HEARD IN COURT.

A. R. U. Leaders Answer to the Charge of Contempt.

Debs Denies the Charges—Outlines His Position—The Public Urged to Aid in the Boycott—Will the Strike Be Continued?

ARGUMENTS ARE HEARD.

CHICAGO, July 25.—On Monday President Debs, Vice President Howard, Secretary Keliher and Director Rogers, of the American Railway union, by their attorneys, W. W. Erwin, S. S. Gregory and John F. Geeting, filed their answer to the contempt rule issued by the court against them last week. The case was heard by Judges Grosscup and Wood. Mr. Gregory offered a motion to quash the writ because of insufficient supplemental information. The motion was laid over. Attorney Gregory's suggestion that the hearing be postponed until after this trial under the indictments pending against them was not entertained by the court. The court then heard arguments on Mr. Gregory's motion to dismiss the bill and discharge the defendants. Mr. Milchrist read the information filed by the government reciting the telegrams sent by Debs to other officials of the American Railway union after the writ of injunction was issued.

Attorney Erwin then read the answer of the defendants. The answer denied that the defendants ordered the employes of any road to leave their work. By the laws of the union a strike can be ordered only by a vote of its members. The defendants denied that the organization of unions was carried on other than by generally advising employes to become members of unions and receiving to membership persons so applying therefor. They expressly denied that the organization of such unions conferred upon its officers or directors authority to order strikes as alleged in the information.

Sent But One Telegram.

The defendants deny that after the service of the injunction they or either of them carried on the work of organization other than by generally advising railroad employes to become members of such union and receiving to membership persons so applying therefor as aforesaid. They deny that orders to strike were at any time or in any manner communicated by said American Railway union to said local unions, as alleged in said information.

The defendants deny that any one of the telegrams set forth in said information was sent or caused to be sent by them or any of them, or that they authorized or approved the same or any one thereof, except a certain telegram dated July 6, 1894, as follows:

"We have assurance that within forty-eight hours every labor organization in this country will come to our rescue. The fight is on, and our men are acquitting themselves like heroes. Here and there one weakens, but our cause is strengthened by a dozen going out in his place. Every true man must quit now and remain out until the fight is won. There can be no half-way ground. Men must be for us or against us.

This telegram, defendants admit, was caused to be sent by defendant Debs, as alleged, but save as hereinbefore admitted defendants allege that they had no knowledge or notice whatever of the sending of said telegrams or of the contents thereof until the filing of the information.

Always Counseled Peace.

The defendants admit that upon some of said lines of railway there was exercised upon the part of some persons, to the defendants unknown, violence against persons and property. Upon information and belief they deny that any member of said American Railway union in any manner participated in said acts of violence or any of them.

They allege that they did all said times counsel and advise all members of the said American Railway union, with whom they were in communication, to at all times abstain from violence, threats and intimidation, and to all times respect the law and the officers thereof.

The answer makes other sweeping and more specific denial of the charges and concludes by declaiming that all of their actions after the service upon them of said injunction were taken under advice of competent counsel, and the defendants, each for himself, denies that he intended in any way to violate the injunction of this court or to act in defiance or contempt of its authority in any respect.

Attorney Walker then arose and made a short, crisp speech for the prosecution. He first reviewed the facts set forth in the information and then took up one by one the charges of the bill. He said:

"We claim that the transmission of those letters and telegrams was a willful violation of the injunction. Does this answer, although it be verified, purge the contempt and can the defendants go out of court free men? We ought to have the right to bring witnesses to challenge the truthfulness of the allegations of such answer, although we do not charge that the answer is not true.

"Our position is this: The strike and boycott emanated from the officers of the American Railway union, and these defendants were to blame for it. They are responsible for every act of violence, every murder, every assault which followed the issuance of their orders. They say they did not issue the orders—we desire to probe their source. One thing we know—they admit the violence and boast of it."

Debs' Appeal.

CHICAGO, July 24.—President Debs and his associates prepared an appeal to the American people asking them to boycott the Pullman cars by refusing to ride in them. The document says that the obstinacy of the Pullman company in refusing to submit to arbitration in any form (even to decide the question if there was anything to arbitrate) is deserving of the severest condemnation. It goes on to say that the Pullman company has robbed its employes and that an investigation would have disclosed a state of affairs which would have horrified the nation. This, the union claims, is why arbitration was refused.

The document continues:

"It is notoriously true that the Pullman company pays its conductors and porters such paltry wages that they are obliged to depend upon the public to support them. Yes, this rich and powerful corporation virtually compels the public to pay the wages of its sleeping car employes, and this notwithstanding extortionate rates are charged for sleeping car accommodations.

Then, after stating that they propose to continue the strike regardless of consequences until justice be done, it says: "The struggle is for humanity and against the most cruel tyranny, and, unless we are dead to every impulse of mercy and fellow-feeling, must be crowned with success."

"We propose that the Pullman company shall be brought to justice and this in a way that will not necessitate a strike with its attendant ills. It may be suggested that this should have been thought of before the great strike was inaugurated. In that case little, if any, attention would have been paid to the appeal we are about to make.

"As one of the results of the strike the country is aroused and any proper appeal will command attention. The Pullman company, still defiant, and as cruel to its former employes as it is indifferent to the public weal, is determined to starve its employes into submission. As remorseless as a man-eating tiger, it waits complacently until their last penny is gone and they are thus forced to crawl back into their heartless oppressor's employ. The spectacle is well calculated to make men and angels shudder.

"Shall the Pullman company have the support of the public in carrying out this hellish policy? Shall the public be a party to the starvation and degradation of the more than 4,000 employes—men and women whose only crime is that they ask living wages? We believe—indeed, we know—what the answer will be. We have faith in the American people. They uphold justice; they love fair play. And now, in the name of justice and fair play, we appeal to the great American public, to every good man and every good woman, not to ride in a Pullman car until the Pullman company does justice to its employes. Let the cars run absolutely empty. No friend of labor, no friend of humanity, will occupy a seat or berth in a Pullman car. Let this policy be inaugurated and we will then see how long the railroad companies will be bound by their contracts, as they have induced the public to believe, to haul Pullman cars.

Out of Jail.

CHICAGO, July 27.—When court met for the morning session Judge Woods rendered a decision holding that, under the information filed in the contempt preceedings against Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rogers, of the American Railway union, the defendants must answer to the court for the crime of interfering with interstate commerce and with the United States mails and formally overruling the motion of the defense to quash the informations against them for contempt.

Judge Grosscup then announced that he had taken no part in the decisions on the motions to quash, and he announced further that he would take no further part in the contempt proceedings for the reason that the defendants are under indictment in the United States district court over which he presides, and the same questions of law will be raised under the indictments.

Further action in the case was discontinued until September 5. Debs and the other defendants, after consulting with their attorneys, decided to abandon their policy of remaining in jail under the charge of contempt, and give bail.

Debs and Howard were already under $10,000 bail each, under the first indictment for conspiracy. Since then five other indictments have been returned against them and Keliher and Rogers. In these cases the bail was reduced to $1,000 from $3,000 in each case, and it was also cut down from $3,000 to $1,000 in each of the two contempt cases. So that the new bail entered in all the cases was $7,000 for each man.

It is thought Debs and his associates will endeavor to plead a conspiracy among railroad managers against organized labor.

Troops Ordered Home.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Twelve hundred militiamen, comprising the Third brigade, Illinois national guard, have been ordered to leave the city.

To Investigate the Strike.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The president has appointed John D. Kernan, of New York, and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Peoria, Ill., to act with Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright on the presidential commission to investigate the Chicago strike.

Mr. Kernan is a well known lawyer in Utica, N. Y., and a son of ex-United States Senator Kernan. He has been a particular and thorough student of labor questions, and has written several important contributions to literature on this subject. He was chosen because of his undoubted thorough understanding of the subject and his well known sympathy with the laboring classes. Nicholas E. Worthington is now a judge of the Illinois circuit court. He represented the Peoria district in congress about eight years ago.

To Meet Next Week.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Whether the American Railway union should declare its strike at an end or whether it should be continued along an altered plan of operations are questions which will be considered at a delegate convention of the order to assemble at Uhlich's hall Thursday, August 2. The call for the convention was formulated at the meeting at the Revere house Thursday morning of the American Railway union directory—its first session since the arrest of the officers of the organization.

President Debs said the delegates would not come from all the 500 subordinate unions, but only from unions at points which have been directly affected by the strike.

In the meantime the strike will be in force, but it is said that nothing will be done looking to its spread, and it is probable that those who are left in charge of matters at this end will issue no orders to those who are out until the delegates have decided on some plan of action. President Debs left for Terre Haute Thursday afternoon.

TOOK THE KING PRISONER.

War Again Said to Have Begun Between China and Japan in Corea.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Herald's London dispatch says: The Central News has this dispatch from Shanghai: "War has been declared between Japan and China. The Japanese have seized the king of Corea and hold him prisoner. Eleven Chinese steamers are on their way to Corea. Most of the troops are coolies armed with bows and arrows. Some Chinese steamers which have arrived at Corea have been prevented by the Japanese from landing troops. It is reported that the Japanese artillery sank several of them.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—M. Tateno, the Japanese minister to the United States, has been recalled. The recall, it is stated, is due not to anything connected with the present Japanese-Chinese-Corean difficulty, but owing to matters growing out of recent treaty negotiations.

Charles Wilson Hanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Charles Wilson, (colored) was executed in the jail-yard here on Thursday for the murder of Moses Hodges November 8, 1892, in a quarrel over a woman of whom both were enamored. Wilson, after the murder, escaped to Chicago, where he was captured and turned over to the St. Louis authorities.

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

The Conference Report on the Bill Debated.

On the 23d Senator Gorman (dem., Md.) drew a graphic picture of the anxiety with which the country awaited the fate of the bill, the idle factories, the closed workshops and the unemployed, saying that no one more than he appreciated the gravity of the situation. Further suspense was neither to the best interests of the country nor of the party. He eulogized Senators Vest, Jones, Voorhees and Harris, who had accomplished the feat of adjusting the differences between senate and house, and had made possible the passage of any bill. The infamous calumnies heaped upon the heads of the senate forced from him, he said, a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts, making it with malice to none.

"It was the most uncalled for, the most extraordinary, most unwise communication," said he, in bitter tones, "that ever came from a president of the United States. It places this body in a position where its members must see to it that the dignity and honor of this chamber must be preserved. It places me in a position where I must tell the story as it occurred. The limit of endurance has been reached."

Senator Gorman charged directly that every one of the senate amendments had been seen by Secretary Carlisle and scanned by him before they were agreed upon. He drew from his desk and had read an interview with Secretary Carlisle on April 30 in which the secretary of the treasury gave the same bill his sweeping indorsement. The secretary of the treasury necessarily spoke in a great measure for the president in matters relating to his department. On the morning following the publication of that interview the papers announced that the president was in entire accord with his great secretary of the treasury.

As a compromise Senator Gorman asserted that the bill as completed was satisfactory to not a single, solitary human being in all its details, but as a whole the structure presented was acceptable as the best bill that could be passed. There was no suggestion anywhere, either from the president or the secretary of the treasury, that the bill as modified was a violation of the democratic principle.

With dramatic emphasis Senator Gorman called upon Senators Vest, Jones and Harris to bear testimony as to whether his statements had varied a hair's breadth from the truth. "Let the people have the truth," said he, as he paused.

Senator Vest said that he had not himself seen the president since the repeal of the Sherman law last summer, but with the secretary of the treasury he had frequent conversations. Mr. Carlisle had repeated and distinctly stated to him that the greatest possible calamity that could happen would be the failure of any bill. He had distinctly stated to him that no difference in rates should be allowed to stand in the way of the consummation of some scheme of tariff reform. His colleague, Senator Jones, had seen both Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland and they had both declared that the bill was acceptable to them. Senator Jones said:

"I told the secretary of the treasury, after he had approved the bill, to lay it before the president. He promised to do so. The next day I called on the president and asked him if Secretary Carlisle had done so. The president said yes. I then said I wanted to know the attitude of the administration toward the bill. He must, I told him, indorse it or I would not go farther with it. The president said he approved of what we had done, and would do all in his power to effect a compromise."

Senator Vilas jumped up with a question. "During that interview," he said to Senator Jones, "was anything said by you about putting a duty on coal and iron?"

"Yes," Senator Jones exclaimed; "I told him distinctly that this duty had been put on."

"But," persisted Senator Vilas, "was there a single interview between you and the president in which the president did not impress the hope for free coal and iron?"

"There was not," Senator Jones replied, "but he did not even suggest that putting on the duty was an abandonment of democratic principles."

Senator Gorman then called on Senator Harris to affirm or contradict his interview in the morning papers, in which he was quoted as telling the story of the tariff legislation in the senate substantially as he (Gorman). Senators Vest and Jones had told it. Senator Harris said, in his usually impressive manner, that the interview was correct.

"Did the president ever say to you," Senator Gorman asked him, "that a duty on coal and iron ore was a violation of democratic principle?"

"No such sentiment was ever expressed to me," Senator Harris cried, melodramatically, "by the president, by any member of his cabinet or by any human being."

Senator Gorman spoke of the deep regret that he was compelled to ask the public testimony of these senators. But the time had come to speak. The limit of endurance had been reached. The senate had been traduced. An attempt had been made to "try and gibbet it before the country." These charges had been foully made from distinguished sources." They mst be met and refuted.

Senator Gorman said he had nothing but the kindest feeling for the president. He had labored hard to secure his election on the occasion of his first candidacy. He had stood by him throughout his second and third campaigns for the presidency. He did it with an admiration for the man, with a belief that he would serve his country well, but he did it also in order that there might be democratic control in this government. The senator continued: "I have given the president a fair support and an honest support; never subservient, never swayed by the want of patronage, ready to stand with him on whatever was right. He has no cause of complaint against me. I am not his debtor. Let him answer for himself."

Never before since the declaration of independence, Senator Gorman went on, had a president of the United States been guilty of such a violation of the spirit of the constitution as had Mr. Cleveland in writing his letter to Chairman Wilson. "The liberty of the senate should not be invaded," he said in thunderous tones, "though 1,000 hirelings write us down and traduce us."

The president, he continued, had said it would be dishonorable to tax coal and iron. The house, parrot-like, repeated the cry. "Men who set up high standards," said the senator, "should come to us with clean hands."

Senator Gorman then defended the senate bill at length and in considerable detail. He told how President Cleveland in his letter of acceptance of his nomination had declared for freer, not free, raw materials. "And but for that declaration he could not," Senator Gorman exclaimed, "in my opinion, have been elected."

He hoped the senate conferrees would say to the house conferrees that the laws must be obeyed, and that the law was that when one house of congress proposed to change an existing law and a difference of opinion existed as to how much change should be made, the house proposing the most radical change should adopt the less radical propositions of the other.

Senator White followed Mr. Gorman. He said that the question of merits on the tariff was infinitely superior to the question of taste as to the president's letter read in the house. He reviewed the difficulties in framing the tariff bill. Free coal and free iron would be a great boon to California. The state pays almost the entire coal tax, and yet this bill was cheerfully accepted because it was the best that could be had. There was nothing for the senate to do but to vote for the resolution of the senator from Delaware (Mr. Gray) to insist upon the senate bill. If the Vilas resolution were adopted it would open the door to a flood of amendments and would precipitate another long and acrimonious contest over the tariff. If the bill was amended to include free iron and free coal the senator from New York (Mr. Hill) knew that the bill would be imperiled and he would probably shed no tears at its peril.

On the 24th Senator Hill (dem., N. Y.) said that he agreed with Senator Gorman that the democratic party was in the midst of a great crisis. The party after a long struggle had been intrusted with power. It had gone to work to redeem its pledges, the greatest of which was that looking to tariff reform. The house had passed a bill which, aside from the income tax feature, had met with general approval. As it passed the senate, however, it was not satisfactory and it violated the pledges of the party.

Senator Hill said that the sentiments expressed in the president's letter were his sentiments. The president, he declared, violated no clause of the constitution when he sent that letter. He had the right to do it. No democrat on the floor could controvert the position taken by Mr. Cleveland. Placing a duty on coal and iron would violate the platform declarations of the party. The democrats of the country were in sympathy with Mr. Cleveland. The Wilson bill had been generally indorsed all over the country in respect to free raw materials. The senate bill had been received everywhere with signs of disapproval.

Senator Hill read from President Cleveland's message of 1887 to prove that Senator Gorman had erred in saying that Mr. Cleveland had in that message said nothing in favor of free raw materials. Neither could Mr. Cleveland be held responsible for the unofficial utterances of Secretary Carlisle, but, referring to the official utterances of the secretary of the treasury, he pointed out that until the present question arose both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle were consistent and in harmony.

Continuing, Senator Hill advanced a step toward Senator Gorman, and referring to the latter's speech on Monday said, with emphasis: "The senator revealed private conversations which had taken place between him and the president. What for? It was to place the president in a false position before the country. I have my grievance with the president. I owe him nothing. But I believe it my duty to now defend him and I shall do so."

Commenting on Senator Gorman's admission of having assured the sugar men before President Cleveland's election that sugar would have a duty, he demanded by what right Senator Gorman had given that assurance, and he denied that the democratic party was bound to carry out such a promise, "even though the senator from Maryland never breaks his word."

In repeating Senator Gorman's declaration that an altered bill could not pass the senate, he recalled the fact that during the Sherman repeal fight Senator Gorman had declared that unconditional repeal was impossible. "But it did pass," he cried.

His defense of Mr. Cleveland was followed by a condemnation of the income tax in which Senator Hill again defined his future policy with regard to it. He said he wanted to defeat "the populistic income tax," and added: "I shall resort to every honorable method by which it can be done."

The senator ended cleverly and humorously by turning the tables on Senator Gorman for referring to him as Iago. "I might liken this attack on our president," he said, "to the great conspiracy of Rome. I would (pointing to Gorman) call the distinguished senator from Maryland the lean and hungry Cassius." Then, leaning toward Senator Gorman, he uttered in a stage whisper: "He thinks too much." He likened Senator Jones to honest Brutus and Senator Vest to Casca and Senator Harris to Martellus Cimber, and finished with:

"It is the same plea as when they killed Cæsar, not that they loved him less, but that they loved Rome more. And with these gentlemen it is not that they love Cleveland less, but that they love their party and this bill better. With Marc Antony I say: 'Yet with all the private grievances they have, they are all wise and honorable men.'"

Senator Caffery rose when Senator Hill sat down and offered an amendment, instructing the senate conferrees to insist on the insertion in the bill of a bounty of nine-tenths of a cent on sugar testing over ninety degrees and of eight-tenths of a cent between eighty and ninety degrees. This was an amendment prepared by Senator Jones (Ark.) for insertion in the bill, but it was never offered. In speaking to this amendment Senator Caffery warmly defended the president for the views expressed in his letter to Chairman Wilson.

Senator Teller interrupted Senator Caffery to ask how he would act towards the bill if sugar were made free.

"I have always said and say now," said the Louisiana senator, "that if free sugar is put in the bill I will not vote against it. I hope that is emphatic."

On the 25th Mr. Caffery resumed his speech, speaking principally as to the justice of the duty on sugar. Mr. Daniel (dem., Va.) also made a speech.

Mr. Quay (rep., Pa.) gave notice of three amendments he should offer to the pending motion before the senate: first to amend Mr. Vilas' motion, that the senate recede from the one-eighth differential in the sugar schedule so as to recede from the whole of the sugar schedule; the second to add to Mr. Gray's motion that the senate insist on all of its amendments, that it recede from the sugar schedule; and the third to add to Mr. Gray's motion another motion, viz.: That it recede from the differential in favor of the refiners.

On the 26th Senator Quay withdrew the amendments he had offered the day before. Senator Vilas then reviewed the action of Senator Gorman in attacking the president upon Monday characterizing that attack as a personal assault upon the president and his character. The first charge was, he said, that of duplicity, based upon Mr. Cleveland's letter expressing the hope that iron and coal should go on the free list in the tariff bill. The second was that the executive had encroached upon the prerogatives of congress, and third that the president had traduced the senate. He thanked Senator Hill for his defense of the president. Never did that senator appear to better advantage nor more ably argue than when he presented his views to the senate on the matter of free coal and iron on Tuesday.

Senator Vilas, reviewing the various tariff messages of the president, which he said embraced no novelty with reference to coal or iron not familiar to his party friends, asked if the president could lay aside his views on tariff reform. There had been no direct testimony presented, he said, by Senator Gorman or his witnesses that the president had acted with duplicity. The senator from Arkansas (Jones), one of Senator Gorman's witnesses, had said that he laid the 400 amendments to the tariff bill before the president, and now the president was accused of having agreed to all of them. How could the president agree to all of those detailed amendments? How many senators could give a detailed account of these amendments and their effect on the business of the country? The president had merely considered these things generally, devoting his attention and his remarks to the great principle involved in free coal and free iron. He (Vilas) had asked the senator from Arkansas if the president had not expressed to him the hope that free coal and free iron would be the outcome of this great question, and the senator from Arkansas answered truly that on every occasion such was the fact. Who could say that there had been a lack of openness on the president's part that this bill before its perfection would carry free coal and free iron ore. On this single statement of the senator from Arkansas he would be content to let rest this charge of duplicity on the part of that great officer of the government.

The president has not endeavored to infringe on the prerogatives of the senate and not with qualms of duplicity, but with the same open manner that has always characterized him—he said to the chairman of the ways and means committee that he hoped that the result might be accomplished in conference with reference to free coal and iron, as he had a perfect right to do. Who would gainsay that the president had not as much right to give his views on this question as freely after his conversation with the senator from Arkansas as he had before.

Senator Vilas then quoted and ranged alongside of Mr. Cleveland's utterance the statement of Senator Gorman that the senate bill could not pass if it did not have the hearty support of Mr. Cleveland. "At the very time when the president was writing his letter to Mr. Wilson," Senator Vilas went on dramatically, "the senator from Maryland and his coadjutors were appealing to Mr. Cleveland to induce him to support them in an effort to qualify the enactment of democratic principles instead of crystalizing them into law. How utterly wanton is this cry of interference now; because he has seen fit to throw the weight of his influence with the house in favor of democratic principles, because he refused to stand with them, they make his action a ground of complaint here and in horror cry out against 'executive interference.'"

Senator Vilas referred to the fact that President Washington came to the same chamber accompanied by his secretary to urge in person the ratification of a treaty he had negotiated. President Jackson's course in making his views felt by congress was also referred to. Senator Vilas said he was content to leave to fair-minded men whether the president had wantonly encroached upon the rights of congress.

The charge was made that the senate had been traduced. Extracts from the letter to Mr. Wilson were read to show that the president's purpose was not to traduce the senate, but plainly to state his aspirations toward tariff reform. The president had stated that the abandonment of the great party principle would be perfidy and dishonor. No one who would question such an abandonment of principle would be dishonorable. The shaft was not aimed at any senator. It was not a personal accusation.

Senator Vilas said the view of the senator from Maryland (Gorman) could mean only one thing. It was an effort to array democrats together in a spirit of resentment and thus carry out the compromise of tariff reform. The Wilson bill had passed amid public acclamation. The people accepted it as the honest execution of a party and public pledge. When this revenue-reform measure reached the senate iron and coal were placed on the dutable list. Moreover it was debated week in and week out. The public was wearied at that debate and yet the senate could reached no result. It was at this juncture that the senator from Arkansas (Jones) had brought forward over 400 amendments. These were to be the solution of the problem and were to bring the debate to a close. Still the discussion proceeded fifty-seven days. Senator Vilas said he had recognized the necessity of yielding to these amendments. It was essential to have a revision of the existing tariff quickly. It was essential, too, to reinforce a depleted treasury.

In conclusion Senator Vilas eulogized the personal character and public integrity of Mr. Cleveland in the most glowing terms, declaring with dramatic fervor that the president of the United States, who had received so many evidences of the honor and respect of the American people, could not suffer from this unjustifiable attack of the Maryland senator.

After some general remarks by Senator Stewart against the interference of the executive with the legislative branch of the government, Senator Hill's motion that the senate recede from its amendments placing a duty of forty cents a ton on coal and iron ore was defeated, the vote standing 6 to 65.

AN INTERRUPTED WEDDING.

The Bridegroom Cried "Stop! Stop!" and the Bride Fainted.

Here is an old story of an interrupted wedding. The bridegroom was a working sawyer, the bride a young lady of corresponding rank and social station. They were married by license and it was in the evening, which may be noted by the curious. The officiating clergyman duly began the service. When he came to the words: "To have and to hold," the bridegroom suddenly cried out, as one in the extremity of terror:

"Stop! Stop! I meant it only to be for a fortnight!"

The clergyman stared at him.

"I meant it only for a fortnight," repeated this deplorable person.

The clergyman closed his book, shook his head in sorrow rather than in anger, and departed for the vestry. The bride screeched and fell fainting into the bridesmaids' arms. It is pleasant to think that she did the proper thing at the right moment; in after life the recollection must have consoled her.

There were murmurs of gathering tempest among the male members of her family; the bridegroom swiftly marched down the aisle, and so into the black night. And there he is still; nor did the bride ever recover him; and according to the latest dispatches, now eighty-eight years old, she was still screeching and fainting.—N. Y. Journal.

A BULL AS A PROJECTILE.

Thrown by an Engine, He Knocked a Tramp Into a Mud Hole.

A singular case was tried at the last term of Wake county, (N. C.) superior court.

A little country bull standing on a railroad track instead of vacating on the approach of a train answered the whistle with a bellow of defiance, throwing dirt over his shoulder.

A tramp who happened to be on the track a few feet beyond stepped a little off the track and watched to see the fun.

The engine struck the little bull fair and doubled him up like a ball. It threw him about twenty-five feet like a catapult and, making a line shot, knocked the tramp into a pond of mud and water.

When the engineer backed his train to take an inventory of damage done, the tramp was crawling out upon a log.

Action was brought against the railroad for personal injuries and indignities. To the surprise and disgust of the plaintiff the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

To a sympathizing bystander, the plaintiff placidly remarked that he had been "knocked into a mudhole by the bull, and kicked out of the courthouse by twelve jackasses."—N. Y. Journal.

Lovers No More.

They were lovers, Mag and Jim, but last Sunday Mag forgot her promise and went down to Grand Island with somebody else. Jim, who lives around the towpath, somewhere in Black Rock, was too late to catch the boat. So he took his own little skiff and rowed all the way down the river to the landing place. It was not till the last boat was going home that Jim saw his Mag. She was going on board alone. This was Jim's chance. When she had got a seat he took up a position beside her and delivered himself of the following in a Booth and Barrett style which delighted the other passengers: "You've done a nice thing by going around with those cheap people, after telling me you was not going down at all, and then I sneaks down and finds you with some other guy. You'll feel sorry," he got very tragic here, "when the Foresters' picnic comes round and I won't be there to take you. Many's the time you'll stand and the towpath and look for me and I won't be there. Here, take this pin back. Now we are two." And he pulled a brassy pin out of a mussy tie and gave it to the fickle one. —Buffalo Express.

Settled Amicably.

He leaned gracefully against the mantel. "Yes," he repeated, "I love your daughter." The old man in the easy chair regarded him keenly.

"Can you support a family?" he asked, after a pause. The youth knit his brow. "That depends. How—" He looked at the father of his beloved straight in the eye—"how many of you are there?" Presently they came to the terms of an amicable understanding.—Detroit News-Tribune.

ANOTHER TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Harter (O.) Introduces a Compromise Measure—Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Representative Harter (O.) introduced in the house a bill which he proposes as a compromise tariff measure. It provides that:

"On and after September 1, 1894, all tariff taxes or duties not herein otherwise provided for, shall be reduced one-half; provided, such reduction does not bring them below 20 per cent. ad valorem, it being the intention of this act to allow a tariff tax or duty of not less than 20 per cent. ad valorem to remain upon all articles now paying a higher rate. This shall not be construed as in any way changing existing taxes or duties upon articles paying a lower rate of duty at this time than 20 per cent. ad valorem, nor does this section in any way interfere with the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of this act.

"The secretary of the treasury is hereby expressly authorized and directed in all cases where this act reduces the taxes on articles which now pay a specific or a specific and ad valorem duty below 20 per cent. ad valorem to charge and collect upon all such articles on and after September 1, 1894, an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. To the taxes or duties provided for in this act there shall be added upon all articles which if produced or made in the United States would be subject to an internal tax or duty, the amount of such internal tax or duty.

"All tariff taxes and duties in excess of 12 per cent. ad valorem shall be reduced to and collected at the uniform rate of 12 per cent. ad valorem, to which shall be added internal taxes or duties as provided for in section 1.

"A uniform duty or tax of 1 cent per pound shall be levied and paid upon all sugars, all tank bottoms, all sugar drainings and sugar sweepings, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada and concrete and concentrated molasses, and molasses imported into the United States from any part of the world having 100 degrees of saccharine strength and a reduction of 1-100 of a cent per pound shall be made for each degree of saccharine strength below 100 degrees.

"A uniform duty of 4 cents a pound upon all coffee and of 8 cents a pound upon all tea imported into the United States shall be levied and paid.

"The internal duty or tax upon beer and all other malt liquors shall be $2 a barrel of thirty-one gallons, and an internal duty or tax at the same rate a gallon as is collected upon beer and malt liquors shall be levied and collected under rules to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury upon all wines produced or made in the United States."

TWO FATAL COLLISIONS.

A Disaster on the Big Four—Six Killed in Texas.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—There was a head-end collision on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four) railway at Griffith's station, 15 miles from this city, at 7 o'clock a. m. Three people were killed and ten injured.

The express from Chicago, due here at 7:30 was on time, but the St. Louis express, which runs fifteen minutes ahead of the Chicago incoming train, was an hour late. At Griffiths a light engine was running down to the gravel bank in charge of Engineer Hart. He forgot his orders. Knowing the St. Louis express was late, he pulled out and was met by the Chicago express. Hart will die, probably, without telling how he made the mistake in orders. His fireman, Frank Taylor, of Indianapolis, was killed outright, also Charles Sherman and another tramp who was stealing a ride. There are ten reported injured, none fatally except Engineer Hart.

ATLANTA, Tex., July 25.—A collision occurred Monday evening on the Texas & Pacific road, 9 miles north of here, near Forest Station. Six persons were killed and several wounded. They were Engineer Gremm, Fireman Marshall, two express messengers, the baggagemaster and a passenger, whose names are unknown. Two of the bodies are still in the wreck and a third was torn up and the remains scattered in the debris. One engine is completely wrecked and the other badly disabled. The baggage, express, mail and smoker of both trains were shattered into a mass of splinters.

FLAMES IN WASHINGTON.

The Disastrous and Fatal Work of the Wednesday Fire.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Three firemen were killed, a score or more were injured and 200 draft horses were burned in the fire that destroyed Knox's stables and a dozen or more adjacent buildings at 3 a. m. Wednesday. It was the most terrific fire in Washington since the big blaze in the patent office many years ago and it bested the full efforts of the fire department. The bodies of the dead firemen have been recovered and the wounded are all being cared for at the hospitals or in their homes.

Nearly all of the company's express wagons and the contents of the large storage building were burned. The Adams Express company's stable, adjoining the Knox building to the north, was almost entirely consumed. About 150 horses were in the Adams Express company's stables, but all were taken out by the hardest kind of work on the part of citizens and policemen.

Eight two-story houses on the alley north of the Knox building and two small frame houses back of the Adams stables were destroyed. Six or eight other residence houses were more or less damaged. Mitchell's blacksmith shop on Second street was crushed by falling walls. The total loss will exceed $250,000.

SEVENTEEN SEAMEN LOST.

British Bark Wrecked and All on Board Go to the Bottom.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—Word has been received here of the wreck of the British bark William La Lacheur off Cape St. James, on Prevost island 500 miles from Singapore. The vessel left Singapore for Hong Kong May 4, to load at the latter port for San Francisco. She never reached her destination, and her bones are now bleaching on the rocks off Cape St. James, while the bodies of her crew are strewn along the shore or are lying at the bottom of the ocean. Out of the crew of seventeen not a man was left to tell the tale. When she went ashore is not known.

Jumps from the Third Story.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 26.—William H. Peoples, a Pittsburgh man, committed suicide by jumping from the third story of the St. Charles hotel. He was a skilled cement workman on the waterworks here. No reason can be assigned for the act.

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