

THE BOYS IN BLUE

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Commander-in-Chief Alger Delivers the Annual Address—Condition of the Organization Said to be Excellent—The Reports of Other Outgoing Officials—The Order Growing Numerically Stronger—Gen. Vasey Chosen as the New Commander-in-Chief.

The National Grand Army Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., August 14.—The convention of the twenty-fourth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic came to order at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Prayer was offered by Past Chief Chaplain Foster. Commander-in-Chief Alger then delivered his annual address, of which the following is a summary:

"Fortunately for us we are permitted to gather here in this historical city, justly named the cradle of liberty, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the surrender of the armed forces against this government to the union army. We also celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the actual freedom of all races within our borders. Near here was fired the shot heard round the world and were fought the first battles of the revolution. How many patriots in later days have been inspired to perform heroic deeds by the example of these patriots who first declared that this land should be free and have tried to emulate their examples on scores of fields that have tested the courage of these generations, those who are gathered here to-day will answer.

"The condition of the organization, I am happy to report, is with few exceptions excellent. The official reports presented June 30, 1890, gave the number of comrades in good and regular standing as 427,981. The total membership borne on the rolls is 258,230.

In speaking of pensions General Alger said that "no matter what a man's financial condition might be, if he is physically disabled from performing manual labor, he is entitled to a pension." He then said: "Let us be just to our lawmakers even though they have not given us all we asked. No country on earth is, or ever has been nearly so generous to its soldiers as ours."

General Alger then referred briefly to the subject of the care of the Grant cottage at Mount McGregor and to the progress of the movements for monuments to Generals Logan, Hancock and Sheridan, and said in regard to the Grant monument: "An ordinary, plain vault, on the banks of the Hudson, marks the resting place of our great chieftain. This is not creditable either to us or to this nation. There should be erected at the capital of this government, dedicated to the memory of this great man, a memorial building such as will be a credit to the whole people. Not a shaft, not a statue, but a monumental structure such as has not been built in this or any other country; one to which every citizen within the domains of this great land can refer with just pride.

"I recommend that a committee of five be appointed by this encampment, empowered to solicit aid from the general government and from individuals."

In closing Mr. Alger paid a warm tribute to the memory of John F. Hartranft, fifth commander-in-chief of the order.

The address was received with frequent expressions of approval.

The reports of Adjutant General Hopkins and Quartermaster General Taylor were then presented.

Inspector General Griffith reported the order growing numerically stronger and working earnestly and harmoniously in furthering the grand objects for which it was organized. He presented a table showing that the number of posts in the Grand Army June 30, 1890, was 6,928; number of comrades in good standing in the posts inspected to June 30, 351,244; number of posts inspected, 5,010; number of comrades inspected, 1,051; total amount expended for charity, \$225,556; amount remaining in relief fund, \$475,350.

The report of Surgeon General Porter recommends that inspectors be required to examine post officers as to their knowledge of department and general matters pertaining to the organization and the care of destitute and needy comrades. "Pension laws," the report says, "should harmonize with the natural history of all disability contracted while the victim was in the service of the United States and in the line of duty and which is not the result of his own vicious habits."

At the afternoon session the roll was called, and the representative of each state had an opportunity to name their choice for commander-in-chief. California presented Colonel Smedberg, a retired officer of the regular army. Connecticut nominated Col. Wheelock G. Vasey, and Maine selected the nomination. Indiana and Ohio gave their support to General Alvin P. Hovey. Montana supported Smedberg, and Minnesota, Idaho and Iowa expressed their preference for Colonel Vasey. New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas and Vermont supported Colonel Vasey. Utah, Virginia and Alaska wanted Colonel Smedberg, and Illinois was the last state to respond for Colonel Vasey. As the roll call ended Colonel Smedberg and General Hovey withdrew their names. This action was greeted with great applause and by a unanimous vote Colonel Vasey was declared elected as commander-in-chief. Colonel Vasey accepted the honor in a brief speech.

Next in order was the selection of a candidate for senior vice commander-in-chief, and it being considered that the office out of courtesy belonged to

Massachusetts, the matter was left with the delegates from that state. The name of Richard F. Tobin was presented as the unanimous choice.

George P. Cramer of Baltimore was unanimously elected junior vice commander. The remainder of the officers will be elected tomorrow.

General Alger temporarily surrendered the chair to Hon. Warren Miller, who in a few brief remarks moved that the next encampment be held at Detroit. The motion prevailed by a unanimous vote.

How the Grand Army of the Republic Was Organized.

The Grand Army of the Republic, comprising at the present time 7,228 posts and a membership of 393,893, had its origin at Springfield, Ill., in the early spring of 1866, and must own as its founder Dr. Benjamin Franklin Stephenson, surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry.

Even before the war of the rebellion closed the warmth of association therein led the veterans to consider the question of continuing the comradeship and at least two organizations which have continued since they were formed, the Third Corps union and the society or the Army of the Tennessee.

When the great army came home and the veterans bade good bye to army associations to resume peaceful avocations there came into their earliest hour of well won peace the presence of disabled comrades, suffering families and distressed homes. At first aid was rendered without organization, but the frequency of the call begot the idea of systematized effort, and all over the north with varying plans, though united in a common purpose of rendering aid to those in need.

Among those who gave much thought to the idea of perpetuating the associations of the war period was Dr. Stephenson. He found a cordial sympathizer in Chaplain W. J. Rutledge of his own regiment, and the two met at Springfield in the early spring of 1866, to consult as to the plan of carrying out their cherished idea. Dr. Stephenson had already formulated a ritual for use in the proposed order. This was taken to Decatur to be printed, because the office of the Tribune there was in the hands of veterans, and it was thought that the desired secrecy might on that account be made more secure. The printing attracted the attention of twelve old soldiers, who, under date of April 6, 1866, secured a charter and constituted themselves Post 1 of Decatur, district of Macon, department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. Stephenson was a native of Illinois, born in 1822. He served as surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois infantry from April 7, 1862, to June 24, 1864. He died at Rock Creek, August 30, 1871.

The work of organizing posts was rapidly pushed from the start, and before the end of 1866 the order had extended into Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, Maryland and Wisconsin.

The commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic have been in their order as follows: S. A. Hurlbut, John A. Logan, Ambrose E. Burnside, Charles Devens, John F. Harttranft, John C. Robinson, William Ernschaw, Louis Wagner, George S. Merrill, Paul Van Der Voort, Robert B. Heath, John S. Kountz, Samuel S. Burdette, Lucius Fairchild, John P. Williams Warner and Russell A. Alger.

A New Western Railroad.

CHICAGO, August 16.—The outlook for the early completion of the railroad between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles is very encouraging. Ninety per cent of all the grading is completed of the 123 miles of road south of Milford, Utah, including twenty-eight miles of branch road to Pioche, Nev. Meadow Valley is the present terminus, and a large quantity of ties and rails are already delivered at Milford. The new road is called the Oregon short line & Utah Northern railroad, it being a portion of that feeder of the Union Pacific. The road will be in operation before the end of the year.

Anticipating the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The republican congressional committee completed organization yesterday. Thomas H. Carter of Montana was elected secretary of the committee and Edward C. O'Brien of New York, treasurer.

After September 1 next James S. Clarkson of Iowa, will participate actively in the management of the campaign as representative of the republican national committee.

Steps have been taken to have the subject of "tariff reform" discussed at various fairs in New York state, where it is expected there will be joint discussions with representatives of the "free trade league."

Information Regarding Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Senator Paddock desires very much to obtain from the presidents or cashiers of banks throughout Nebraska the amount of deposits of farmers in such banks. He says that the senate is being regaled with statements that Nebraska farmers are paupers, that agriculture has proven a failure in his own state and that the men who have built up the prosperity of Nebraska are practically dependent upon other avocations for support. He is anxious to have the facts with which to refute these statements, which are damaging in the extreme to Nebraska in the east, and which, through their widespread circulation, he feels will result in incalculable injury to the people of the community in which he lives.

Henry M. Stanley has surprised Frenchmen by expressing the opinion that Ribot made a good bargain in the Anglo-French agreement.

LABORS IN CONGRESS.

THE WORK BEING DONE IN THE UPPER AND LOWER BRANCHES.

Passage in the House of the Bill Extending Time of Payment to Purchasers of Land of the Omaha Tribe of Indians in Nebraska—The Sundry Civil Bill and Other Matters in the Two Houses of Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the senate on the 11th after routine business the tariff bill was taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Plumb's amendment to reduce the additional duty on iron and steel hoops cut to length for baling purposes from 2-10 to 1-10 of a cent per pound. The amendment was rejected, three republicans—Messrs. Ingalls, Paddock and Plumb, voting in the affirmative. Mr. McPherson moved to amend the paragraph by making the duty on iron or steel 50 per cent ad valorem instead of 1 cent, 1 1-10 cents and 1 3-10 cents per pound. The amendment was rejected. A conference was ordered on the Indian appropriation bill and Messrs. Dawes, Plumb and Call were appointed conferees. Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported with amendments the house bill for additional clerical force in the pension office, and gave notice that he would some time tomorrow ask the senate for its consideration. In the house a bill was introduced for reference limiting to fifteen the number of the board of lady managers, who may be appointed by the world's fair commission. The house then proceeded to the consideration of the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. After debate, in the course of which Mr. Dockery predicted a deficiency of between \$20,000,000 and \$28,000,000 in revenues of the government during the current fiscal year, the conference report was agreed to and a further conference ordered upon the amendments still in dispute.

In the senate on the 12th Mr. Hale reported back the house bill to extend the census law so as to require information to be obtained from unincorporated express companies, and it passed. Mr. Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, reported an amendment to be offered to the river and harbor bill, and explained that its purpose was to make it unlawful to obstruct the navigation of any of the navigable waters of the United States. The amendment was laid on the table and ordered printed. Mr. Frye asked unanimous consent to have the senate bill taken up and passed which authorizes the secretary of the treasury to settle the indebtedness to the government of the Sioux City Pacific railroad company. Objected to. The tariff bill was then taken up and Mr. Morgan resumed his argument against the increase of duty provided for tin plates.

In the house Mr. Cannon of Illinois, from the committee on appropriations, reported a joint resolution extending temporarily (until August 29) the appropriations for the support of the government not already provided for in the general appropriation bills already passed. It was passed. On motion of Mr. Cutcheon the senate amendments were non-concurred in to the house bill for the establishment of a national park at the battlefield of Chancellorsville, and conference was appointed. On a motion made by Mr. Rogers a quorum disappeared and a call of the house failed to disclose one. An motion of Mr. Dingley a resolution was adopted for the arrest of absent members. The senate bill was passed extending the time of payment to purchasers of land from the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska. Adjourned.

In the senate on the 13th a petition of the citizens of Oklahoma, praying for relief, was presented and referred to the committee on appropriations. Senator Hale offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the secretary of the navy to investigate the alleged false or counterfeit stamp of the test pieces of steel plate for the United States navy vessels at the Linden steel works, Pittsburg. Senator Quay's resolution providing, among other things, for a vote on the tariff bill on the 30th of August was referred to the committee on rules, after a statement by Senator Quay that he understood the reservation of the general appropriation bills to include the river and harbor bill. Senator Hoar offered an amendment to Senator Quay's resolution so as to include the federal election bill among the measures to be taken up at the present session. Referred to the committee on rules. The house joint resolution extending the provisions of the existing laws providing for temporary expenditures of the government, was taken up, and after some discussion, passed. The tariff bill was then discussed until the hour of adjournment. In the house the bill passed authorizing the secretary of the interior to sell certain lands and to grant the proceeds of the same to the town of Pelican, Oneida county, Wisconsin. Also a bill authorizing a bridge across the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo. Several attempts were made to have bills considered by unanimous consent, but objection was made, and the conference report on the fortifications bill was presented. Mr. Brewer of Michigan stated that the bill as it passed the house appropriated \$4,521,000, as it passed the senate it appropriated \$7,595,000, as agreed to in conference it appropriated \$4,232,000. Mr. Sayers of Texas said he had declined to sign the report, and explained why. The report was agreed to.

In the senate on the 14th the joint resolution appropriating for the relief of the destitute in Oklahoma the unexpended balance of the appropriation

made last April for the relief of destitute in the districts overflowed by the Mississippi river was passed. The tariff bill was then taken up, the pending question being on the amendment to reduce the duty on tin plate. Mr. Mitchell addressed the senate in favor of a high protective system as being the policy to which the republican party stands committed. Mr. Plumb gave notice of an amendment which he would offer to strike out the provision imposing a duty on tin plate and add, "to pay to manufacturers of tin plate made in the United States a bounty of 1 cent per pound. In the house the first business in order was a vote on sustaining the decision of the chair in overruling the point of order made by Mr. Springer of Illinois that the Nat McKay relief bill must be considered in committee of the whole. The decision was sustained. Mr. Struble of Iowa asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the joint resolution for the aid of destitute persons in Oklahoma, but an objection was made. The house then resumed consideration of the Nat McKay bill. The senate concurrent resolution requesting the president to convey to the widow of General Ulysses S. Grant the desire of congress that the remains of General Grant be removed and reinterred in the Arlington National cemetery, was reported favorably to the house.

In the senate on the 15th, after the transaction of routine business, the river and harbor bill was taken up. Messrs. Edmunds and Hoar desired to have the tariff bill considered and voted against the motion to take up the river and harbor bill. Among the amendments reported from the committee on appropriations and agreed to by the senate were the following: Inserting an item of \$500,000 for beach improvements at the Galveston harbor, Texas; increasing the appropriation for the harbor of refuge at Milwaukee, Wis., from \$70,000 to \$80,000; for harbors at Superior bay and St. Louis bay, Wisconsin, from \$50,000 to \$65,000; at Duluth, Minn., from \$80,000 to \$100,000; at Grand Marais, Minn., from \$15,000 to \$22,350, and at Agate bay, Minnesota, from \$20,000 to \$30,000. In the house the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was considered. It was agreed to. The house then resumed consideration of the Nat McKay bill, the question being on its reference to the committee on claims. This was rejected. Pending further consideration of the McKay bill Mr. Cannon, by unanimous consent, called up the senate joint resolution providing that the unexpended balance of the appropriations for the aid of the Mississippi flood sufferers be used to aid destitute persons in Oklahoma. The amendment provided that the money shall be disbursed under the direction of the secretary of war. The joint resolution was passed. A vote was then taken on the passage of the McKinley bill and resulted—yeas, 77; nays, 50—no quorum. A call of the house was ordered, but failed to develop a quorum. Mr. Thomas of Wisconsin offered a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to arrest the absent members.

Conventions of Two Parties in Wyoming.
CHEYENNE, Wyo., August 13.—The republican and democratic conventions were held here yesterday. The republicans nominated the following ticket: Governor, Francis E. Warren of Cheyenne; secretary of state, A. W. Barber of Douglas; treasurer, Otto Gramm, Laramie; auditor, C. W. Burdick, Saratoga; member of congress, C. D. Clark, Evanston; supreme court judges, Willis Vandevanter, H. N. S. Groesbeck; state superintendent of schools, Stephen Farwell of Buffalo.

The platform congratulates the people of Wyoming on admission to statehood as accomplished by the republican party; demands economy in administration of state affairs, advocates and commends the present system of protection as supported by the republican party, congratulates the people of the west on the passing of the silver bill, protests against Chinese labor, favors the abolition of trusts, favors providing Indians with the necessities of life, condemns the land policy of the late democratic administration, indorses Delegate Carey and Governor Warren and upholds woman suffrage.

The democratic convention nominated for governor George W. Baxter of Cheyenne; secretary of state, John S. Harper, Crook county; treasurer, I. C. Miller, Carbon county; auditor, George A. Campbell, Albany county; member of congress, George S. Beck, Sheridan county; supreme court judges, Samuel T. Corn, P. Gad Bryan and H. S. Elliott; state superintendent of schools, A. N. Quinn of Uinta county.

The platform condemns the McKinley bill as a law in the interest of monopolies and against the people; the force bill is condemned; the secret ballot system is commended; a deep water harbor on the Texas coast is advocated; an eight-hour law and a state board of arbitration was urged; bossism is denounced and the democratic party pledged to enact laws in accord with the constitution. There was much enthusiasm shown at both conventions.

The General Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The senate committee on appropriations completed consideration of the general deficiency bill and reported it to the senate with a number of amendments, which, with one exception, do not largely increase the total of the bill as it came from the house. This exception is the provision for the payment of the French spoliation claims, aggregating \$1,239,680.

Mr. Windom's Embargo.

CHICAGO, August 14.—That the ultimate condition of Mexico will be greatly improved through the embargo Windom put upon the American importation of Mexican silver ore, is the opinion of William Blackman, who for the past six months has been living in the City of Mexico. "When the announcement of the embargo was made the news fell with crushing effect upon the Mexicans, who had been doing an immense business in exporting ore," he said this morning at the Leland hotel, "but it was not long before a number of enterprising Americans proposed to erect crushers and smelters in Mexico, so that the pure silver could be shipped to Europe without having first to go to the United States to be put through the mill. And so coal mines have been discovered not far from the silver mines the scheme was deemed feasible, so that several mills are now nearly completed. When finished Windom may let down his bars without fear of harming the American mine owners, for the Mexicans will now ship the pure silver abroad and receive a much greater profit because of being able to do their own purifying."

The Direct Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Representative Carwell of Wisconsin presented in the house a resolution providing that on Tuesday, the 19th inst., the house shall proceed to consideration of the senate direct tax bill and at 4 o'clock on that day the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and the pending amendments, if any. It was referred to the committee on rules.

It is reported that Italy, with the consent of England and Germany, is about to acquire important territory south of Zanzibar.

A GRACEFUL APOLOGY

IT COMES FROM THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF SAN SALVADOR.

Senator Paddock Looking Up the Amount of Bank Deposits of Nebraska Farmers—Arrangements for Execution of the New Silver Law—The Anti-Lottery Bill—Conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties of Wyoming—Importation of Mexican Silver Ore.

The Government of San Salvador Apologizes.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Last Friday the state department received from Minister Mizner a telegram saying that during the battle in the city of San Salvador the forces of the provisional government seized the American consulate in that city, hauled down the flag and damaged property. The department the same day instructed Mizner to demand reparation of Salvador, the reinstatement and protection of the consul, and see that all the rights of the United States and its citizens were observed. Last night the department received word from Mizner stating that the provisional government of Salvador had hoisted our flag over the United States consulate the day before, at the same time saluting it with twenty-one guns, and the consul had been reinstated and the rights of the United States and its citizens guaranteed.

Acting Secretary Wharton said today: "It is most gratifying to be assured from this news that Salvador is desirous and anxious to recognize and protect the rights of citizens of the United States, and make all reparation possible whenever any disregard or infringement of them is brought to its attention."

The New Silver Law.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The treasury department has practically completed arrangements for the execution of the new silver law, which goes into effect tomorrow. The bureau of engraving and printing has been employed night and day making the new treasury notes required by the bill, but so far the printing has been confined to notes of the denomination of \$1,000 and \$100. Nineteen million dollars in these notes were turned over to Treasurer Huston today to receive the impression of the seal, without which they are of no value. About \$5,000,000 worth were completed today and shipped to the sub-treasury in New York for use in the payment for silver to be purchased tomorrow under the terms of the department circular of August 1 last. Purchases made elsewhere will be paid for in drafts on the assistant treasurer in that city until provision is made for supplying the other sub-treasuries with new notes. Director Leach, who will have charge of the purchases, says he does not propose to make public either the rates offered or accepted. He will give out only the amount purchased.

Anti-Lottery Bill Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The house anti-lottery bill was favorably reported to the senate with an amendment providing that newspapers published in foreign countries shall not be excluded from the mails under the provisions of the bill unless, in the opinion of the postmaster general, they are being circulated for the purpose of advertising lottery schemes in violation of the law. Accompanying the bill is a letter from the attorney general giving his opinion upon either of the anti-lottery bills before the committee. Legislation of this character, that is designed to exclude newspapers containing lottery advertisements from the mails, says the attorney general, has been upheld by the courts, and it seems to be settled that it is competent for congress to authorize the postmaster general to refuse the use of the mails to any persons engaged in the lottery business. It is generally believed on the republican side of the house that a special order will be made setting apart Saturday next for the consideration of the anti-lottery bill.

Mr. Windom's Embargo.

CHICAGO, August 14.—That the ultimate condition of Mexico will be greatly improved through the embargo Windom put upon the American importation of Mexican silver ore, is the opinion of William Blackman, who for the past six months has been living in the City of Mexico. "When the announcement of the embargo was made the news fell with crushing effect upon the Mexicans, who had been doing an immense business in exporting ore," he said this morning at the Leland hotel, "but it was not long before a number of enterprising Americans proposed to erect crushers and smelters in Mexico, so that the pure silver could be shipped to Europe without having first to go to the United States to be put through the mill. And so coal mines have been discovered not far from the silver mines the scheme was deemed feasible, so that several mills are now nearly completed. When finished Windom may let down his bars without fear of harming the American mine owners, for the Mexicans will now ship the pure silver abroad and receive a much greater profit because of being able to do their own purifying."

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A Bloody Day at Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 18.—The most disastrous day in the history of the New York Central strike closed last night. Fifteen Pinkerton men are under the care of surgeons and five citizens are so badly wounded that there are fears for their recovery. Three Pinkerton men were arrested and one was so severely handled by the mob that the police surgeon had to dress his wounds.

Nearly all the Pinkerton men were withdrawn yesterday from duty at the crossings within the city limits, as their presence serves to excite the throng of onlookers, and police took their places.

About 1 o'clock James Hatton, a Pinkerton man, was patrolling the streets in the vicinity of Van Woert street. He claims to have been struck with a stone in the chest, while his companion was knocked down and severely hurt by a gang of ruffians. Then he fired his revolver into the crowd, seriously wounding Richard Dwyer, aged fifteen. Hatton had no time for another shot. The crowd surged around him and before the police could interfere his clothes were torn off his back, he was struck with fists and clubs and presented a pitiable spectacle when rescued from the angry crowd by the police, who were obliged to draw their revolvers to stem the crowding mass of people.

This occurrence aroused the passions of the spectators, mostly ruffians and hoodlums. Their number increased, and the chief of police, fearing further trouble, established headquarters in a station house near by.

About 3 o'clock a freight train passed through the city and the Pinkertons say it was stoned. The police claim that such is not the case. At any event when the train reached the Broadway viaduct the Pinkertons began a reckless fusillade on the crowd standing in the vicinity. Four or five shots were fired without any provocation.

Mrs. Thomas Hogan, standing on the stoop of her residence, was shot through the leg, and a small boy was shot in the thigh. The crowd by this time was wrought up to a fearful pitch of excitement, and only by the efficiency of the local police, aided by a committee from the strikers, were they kept back.

After this incident Robert Pinkerton, who had charge of his force here in person, called on Chief Willard. He said that his men had been assaulted continually and that firearms had been put in their possession only yesterday that they might be used when necessary in self-defense and in the work of protecting the company's property. He was sorry that innocent parties had suffered and added that it generally happened that way. Still he would stand by his men against the wanton attacks of ruffians. Chief Willard expressed the belief that if the Pinkerton men had never been brought here the local police would have been abundantly able to cope with the situation. As it is he fears that there will be further trouble if these men stay here, and says in that event the local authorities could not be held responsible, as he had repeatedly informed Superintendent Bissell that the company's property would be guarded by his own men if no other forces were brought here to inflame the passions of the sympathizers of the strikers.

At 4 o'clock another freight train came through and the Pinkerton men again fired into the crowd, a boy named Frank Parks receiving a bullet in his arm. The Pinkerton men who stood into the crowd at the Van Woert street crossing was pursued by the tracks by an officer and captured. The policeman, while bringing the prisoner back, was assaulted by a crowd of Pinkerton men, who rescued the prisoner and severely beat the officer.

In Congress This Week.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The programme for the rest of the session will be determined in the senate this week if the present understanding is carried out. Quay will introduce his amended resolution to-day, which, under the rules, it is expected, will go over until Tuesday for action. It will not be referred to the committee on rules, but will be disposed of in the senate. When it comes up for consideration a motion will be made to include the federal election bill in the measures that shall be considered after the tariff bill is disposed of. This is expected to precipitate a debate of some length and considerable bitterness between the two wings of the republican majority. Quay, and Aldrich, who is acting with him, believe the resolution will be passed by a good majority, with no amendment.

It is probable that this will be "suspension day" in the house and committees will be allowed to call up selected measures for action. Under this order the committee on education, if it be reached in the call, will seek to pass the senate bill to extend additional aid to agricultural colleges. The committee on agriculture is to have the floor Tuesday and possibly for several days following in order to discuss and act upon the compound land and meat inspection bills. When these measures are disposed of it is possible that the labor committee may have a day if the elections committee does not insist on pressing the pending contested election cases.

NEWS NOTES.

The president sent to the senate the following nominations: John F. Gowey of Washington, consul general at Kanagawa; Neels P. Ahornholdt of Denmark, now consular agent at Riga, consul at that place.

Chauncey Depew, president of the New York Central, in an interview was asked his opinion on the situation of affairs in regard to the strike on that road. Depew in reply said he did not think it was necessary to express an opinion, in view of the fact that the strike was ended.