Any Effort to Advance Inland Likely to Meet Stubborn Resistance.

People Sustain the Position of the Government - British Trade Will Suffer-Corinto a Closed Port and in Possession of England.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 29 .- (Vla Galveston.)-The commander of the Nicaraguan troops on the mainland of Nicaragua reported at 9 o'clock this morning that the British flag was still floating over the public buildings of Corinto, and that the port remained in possession of the British war ships. Among the Nicaraguan troops and populace the greatest excitement prevails and the feeling against Great Britain is increasing in bitterness every hour. The Nicaraguan troops are still massed along the Passo Cabalo and it is believed they may open fire on the British should the latter make any attempt to cross from Corinto to the mainland behind it. Steps have been taken to destroy means of communication with the interior should such action be found necessary. The British consulate in this city is under guard in view of the rioting and stone throwing which have already occurred, and in anticipation of further trouble. Some of gua in an attempt to persuade the latter to submit to Great Britain, pleading in support such a power as Great Britain.
Although the Nicaraguan forces opposite

Britain, and although in all probability Nicaragua may eventually be compelled to pay the indemnity demanded it is believed the trade of Great Britain with Nicaragua and other Central American republics will suffer in consequence of the action of the British fleet at Coriute. fleet at Corinto.

BRINGING FORWARD REINFORCEMENTS The British squadron, Admiral Stephenson commanding, arrived at Corinto on April 22, and on the following day communicated with the government of Nicaragua requiring compliance with the British ultimatum demand-ing the payment of over \$75,000 for indemnity for the expulsion from Nicaragua of the British consular agent at Bluefields, Mr. Hatch, and the other British subjects. When the Nicaraguan government refused to com-ply with these demands the British on Satur-day morning occupied Corinto in spite of the protest of the Nicaraguan authorities and the troops of Nicaragua retired from the island of Corinto and occupied positions on the mainland, which positions are now being strengthened and reinforced. The British governor in command at Corinto has charge of the custom house, but as the Nicaraguan government has declared the port closed it is difficult to see how he will be able to col-lect custom dues there.

PROPOSAL TO COMPROMISE. A proposition of compromise and immediate evacuation of Corinto by the British under consideration between Washington, London and the authorities here. The proposition embraces the following es-

1. Nicaragua is to pay \$77,500 at London within two weeks.
2. The British forcis are to be immediately withdrawn from Corinto without waiting for the two weeks to clapse.
3. A mixed commission of arbitration is to pass on the demands of Great Britain in excess of the \$77,500 claim, such commission to be constituted in a manner satisfactory to the United States and Nicaragua.

The foregoing terms, it is believed, will be accepted by President Zelaya and his cabinet. It is understood the suggestion of a settlement came from the Nicaraguan representative at Washington, and it is be-lieved such an adjustment would be agree-able to the United States authorities. If Nicaragua's acceptance is given the proposi-tion will be uged on the London foreign office and it is believed it will be accepted.

LONDON, April 29 .- The Pall Mail Gazette this afternoon, commenting upon the occupa-tion of Corinto by the British squadron under Rear Admiral Stephenson, says: "We do not want to hurt Nicaragua, but only to teach her manners. The world would smile at President Zelaya's manifesto. He bewalls Nicaragua's smallness and weakness. We fancy that is one point in which the world ine a hornet as big and strong as an eleregarded Nicaragua with satisfaction. Imag-

The St. James's Gazette remarks: "Great Fritain has at length taken proper measures with the insolent, anarchistic little Spanish republic. If the barbarian republics did not calculate upon the final protection of the United States they would behave themselves. The Monroe doctrine has been the subject for much foolish declamation. It is appar-ent it is understood to mean that America is prepared to protect every Spanish-American half-breed who thinks it fit and proper to rob a European. Of course this is nonsense, but the most nonsensical delusion upon which people are prepared to act is of practical im-portance. The Nicaraguans and Venezuelans do not understand that the noisy electioneer-ing swagger of certain papers of America will not affect the action of the federal goverament. We are now determined to put a stop to the intolerable insolence and aggres-sion of these caricatures of civilized states. we began with Nicaragua, and it is under-

PREFER AN AMERICAN ALLIANCE. Commenting upon the talk of a general alliance between Great Britain and the United States, the St. James's Gazette says: "We would rather have the alliance with the United States than any other people, but a standing offensive and defensive agreement is a compromising thing. Both sides of the agreement would act together in a defined region for a limited number of Another matter is, that the interests Great Britain and the United States in Cer tral America and parts of South America are identical. We do not intend to make con-quests anywhere in America, and, there-fore, the United States has no grounds for Both nations desire to trade peace, and are molested by Spanish-American anarchy. This, then, is the proper founda-tion for all allied nations. If the United States is prepared to act with us, we are very well disposed to accept the co-opera-

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Dr. Guzman, Nicaraguan minister, was at the State de-partment at 11 o'clock today. He had not up to that time received additional advices as to the situation at Corinto and this fact led to the belief that the status of the British occupation was unchanged. It was stated here today that Great Britain now probably would require Nicaragua to pay not only the original cash demand, but all the experses Great Britain is put to in occupying and holding Corinto, and the expenses of such other steps as she will take. This will involve the expenses of landing the men, cost of maintenance while on land and the many incidental expenses of taking possession of a city. It is said that the as-sembling of the fleet at Corinto and the expenses while on heard ship would not be included, as these are usual and necessary without reference to the locality of the

Minister Guzman visited the State department to learn whether the department had any recent information from Nicaragua this be was disappointed, for Secretary Gresham was equally in the dark, not having received anything from Managua. Cerinto being cut off from the telegraph, of course no news could be expected from that port.

The impression here is that the situation. at Corinto is likely to remain unchanged for strength.

NICARAGUA STANDING FIRM a few days at least. The British forces occupying the town are not likely to be attacked unless they endeavor to force their way inland, and so far as is now known there is no necessity for any such movement. The abandonment of the town by the Nicaraguans on the whole rather tends to better the aspect of affairs just now, for it reduces to a minimum the chance of a hostile collision, and the very isolation of the place from the surrounding country tends to the same end. State department officials are still firmly convinced that the Nicaraguan government LITTLE COUNTRY DEFIES THE BRITISH LION will pay the indemnity and believe that the delay grows entirely out of conditions of political expediency. The Nicaraguans here count on the sympathy and substantial support of the other Central American republics in th event of actual hostitities. They do not express the belief that their sister republics will take part as such, but feel confi-dent that individual volunteers will come to the Nicaraguans in sufficient numbers to give them an effective army of at least 50,000 While with this force they could not interior, which are well nigh inaccessible

> CRUISERS ORDERED TO NICARAGUA Secretary Herbert Takes Precautions

Against Damageto American Interests. WASHINGTON, April 20.-Some sudden the European consuls here are using their good offices with the government of Nicarathe orders was explained. The Alert, which Labor, salaries, etc., \$95,102. Against this is

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pool offices with the government of Nicarathe orders was explained. The Alert, which Labor, salaries, etc., \$95,102. Against this is has been for a month or more at Panama, credited \$462,201 for offal, fat, hides, etc. of their arguments the fact that the United States has determined to remain neutral and movement in Colombia, was ordered to prothat Nicaragua is helpless when opposed to ceed at once to San Juan del Sur, the nearest cable port to Corinto, Nicaragua. The Although the Nicaraguan forces opposite Corinto are in communication with the capital, actual telegraphic communication with Corinto remains interrupted, and it is thought likely there will be no attempt to repair the telegraph lines so long as the British remain in possession of the port. In spite of reports to the contrary, the people of Nicaragua generally sustain the government in the stand it has taken against Great British, and although in all propability Nic. Raleigh, now on her way from Kingston,

> arises in the future.
> Secretary Herbert explained briefly the meaning of these orders. He said the move-ments of the ships had absolutely nothing to do with the occupation of Corinto by th British, that being a matter to be settled between the Nicaraguans and the British. The real purpose of the orders was to guard American interests in Nicaragua against a possible revolution. Being asked what measure of protection the Nicaraguan committee would receive in the pursuance of its work of inspecting the line of the canal, the sec-retary said the Montgomery would remain a Greytown while the committee was in the interior, and with the two ships on one side and one on the other, there would surely be

and all other American interests.

The action of Secretary Herbert may be at-Canal company and of some reports made by him on the basis of private reports as to the real condition of affairs in Nicaragua the real condition of affairs in Nicaragua and those coming to the Nicaraguan minister directly. Certainly the character of the United States vessels which have been ordered to Nicaragua is a sufficient evidence that Secretary Herbert does not expect them in the directly continue and their prices up, fearful the winter, which disintegrated the masonry. Retailers became the united States vessels which have been ordered to Nicaragua is a sufficient evidence that the advance would continue and their prices up, fearful of the villages which he have been unable to that the advance would continue and their prices up, fearful of the villages which he have been unable to that the advance that the winter, which disintegrated the masonry. ruisers Montgomery and Raleigh would find themselves opposed to the whole British West Indies squadron, while on the Pacific the Alert would be left single-handed against British Royal Arthur, Wild Swan and

In Mr. Miller's conference with Secretary Gresham and other cabinet officers he pro sented a very strong case on the urgency of the situation and the menace to American control of the canal. He brought out clearly the fact that the British threatened to go to Greytown and to San Juan del Sur, the two important points on the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the canal. It was soon after this that the orders to the vessels were made. Mr. Miller said the canal company was very nuch interested in events in Nicaragua. Th revolution which has been threatened as a result of British occupation may disturb the canal company by preventing work upon surveys and building operations, and the possible destruction of its property. The company, Mr. Miller said, wanted protection to its interests; if not from the Nicaraguan government, then from the outside. The con cessions of the company were safe, but th line of the canal was not. He also said concession entitled the entire line of canal to protection, but an uncontrollable revolution may result in the destruction of property by irresponsible persons. Mr. Miller said he had called the attention of the State department to the necessity for protection to the committee which is soo

leave for Nicaragua to examine the of the canal. He says it will be very dan gerous, in case of revolutionary disturbances, for an unprotected party to make a trip over the line of the canal. The committe being under the direction of the State de partment, it will, of course, be necessary for the State department to ask the Navy de partment for an armed force in case o trouble. Mr. Miller urged upon both Secre trouse. Mr. Miller urged upon both Secretary Gresham and Secretary Herbert the ne cessity of such protection to the engineer committee, and also indicated that in case of revolutionary disturbances the United States should not depend upon the Nica-raguan government to protect the property. Mr. Miller said Nicaragua had been tranquil stood that we intend to continue with Veneup to two years ago, but the revolution a that time disturbed affairs, and since ther there had been an unsettled condition. My Miller says the canal company wishes to give every opportunity for the committee to thoroughly examine the canal. He expects the chief engineer, Mr. Menocal, will accompany the committee over the route of the canal.

EPIDEMIC WAS DUE TO FOUL WATER One Hundred and Sixty Cases of Feve

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 29.-Dr Charles A. Lindsley of the State Board of Health, in regard to the typhoid fever epidemic at Sanford, says there were 160 cases of fever in a population of 16,000, which is the worst epidemic of the kind on record in this state. There are some houses in which there are seven or eight cases. Out of the there are seven or eight cases. Out of the 160 cases, 147 of those who had the disease were consumers of milk from one dealer. Of the remaining this ten cases, six took milk from the cans of the same dealer and drank it while visiting at the house of the dealer. Six others obtained the milk in various ways. It was found the milk dealer washed his cans in a well, and on examination of the well it was shown the water in it was teeming with bacteria. An analysis shows there are 7,000 bacteria to a cubic centimeter of water in this well. of water in this well.

ARMOUR GAVE THE SHORTS A SCARE July Wheat Reached the Top Figure of the

Present Bulge. CHICAGO, April 29.—July wheat sold to 65% cents on the Board of Trade today, making an advance within the last week and scoring the highest point touched during the present flurry. The July option closed i of a cent higher than Saturday at 64% cents. The high point of the day, 60% cents, was touched on an early jump. This particular splurge came with great suddenness. The market at the opening gave indications of weakening, the routine news of the day being against the price, and there was liberal professional selling at the start. Armour & Co.'s brokers, however, began buying heavily, and their purchases resulted in a scare for the shorts that quickly advanced prices 2% cents. Armour's people continued to buy on every break, their purchases aiding materially in the closing strength.

Armour & Co. File a Sworn Statement with the Agricultural Department.

LAST FEW MONTHS HAVE BEEN BETTER

Reasons Given for the Dressed Product Advancing More Rapidly Than the Cattie on Foot-High Prices Shut Off Consumption,

WASHINGTON, April 29 .- E. J. Martin of Armour & Co., Chicago, today submitted to the secretary of agriculture a sworn statement of the profits and losses of Armour & expect to defeat the British, they hope to make it very upcomfortable for them. The coast towns, which are small and unimportant save as ports of entry for goods, would be abandoned and the army would make its slaughtered and marketed during the year campaign in the tropical fastnesses of the ending November 3, 1894. The live weight was 479,917,360; dressed weight, 264,418,440; European troops. A war conducted under such conditions would be very expensive to Great Britain, necessitating the transportation 325,016. To this is added cost of labor, salof a genuine army from Europe and in pro-longed operations, such as France is con-ducting in Madagascar.

aries, etc., \$738,010. The receipts from the offal, fat and hides are deducted, and after taking out 10 per cent for degree and are con-taking out 10 per cent for degree and are con-contact the con-duction of the con-taking out 10 per cent for degree and after con-ductions. \$58,000 for bad debts the loss is given for the year as \$73,230, or an average loss per head of 17 4-10 cents.

54,344 cattle killed during November and satisfy the department, which desires an acand unexpected orders issued to United States December, 1894. The live weight of these curate statement of all the facts before denaval vessels late this afternoon caused a was 59,778,400 pounds; dressed, 32,769,432; termining what its attitude shall be in this naval vessels late this afternoon caused a was 59,778,400 pounds; dressed, 32,769,432; watching the progress of the revolutionary The total loss is \$9,118, or loss per head of Troops Ordered Out to Assist in the Work

The third abstract gives the results on 56,948 cattle slaughtered and marketed during January and February of the present points; dressed, 34,395,392; average cost, doing everything possible to succor the home\$2,568,235. The receipts from chock meats, hearts, tallow, etc., are deducted and the net gain was \$25,726, or 45 18-190 cents per head. The depreciation and bad debts are estimated on the basis of those for 1894.

The last abstract shows the results on the trunks of trees and the ruins of trees and the ruins of trees.

The last abstract shows the results on The last abstract shows the results on 44,352 cattle slaughtered and marketed during the period from February 25 to April 20 last. Their live weight was 48,831,552 pounds; dressed, 27,099,072; average cost, \$4,65; total cost, including labor, etc., \$2,348,283. Deductions are made on account of the sale of chock meats, hearts, livers, etc., tallow and hides, and the beef was sold at a net gain of \$3,280 or 21 cents per head. of \$9,389, or 21 cents per head. COMPETITION DID IT.

Speaking of this statement, Mr. Martin said: "The showing is poor, but all parties who are posted know the dressed beef busiless had to stand more than its share of ness had to stand more than its share of commercial hardships the past two years. During 1894 cattle were fairly plentiful and the beef slaughterers pushed the business to the utmost, each trying to outvie the other in the manufacture of dressed beef other in the manufacture of dressed beef and the opening of branch houses. At the eastern markets, which are the principal out-lets, the public are short of both money and work and drugged the prices of dressed beef down to the lowest possible point, and as dressed beef cannot be held any more than a force sufficient to protect the commission and all other American interests.

The action of Secretary Herbert may be attributed to the visit to Washington of exflored Senator Warner Miller of the Nicaragua cattle were short and beef slaughterers were specified in the source of dressed beef cannot be held any more than fresh fish they got it very cheaply. At the Senator Warner Miller of the Nicaragua cattle were short and beef slaughterers were obliged to put their delivery houses on shorter commissions. Cattle and beef began to adto come into hostile conflict with the British | This caused consumption to fall off and im-

harply during the second week in Apri "One thing people could not understand was why dressed beef should advance more rap-idly than live cattle. The reason for this is the value of the hides, horns and offal from a steer costing 3 cents per pound is applied to reduce the price of the dressed meat. If cattle advance a cent or two per hundred the offal does not catch the ad-vance. The horns, guts, blood, tallow, hides and fertilizers sympathize only after a long advance and the credit applied to reduce the ost of a 5-cent steer is no more than in the case of a 3-cent steer. The same holds true with the retail butcher, who buys a carcass of dressed beef. He can get no more for his bones and scrap and coarse meats, which are largely in excess of the loins and ribs, than he could when dressed beef was a cent or two cheaper, consequently he advances the price of the 25 per cent of fine meat in the carcass, and which the people who can afford it will have, enough to save him from loss, while the less fortunate, whose purses do not permit them to indulge their taste, pass by without buying if the price of coarser meats is relatively advanced "The talk that the wholesale slaughterers have or do manipulate or control prices of live cattle or dressed beef is silly and will not be credited by any person who studies the question. Armour & Co. own no cattle of the plains and gain nothing by the advance n cattle. They buy in competition with over 100 others who slaughter locally or in the different cities, or export their purchases and Armour & Co. sell in competition with other large slaughterers at Toledo, Cleveland Pittsburg, Detroit, Philadelphia, Baltimore New York, Buffalo, etc., and also in compe-tition with nearly a dozen dressed bee shippers. The true reason for this advance in cattle is contained in the market report of Clay, Robinson & Co. of the 27th."

THEOSOPHISTS CLOSE THEIR SESSION

Requisites for Membership, BOSTON, April 29 .- The second and last ession of the annual conference of the Thesophical Society of America was held in this city today. Mrs. Keightley of London, in an address, said the charges made in London against Mr. W. C. Judge, now president of the society, were unwarrantable. She declared the American society was the parent society, and that independence was no se

A proclamation was adopted in which was stated that "The Theosophical Society America proclaims its fraternal attitude and kindly feeling toward all students of the-osophy, and invites to its membership all those who seek a higher life hereafter, and who would like to know the path to reach

A constitution was adopted embodying th following: That this society was an integral part of the theosophical advent which began in New York in 1873; organizations of persons pursuing similar objects may be af-filiated, the government invested in its branches assembled in convention and the basis for representation shall be one delegate for every five members and one for every ter after the first five. W. T. Judge shall be the president for his natural life.

It is provided the nominations shall be made by Mr. Judge, and the elections shall be made by the convention; every member has a right to believe in any religion not in consistent with universal brotherhood. Dr. J. D. Buck of Cincinnati was elected vice president; E. A. Nersheimer of New York, treasurer, and the executive committee consisting of T. A. Griscom, W. A. Page, T. R. Buchanan, T. R. Patterson, Dr. Anderson

and F. L. Blodgett.
At a meeting of the Independent Theosoph ists of Boston today an address to the American theosophists was issued appealing against the election of Judge and against the secession from the International society. It is asserted Mme. Blavatsky would have torn the society to shreds had the possibility en-tered her mind of its ever being loaded with the incubus of a theosophical pope, who was

Mrs. Parnell's Condition Unchanged. BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 29.-Mrs Parnell's condition tonight remains un changed. At times she is rational and at other times flighty. Detectives arrived here today to look after the case.

EUSTIS TAKES UP THE INQUIRY French Government Asked for All of the

Particulars in the Waller Case. PARIS, April 29.-Hon. James B. Eustis. United States ambassador, has received definite instructions from Washington regarding the case of Mr. John L. Waller, now imprisoned in France under a twenty-year sentence imposed by a court-martial on the ground that he was in communication with the Hovas. Mr. Eustis has verbally and in writing communicated his instructions to the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, but the latter has not yet replied to them. The foregoing would indicate that the United States government has received from Madagascar the report of the United States consul there in regard to Mr. Waller's case and that the conclusions drawn from it justify such intervention, and that it will possibly result in a fresh joint

WASHINGTON, April 29 .- The representaions which Ambassador Eustis was inructed to lay before the Prench government uching the confinement of ex-Consu: Walier Madagascar and his subsequent deporta-on to France were extremely courte in in tone and were intended to develop the French side of the case. It was stated that as Waller is an American citizen the De-partment of State feels bound to inquire into charges against him and of the evidence upon which he was convicted. The report of United States Consul Wetter, who suc-ceeded Waller as United States consul tacre. while substantially confirming the newspa-The second exhibit shows the results on per reports of the case, was not sufficient to

of Relieving Distress. EPINAL, France, April 29 .- The minister of the interior, M. Legues, who is visiting with his staff the different villages doing everything possible to succor the hometure, the trunks of trees and the ruins of houses. The minister, who was driving in a coach, was obliged to alight and walk into and to rescue cattle and other property wherever possible. Following the course of the Avierre river, M. Legues proceeded to Domevres, the village which has suffered the heaviest. At this place twenty-seven houses were destroyed and thirty persons were drowned. The flood tore up the graves in the cemetery and carried corpses, bones and

living people pell mell. Ten bodies of persons missing from Domevers are still unrecovered. Finding the inhabitants of Domevres to be without help, the minister summoned a detachment of fifty soldiers from Epinal in order to assist in the work of rescue, and handed the mayor 5,000 frances to be used in succoring the helpless. He then returned t as always occur in similar a cuctures and at-tribute the accident to the intense cold of the winter, which disintegrated the masonry.

DANGEROUSLY ILL IN A STRANGE LAND

Artists' Model. KANSAS CITY, April 29 .- Miss Lou Parons, a young woman of remarkable beauty who represented herself several days ago as a professional model from eastern studios, is lying dangerously sick from peritonitis. Little is known here of the past history of member of a wealthy and most respectable account of a disappointment in love. She endeavored to earn a living here, trying several things that required hard labor. The

reading of Triby suggested to her the idea that she might earn a living as an artist's model and she applied to a leading local artist. She was accepted and made her first appearance before her employer's class Friday last. It was then seen she was not a professional was then seen she was not a professional model, but she was retained because of her beauty. Before the sitting was finished she complained of being sick and was excused. She went to a drug store near by and while asking for medicine fell to the floor in convulsions. She has been hovering between life and death since then and attempts to gain information regarding her have proven fruitless.

OUTRAGES ARE PROMPTLY PUNISHED

Insurgents and Spainards Each Make Ex-amples of the Guilty Parties, TAMPA, Fla., April 29.-Cuban advices are that a married woman and her paramour murdered her husband at Campechula, hiding the body in a closet. They fied to the insurgent camp, where General Maceo instructed Captain Vego to arrest the murderers and deliver them to the Spanish authorities. Four men were detailed to deliver them. Two Cuban soldiers, who assaulted two women were promptly courtmartialed and after-ward hanged. Captain Castillo of the Cuban forces is under arrest for having allowed his soldiers to commit such depredations.

Authentic advices state that Immediately after the landing of Maximo Gomez, the same yacht which conveyed him returned to San Domingo for Gomez' son, who had fifty veterans with him. These were landed safely on the 19th at the civer Jako, south

OSCAR WILDE'S WIFESERRS A DIVORCE

Proceedings Will Depend Somewhat on the Outcome of the Criminal Case. LONDON, April 29 .- It has been learned that immediately after her husband was arrested Mrs. Wilde took her children and her belongings from the Wilde residence and instructed her lawyer to institute proceedings for a divorce. The proceedings will hinge somewhat on the decision given in the present criminal proceedings against Wilde, Wil-lie Wilde, Oscar's brother, formerly the husband of Mrs. Frank Leslie, who divorced him, had to raise the money last week to pay Oscar's lawyers for their services. Willie and Oscar have not been en friendly terms for a long time. When the former visited the old Bailey on Friday to inform his brother that the money had been paid to Sir

Don't come to see me. I don't wish to see my people." LONDON, April 29.-The Times tomorrow ill publish a dispatch from Kobe saying the Russian and German ministers left Tokio for Kobe yesterday. It is supposed they intend to seek an interview with Countito, the president of the Japaneze council of ministers, and with Viscount Matsu, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs. The French minister is also expected here at the same time. The mikado has arrived at Yakato from Hiroshima.

The Times correspondent, in conclusion says: "I learn officially that Tuesday's grand cel-bration of the hilloth amiversary of the founding of Yakato has been postponed, ostensibly on account of the liness of the mikado. Evidently the situation is grave." the Russian and German ministers left

Edward Clark, Oscar's counsel. Oscar said:

SILVER IS THE GREAT ISSUE

Senator Voorhees of Indiana Adds His Contribution to the Controversy.

THINKS THE TARIFF SETTLED FOR GOOD

All the Ills the Country Has Suffered from the Panic of 1873 Down Charged to the Demonetization of the White Metal.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 29 .- Senator Voorhees, in a talk today with the Sentinel's Washington correspondent, made the following statement of his views in regard to the free coinage of silver: "I do not regret the free agitation of the silver question. Sooner or later it has to be definitely settled whether the laboring, producing people can be bullied out of one-half of their debt paying money, or whether they will stand up like free men and protect and defend the money named and provided in the constitution-gold and silver both, not one of the precious metals alone, but both, and on terms and conditions as to coinage and use of absolute equality. That is the question immediately before us and no better time than now will ever be found for its settle-

"The fariff will not return to plague us again for years to come. It has been so wisely and equitably adjusted that no attempt at a general revision is now in con-templation in any quarter. There is no longer any issue in regard to the federal election laws and the threat of the bayonet at the ballot box. No great national ques-tion is at this time in the way of a full, free, fair discussion of money, currency, precious metals, ratios, standards of values. units of account and payment and the bearyear. Their live weight was 62,813,644 which have suffered from the inundation, is lings which all these things have on the pounds; dressed, 34,396,592; average cost, doing everything possible to succor the homegeneral welfare of the great body of American people. The silver question itself is also plainer to the view, less obscured by the the assassination of silver money took place

'The Sherman act, which was conceived in rancorous hostility to silver and brought forth into a law by an iniquitous betrayal of silver's free coinage, has been buried in an unhonored grave.

SILVER A VITAL ISSUE. "I have never been willing to admit that our system of currency should be dictated by England and other foreign countries and I repel that idea now. The real and vital issue now presented to the American perple is the proposed elimination of silver from our currency, its total overthrow and de-struction as a money metal and the use of gold alone. This movement means the de-struction of one-half of the debt paying money of the United States and of the world. If it should be successful it will double the burdens of every debtor and multiply the gains and income of every creditor wherever the sun shines. The debts of the American people at this time, both public and private, are appalling in amount. They have been contracted on a bimetallic basis and it is new proposed to make them payable on the mais of gold alone. The two metals also constitute the specie basis for such paper currency as may be put in circulation. If silver money is destroyed paper circulation must be contracted in that proportion. Every form and kind of money must become that much scarcer and harder to get in ex-

"Nor have I any fear for the future strength and harmony of the democratic party. Some men may discard its princiles, but others will take their places, have been in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio fixed by Jefferson all my life, and whatever others do I shall neither abandon my principles nor my party. I am Miss Parsons. It is said, however, she is a not unmindful of the vague cry now raised silver in American history. I discover that Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, John Marshall and Monroe endorsed silver noney as sound and honest and that the same views were entertained throughout the most important epochs of our country's and the necessity of prompt and vigorous trials, growth and glory by Jackson, Clay, action. Cronin intends to lay the matter Webster, Calhoun, Silas Wright, Marcy, before Judge Thomas and request an order Horatio Seymour, Benton, Chase, Douglas, Hendricks, Morton, Chase and Abraham Lincoln.

CONDITION FRAUGHT WITH DANGER "The truth is that danger from the coin age and use of silver as money in this country never occurred to a sane mind until greed avarice, unboly speculation, reared its serpent head and aimed a vicious, deadly blow at the honored dollar of the fathers in 1573. Since that time we have had nothing but financial vexation, distrust, business de pression and ruinous panies. The five years which immediately followed the demonstration of silver in 1873 were freighted with more calamity and suffering on the part of the laboring people than was ever known on the continent in the same length of time Nor did this wretched condition of affairs show any signs of improvement until the partial restoration of silver to its money functions took place in 1878.

"If I am told of this question that silver bullion as a marketable commodity at this time commands a low price, my answer is that if gold had been conspired against, per-sistently assailed by foul means as well as fair, stabbed in the dark and in the daylight, in the back and under the fifth rib, and wherever else a dagger could be planted, for nearly a quarter of a century past, it would pool will require seventy-five vessels, be in a far worse condition than silver. No other form of money on the face of the earth could have withstood as silver has done such a malignant, unsparing crusade as the last twenty-two years have witnessed in this country. It still holds its place in the affections and confidence of the people. Battered, bruised and tattered as it has been, will buy today all that gold will buy and pay all the debts gold will pay un-less a special contract has been made for gold. The American people will never give it up, and the sooner the minions of aggressive, insolent, consoliwill dated wealth and the arrogant apostles of gold monometallism realize and act upon this fact the better and safer it will be for them in the future of this country. In every state and territory from the western side of the Allegheny mountains to the Pacific coast silver has been known and endorsed by the people for three-quarters of a con-tury, not merely as sound and honest money, but as land office money besides. their homes were paid for, and not much pa-tlence now remains with them or their descendants for those who stand and stigmatize the great white metal, which has done its

work so well. NEED OF THE WHITE METAL. "And the need of the white metal in the hands of the people is even greater now than ever before. There is scarcely a speck of gold in sight of the laboring classes. In round numbers there are nearly \$4,000,000,000 of gold money in the world and about the same amount of silver. With silver demonetized the plain people, the wage earners and those who raise and sell the product of the soil, will handle specie money no mor-forever, and will catch even a glimpse of i but seldem. Gold will be hoarded and hid away in the vaults of the great magnates of wealth and the people in their business will be put on the half rations of paper money, to which the shrinkage and contraction from a basis of bimetallism to a basis of monometallism will reduce them. "I wish to impugn the motives of no one

and to avoid hard words in discussion as far as possible, but the time has come when speech, although temperate, should be very plain. Party platforms from this time for-At New York-Arrived-Servia from Naplain. Party platforms from this time for-ward will not be framed to cheat on this At Queenstown-Arrived-Cephalenia, from

tefere. No dubious phraseology or straddling planks on the question of silver will be telerated in the next national conventions that are to take place in this country. Words that are to take place in this country. Words will mean what they say and men will be nominated whose lives and records will constitute a guaranty that the principles declared will be carried out. Nor are the people to be imposed on any further by the ominous air with which the money lords and money lenders prate about the terrors and disasters of being records and silver basis.

and disasters of being put on a silver basis by the free coinage of silver.

"If the free and unlimited coinage of sil-ver as full legal tender money and a stand-ard of the statutes and the unit of account and payment, without a word of international agreement on the subject, will put this coun-try on a silver basis, then we were on such a basis every day and hour from the passage of the first coinage act in April, 1792, until the demonetization act of February, 1873, a the demonstration act of February, 1813, a period of eighty-one years, during which we rose from weakness to the foremost rank among the nations of the earth. I commend to all croakers in regard to a silver basis a careful reading of the act of April 2, 1792, formulated by Hamilton and Jefferson and approved by Washington."

COAL HEAVERS START A SMALL RIOT One Policeman and Two Non-Union La-

borers Seriously Injured. CHICAGO, April 29 .- A reduction from 12 8 cents a ton for heaving coal brought on a lively riot today at the docks of the O. S. Richardson Coal company. Three men were injured, none of them seriously, however, and it required the presence of twenty officers to quell the disturbance. The injured are:

Police Officer Henry Streeter, knocked lown, kicked about the body and head and receiving many severe cuts and bruises. Lawrence Vent, coal heaver, badly pounded

Unknown bystander, knocked down and oadly hurt. Today was the first of the coal heaving

season and before work began on their first barge the Richardson company announced it would not pay the old rate of 12 cents. The would not pay the old rate of 12 cents. The union men refused to accept the cut and the work proceeded with non-union men. This afternoon 300 union men marched to the dock and demanded that the non-union men stop work. They refused and the mob attacked them. The company had secured a detail of four policemen to protect their men. Several of the crowd managed to get in the rear of Officer Streeter, and, making a rush, threw him down and kicked him about the threw him down and kicked him about the head and body. They, in spite of the efforts of the other officers, drove all the workmen away from the dirricks and compelled work to cease for an hour. Werd was sent to the Rawson street station for assistance and in a few minutes twenty officers arrived. They quickly drove back the crowd, but were compelled to fire several shots in the air to cow the strikers. A small detail was then left to guard the dock and the work progressed without further interruption.

The Richardson company declared it reduced the scale because the men could make \$4 a day at 8 cents a ton and they thought that under present conditions of business that was enough for them to pay. Several other firms declare they will not pay more than 8 cents and more trouble is looked for when the coal season is fairly on.

TROUBLE FOMENTED BY CANADIANS

Affairs on the Turtle Mountain Reservation Are Becoming Serious. MINNEAPOLIS, April 29 .- A special to the Tribune from Devil's Lake, S. D., says: After sifting information from all available sources here, there seems no doubt that the serious state of affairs at Turtle mountain is mostly, if not entirely, caused by Canadian Die. I have not a particle of doubt as to the result of the contest now going on. The enemies of silver will be driven to the wall. Silver money will not only survive, but it will be fully restored to its old place as a leading and controlling factor in the development and progress of the country.

SOME SIGN OF TROUBLE.

Another strong point is on the surface feeling. Even the Winnebagos know iti Sheriff Mullin openely declared today that if a single white settler was murdered by Indian and controlling factor in the development and progress of the country. half breeds. The pretext is Indian claims to persist in asserting their claim, disturbing settlers, exciting American halfbreeds, com-mitting timber depredations and going even mitting timber depredations and going even killed. Sheriff Mullin confirmed this when to the extent of burning houses in this district. They use the pure bloods as cats-paws so as to give the affair the appearnot unmindful of the vague cry now raised about 'sound money,' 'honest money,' and it causes me to glance back over the career of attempt to take away Demorie, accused of and the first thing he would do will be to ar-I discover that burning government timber. Intimidation milton, Madison, proceeds from half breeds, but the Indians, only seven in number, were used as mouth pleces. There can be no doubt as to the existence of the deplerable state of affairs

> to cope. FAIR WHEAT HOLDINGS TO BE SOLD Five Thousand Cars Will Be Required to

stances clearly indicate the situation is on

with which the civil authorities are unable

Move It. SAN FRANCISCO, April 29 .- The Evening Bulletin says that 200,000 tons of "syndicate wheat," which has been stored for two years in the warehouse of the late James G. Fair at Port Costa, has been placed or the market. The wheat is of the crops of 1892, 1893 and 1894. It is said the Lunning estate loaned Fair \$190,000 to corner the wheat, and that the Lunning estate management is nervous for fear the weevil might damage its security, and has pressed the Fair estate to take up this loan. The 1892 and 1893 wheat cannot, under the rules be sold on 'change, so the wheat will be advertised for buyers generally. The wheat is estimated to be worth \$1.800,000. Whether sold here or not, the getting of so large a quantity of wheat out of port will be a problem. Negotiations have been made for a special rate for part of the wheat by rail to New Orieans, thence to Liverpool, It would require 5.000 cars to move half of it. To move all the stored wheat to Liverpool will require seventy-five vessels. the market. The wheat is of the crops of

DID DU MAURIER WRITE "TRIBLY?"

Question Raised in an Injunction Suit Brought by Harper Brothers. DENVER, April 29.—Did Du Maurier write "Trilby?" This sensational question was today propounded in the federal courts in good faith, when the suit of Harper Bros. and A. M. Palmer for an injunction against the Lyceum Stock company to restrain the production of "Trilby" was called. The defendants allege that the book "Trilby" was not originated, invented or written by Du Maurier. They assert that the original title and book of "Trilby" was first published in France in 1820, and afterwards in England in 1847, and that the book has been common property for seventy-five years. The attorneys for the plaintiffs asked for time to communicate with their clients in New York as to their course, and the court postponed the hearing until Wednesday morning.

Argument Commenced in the Strevill Case FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 29.-Mrs. Nora H. Strevill, who voluntarily testified that her husband. Noah, murdered his father, the recluse ranchman, today claimed her attendance as a witness against him. It amounted to \$12.50, and she sold it to a scalper for a discount. The taking of testimony was concluded at 10 o'clock and the arguments, which will continue until tomorrow, were begun by E. C. Gates of Fulton for the prosecution. The defense offered no sur-rebuttal.

GUTHRIE, Okl., April 29,-The prelimi pary examination of W. H. Thorne,

Kansas City Wholesalers Assign KANSAS CITY, April 29.-Lloyd, Latz & Thompson company, wholesale dry goods dealers, have filed two deeds of trust with Charles B. Adams this afternoon. The assets are estimated at \$100.000; liabilities, \$100.000. Poor business and slow collections are assigned as cause.

BECOMING MORE SERIOUS

Indians and Officials at Pender Ready for an Outbreak.

POLICE PREPARED WITH WINCHESTERS

Thurston County Settlers Determined to Wipe Out the Winnebagos in the Event White Blood is Shed as a Result of the Trouble.

PENDER, Neb., April 29.—(Special Teles gram.)-It is generally conceded that all that is necessary to start trouble on an extensive scale in this vicinity is a personal encounter between the Indian police and some settler who resists eviction. One shot fired by either side would be the signal for a series of the funerals. The loyalty of the Indian police, especially the chief, to Captain Beck, is adnittedly an indication that they will fulfill he orders of Captain Beck to the letter,

All of the Indina potice are prepared to nforce orders with the persuasive eloquence of Winchesters. Someof the most conserva-tive citizens of Pender say that unless the controversy is settled soon it means blood-shed. Sheriff Mullin is one of the nerviest men in the state and is still nursing his wrath at his recent capture by Indian police, All his friends naturally sympathize with him, and have volunteered to become members of a posse to fight it out to the bitter

The Indians on the reservation, on the other hand, secretly harbor hostility to everybody who participate in the retaliatory arrest of the two Indian police who were subsequently

INDIAN PRISONERS COMFORTABLE. Sam Elk and James Blackhawk, the two Indian police imprisoned for overpowering Sheriff Mullin, are still in jail serving their sentence for costs. Sheriff Mullin told a Bee oan this afternoon that he would release the prisoners temorrow and not keep them in all the full term for which they were sentenced, which would not terminate until Friday. The sheriff says that he anticipated that Captain Beck would do semething toward securing their release by paying costs or securing a writ of habeast corpus, but as the captain evidently intends not to do so, he does not believe the Indians should be punshed any further, and tomorrow they will

be liberated. A reporter visited the captive Indians in jail today. James Blackhawk was dictating a letter to his absent squaw. Sam Elk was a letter to his absent squaw. Sam Elk was reclining lazily on a bunk with a black cigar clinched between his teeth, and evidently enjoying himself. The sheriff has treated his captives with every consideration for personal comfort, and during the day gives them the freedom of the corridor and back yard. Escape would be easy if they were disposed to get away. Sheriff Mullin has officially announced that he will not serve the warrants on the six other Indian policemen, as he believes the incarceration of Elk and he believes the incarceration of Elk and Blackhawk is sufficient for a test case and to-

ppease the sheriff's wounded dignity. Blackhawk speaks excellent English, and n briefly referring to his present trouble, expressed disappointment at the failure of Cap-tain Beck to have them liberated either by habeas corpus writ or payment of costs, Blackhawk said that as long as Captain Beck got them into trouble he ought to get them out. It is thought that this discontent will be shared by the other members of the Indian police, and that they will be reluctant to use force in evicting tenants.

the deliberations of the United States commissioners in settling the question, but the Canadian half breads, whose claim in the had letters from hundreds of the Canadian half breads, whose claim in the courts settled this question, that it meant annihilation of the Winnebagos. He said that he had letters from hundreds of the courts settled this question, but the other counties, who volunteered their services to assist in wiping out every Indian on the reservation if a single white settler was added that if Captain Beck persisted in forc-ing trouble before the courts settled the subrest Captain Beck, as well as all implicated. The sheriff says that if the courts decreed that the settlers must go, United States Mar-shall White could send even a messenger boy up here to serve the papers and every settler would peaceably vacate, but that it the Indian police attempted to evict the settlers in the meantime, he would arrest them? before Judge Thomas and request an order for the use of the military, as the circum-

BECK WILL NOT DARE. The sheriff expressed the belief that Captain Beck would not dare attempt another movement with any hope of success unless by the aid of troops. In case of regulars behind Captain Beck, the sheriff said he would be in a dilemma, as he did not care to fight the army, but believed that if the true condition was understood at Washington no blue coats would ever be assigned to duty that would conflict with civil author-

It has been reported to the local authorities that the Indian police resigned in a body, on the reservation when Elk and Black-hawk were arrested, but resumed duty when

assured that they would be protected.

There is a new row liable to develop in the near future after the Winnebago trouble has its tining. There is a spirit of discon-tent among many of the Omahas at present and a division of sentiment on certain sub-jects, fostered by a political rivalry among the friends and enemies of their councilmen. A council of twelve men of the tribe is chosen every four years, vested with ex-ecutive ability to transact the business of the tribe. A prominent white man recently en-deavored to name a number or councilmen, but the Omahas decided not to depart from the traditional form of selecting their own men. One of the Indian board of councilmen who was recently deposed is a young chief named Nebraska. He was fired in disgrace from the council because he favored polygamy

and took a second wife. OMAHAS WANT THEIR RIGHTS. The Omahas are unanimous on one point and that is a desire to obtain the full allot-ment of land promised them by treaty, including all public lands now withheld from them. They want every acre of land in severalty promised at the expiration of the term decreed by treaty. There is a division of sentiment in the tribe on the Farley lease. S. H. Campbell, a ploneer who married a half breed Omaha, says that the tribe will insist in individual rights to acquire all their lands and lease to whom they please direct. They will bitterly oppose any attempt to change the present plan of dis-tribution of annuities and will never submit to the weekly ration policy now in effect among the Winnebagos, which was placed in practice by Captain Beck when he as-

sumed charge of the agency. The Omahai want distribution in the colo of the realing and nothing else. The Bee co, "esponden' visited a number of tenants of the Flourney Land company today and the consensus of opinion was if the court decided that they should vacate they would do so peaceably, but that if the

they would do so peaceably, but that it they would no police in the meantime sought to Indian police in the meantime sought to elect them they would resist the procedure

POSITION OF A TENANT. One tenant named Pete Bresnan said in

the presence of witnesses that he recently went to the Winnebago agency to sign a for the murder of Frank Ledgers, the young Englishman, last September, began today. One of the women of the Jackson house confessed that Ledgers was decayed into a room by Thorpe, chloroformed by Seeley and the body taken to the river by Knowles. All claim to know absolutely nothing about the murder. rents in advance without the approval of the secretary of the interior in writing. Upon this question negotiations dropped. Bresnan retains his Flourney lease and says he will defend his home against any attempt to oust him befor, the court decides the case.

One settler said that he would barricade