Carter, DeHaven, Ewart, Kelley, Marrow and Townsend, of Colorado. On the resolution itself Ewart did not vote, but the others named voted in the affirmative. McKinley also voted in the affirmative, but only for the purpose of moving a reconsideration of the motion to adjourn. Lost, yeas, 119; nays, 120. The vote then recurring on Mills' motion to table the motion to reconsider, it was agreed to, yeas, 121; nays, 114. Mills then moved to approve the journal as amended, asking to withdraw the preamble which recites that the order of reference made by the speaker referring the silver bill to the committee on coinage, weights and measures was incorrect under the rules of the House and done without authority under said rules. McKinley objected and the question recurred on the adoption of the preamble. It was lost, yeas, 109; nays, 121. [Republican applause.]

Springer moved the approval of the journal as amended, pending which, on motion of McKinley, the House adjourned.

Census Deficiency Bill Approved.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The President has approved the census deficiency appropriation bill, and the act providing for the exportation of fermented liquor in bond without the payment of the internal revenue tax.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Salisbury on the Transfer of Heligoland.

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO STANLEY

He Praises the Settlement of the African Dispute With Germany—Gold Shipments From New York.

LONDON, June 19.—Replying to questions regarding the transfer of Heligsland to Germany in the house of lords to-night, Lord Salisbury said there were no grounds for supposing the inhabitants objected to the transfer except as regards conscription, and this was provided against in the agreement.

In the commons the government is nearly defeated in the vote on the first clause of the licensing bill, it standing 228 yeas to 224 nays. The Conservatives had expected Storey to continue his speech to-day but he did not resume and a division was taken at once. During the count there was a panic on the government side, several Parnellites; and a number of government members were absent.

It is stated to-night that Archbishop Walsh has written a letter to the *Freeman's Journal* severely lecturing absentee Parnellites who saved the government from defeat. He says unless they can give a satisfactory explanation of their absence he will find it hard to place further trust in the Irish party.

An Address to Stanley.

LONDON, June 19.—Stanley was presented with an address at Berwick to-day. In reply he spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of the wisdom of Salisbury's settlement with Germany of the African question. By the agreement 500 square miles of territory are added to the British possessions in Africa. Instead of a dolorous tirade against the prime minister, Stanley said now is the time to sing a pean in his honor. It is now possible to realize the great dream of those concerned in the exploration and civilization of Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo.

Stanley, in receiving the freedom of Newcastle, repeated his laudations of Salisbury, dwelling with enthusiasm upon the prospects in Africa. He said he was confident that if he could muster all the chiefs of the regions that England had acquired, they would acquiesce in the opinion that the date of agreement would be a red letter day in the African calendar.

The Shipment of Gold to Germany.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A local paper says: The recent shipment of $2,254,000 in gold to Germany, $750,000 of which went on the steamship Columbia this morning, has been followed by the circulation in banking circles of several disquieting rumors, one reaching government officials to the effect that the shipments are on direct orders from the German chancellor. One of the leading bankers here said: "The recent advance in exchange in Berlin and the lower rate of sterling exchange in Germany, arose from the policy of extending the German export business and at the same time placing such restrictions on imports as to practically prohibit them. The reason for this policy is that the German government is hoarding gold, and no matter what excuse the bankers acting as its agents may make, it is well understood where orders come from and where the gold goes to."

It is estimated that $10,000,000 will be taken by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., on present orders from this city, and English bankers said to-day that sterling exchange, and exchange on Paris, was just at the gold shipping point, and any further advance in the rates would bring out large export orders. The worst feature of the situation is the fact that the gold bars in the assay office, which two years ago amounted to $90,000,000, have decreased to $82,500,000. If they should be all absorbed a drain on the double eagles in the subtreasury will follow, and the banks will lose part of their special holdings. The opinion on Wall street is freely expressed that the law allowing the withdrawal of gold bars for export should be amended and the treasury officials should insist on paying all checks in coin. This would limit the shipment of gold to a small figure, for it would take wide difference in exchange for shippers to realize a profit in shipping coin. Gold bars are of known fineness and charged for accordingly. On the other hand, gold coin often falls 1 per cent. below the standard of fineness and in addition there is always a loss by abrasion.

THE COLD SNAP

Of Last March has Done Great Damage to the Country's Fruit Crop.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, June 19.—American commission merchants say that the cold snap of March last, extending from Florida to Canada, and taking in the eastern and middle states, nipping the blossoms of trees, will result in a large shrinkage of the fruit supply. Mr. Goodsell informed your reporter that the peach crop of New Jersey and Delaware, which last year amounted to considerably over a million bushels, would this year hardly reach five hundred bushels, and these would be of inferior quality. He also said that the large shrinkage, though not to such a great extent in some directions, extended over the entire fruit supply of New England and the middle states, and that the loss to agriculturists was estimated at not less than four or five millions of dollars.

"Ten years ago," said Mr. Goodsell, "this blow would have been irreparable, and the country would have had to endure a fruit famine with what grace it could, but this year the gate of deliverance is opened in California. The crop of that state this season is unusually large, and the unprecedented energy expended in fruit culture during the last decade has produced a supply equal to the present demand." As an indication of the increased yield of fruit in California, Mr. Goodsell instanced Riverside, which shipped in 1880 fifteen carloads of fruit, while in 1888 the fruit shipped from there amounted to 926 carloads.

Miss Rose Farewell Married.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Rose Farewell, the youngest daughter of United States Senator Farewell, was married at noon at Lake Forest, to Hobart C. Taylor, member of an old and wealthy Chicago family and one of the editors of the weekly paper, *America*.

A Party of Mormons Arrive.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The steamship Wyoming landed 250 Scandinavian and Welsh Mormons in charge of Bishop Wiley. They leave this afternoon for Salt Lake city. A special registration of the party was made so if the government should wish to interfere on the ground of imported labor the arrivals can be located easily.

Blaine's Amendment to the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The President has transmitted to Congress a letter from Blaine upon the subject of a customs union and the recommendations in respect thereof by the Pan-American conference. Blaine suggested an amendment to the tariff bill authorizing the President to declare the ports of the United States free to the productions of any American nation upon which no export dues are charged, so long as such nation shall admit free to its ports the manufactures and products of the United States.

The President, in transmitting the communication, says: "So often and persistently has it been stated that our tariff laws offered an insurmountable barrier to a large exchange of products with the Latin-American nations that I deem it proper to call especial attention to the fact that more than 87 per cent. of the products of those nations sent to our ports are now admitted free. If sugar is placed upon the free list, practically every important article exported from those states will be given untaxed access to our markets, except wool. The real difficulty in the way of negotiating profitable reciprocity treaties is that we have given freely so much that would have been of value in the mutual concessions which such treaties imply that I cannot doubt, however, that the present advantages which the product of the near and friendly states enjoy in our markets, though they are not by law exclusive, will, with other considerations, favorably dispose them to adopt such measures by treaty or otherwise, as will tend to equalize and greatly enlarge our mutual exchanges. It will certainly be time for us to consider whether we must cheapen the cost of production by cheapening labor in order to gain access to South American markets when we have fairly tried the effect of established and reliable steam communication and convenient methods of money exchanges. There can be doubt I think that with these facilities well established and with a rebate of duties upon imported raw materials used in the manufacture of goods for export, our merchants will be able to compete in the ports of the Latin-American nations with those of any other country. If, after Congress shall have acted upon the pending tariff legislation, it shall appear that under the general treaty-making power, or under any special powers given by law, our trade with the states represented in the conference can be enlarged, upon a basis of material advantage, it will be promptly done."

Secretary Blaine to-day received a telegram from the chairman of the National Millers' convention, Minneapolis, which says the millers are greatly agitated over the report that an additional duty of 80 cents per barrel will be imposed on American flour in Cuba, thus prohibiting the American flour trade, and asking information. Secretary Blaine replied he had no official advice, but if correct, the advance would make the duty $5.31 per barrel, and was evidently intended by Spain to be a prohibition. He added: "It has been constantly said heretofore the last six months that the western farmers demand an unconditional repeal of the sugar duty. It is within the power of the western farmers by encouraging a system of reciprocity, to secure in exchange for the repeal of this duty the free admission of their bread stuffs and provisions into the markets of 40,000,000 of people, including Cuba. In my opinion, this is the most profitable policy for the western farmer."

HARRISON'S RENOMINATION.

A Very Thin and Improbable Story Concerning the President's Future Intentions.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, June 19.—A *Press* special from Washington says: Ex-Civil Service Commissioner Oberly's organ prints a double leaded, large headed story containing the following alleged exclusive information from the White House: A gentleman who enjoys the most intimate relations with President Harrison and with whom the executive talks concerning important matters in the most confidential manner, called at the White House one day during the past week. The conversation turned upon the silver question and the probability of the passage of a free coinage bill by Congress. The President's visitor urged upon him the benefits of such an act and the great popularity to be gained by signing it, as well as the advantages which would accrue to the Republican party by reason of such legislation. The President listened to his friend patiently and seriously, and then replied in these terms:

"I am not here for the purpose of acting in the interest of myself or of my party, but in the interest of the whole country and the people. When my term is out I expect to return to Indianapolis and resume the practice of the law."

"These declarations were made in the tone and manner characteristic of President Harrison and which indicated plainly to his friend that he had thought long and deeply on the subject and had made up his mind upon it. Having arrived at a deliberate determination in this way, the President's decision is unalterable; it cannot be shaken by personal appeals, nor can he be driven from it by partisan considerations. So his friend came away fully convinced that President Harrison was not and would not be a candidate for re-nomination and re-election, but that he had reached the final and settled conclusion to serve out his term, doing what seemed best to him in all matters as they arose, and then to return to his quiet life as a practicing lawyer in the courts of Indiana.

The Republican leaders here generally ridicule this talk. Chairman Belden, of the congressional committee, who is exceedingly close to the President, declares that Mr. Harrison is not in the habit of discussing such questions with persons who would tell the newspapers all about it, as it is so long before campaign begins. He believed the article was a fake. Senator Hale characterized it as nonsense, and Senator Hiscock agreed with him.

Inter-State Commerce Violators.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A. McKay, general freight agent of the Michigan Central railroad, E. L. Homer, agent of the Blue Line and Nichols, local agent of the Michigan Central, were put on trial in the federal court this morning, charged with violation of the inter-state commerce law last November in carrying grain to the seaboard at cut rates. Slade, agent for Charles Conselman & Co., testified that a contract was made between defendants and Conselman & Co., under which a number of cars of grain were shipped to New York at about two cents per hundred under the regular rate.

Ambushed in Crete.

CANEA, Crete, June 19.—A few days ago a number of Christians ambushed and shot three Turkish soldiers and Cretan Mussulmen. A body of the Mussulmen in revenge killed the Christians and threatened further reprisals.

Ohio Prohibition Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 19.—Prohibition state convention adopted a platform demanding Congress to pass a prohibition law; arbitration to settle labor disputes; a tariff for revenue only and the free coinage of silver.

The following ticket was nominated: Secretary of state, Rev. M. C. Lockwood, of Hamilton county; supreme judge, O. J. Ross, of Highland; member of the board of public works, S. M. Scott, of Licking county.

Premium on Gold Bars.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Windom has applied to the attorney general for an opinion as to whether he has authority to place a premium on gold bars withdrawn from the New York assay office for export.

Champion Robert A. Ward Dead.

HILLSDALE, Mich., June 17.—Robert A. Ward, champion half mile amateur runner of the United States, died yesterday afternoon.

THE DENVER STRIKE

Shows Signs of Coming to an End at Last.

HILLYARD RICHARDSON VERDICT.

The Dunbar Mine Disaster—Some Hope Still for the Imprisoned Miners—The Excitement.

DENVER, Colo., June 19.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Signs are beginning to show that the long continued strike of the carpenters is nearing the end. The bricklayers, masons and plasterers declined to assist by striking in a body, and this tends to keep up work on many buildings. Mill owners report daily accessions to their working force and some strikers are resuming work. The effort to stop all trades proved futile, and although the leaders still maintain a bold front the indications are that the strike will prove a failure.

Hillyard Richardson Verdict.

BATON ROUGE, La., June 19.—The coroner's jury to-day found that Hillyard Richardson, who was killed during Tuesday's election, was assaulted and killed by the Taylor gang. The latter, comprising five men, fired ten or fifteen shots at Richardson. They completely surrounded him and shot him from the back, front and both flanks. Richardson in defense drew his revolver and fired, wounding Eugene Taylor. It is stated to-night that Taylor is dying. It is learned that last night a crowd of men went to the residence of Dr. A. R. Holcombe, in Jackson, East Feliciana parish, La., and fired a volley of shots into his front door. Dr. Holcombe is treasurer of the state insane asylum and is a Republican physician.

The Dunbar Mine Disaster.

DUNBAR, Penna., June 19.—The progress made last night by the rescuing party has not been as satisfactory as hoped. The men are still working steadily, but there has been a great deal of fallen wreckage encountered. It has been decided to attempt an entrance through another lead. It is barely possible the men are still alive, as the draft last night suddenly increased, which can only be accounted for by either a fall of rock or men digging to meet the rescuers.

The town is wild with excitement to-night. The rescuing party heard coming through the wall of the coal and slate on which they were working a faint sound oft repeated, which was unmistakably that of a miner's pick. The news spread like wild fire to the surface and thence through the village. In a short time a thousand men, women and children were crowded about the entrance to the mine. Mean while the rescurers set to work with renewed vigor. Only two men at a time can work in the passage where they are and these are being constantly relieved. The miners express varying opinions as to the length of time it will take them to reach the imprisoned men, some saying ten hours, others twenty-four. The rescurers fear no danger and are not likely to meet with any trouble. There is the wildest speculation as to how many of the unfortunate men are alive. The miners express a fear that most of them were killed by the explosion. Late to-night General Manager Haggard said they have hopes of reaching the men before daylight. A corps of physicians is waiting in readiness and every provision is made to take care of such as may be alive. The suspense among the anxious watchers above is awful.

Jay Gould Fined.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, June 19.—Jay Gould, the great railroad operator, disregarded a summons to serve on a jury yesterday, and the judge in general session ordered that a fine of a hundred dollars be collected from him.

Figaro on the Fisheries Dispute.

PARIS, June 19.—*Figaro*, in an article on the Newfoundland fisheries dispute, declares that Salisbury, British prime minister, will not accept arbitration; that if France refuses, Salisbury will repudiate the treaty of Utrecht and open negotiations for a new treaty, giving the French, to a reasonable extent, cod and lobster fishing grounds and to the colonists exclusive rights on the coasts and banks.

International Prison Congress.

ST PETERSBURG, June 19.—The International Prison congress in session in this city apopted resolutions declaring:

1—That in future treaties between nations the general principle of extradition should be recognized and an agreement arrived at as to the nature of cases to be deemed exceptions to the rule.

2—International associations shouldbe organized to assist discharged prisoners and families.

3—The action of charitable bodies, both punitive and preventive, should be brought into general agreement.

4—Inebrity accompanied by disorderly conduct, should be punishable; that sellers of alcohol should be responsible for crimes resulting from serving drunken men; that the sale of liquors on credit or to children should be prohibited.

Randall, of Michigan, will address the congress on the subject, "Young offenders."

Cincinnati Carpenters' Strike.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Following the example of the bricklayers, the plasterers, hodcarriers and iron-workers have endorsed the carpenters' strike and refuse to work until the trouble is settled. Almost a general tie-up in the building industry is the result.

A Fatal Collision.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A collision occurred between a pay and freight train on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road this morning. Engineer L. W. Yocum, of the pay train, was killed, and several others injured. Eighteen horses were killed.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The following Senate bills were reported and placed on the calendar: To adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

To authorize corporations to become surety in certain cases in courts of the United States.

The Senate resumed consideration of the legislative, executive and appropriation bill.

All the committee amendments having been disposed of, the bill was opened for general amendments. Paddock moved to increase the salary of the commissioner of the general land office from $4,000 to $5,000 and of the assistant commissioner from $3,000 to $3,500. Without action the bill was laid aside.

A message of the President in relation to reciprocal commercial treaties with the Latin-American nations was laid on the table. In connection with it Hale presented an amendment to be offered to the tariff bill as follows: "And the President of the United States, who is hereby authorized without further legislation to declare the ports of the United States free and open to all products of any nation of the American hemisphere upon which no export duties are imposed, whenever and so long as such nation shall admit to its ports free of all national, provincial, municipal and other taxes, flour, cornmeal and other breadstuffs, preserved meats, fish, vegetables and fruits, cotton seed oil, rice and other provisions, including all articles of food: lumber, furniture and all other articles of wood; agricultural implements and machinery, mining and mechanical machinery, structural steel and iron, steel rails, locomotives, railway cars and supplies, street cars, refined petroleum, or such other products of the United States as may be agreed on."

After eulogies on the deceased New York Representatives, Nutting and Wilber, the Senate apjourned.

Ascot Races.

LONDON, June 19.—St. James Palace stakes at Ascot were won by Janissary. Delavan second, Frontainbleau third.

The New Bienniel stakes were won by Rosseau, Forrester second, Warrington third.

The gold cup was won by Gold, Philomel second, Vasistas third.

The New stakes were won by Orvieto, Grace Conroy second, Noverte third.

The All Ages stakes was won by Mephisto, Juggler second, Blavatoky third.

The Rouse Memorial stakes were won by St. Serf, Martagon second, Golden Gate third

The New Biennial stakes were won by Amphion, Lord George was the only other starter.

Sheepshead Bay Races.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, N. Y., June 19.—Five-eighths of a mile, The Foam stakes, two-year-olds—Ambulance won, Sallie McClelland second, Terrifier third. Time—1:01 1-5.

Mile—Major Daly won, Kenwood second, Eon third. Time—1:40 1-5.

Volunteer handicap, three-year-olds, one mile and a fourth—Judge Morrow won, Admiral second, Banquet third. Time—2:08 4-5.

Sheepshead Bay handicap, mile and an eighth—Loantake won, Strideaway second, Castaway third. Time—1:55 3-5.

Mile—Fordham won—Salvini second, Defaulter third. Time—1:42.

Mile and a fourth—Philosophy won, St. Luke second, Zephyrus third. Time—2:11 2-5.

Kansas City Races.

KANSAS CITY, June 19.—This was the closing day of the Kansas City Jockey club.

Handicap, two-year-olds, six furlongs—Ed Leonard won, Minnie Elkin second. Time—1:18 1-5.

Three-year-olds and upward, mile—Hamlet won, Cashier second, Spalding third. Time—1:43 4-5.

Stock yards stakes, three-year-olds and upward, mile heats. First heat—Le Premier won, Brown Duke second, Friendless third. Time—1:45 2-5.

Second heat—Le Premier won, Brown Duke second, Friendless third. Time—1:46.

Three-year-olds, mile and seventy yards—Pilgrim won, Melbourn second, Kehomo third. Time—1:52.

Consolation stakes, all ages, mile and one-sixteenth—John Daly won, Osbourn second, B. T. third. Time—1:54 4-5.

Mystic Park Races.

BOSTON, June 19.—Mystic park races, 240 class, $500—Early Bird first, Maggie T. second, Taragon third, Pickerel fourth. Best time—2:28¾.

2:19 pace, $500—Alexander Boy first, Country Girl second, Gay third, J. K. fourth. Best time—2:19¾.

St. Louis Races.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Mile.—Sena won, Nina Archer second, Mary K. third. Time—1:45½.

Half a mile—Linwithgow won, Carroll second, Yale, '91, third. Time—51½.

Brewers' cup, mile and a half—Heron won, Newcastle second, Elyton third. Time—2:42.

Three-fourths of a mile, heats. First Heat—Dousman won, Annie Burge second, Harry Ireland third. Time—1:16 1-20.

Second Heat—Harry Ireland won, Dousman second, Annie Burge third. Time—1:16¾.

Third Heat—Harry Ireland won, Dousman second. Time—1:19.

Mile and a fourth—Carter B. won, Lulu B. second, Progress third. Time—2:16¼.

In the fourth race, third heat, Dousman ran off by a good head, but the judges after listening to the yells of Ireland's backers, gave the race to the horse that was beaten. The Dousman men gathered at the judges' stand and protested against the injustice of President Green, who had Mayor Noonan in the stand beside him to order a squad of police to keep the men quiet. No arrests were made by them. Green and Noonan retired from the stand amid the jeers of the crowd.

Baseball.

NEW YORK—PLAYERS.

New York 12—Keefe, Vaughn.
Philadelphia 2—Cunningham, Cross.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg 19—Galvin, Carroll.
Buffalo 6—Krock, Mack.

CHICAGO.

Chicago 20—Baldwin, Farrell.
Cleveland 9—McGill, Snyder.

PITTSBURG—NATIONAL.

Pittsburg 9—Gunbert, Decker.
Cleveland 2—Wardsworth, Zimmer.
Second game:
Pittsburg 1—Zeigler, Sowders, Decker.
Cleveland 7—Lincoln, Zimmer.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati 4—Duryea, Keenan.
Chicago 2—Hutchinson, Kittredge.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn 8—Terry, Bushony.
Philadelphia 6—Smith, Clements.

ROCHESTER—AMERICAN.

Rochester, 3; Brooklyn, 1.

PHILADELPHIA.

Athletics, 20; Syracuse, 2.

COLUMBUS.

Columbus 7, Louisville 1.

TOLEDO.

Toledo 3, St. Louis 7.

Madame Tschbrikova Removed.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.—Madame Tschbrikova, whose recent letter to the Czar protesting against the system of government in Russia led to her arrest, has been removed with fifteen others to the village of Yarenskam in the remote northern part of Vologdta.

The Silver Bill Referred.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A Washington special to the *Herald* says that while nine-tenths of the members of the House of Representatives are expecting a fight over the question of reference of the silver bill to-day, the bill is reposing calmly in the custody of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and no one knows when it will be reported. As the committee is said to be unfavorable to the measure it may be presumed that the bill will not be reported in a hurry. The speaker, under one of the new rules, quietly referred the bill without laying it before the House. Reed is opposed to the bill, but he made a careful canvass of the House yesterday and declared a free coinage bill would be carried.

To Defeat the Tin Plate Clause.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—The *Tin Plate Record*, editorially claims that every tinned plate importer in the country has been assessed $10,000, the English syndicate which controls the manufactures and mines of Monmouthshire and Cornwall has augmented this sum to nearly one million dollars in order to defeat the tin plate clause in the McKinley bill.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

The Citizens of Bozeman Visit the City of Butte.

THE VILLAGE OF WHITEHALL,

Montana, is the Scene of a Heartrending Accident—Colonel Ingersoll Denounces Vivisection as the Hell of Science.

BUTTE, Mont., June 19.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—To-day will long be memorable in the history of Butte, it being the occasion of a visit from the citizens of Bozeman in a body. The recent completion of a branch of the Northern Pacific between these two places has resulted in much closer commercial and social relations of which to-day's visit was but the expression. The train bearing the excursion consisted of eight coaches and each one was loaded to the door, the total number being over eight hundred. They were met at the depot by the mayor and city council and members of the board of trade besides hundreds of citizens gathered to extend a general welcome to the visitors. After Mayor Valiton had extended to them the freedom of the city, an eloquent address of welcome was delivered by Hon. W. A. Clark. The visitors were then taken over the city in carriages after which lunch was served in the Lyceum theatre. The day was then given up to sight-seeing and in getting better acquainted. The excursion left shortly before midnight to-night more than pleased with Butte and her citizens. It was a complete success and will result in a feeling of friendship which will be of great benefit to both places.

Heartrendering Accident at Whitehall.

BUTTE, Mont., June 19.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The little town of Whitehall, about thirty-two miles from this place on the Bozeman branch, was the scene of a terrible tragedy shortly after 6 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Hubbert, a comely young French woman, undertook to hasten the breakfast fire by pouring kerosene upon it from a large can. In some way the oil was ignited and in an instant the unfortunate woman was deluged in burning fluid. Frightened beyond control, she ran screaming into the yard and made such a frantic effort to escape the flames that all attempts of her husband to save her were futile. Her clothing was burned entirely from her body by the time she could be brought within reach of assistance and nothing could bone to save her life. She lingered on until 11 o'clock, suffering most horrible agony until almost the last moment when death came to her relief. The entire community is in mourning over the sad affair as Mrs. Hubbert was a general favorite.

Vivisection—The Hell of Science.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

BOSTON, June 19.—"Vivisection is the inquisition, the hell of science. The cruelty which the human or rather the inhuman heart is capable of inflicting is in this one word. Below this there is no depth. This word lies like a coiled serpent at the bottom of the abyss."

This is the powerful way in which Colonel Bob Ingersoll began a long letter to Philip M. Peabody, of this city. The Colonel further remarks: "We can excuse in part the crimes of passion, we take into consideration the fact that a man is liable to be caught by whirling passion, and that from a brain on fire the soul rushes to crime. But what excuse can ingenuity form for man who, deliberately, with unaccelerated pulse, with the calmness of John Calvin at the murder of Servitus, seeks, with curious and cunning knives in the living, quivering flesh of a dog all the throbbing nerves of pain?"

In the remainder of the letter Colonel Ingersoll alludes to physicians who practise vivisection as scientific assasians and he says he does not wish to touch the hand of a man who would do such a thing.

CRUSHED AND MANGLED.

A Lady Returning from Honolulu, Killed by a Train in Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 19.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Mrs. J. M. Deamon, who made her home at Honolulu in 1848 and who was returning to Springfield, Mass., was injured beyond recovery at the Union Pacific station here this afternoon. She stepped from her car while it was being switched and fell beneath the wheels. Her right arm was ground so that amputation was made necessary, and her head was frightfully bruised.

L. A. Milburn Dies.

DENVER, June 19.—L. A. Milburn, who was shot by George G. McCartney on Sixteenth street last evening, died at 3 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Jones who was shot by her husband yesterday morning is still living but very low in condition.

A STREET CAR AND AN ENGINE

Come Into Collision in West Denver With Very Serious Results.

DENVER, June 19.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—A collision occurred at 9 o'clock this morning on the Curtis street crossing of the Circle railroad between an engine and a West Denver street car. The latter was overturned and its three occupants hurled from their seats. Two escaped with slight injuries, the other, William Pennie, aged fifty-sixty years, was severely cut about the head and shoulders, and injured internally and the surgeon thinks his wounds are dangerous. He came here from San Francisco about seven months ago and is a brother of Judge Pennie, of that city.

The Millers' Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 19.—At the annual convention of the Millers' National association to-day the principal resolution adopted was an endorsement of the Butterworth anti-option bill. Ark James, of Buffalo, was elected president; William Sanderson, of Milwaukee, first vice; H. L. Holiday, of Cairo, second vice; S. Seamans, of Milwaukee, treasurer.

Mormons Detained in New York.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Among the 250 Mormons that arrived by the Guion steamer Wyoming to-day was Andreas Oleson, his wife and four children. They were all detained on a charge of violating the alien contract law. Oleson admitted that a Mormon missionary promised to give him work when he arrived.