

# DIVIDED ON SILVER.

## HOT TIMES IN THE MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Party Divided on the Silver Question Adjourned Without Reaching a Conclusion—The Majority of the Platform Committee Report for Free Silver—Messrs Black and Carrigan Nominated.

**Missouri Democratic Convention.**  
KANSAS CITY, May 17.—After a fight lasting from 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 12 o'clock last night, and waged with great bitterness, the resolutions committee appointed by the state Democratic convention assembled at the Auditorium, submitted two reports. One signed by all but four members of the committee, declared for a restoration of the silver coinage laws prior to 1873. The minority report endorsed the platform adopted at Chicago in 1892.

Shortly after midnight the fight was removed from the committee room at the Coates house to the convention hall. At 2:15 o'clock the convention adjourned, without adopting either report.

During the early part of the evening Francis M. Black was nominated for supreme judge by acclamation and W. T. Carrington was named as the Democratic candidate for superintendent of schools on the first ballot.

The majority report of the committee was as follows:

"We, the Democracy of the state of Missouri, in convention assembled, hereby reaffirm our faith in and adherence to the time-honored principles of our party as set forth in its state and national platforms of the past, and express our conviction that the prosperity of the people and the perpetuity of representative government depend upon their continued supremacy.

"Inspired by these principles, we declare in favor of equal rights to all and special privilege to none. Local self-government, the highest possible degree of personal liberty consistent with the public good and a strict construction of the federal constitution.

"We especially reaffirm our devotion to the cardinal Democratic doctrine of absolute equality among all citizens and sections in bearing the burdens and enjoying the benefits of government, and our opposition to legislation as unjust and undemocratic which has the effect of creating partnerships between the government and private interests at the expense of the great body of our people, and we assert, as in 1862, that 'the Federal government has no constitutional power to increase and collect duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such duties shall be limited to the necessities of the government honestly and economically administered.'

"We denounce the McKinley act as the cumulative outrage of tariff taxation, and we especially disapprove of the action of every Democratic senator and representative in congress who opposes or delays, directly or indirectly, under any pretext, the passage of a bill increasing the import duties imposed by that law.

"We favor the imposition of an income tax as proposed in the Wilson bill, and we are assailed by its opponents for the purpose of discriminating against the wealth of any section, but because every citizen should be taxed in proportion to the benefits he receives from the protection to his property by the government, and no tax can be so just as that which is collected on consumption or productive property, but from the profits or income, which really represent the benefits received by the citizens from just and equal laws.

"We denounce an un-American and undemocratic system of taxation on consumption and income, advocated by Republicans and pretended Democrats, under which the poor pay the same or greater taxes than the rich.

"WHEREAS The constitution of the United States provides that congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and to borrow money on the credit of the United States; and whereas the constitution provides that no state shall coin money or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; Hence we declare it to be a duty upon congress to coin both gold and silver money for the use of the people of the states and congress has no rightful power to refuse the acceptance of either metal.

**Free Coinage of Silver.**  
"We therefore demand the free bimetallic coinage of both gold and silver and the restoration of the bimetallic standard as it existed under our laws for over eighty years prior to the demonetization of the standard silver dollar in 1873, and should it become necessary in order to maintain the two metals in circulation, to readjust the ratio. It should be determined whether gold has risen or silver has fallen, or whether there should be a change of the gold dollar or of the silver dollar, or of both, to the end that whatever ratio is adopted the rights of both creditor and debtor shall be preserved alike, having in view the demands of the people for an adequate circulating medium. We declare that it is not in favor of gold monometallism or silver monometallism, but that both should be coined at such ratio as will maintain the two metals in circulation.

"We insist upon the Democratic doctrine of Jackson and Benton that all money issued by the federal government shall be issued in its value maintained by the government. That we are opposed to farming out to national banks the right to issue circulating notes. That we are opposed to the issue of notes of the interest-bearing debt of the government.

"We reaffirm our adherence to the great truth that free institutions can only be preserved by a strict construction of the federal constitution and the recognition of all the limitations thereon by national and state authority. Therefore we demand that congress shall enact laws so defining and limiting the jurisdiction of the federal courts as to protect the states and the people from their enormous and dangerous usurpations. And we demand that corporate business in the state be declared by proper congressional legislation citizens of such state and subject to the jurisdiction of the courts thereof to the same extent, in all respects, as such corporations were organized under and citizens of such state.

**Cleveland Indorsed.**  
"We indorse the action of President Cleveland and the Democratic congress in the repeal of the infamous Federal election laws, the partisan administration of which by the Republican party when in power, the will of the majority and the rights of the state have been trampled upon with impunity. The Democrats of Missouri have known what it is to live under a government based on Federal corruption and returning fraud methods, and they have learned by bitter experience that its legitimate fruits are fraud and usurpation, prostitution of the ballot, contempt for the people, whose rights are expressed at the polls, robbery of the taxpayers, profligate expenditure of the public money, dishonored officials, betrayal of trusts and a weakening of the respect for law, which is the basis for all civilized governments.

"We commend the patriotism, integrity, ability and courage of Grover Cleveland, and applaud his action in promptly approving the repeal of the Federal election law, his earnest efforts in behalf of tariff reform, the purity, economy and vigor of his administration.

"The Democrats of Missouri have honestly and faithfully administered the state government, and we ask the continued support of our citizens to a party which has redeemed all its pledges and shown efficiency, integrity and economy in the discharge of every trust.

**A. P. A. Denounced.**  
"The Democracy of Missouri has learned of the unwarranted endeavors on the part of some political leaders to create a strife and discord within the ranks of the Democratic party by attempting to arraign one class of voters against another, on account of their religious faith. Therefore, we denounce and condemn such efforts, as being an oppression and tyranny in every form, done here by unequivalently and emphatically denounce such conduct as un-American, un-Democratic and unlawful.

"Resolved, That the Democracy pledge its efforts to defeat the unonly party of such men, and to prevent every individual of

every nationality, religious creed and political belief, in his sacred right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience."

The following is the report of the minority members, Graham Frost, David R. Francis and E. C. Kerr, all of St. Louis, which is a substitute for the coinage plank:

"We hereby reaffirm the declaration of Democracy and principles placed before the country by the last Democratic national convention, assembled at Chicago on June 22, 1892, and ratified by the state Democratic platform adopted at Jefferson City on July 23, 1892."

As Secretary Painter concluded, there was a brief pause and then a member from the Thirteenth district moved its adoption, which was duly seconded.

"Is there any discussion?" asked Governor Stone.

"There is," came in firm tones from the St. Louis delegation, as R. Graham Frost started for the stage with the minority report. There was perfect silence for several seconds as he climbed for the stage, and then a burst of applause. Mr. Frost began his support of the minority report by stating that the majority report attempted to inaugurate a new movement in the Democratic party. It declared in favor of an experiment. It was not becoming in a state convention to set aside a platform upon which the Democratic party had gained a great victory.

When bimetalism, so called, prior to the law of 1873 is spoken of, we are under a law at the ratio of 16 to 1, which is sought to be established. If you enact this law you will bring us down to Coxeism. You say if we do not adopt this platform of the majority the people will vote for Populists. Gentlemen, I will never insert populist principles in the Democratic platform in order to gain Populist votes.

**Bland Replies.**  
As Mr. Bland arose in response to the call the cheers were deafening. Hats and fans were waved from every section of the house at the almost exhausted leader of the silver forces. Bland was very tired. His pallid face showed it; his hesitating voice gave evidences of the struggle. He spoke in a slow, emphatic manner, and at times referred sarcastically to the Chicago platform. He was interrupted throughout by enthusiastic applause.

He prefaced his address by saying that his friend, Mr. Frost, said that the committee offered an experiment. "The resolution says that we demand the restoration of the bimetallic standard that has existed in this country for more than eighty years. It is not an experiment. It was an absolute and accomplished fact in this country till the hand of contraction sought to decrease the currency against the interest of the masses of the people. My friends, I have heard more about that Chicago platform than I ever want to hear again. It was under that platform that the enemies of silver repealed the only law that looked to silver and substituted nothing. You understand, my friends, that the members of the Missouri delegation with one exception construed it to mean the unlimited coinage of silver, and they voted to place silver back to where it was.

Ex-Governor Francis followed. "I deny the right of a state Democratic convention to fix the test of our Democracy on national issues. I know hundreds of thousands of Democrats who are not in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. I speak for a minority, but it is a respectable and influential minority. I would leave this country and we would be on a silver basis, which would create even greater commercial convulsions than we have seen. You remember the widespread panic of 1893 was caused by the exportation of gold from this country.

"I am a bimetalist myself. I believe in the coinage of silver. The issue was raised in the discussion of the question as to the ratio that should be fixed. If the gentleman had not demanded that the ratio as it existed before 1873 be adopted, then there would have been an unanimous report of the committee. I want people who are competent to say what this ratio should be, and I protest that this is not the time and place to determine that question."

Bell of St. Louis spoke for the minority report. M. E. Benton of Neosho announced it as a bunco game. The delegates howled loudly for Governor Stone, but he would not speak. Mr. Bland then closed the debate.

Governor Francis then took the floor and offered a substitute for the minority report. This is the Francis substitute:

"We again declare our devotion to bimetalism and demand that both gold and silver shall be standard money, with the same purchasing and debt paying power, and without any discrimination against either metal. We are resolutely opposed to all legislation which has the effect of destroying silver money and establishing the single gold standard, thereby enormously increasing the purchasing power of gold and decreasing the prices of all commodities, while the contracts between creditors and debtors are disregarded and the burdens on the latter made doubly oppressive."

Silas Carr of Montgomery county moved the previous question as applied to the Francis amendment and the majority and minority reports.

A St. Louis delegate moved to adjourn. It was put to a vote and lost. Then the roll call was demanded on the previous question. The motion prevailed by a vote of 375 yeas to 58 nays.

J. W. Walker of St. Joseph, immediately moved that the convention adjourn until 10 o'clock in the morning. There was a roar of ayes like the breaking of waves upon the beach succeeded by another wave of noes. The chair was in doubt. The roll call was demanded and taken amid great confusion, while the gavel beat a tattoo upon the top of the speaker's gaily-decked stand. The motion prevailed. The vote stood, yeas 297; nays 236, at 2:15 a. m.

**STRONG FOR FREE SILVER.**  
The Missouri Democrats Stand by Bland.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 17.—The great battle of the state Democratic convention, the adoption of a platform, which for weeks has held the public attention, was decided at 11:30 to-day. Congressman Bland won a victory in that his majority report of the committee on resolutions was adopted by the convention by a large majority.

It was twenty-four minutes after 10 o'clock this morning when Governor Stone walked to the chairman's seat and raised his gavel as though to

call the convention to order. A majority of the delegates were in the room and they greeted the governor with hearty applause. Governor Stone showed the results of the hard work of yesterday and last night. He looked and acted as a man thoroughly fatigued. He did not call for order, but gave a signal to Battery B band, which played a lively tune while the governor busied himself with some papers on the clerk's desk.

"DIXIE" ROUSES ENTHUSIASM.  
There was another wait of five minutes and then the band struck up "Marching Through Georgia." Cheers greeted this tune, but they were not to be compared to the applause that broke forth when the band changed suddenly to "Dixie." The convention went wild for a minute, and when the music stopped there were loud hurrahs for the band.

As soon as he could get the chairman's eye, Sterling P. Bond of St. Louis moved that the vote by which the previous question was ordered last night be reconsidered. C. C. Fogle of Schuyler county moved to lay the motion on the table. Half a dozen delegates seconded the motion, but the chair ruled the motion out of order. Governor Francis asked that the chairman state to the convention the parliamentary status of the convention. Governor Stone explained that when adjournment was taken last night, the previous question had been ordered upon the resolutions and substitute.

U. S. Hall made the point that the previous question was only on the substitute, but the governor held otherwise. Fogle insisted upon his motion to table the motion to reconsider. It was put and carried by a strong majority on a viva voce vote.

**A BLOW AT THE A. P. A.**  
Nick Bell offered a resolution referring to the public schools and asked that it be read. R. B. Oliver of Cape Girardeau raised the point of order that the convention had ordered all resolutions submitted to the committee on resolutions. The chair ruled that it could not be debated, but might be read. The resolution declared that the party supports public schools, but will not interfere with the rights of parents to direct the education of their children. It also protested against any effort to make any religious test in school affairs. This was a direct blow at the A. P. A. and was heralded with delight by many delegates and visitors.

**MR. BLAND TAKES THE FLOOR.**  
Mr. Bland asked to be heard. He said: "I have understood that in all probabilities there will be an effort to refer the resolutions back to the committee and in that case the convention will adjourn without a platform."

"That's what we want" yelled a delegate.

"Now I say that when this committee has acted on this question it would be a mistake to adopt a resolution and when we go home find that you have a resolution that does not mean anything. We want no deception here. All these substitutes are mere additions which do not mean anything and if you adopt them and go home, the people of Missouri will say that you have been deceived."

The house clamored for a vote but Governor Stone ordered the Francis substitute. The clerk read a resolution.

Governor Francis asked: "Will the chair permit me to see whether that is my resolution?"

Mr. Stone said: "If the gentleman challenges the resolution he may be heard."

Francis: "I did not say that. I merely wanted to know whether the resolution is just as I offered it, and I don't think the chair or any other gentleman will deny me that privilege."

The resolution was read again and Governor Francis explained that he had been asked to amend it by putting in the unlimited coinage of gold and silver and had so altered the resolution.

The chair ruled that the amendment could not be made unless the amendment had been made before the previous question had been ordered.

This brought the great issue again to the front and both Bland and Francis were on their feet clamoring for recognition. Francis started to speak again, but Bland broke in with "Will you allow me a moment?"

The partisans of both sides made such an uproar calling for their favorites that for some time neither could be heard.

The resolution offered by Francis with the amendment favoring the unlimited and free coinage of both silver and gold was read by unanimous consent. The chair explained that the roll would be called on the substitute to the minority report as amended and that if carried, it would take the place of the minority report.

The convention was in the wildest excitement for several minutes. A big delegate with a beard from the Seventh district jumped up and shouted: "Send your sergeant-at-arms to clear the back of the hall. If you ain't got no sergeant send a policeman."

The chairman called for Hugh McGowan, and when the Kansas City leader walked down the aisle, said: "Mr. McGowan, please assist in keeping order."

**A TEST BETWEEN BLAND AND FRANCIS.**  
Amid intense excitement the roll call proceeded. It was the test of strength between Bland and Francis. It was well understood that the adoption of the substitute would be a crushing blow for Bland. It would mean the defeat of all his plans, the tipping over of his presidential boom and the discrediting at Washington of his claims to be the leader of the Missouri Democracy. As the roll proceeded and the column of votes in favor of the substitute grew steadily larger, the tension grew.

Would Bland go down and Francis up? was the question on every tongue. It was seen that while Francis would not be totally defeated should the substitute fail, its adoption would practically rule Bland.

When Boone, Bates, Cole, Greene, St. Louis county, Salina and other large counties voted straight for the substitute, the faces of the Bland and Stone men grew longer and longer. Consternation was created when St. Louis city voted 69 ayes. The vote stood: For the substitute

387 against the substitute 236.

Francis had won his point so far as getting his substitute amended and was ready to hear the vote. The substitute follows:

**THE FRANCIS SUBSTITUTE.**  
"We again declare our devotion to bimetalism and demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver and that both gold and silver shall be standard money, with the same purchasing and debt paying power and without any discrimination against either metal."

"We are unalterably opposed to all legislation which has the effect of destroying silver money and establishing the single gold standard, thereby enormously increasing the purchasing power of gold and decreasing the price of all commodities, while the contracts between creditors and debtors are disregarded and the burdens on the latter made doubly oppressive."

**THE MINORITY REPORT VOTED DOWN.**  
The final test came when Governor Stone announced that the vote would be taken on the proposition to substitute the minority report as amended for the clause in the majority report referring to coinage. The vote was: For substituting the minority report, 187; against substituting, 345.

When the vote was announced the convention went wild. The greatest excitement at any previous time was quiet. Delegates swung hats and umbrellas, shouted, shook hands, embraced each other and yelled themselves hoarse.

**VOTING ON BLAND'S REPORT.**  
The next vote was on the adoption of the majority report. R. B. Oliver of Cape Girardeau demanded the roll call.

Ed Harber of Trenton moved that the roll call be dispensed with and that the majority report be adopted by acclamation. There were loud cries of "no" to this proposition and ex-Senator R. B. Oliver of Cape Girardeau county insisted on the roll call, shouting to the top of his voice: "We are making history."

**OVERWHELMING VICTORY FOR SILVER.**  
The roll call was continued and the majority report was adopted by a vote of 423 to 100.

Nick Bell announced the St. Louis vote. "The twenty-seventh ward gives one aye," he said, "and St. Louis, always unanimous, gives 63 votes no."

When the vote was announced some one moved to make the adoption of the majority report unanimous. The St. Louis delegation stood up together and forty other delegates joined them in shouting "No!" at the top of their voices, swinging their arms to give it emphasis.

St. Louis stood by Francis to the last. The leader himself sat during the vote with a St. Louis paper, which he seemed to be reading with great interest, before him.

**ANTI-A. P. A. RESOLUTION.**  
Governor Stone yielded the chair to Fogle of Schuyler county for the purpose of offering the resolution of Nicholas Bell, referring to the public schools of the state and striking at the A. P. A. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

A motion to adjourn until 3 o'clock was tumultuously voted down.

**SANDERS AND HIS ARMY HELD.**  
Every One of the Commonwealers Placed Under Bonds.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 17.—At noon today the trial of General Sanders and his army on the charge of obstructing the United States mails, concluded and at 2:30 o'clock Commissioner Waggener delivered his opinion, holding that the defendants to the United States court for trial. The opinion was lengthy. It strongly revived the evidence and pointed out those portions that established the guilt of the Industrialists. It was no surprise to those who heard the evidence advanced at the examination. Sanders took the matter very coolly.

Commissioner Waggener fixed the general's bail at \$300 and each of the 250 men at \$200. Sanders thinks some of them will secure bail. Those who do not will be taken to jail.

**EXCOMMUNICATED.**  
It is a remarkable fact in history that the east has never been able to keep pace with the west. On the western frontier of civilization were fought all the great struggles for religious liberty and for political freedom. Here invention emancipated the race from untold material waste, and here the shackles of error hidden underneath the polished surface of learning and blind custom were boldly challenged and rejected. The eastern mind has invariably proven itself locked in a mold of bigotry and narrowness, a fact forcibly illustrated in the reception given a recent novel written by a western author. It was a powerful story, fascinating, audacious, instructive, and above all so original as to be startling. So pronounced, indeed, were these features that the "unliterate" eastern critics were completely dazed and, perhaps, to some extent, horrified by the attitude in which it placed their masters, the "he's" that must be obeyed. Naturally the book was referred to the "he's" through whom it was cut short with the sneering remark that it solved altogether too many problems, and in this manner a virtual ban of excommunication was declared against the book.

Meanwhile western journals, more liberal and broad-gauged, had been unstinted in recognition of its merits, necessitating a second edition almost upon the heels of the first, and the book became at once a great success: "90; A Romance of Utopia," by Frank Rosewater, likens enforced idleness to a species of incurable disease, the "unliterate" eastern critics were completely dazed and, perhaps, to some extent, horrified by the attitude in which it placed their masters, the "he's" that must be obeyed. Naturally the book was referred to the "he's" through whom it was cut short with the sneering remark that it solved altogether too many problems, and in this manner a virtual ban of excommunication was declared against the book.

**Osage Indians Coolly Received.**  
WASHINGTON, May 19.—The delegation of five half breed Indians from the Osage reservation in Oklahoma who have been in this city for several days left for their homes to-day. While here the delegation received no official recognition from the interior department, but spent most of the time at the capitol.

**The Grand Trunk Out of Coal.**  
MONTREAL, May 19.—All the Grand Trunk railway shops closed to-day for three weeks owing to the coal strike in the states. All trains except those carrying mail, passenger and dispatch freight will be taken off and the passenger service reduced to the very lowest number of trains.

**Locusts Appear in Arkansas.**  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 19.—Reports come from all over the state that locusts are abundant, and many fruit growers are making anxious inquiries regarding their destruction and their probable damage to fruit and crops. The commissioner of agriculture, Miller, says he does not anticipate any serious ravages from them this year.

**Gilroy Tammany's Grand Schemes.**  
New York, May 19.—The Tammany society met this afternoon at the wigwam and made Mayor Gilroy grand sashem for one year.

# THE CONTEST IS ON.

## PHYSICAL ENDURANCE TO SETTLE THE TARIFF.

Senators Have a Sitting of Over Eleven Hours—Republicans Force an Adjournment by Refusing to Vote, Thus Breaking the Quorum—A Compromise Reached on the 10 O'Clock Sessions—Proceedings in the Lower House.

**Tariff in the Senate.**  
WASHINGTON, May 19.—After the bribery investigation was disposed of in the senate yesterday, the tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Gallinger for an hour and three-quarters continued his review of previous tariff legislation. He then yielded to Mr. Higgins (Republican) of Delaware, who spoke at length on the effect of protection prices.

Mr. Allen (Populist) of Nebraska engaged in a controversy with the Delaware senator and Mr. Palmer (Democrat) of Illinois also took a hand. Mr. Higgins finished a few minutes after 4 o'clock. The pending amendment fixing a duty of one-eighth per cent per pound on ochre and other earths was defeated.

At 6 o'clock Mr. Harris, the floor manager of the tariff bill, moved the senate take a recess until this morning, with the intention of continuing the legislative day, and for the consideration of the tariff bill to the exclusion of all other legislative business. This meant the inauguration of the policy of duress that made famous the struggle over the federal election bill, the bill to repeal the Sherman law, and all other big legislative contests in the senate.

The Republicans, under the leadership of Mr. Manderson, resisted, vainly protesting that they did not seek to delay action on the tariff bill. They used the usual filibustering methods, breaking a quorum by refusing to vote, although certain of their Western colleagues declined to join the filibuster.

At 7:30 a motion to adjourn was voted down by the Democrats. Both sides by this time had evidently concluded to "sit it out." They prepared for a siege. They smoked in the cloak rooms and chatted on the floor.

At 8:20 the sergeant-at-arms submitted his report, which showed that of the absentees on the roll-call, ten senators were absent from the city, twenty-two could not be found, one, Mr. Morrill Republican, had declined to attend, and nineteen were either present now or had reported they would immediately respond to the request. This did not satisfy Mr. Harris. He was in favor of adopting more heroic measures. He moved to compel the attendance of the absentees.

After 10:30 o'clock, after sitting for eleven and a half hours, and after some very sharp and plain talk on both sides, the Republicans succeeded in forcing an adjournment, although the battle was in reality a drawn one. A compromise had been practically agreed upon before the adjournment by which the sessions of the senate are to begin at 10 o'clock after Monday. Senators on both sides of the chamber regard the work of last evening as the real beginning of the night sessions and roll calls, a test of physical endurance on one side and of resistance on the other, which all have understood from the beginning would be resorted to before the end of the tariff debate should be reached.

**SERIOUS FAMINE THREATENED.**  
Railroads Will Seize All the Coal on Their Tracks for Self-Protection.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 19.—One of the principal operators in the Kansas coal district stated to-day that there was now no doubt but that the great majority of the Kansas miners in the Cherokee and Crawford county district would strike to-morrow. While this is denied by some of the other operators, all are watching anxiously to see what will be done.

If there is a strike Kansas City will have a coal famine within ten days. Coal has advanced in price this week, and although operators are forced to sell where there are contracts, they are not at all anxious to sell to people who have no contracts even at an advance of 10 per cent over last winter's prices.

If a strike should begin to-morrow it is expected that every railroad company that has coal on its tracks will seize every carload that comes within its reach. This has already been done in the East and the western roads will be forced to take such steps for their own protection. The principal terminal company at St. Louis seized about 100 carloads this week. The procedure is not authorized by law, but the railroad companies pay what the coal is worth and the best the operators can do is to bear it quietly.

**Tired of Its Mad King.**  
The Upper House of the Bavarian Diet Favors Crowning Luitpold.

BERLIN, May 19.—The Vossische Zeitung says that the upper house of the Bavarian diet after two secret meetings has agreed to the proposal to place the insane king of Bavaria under a guardianship and to transfer the crown to the regent and heir presumptive, Prince Luitpold. It is believed that the deputies will give their assent to this proceeding.

**Anna Gould Unengaged.**  
The Match Between the Heiress and William Harriman Said to Be Off.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Herald says it was stated last night on good authority that the engagement between Anna Gould and Mr. William Harriman had been broken off by mutual consent.

Nothing is as yet known of the reasons. It is said, however, that Miss Gould and Mr. Harriman part with feelings of good will toward each other.

At Ledgerwood, N. D., a band of prohibitionists completely wrecked two "blind pig" saloons, destroying all the furniture and emptying the liquors into the street.

The Mississippi state convention of bankers adopted resolutions requesting the state's representatives and senators to vote for the repeal of the ten per cent tax on state banks.

Wellington, Kan., has called in the first issue of her six per cent bonds, \$13,000 in all, two years before due. The holder of the bonds, the First National bank of Ithica, N. Y., has consented to surrender them at par with accrued interest.

# THE ANTI-POOLING LAW.

## An Amendment Making Discrimination a Crime.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The sub-committee of the senate committee on interstate commerce, having in charge the bill for regulating pooling, has submitted other amendments in addition to those heretofore submitted, bearing upon false statements made by either shipper or railroad companies or other common carriers, and providing penalties for those violations of the law. These amendments change section 10 of the present interstate commerce law. They impose a penalty of \$1,000 upon any person who shall deliver property for transportation to a common carrier and by false billing, false classification, false weighing, false representation of the contents or by any sort of deceit or device, obtain or seek to obtain transportation for such property at less than regular rates as established on the line of the railroad or other common carrier in question. A like penalty is imposed upon the agent of any railroad company or common carrier who may assist in such deceit.

A new regulation is also made punishing discrimination against points on railroad lines or merchants with a fine of \$5,000.

# AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

## Fast Increase in the Demand for Technical Works in Five Years.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Secretary Morton has received from George W. Hill, chief of the division of records and printing of the agricultural department, a list of publications of the department for the five calendar years from 1889 to 1893, inclusive. This is exclusive of circulars of inquiry, congressional publications and those of the weather bureau. The number of publications and the copies issued during the five years above named were: 1889, 78, 525,377; 1890, 89, 163,100; 1891, 109, 183,400; 1892, 131, 2,116,300; 1893, 118, 2,149,350.

A comparison of the years 1889 and 1892, the report says, shows with an increase in the printing fund of 53 per cent the number of publications increased more than 67 per cent, the number of pages more than 135 per cent, and the number of copies issued over 300 per cent. These figures show the result of a settled policy adopted and maintained during the past few years, looking to a more systematic classification of the publications of the department as to meet the wants of the different classes of reader, and then a wider extension of publications of a popular character. The distribution of the publications is free, copies being franked to applicants as long as there are any on hand not needed for the department files.

# APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

## One Making Provisions for the Agricultural Bill Disposed of.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Among the bills favorably reported to the house yesterday was one by Mr. Chickering of New York, from the committee on railways and canals, to inquire into the feasibility of constructing a ship canal from the Hudson river to the great lakes. After the call of committees the house went into committee of the whole to consider the agricultural appropriation bill. Representative Herman (Republican) of Oregon, offered an amendment raising the appropriations for irrigation investigation from \$8,000 to \$25,000. Los.

An amendment providing for the introduction of ramie, a Chinese plant resembling silk, was adopted; also an amendment providing that persons who should knowingly publish a false weather forecast or warnings, should be fined in a sum not to exceed \$500, or imprisonment not to exceed ninety days, or both. An amendment was also adopted authorizing the secretary of agriculture to inquire as to the feasibility of displaying weather signals from postal cars.

At 5 o'clock the consideration of the bill was concluded and passed.

# HILL AND HIS LITTLE BILL.

## The New Yorker Said to Be About to Present a New Tariff Measure.

PAUL, Minn., May 19.—A Washington, D. C., special to the Dispatch says that Senator Hill has been for the past week at work on an entirely new tariff bill to be substituted for the so-called senate compromise tariff bill. He will boldly demand its acceptance.

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## The Match Between the Heiress and William Harriman Said to Be Off.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Herald says it was stated last night on good authority that the engagement between Anna Gould and Mr. William Harriman had been broken off by mutual consent.

Nothing is as yet known of the reasons. It is said, however, that Miss Gould and Mr. Harriman part with feelings of good will toward each other.

At Ledgerwood, N. D., a band of prohibitionists completely wrecked two "blind pig" saloons, destroying all the furniture and emptying the liquors into the street.

The Mississippi state convention of bankers adopted resolutions requesting the state's representatives and senators to vote for the repeal of the