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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

THE SOUTH AGAINST IT

HOW SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES REGARD THE MESSAGE.

VIEW OF THE N. C. DELEGATION.

The Democrats do not like the measure, but think that the Republicans will vote for it—Settle and Pritchard declare that they will not support it—Senator Voorhees not alarmed about our finances—New York approves of the recommendations. Special to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27. The President's message followed by Mr. Springer's bill was not favorably received yesterday by the Southern delegation in Congress. It was said that only extreme silver men were not pleased, but when talking to the more liberal men I found that the whole South, with probably one or two exceptions, was opposed to the measure.

It is taken by Southern men, such as Black, of Georgia, and Money, of Mississippi, to be a hard blow to the South. "If the bill passes, which I fear it will in the House," said Mr. Alexander, it will cause great trouble in the South through the agricultural sections. New York will of course applaud the measure, but almost the entire South will vote against it. The bill, if it passes the House, will have almost the entire Republican vote.

Mr. Woodard said "Ninety per cent of the Southern vote is opposed to the passage of such a measure."

Messrs. Grady and Crawford concurred with Mr. Alexander on the whole.

Mr. Settle said "I am opposed to the bill and my mind will have to be entirely changed by the argument before I can vote for such a measure."

Mr. Pritchard expressed himself freely as opposed to the measure, anything doing away with silver he was opposed to.

Some Points to Comment.

As a rule the Eastern Senators and many of those from the Mississippi Valley States found many points in the message to commend. "But," said Senator Lodge, "what is the use? Many of the recommendations are good, but it is impossible to secure action."

Senator Teller said very emphatically: "The message has made no impression upon the Senate. It is easy to see that the President is wedded to the gold idea. His bond is a gold bond, and would weld the gold standard upon the country. It is the bankers' bond—one which would give the banks the absolute control of the finances. There is nothing in it for silver. Nor is there any possibility of the adoption of the plan in the Senate. It is to further increase the debt and make it payable only in gold."

Senator Dubois, (Republican) of Idaho, said that while the President declared himself a friend of silver, he was endeavoring to prevent anything being done for silver by preparing a measure which would prevent silver from ever becoming a part of the money system.

New York Approves of It.

Mr. Tracey, (Democrat) of New York: "I think the President's message and the bill presented a sensible solution for the problem. If the Republicans will lay aside partisanship and support it from patriotic motives, it will pass."

Mr. Bailey, (Democrat) of Texas: "It is the clearest cut proposition to place the country on a gold basis ever made, and I am utterly and absolutely opposed to it."

"The adoption of the President's plan," said Mr. Stewart, (Populist) of Nevada, "means twenty cent wheat and two-cent cotton."

Senator Wolcott, (Republican) of Colorado, remarked: "The President speaks of the tyranny of preconceived opinions, seeming to overlook the fact that he makes himself a proper subject of his own criticism."

Mr. Bland Doesn't Like It.

Mr. Bland, (Democrat) of Missouri, the silver leader: "A gold bond means a gold standard, and this is the first Presidential proposition ever made that brings Congress to the direct issue between the gold standard and bi-metalism. Silver is wholly ignored as a redemption fund for government obligations. The Chicago platform said silver should be treated as a standard money equally with gold. The message and the bill utterly repudiate that principle."

Mr. Bryan, (Democrat) of Nebraska: "That message and that bill make the most abject surrender to the gold conspiracy ever proposed. I cannot conceive how any friend of silver who believes in bi-metalism now or hereafter can advocate it for a moment. It is the Wall street idea in parliamentary language."

Senator Voorhees' Reassuring Words.

Amid all the pessimistic talk which was indulged in yesterday, it is pleasant to turn to the reassuring words of Senator Voorhees, the chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Voorhees has during his arduous service as chairman of this most important committee, given much thought and consideration to the financial situation. He does not partake of the general panicky feeling which seems to have found voice in the President's message. When asked by a representative of The Post yesterday whether the present laws, tariff, income, and internal revenue, would not produce a surplus rather than a deficiency of revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, he promptly replied: "I am not alarmed on the subject of

the finances at this time, for the reason that I know, as well as any future event can be demonstrated by the experience of the past, and by the most careful calculation, that as soon as our present revenue laws get into full operation and working order, the revenues of the government will be amply sufficient, and in fact more than sufficient, to meet all government expenses. "I predict that this will occur within the next sixty days, and that the sale of bonds, avowedly for the redemption of the currency, but in reality to raise money to pay current expenses, will then cease. In the meantime it is gratifying to know that there is a surplus of more than sixty millions of dollars in the Treasury, every dollar of it at par with gold, which can be used to meet every honest and patriotic obligation of the government, thus tiding over the present temporary embarrassment until the Treasury is made easy and comfortable, as it will be, under existing legislation."

Although the snow was falling thick society people here made their rounds yesterday. Mrs. Col. Morehead's was one of the most popular places, and the bright face of the little hostess welcomed many visitors. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Black, daughter of the Congressman from Georgia, and Miss Phinizy, who is for the season Miss Black's guest at the Elsmere.

There is to be a Charity Ball given at the National Rifles armory on February twenty-first by the "Ladies Southern Relief Society." The patrons and patronesses are of the first Southern people at the National Capital.

Mr. Thos. Ruffin, of Wilson North Carolina, is on the floor committee.

Miss Bessie Henderson, daughter of Hon. John Henderson, will make a week's visit to Miss Nannie Craige, daughter of Hon. Kerr Craige, Third Assistant Post-master General, before returning to North Carolina.

Quite a number of North Carolinians stood the civil service examinations here to-day. There were nearly 200 standing the examination at one time.

The Postmaster-General yesterday made the following appointments in North Carolina: T. S. Munday to be postmaster at Aquino, Macon county, vice C. T. Roane resigned. W. B. Harris to be postmaster at Dawson, Halifax county, vice G. L. Branch resigned. At the recommendation of Mr. Woodard, N. W. Saddler to be postmaster at Leechville, Beaufort county, vice W. D. Saddler resigned.

Mr. W. T. Dortch, of Goldsboro, left for his home to-day. He has been here in the interest of a client who has gotten in trouble with the Internal Revenue officers. Several charges are made against his man, among them being that he made too much "bug juice" off of the quantity of stuff. Mr. Dortch called at the Department yesterday and saw Messrs. Wilson, Nesbitt and Colquitt. He said Mr. Colquitt (who is from Greensboro) was the cleverest man in the Department.

Speaker Crisp writes to friends here that his health is greatly improved by his stay in Asheville, and that he will prolong his stay at the delightful mountain city.

Crawford, Woodard, Branch, Grady, Alexander, Henderson and Settle voted for the sugar bill to-day. Mr. Bunn has gone home and Mr. Bower was called home several days ago to attend the bedside of his father, who has since died.

Dr. W. W. McKenzie and his bride, nee Miss Alice Caldwell, of Salisbury, are here.

Mr. Peter F. Pescud, formerly of Raleigh, is a member of the delegation here to urge Congress to continue the bounty on sugar for this year.

Arrivals.

Dr. R. S. Young and wife, Concord. Miss Sue Young, Concord.

Killed by a Gasoline Explosion.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—As the result of an explosion of gasoline in the cellar of Gaynor's hotel at the corner of Canal and Adams street at 3:30 John C. Walsh was burned to death and William Francis so badly burned he died. Walsh was the proprietor of the hotel and Francis the night clerk. The victims went into the cellar for some purpose, taking with them a lighted candle. The flame came too near a can of gasoline, and a terrific explosion, which threw the two men many feet away, and set the building on fire, occurred.

Woman Suffragists Coming South.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The United States fast mail leaving Washington at 11:01 a. m. to-day, and the Washington and Southwest vestibule, limited, leaving at 10:43 p. m. yesterday over the Southern railway, were filled with delegates to the National American Woman Suffrage Association which meets in Atlanta, Ga., January 31.

While all of the Eastern States were well represented, by far the strongest contingent was from the New England States.

China Wants a Gold Loan.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A despatch to the Central News says that China is negotiating for a gold loan of £6,000,000 at three per cent. through the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank.

NO DISCRIMINATION

THE SUGAR DIFFERENTIAL TAX OF ONE-TENTH REPEALED BY THE HOUSE.

ONLY SIX DEMOCRATS OPPOSE.

The Bill was Passed by the Decisive Vote of 239 to 31—All Amendments Except One Were Voted Down—The Financial Question Again Brought to the Front in the Senate—Senator Manderson Introduces an Important Compromise Resolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—By the decisive vote of 239 to 31, the House this afternoon, at the close of an interesting session, passed the bill repealing the differential duty of 1-10 cent a pound imposed in the tariff bill on sugar imported from countries paying an export bounty on that article. The representatives voting against the passage of the bill were:

Republicans—Adams of Pennsylvania, Belden of New York, Bingham of Pennsylvania, Boutelle of Maine, Bowers of California, Curtis, Daniels of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Gillette, Hooker and Lefever of New York, Loud of California, Loudenstager of New Jersey, Marvin, Payne, Quigg and Ray of New York, Reed of Maine, Robinson of Pennsylvania, Storer of Ohio; Sherman, Van Voorhis, Wadsworth and Weaver of New York, Wanger of Pennsylvania.

Democrats—Covert of New York, Davey, Meyer, Egden, Price and Robertson of Louisiana.

While the bill was in committee of the whole all amendments were voted down except one, and that was pending when the committee rose. It was offered by Mr. Dingley, (Rep.) of Maine, and provided that the repeal of the differential duty was not to be held to imply that the United States surrendered its rights under treaties to offset bounties by the imposition of equivalent duties whenever Congress deems it desirable to enforce them. A ye a and nay vote upon this amendment was had in the House, resulting: Yeas, 112; nays, 156.

On this amendment the Republicans and Populists, with the exception of Baker, of Kansas, voted aye, and the Democrats generally nay. The following Democrats voted with the Republicans: Barnes, Covert, Geary, Harris, Lester, Martin of Indiana, Mayer, Price and Ryan.

An amendment offered by Mr. Hitt to repeal the 1-8 cent additional duty on refined sugar was rejected by a vote of 85 to 109, and an amendment by Mr. Van Voorhis, of New York, to place all sugar and molasses on the free list was rejected, 75 to 120. This action was taken at the request of Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, in charge of the bill, who stated that the chances of its becoming a law depended entirely upon its going through the House an independent measure in the shape in which it was reported.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

An Important Compromise Financial Resolution Introduced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The financial question was brought to the front early in the day's session of the Senate by a resolution by Mr. Manderson, and which, after discussion, was referred to the Finance Committee.

It embraced seven propositions which, Mr. Manderson admitted, looked like a hodge-podge, but which really were, he said, a compromise that might be and ought to be embodied into law.

These were: A reserve of \$200,000,000 in gold and \$200,000,000 in silver; the issue of bonds payable in gold or silver; the destruction of legal tender notes when paid in gold or silver; the exchange, for five years, when demanded, of gold coin for silver coin, and of silver coin for gold coin, the use of new bonds for national bank currency (of not less denomination than \$10) the requirement of the payment of the duties in gold on goods imported from countries having a gold standard, and in gold or silver on goods imported from countries having a silver standard; and finally, the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the enlarged coinage of subsidiary silver coin.

Interesting remarks on this proposition, and on the financial question generally, were made by Senators Manderson and Teller.

Mr. Hill presented resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York on the subject of national finances, and said he did so on account of the high standing of that body; one of the oldest organizations of that kind in this country, having been founded in 1853, and on account of other considerations.

The resolutions, which declare hearty concurrence with the recommendations of the President of the United States, were read and referred to the finance committee.

At 5:25 the Senate adjourned.

Blew Out Her Brains.

NILES, O., Jan. 29.—Mrs. Louis Schan, a prominent church lady of this city, stood before a mirror this morning and blew her brains out with a pistol. She had been ill for some months, but when her husband left her this morning she appeared in good spirits. He had not reached the gate when the report of the pistol was heard. Rushing into the house he found his wife dead and her little baby crying in her arms.

SPRINGER'S BANKING BILL.

It Now Looks as if it Will Pass Both Houses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—"It now looks," said Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, "as though the administration banking bill, introduced by Mr. Springer yesterday, may be amended so as to make it acceptable to the business interests."

"Appearances indicate that the bill will be reported from the committee in such a shape," said Mr. Russell, of Connecticut, "that it will receive the support of nearly all the Republicans in the House."

Both gentlemen are members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, to which the bill was referred, and the declarations were made by them when the committee adjourned at 4 p. m. after being in session since 10 o'clock this morning.

Several amendments were offered and debated at some length without any final conclusion. One was offered by Mr. Russell, of Connecticut, and provides that all of the treasury notes cancelled in any one month shall be offset by a corresponding issue of national bank notes. This amendment was carried and then reconsidered.

Another amendment offered by Mr. Walker provides that the reserve to be held by the banks shall consist one-half in gold coin or gold certificates, and the other half in silver coin and silver certificates. The discussion upon this proposition was purely an economic one, and it turned upon the point whether the forcing of the banks to procure gold would not create a greater demand upon the Treasury than now exists.

Mr. Walker met these objections with the argument that it would put the banks in a more solvent condition by requiring them to keep specie on hand.

These latter amendments will be considered to-morrow and the indication this evening is that the bill as amended will be ready to report to the House to-morrow afternoon. The decisions did not follow party lines, and it is said that none of the several votes taken were what are known as strict party votes.

Representative Tracey, of New York, who is a conspicuous champion of the administration, and who was active at the extra session of 1893, in helping to secure the repeal of the Sherman silver law, says he believes the bill will pass both houses of Congress.

All of the members of the committee were present at to-day's session except Johnson, of Ohio; Johnson, of Indiana; Ellis, of Kentucky, and Culberson, of Texas.

JUDGE LONG'S PENSION.

Judge Bradley Decides That the Pension Office Had no Right to Reduce it.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Judge Bradley, of the District Supreme Court, to-day rendered a decision that the pension office had no right to reduce the pension of Judge Long, of the Michigan Supreme Court, and issued a mandamus on the commissioner of pensions directing him to restore Judge Long's pension to the original figure.

The opinion is similar to that delivered by Judge Bradley in the same case in January, 1894. A mandamus was then issued against the reduction of Judge Long's pension to \$50 a month, but on account of an error in the proceedings in the act of December 9, 1893, prescribing certain forms of notice in cases of reduction, the pension had been restored and there remained no issue except that of costs.

A little later a suit was brought in equity against the commissioner asking an injunction prohibiting the reduction of the pension, in which the same law was involved. This case was also decided (by Judge Cox) in favor of Judge Long because the notice of reduction given was not thirty days, as required by law.

In the matter of law, however, Judge Cox decided contrary to Judge Bradley's decision of last January. On account of the technicality in the notice given, the case was not clear enough to take to the Court of Appeals, and another petition for a writ of mandamus was filed. This is the case in which Judge Bradley rendered his opinion to-day.

Judge Bradley says he feels strengthened in the views to which Judge Cox could not agree and makes several suggestions additional to those in his original opinion. These are that the issuance of a certificate giving Judge Long a pension of \$72 a month was justified by law and by the pensioners disability; that Commissioner Lochren had no power to review and reverse the action of his predecessor upon the same state of facts for alleged error in judgment, and no power to change Judge Long's status on the pension rolls, and that Commissioner Lochren, having no discretion in the matter, the court has a right to command the commissioner to revoke his order reducing the pension.

Secretary Hoke Smith was made a party to the action with Commissioner Lochren, but Judge Bradley dismissed the petition as to him, holding that no function was performed by him in the revocation of the pension certificate, and that no act is essential to be performed by him to restore Judge Long to his right. The case will probably be taken to the Court of Appeals.

Everything Except the Corpse.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 29.—The directors of the Committee on States Exposition will invite the Washington correspondents to visit Atlanta. They will be provided with a special train, and all the accessories of a Congressional funeral, the corpse excepted.

PLAY A DOUBLE GAME

THE BROOKLYN STRIKERS APPEAL TO THE LAW WHILE THEY DEFLY IT.

ACTION TO ANNUL THE CHARTER.

The strikers ask that the Charter of the Road be revoked because of its failure to run its cars—The Officers of the Company to be Arrested for Violating the Ten-Hour Law—Many Wires Cut and Petty Disturbances—Troops Again Called Out.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The strikers are playing a double game. Through counsel they have appealed to the Attorney General to move against the Brooklyn Heights Company to revoke the charter for failing to operate the road. Through the agency of lawless mobs they have continued cutting wires, assaulting non-union employes, blocking tracks and otherwise preventing the cars from operating.

On the one hand they invoke the law of the land; on the other they defy it even though there are 3,000 troops here to aid the police in preserving order. Were the proceedings in the court brought by the citizens acting in good faith for the benefit of the community, the officers of the company would undoubtedly be uneasy as to the result. They now treat the matter lightly and will make answer that the very men who ask the aid of the laws are law-breakers themselves who have made necessary the calling out of the national guard.

Many Small Disturbances.

The withdrawal of the first brigade was followed by many small disturbances. President Lewis declared with great emphasis that it was a serious mistake to withdraw the brigade. He said that he had received anonymous information that if the remaining troops are disbanded they will break loose. He had a body guard of detectives about his person and President Norton never moves without an armed man at his side.

On the other hand, the mayor, General McLeer, and other officials believe that quiet is restored and turbulence at an end. Master Workman Connelly still insists that the strikers are not beaten. There are no signs of a break in their ranks. Only a few of them have made personal applications.

Mandamus Proceedings Begun.

The formal tender of their services by Mr. Connelly was a move upon which to base an application for a new writ of mandamus. This was made against the Atlantic Avenue Company to-day and was the first proceeding in court against that company. Similar steps are to follow against the Brooklyn Heights Company and Queens county and suburban.

Officers to be Arrested.

The Brooklyn Heights Company was served with formal notice in the mandamus proceedings against them. They have twenty days to answer. They have also to appear before the Attorney General at Albany to-morrow in the application for action looking to the forfeiture of their charter.

In addition to this, warrants are to be applied for to-morrow before Justice Tigue for the arrest of officers of the line for violating the ten-hour law. One motorman has made affidavit that he was forced to work 11 hours and six minutes for the company.

Violation of the ten-hour law is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$500 for each offense, and imprisonment for three months. There are 1,500 employes who threaten to bring action. Still further proceedings which are on the programme are suits by each employe for one week's salary, and suits for damages by merchants whose business has been prostrated.

While the strikers are pulling these strings to give trouble to the companies and force them to surrender, there are other complications.

Troops Again Called Out.

Only once to day were the troops called out. At about 3 p. m. a gang of men placed a wagon on the track of the Fifth Avenue line at Twenty First street and mobbed the crew of the first car which arrived. The policeman on the front platform was powerless. He whistled for help, however, and another officer notified the 23rd Regiment boys at the station.

The Board of Aldermen are seeking for some means of demolishing the companies; the labor organizations have decided not to ride in their cars; the grand jury is looking into the loss of life and limb due to violations of the laws regulating speed of cars; the board of arbitration has gone to Albany to report on the causes of the strike, and a new committee from the Legislature is on its way to investigate the whole matter. All in all, the lot of the trolley magnate is not a happy one.

The companies made a good show in the number of cars run and lines operated to-day. They have shown that all they need is time to engage and break in new men, and protection for the men and property of the roads. Snow and cut wires in the early morning gave them some trouble, but by noon about two-thirds of the number of cars operated previous to the strike were in operation. Cars ran closer to schedule and later at night than has been attempted in two weeks.

Action to Annul the Charter.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 29.—The long-threatened action before the Attorney-General to annul the charter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad took shape to-day. Congressman William Sulzer, James A. Dennison and Delos

McCurdy, counsel for the strikers, made formal application to Attorney-General Hancock yesterday asking him to begin proceedings to dissolve the Brooklyn Heights Company and to appoint a receiver to wind up its affairs.

The Attorney General served notice on President Lewis by wire last night and to-day William Sulzer arrived from Albany with the formal papers. The notice is as follows:

Application was made to me this morning by William Sulzer, James Dennison and Delos McCurdy, representing certain citizens of this State, to commence an action against your road. I have adjourned the hearing until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Papers are to be served on you Tuesday morning.

(Signed) T. E. HANCOCK, Attorney General.

The hearing is set for to-morrow morning at the capitol. The application is based upon affidavits by John Giblin and Andrew D. Best, members of the Executive Committee of D. A. 75, K. of L.

SOUTHERN GENEROSITY.

The Train Load of Supplies Sent to Nebraska Sufferers Appreciated.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 29.—Mr. R. H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, is in receipt from a letter from Rev. Luther P. Ludden, general manager of the central relief committee, of Lincoln, Neb., in which he says:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of twenty-one cars forwarded under the direction of ex-Governor Northen. They reached here in good condition, and before I dictated this letter some of them have already gone forth into the destitute parts of our State. Others will go forward immediately. We are very glad indeed for the incident you refer to concerning Nebraska's kindness towards Charleston at the time of the earthquake and believe with you, that these things ought to strengthen the ties that bind us together in one great sisterhood of States. I believe this donation will result in an exceedingly friendly spirit being made manifest among many of our people for the South. I know we appreciate the spirit in which you give it; the spirit in which you have labored to make it so marked a success. Your starting the ball rolling in the South awakened an interest in other places, and the full measure of the direct result of your efforts will not be known. It is not measured, indeed, by the carloads sent from the South alone, because our mails bring us indications every day that others, seeing what you were doing, have gone forth with to imitate your noble example, and car-loads have been offered as a result. Our free transportation upon miscellaneous supplies has been cut off and we will probably need other car-loads of food supplies. Another great need is grain. I believe should we ask for transportation on especially valuable shipments it would be granted."

"On the behalf of the drought sufferers, to whom your supplies will bring much gladness and good cheer, we accept them with hope and letting them know that love for fellow man is not yet dead. We desire to thank you and thank those who have been interested in making your donation such a grand success."

"Believing that those who have given will be rewarded in basket in store for all this kindness to us in this hour of distress, I am, etc."

The Debs Trial Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 29.—No testimony of importance was offered in the Debs trial this afternoon. The Government called eight witnesses who testified to the violent speeches of Vice-President Howard at the meeting at Blue Island the night before the Rock Island men struck.

The first witness was J. J. Hannahan, vice grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who is a defendant. He testified to the neutral position maintained by the Brotherhood despite the repeated appeals of the A. R. U., that they declare in favor of the strike. At the conclusion of Mr. Hannahan's testimony, the counsel for the government announced that his case would be nolle prossed unless further evidence against him was introduced.

Thirtieth Ballot and No Result.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 29.—Five times the General Assembly voted for United States Senator in joint session to-day, making in all the thirtieth ineffectual ballot that has been taken.

The Republican members of the Legislature are apparently as far from an agreement as they were when they convened. The dead-lock is unparalleled in the whole history of the State, and no one can tell how it will end.

The Republican caucus for selection of a candidate for State Treasurer, that was to have been held to-night, was called for to-morrow.

Justice Jackson's Condition Improved.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 29.—A Morning News special from Thomasville, says: "The condition of Justice Jackson is somewhat improved to-day. His throat troubles have left him, but the liver has become involved and dropsical symptoms have developed. The distinguished patient will leave to-morrow or next day for his home in Tennessee. Dr. T. M. McIntosh, the physician in charge, thinks there is 'no immediate danger.'"

Oregon's Senatorial Deadlock.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 29.—To-day's Senatorial ballot shows no change.