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The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Regular Session. On the Sist ult, the senate was not in session In the house bills were introduced for the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars of 413% grains and for an additional district judge for the Northern district of Illinois. The river and harbor bill was reported, and the remainder of the day was devoted to eulogies upon the life, character and public services of the late Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania.

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In the senate on the 2d Senator Voorhees (dem., Ind.) opened the tariff debate and in his speech denounced the protective system of tariff taxation. The nominations of Thomas E. Benedict, of New York, to be public printer, and James D. Yoemans, of Iowa, to be interstate commerce commissioner, were received from the president.... In the house a fruitless attempt was made to secure a quorum in order to bring the O'Neill-Joy contested election case to a close.

SENATOR ALLISON opened the tariff debate for the republicans in the senate on the 3d, and he gave an outline of some of the main objections which will be urged against the bill. resolution directing the finance committee to prepare a bill for the repeal of all laws which give the secretary of the treasury authority to issue interest-bearing bonds was presented. In the house the democrats scated John J. O'Neill as the representative from St. Louis in pince of Charles F. Joy.

A BILL was passed in the senate permitting horse racing in the District of Columbia, but prohibiting pool selling and book making. Seaator Allison concluded his speech on the tariff bill Semator Mills followed, confining him-self chiefly to a defense of the ad valorem system In the house the committee on banking and currency reported in favor of subjecting greenbacks to state and municipal taxation. The effort to pass the seigniorage bill over the president's veto falled by a vote of 116 to 114. Mr. Hillborn (rep.), of California, was unseated in favor of Mr. English (dem).

IN the senate on the 5th Senator Hill (N. Y. gave notice that on the 9th he would submit a few remarks on the pending tariff bill. A resolution to reduce by 20 per cent all official in-comes not protected by the statutes of the United States was referred to the judiciary committee. After a short debate on the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the destruction of the Russian thistle the tariff bill was further discussed In the house the urgent deficiency bill, which carries something over \$1,000,000, was passed, and the post office appropriation bill was discussed.

DOMESTIC.

ROBBERS secured \$3,200 from the safe of the township treasurer at Frankfort, Mich.

W. B. BROZELL, a well-to-do farmer of Hurd county, Ga., shot his wife and then shot himself fatally.

MISS ANNIE VAN DORN, of Passaie, N J., has just discovered that she was married to the wrong man in 1892 while under the influence of drugged liquor. FIVE tramps were thought to have

perished in a fire which destroyed the Rock Island hay barns at Geneseo, Ill. BECAUSE a tag was pinned to his coat

Olive, O.

COMPETITION and a falling off in busi-

NorICE of a cut in the wages of trainmen has been issued by the Wabash road, to take effect May 1. NONUMION dyers in Paterson, N. J. were waylaid and badly beaten by armed strikers.

Gov. TILLMAN, of South Carolina, issued a proclamation taking absolute control of the police forces of the towns

in the state. THE Connellsville (Pa.) coke region was convulsed by a labor war and from one end of the territory to the other

rioting and disorder held full sway. Human life was in danger and the destruction of property was being carried on on every hand.

REV. I. M. BABCOCK, a retired lecturer, was suffocated to death by a Boston fire.

THE six-story building of Tichnor & Jacobi at Rochester, N. Y., was burned, the loss being \$300,000.

BITTER animosities that have existed at Kansas City, Mo., between the American Protective association and the Catholics culminated in a pitched battle at the polls in which two men were killed, two fatally injured and two others wounded. TROOPS were ordered to the Cheyenne

country, where the Indians and cowboys were fighting.

THE Nauvoo Fruit company of St. Louis has been compelled to destroy over 400,000 fruit trees that have been injured by the weather and insects.

BECAUSE he persisted in singing "After the Ball," Ben Miller was probably fatally stabbed by William Dierkes, a Quincy (Ill.) saloonkeeper.

WHILE fighting imaginary thieves in his sleep Elmer Mitchell, of Crosby Tex., seized a revolver and killed his roommate.

An incendiary fire destroyed the business portion of Hartford, Kan., a town of 2,000 people.

MRS. AUGUSTA SCHMIDT, a wealthy resident of Kokomo, Ind., was found guilty of killing Oscar Walton, one of her tenants, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the woman's reformatory at Indianapolis.

COXEY's army was in a state of siege at Allegheny City, Pa. Thirty of his men were arrested as vagrants and sent to the workhouse.

By an unexplained explosion the house of Joseph Kallas in Oil City, Pa., was demolished and Kallas and two of his children and Mary Tasmer were

killed and Mrs. Kallas and her babe were fatally injured.

PATRICK EUGENE PRENDERGAST, Sentenced to hang for the murder of Carter H. Harrison in Chicago, was given a stay of sentence until Monday, July 2, pending his trial for sanity, which will commence May 21.

A COURIER from the scene of the Indian troubles in the Cheyenne country said thirty men, half of them Indians, were killed in the recent fight and a general war was feared.

In honor of his 90th birthday Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, first United States senator from the state of John Williams stabbed Walter John- Iowa, was received by the general asson to death at a revival meeting in sembly at Des Moines as a guest of the state.

JUDGE WILEY has decided that th

THE concentrating plant and hoisting works of the Horn silver mine at Frisco, U. T., were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000.

WISCONSIN'S new law, now in effect, abolishes the customary three day's grace on notes. Commercial paper must be met on the day it falls due. Coxer's army fought its way out of Allegheny City, Pa., and marched to Homestead. It numbered 600 men.

MRS. CORNELIA FRANCES COSTER, who died in New York, left a will directing that her entire fortune of \$1,000,000 be devoted to building a mausoleum in Woodlawn cemetery.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL

PATRICK WALSH, editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, was appointed by Gov. Northen to fill the vacancy in the United States senate caused by the death of Senator Colquitt.

In the municipal elections throughout Illinois the republicans were successful in fifty-nine towns and the democrats in sixteen. In Chicago the republicans will have a majority of sixteen in the common council. In Wiscsnoin the republicans carried forty out of fifty-three towns and elected their entire ticket in Milwaukee. In their entire ticket in Milwaukee. In "The relation of these men to the company Minnesota fifteen out of twenty cities and their rate of wages were determined in the elected republican officials.

AT the city election in Spring Hill, Kan., women were elected to fill all of all of which had been in force substantially the municipal offices, including mayor, as they stand to-day for a period of the municipal offices, including mayor, councilmen and police judges.

Ohio democrats nominated Paul J. Sorg, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer, to succeed the late George W. Houk in congress from the Third district.

signed to accept a consulship to St. Petersburg.

MISS MARY IDA PHARES is the first woman notary public in New Jersey. LOREN A. THURSTON, Hawaiian min- or other reasonable notice. ister to the United States, and Miss Harriet Potter were married at St. Jo- receivers went into court last January seph, Mich.

Hanlon brothers, actors and acrobats, taken down to and including the heardied at Plymouth, N. H.

FURTHER advices from the Rhode Island election give Gov. Brown (rep.) a plurality of 6,153. The senate stands: upon itself the conduct and operation Republicans, 33; democrats, 3. The of a great line of railroad the men enhouse: Republicans, 69; democrats, 3.

FOREIGN.

idency of Peru, the first vice president the discharge of their duties and endeclining the office.

NUMEROUS riots occurred among the starving residents of Andalusia, Spain. MARGARET WALBER, 58 years of age, was executed in Walton jail at Liver- a road comes under the management of a court pool, England, for the murder of her husband last November.

THE Land Securities company of London, formed thirty years ago, failed for \$10,000,000.

PROF. BROWN-SEQUARD, the eminent physician and physiologist, known chiefly to the world at large as the discoverer of the so called "elixir of life," died in Paris, aged 76 years.

THREE persons were injured by the explosion of a bomb in a restaurant in Paris.

LABOR'S RIGHTS.

They Are Upheld in a Decision by Judge Caldwell.

The Employes Favored at Every Point in

the Union Pacific Case-The Old Schedule of Wages Is Restored by the Decision.

END OF A NOTED CASE.

OMAHA, Neb., April 7.-Judge Caldwell's decision in the Union Pacific wage schedule case has been rendered and is a complete victory for the employes. Judge Caldwell's decision puts the old schedule of wages in force again. The employes had been restrained from striking against a reduction made by the receivers by an injunction similar to the famous order of Judge Jenkins in the Northern Pacific case. The men fought the injunction in court and the result was the decision. The United States courtroom was

thronged with railroad men who listened intently to the reading of the opinion, which was very lengthy, comprising over 4,000 words. Judge Caldwell says:

main by certain written rules, regulations and schedules, some of which had been in force for more than a quarter of a century, and eight years and more. These rules, regulations and schedules were the result of free and voluntary conferences held from time to time between the managers of the railroad and the officers and representatives of the several labor organizations of the men in the different subdivisions or branches of the service.

"Among the rules and regulations referred to LIEUT. GOV. JONAS, of Wisconsin, re-igned to accept a consulship to St. Peshould be made in the rules and regulations and the rate of wages without first giving to the labor organizations, whose members would be affected by such change, thirty days' notice

Judge Caldwell then recites how the to force a reduction on the schedule of FRANK HANLON, one of the noted weges, and states all the legal steps ing just ended.

Judge Caldwell then goes on to say that when a court of equity takes gaged in conducting the business and operating the road become the employes of the court, and are subject to SENOR BORGONO has assumed the pres- its orders in all matters relating to titled to its protection, and adds:

"An essential and indispensable requisite to the safe and successful operation of the road is the employment of sober, intelligent, experi-enced and capable men for that purpose. When in which the employes are conceded to possess all these qualifications-and that concesis made in the fullest manner here-the court will not, on light or trivial grounds, dispense with their services or reduce their wages. And when the schedule of wages in force at the time the court assumes the management of the road is the result of a mutual agreement between the company and the em-ployes which has been in force for years, the court will presume the schedule is reasonable and just, and anyone disputing that presumption will be required to overthrow it by satisfactory proof. "This, the court contends, has not been done

by the receivers, although they had all recom-

THE TARIFF BILL Merits of the Measure Discussed by the

Senators. On the 2d Senator Voorhees (dem., Ind.)

opened the tariff debate in the senate. He denounced the protective system of tariff taxation as developed and fastened upon the business and labor of the American people, especially during the third of a century past, growing worse at every stage, as a system of indescribable injustice and oppression, yet, said he, all of its vicious principles and work-ings. ramified as they are through every branch of trade and commerce, cannot be annihilated by a single blow or totally wiped out by a single legislative enactment. For the bill now-under consideration no such claim is made, but in its behalf can be truthfully asserted, and will be successfully maintained, that it accomplishes a great work in the field of tariff reform. He challenged "the attention of the senate and the country to the great and commanding fact that by the provisions of this bill the seeming paradox of a reduction of taxes and at the same time an increase of public revenues will be reconclied when it becomes a law. It is enough to say that we have liberalized American markets, made them more accessible to the traffic of the world, and, while not establishing free trade, we have made trade freer and more even-handed between the manufacturer and the consumer. But over and above and beyond this wide and well-known field of extortion and injustice, it will be found from the schedules of this bill that the tariff taxes now officially ascertained and paid under existing law on the wants, necessities and daily consumption of the laboring men, women and children of the United States have been reduced more than \$75,000,000 per annum. To this must be added the further imposing fact that the bill provides for a full and ample

revenue, largely in excess of present supplies, with which to meet all the requirements of the public credit. Such a consummation as this, so full of relief to the people, and of strength, safety and honor to the government, may well atone for the imperfections and shortcomings alleged against the pending measure, and will constitute the rock on which the temple of tariff reform will be built, and against which, in the ameliorated future, the gates of avarice,

oppression and fraud shall not prevail." Senator Voorhees detended the ad valorem system as fairer, honester and more easily un-derstood than specific duties. He said: "Absolute free trade in sugar is an attractive theme, but no such thing has ever existed for a single hour since the organization of this gov-ernment. A moderate duty has always been imposed on sugar and it has always been a stanch revenue support to the government.

Concerning the whisky feature, he claimed at all times to have favored an increased tax for the purpose of securing a sufficient support of the government with as light a tax as possible on the necessaries of life. The revenue raised from distilled spirits, the purchase and con sumption of which was never a necessity of life, was to him a deep gratification, the more so as \$20,000,000 of the surplus accruing under the bill would be furnished by the tax on whisky.

Speaking of the proposed income tax, which he warmly upholds, Senator Voorhees said: "The proposition contained in the pending bill to levy a tax of 2 per cent. on all net in-comes of corporations and of individuals in excess of \$4,000 per annum is so just and equitable toward the hardworking taxpayers of meager resources throughout the entire coun-try that not a word in its defense or explanation would seem necessary here or anywhere

On the 3d Senator Allison (rep., Ia.) gave an outline of some of the main objections which will be urged against the bill, took up many of Voorhees' statements and vigorously replied to them. Analyzing the destructive prin-ciples on which the bill was constructed, he cited the growth and development of the country under a protective system as an illustration of the benefits of that system. He commented upon the fact that the government had always avoided excise from internal revenue taxes except for war purposes. remarking that the internal revenue to-day was bringing in just about enough to pay pensions, which were a war expenditure in reality. Now, | week last year." he said, the democratic majority proposes to return to the internal revenue system and ex-

valuation and not on foreign valuation.

cidentally he showed how unjustly

definitely.

Senator Allison said that at the proper time

tion should be that of leading cities in the United States, instead of that which under the

bill as represented by the majority the foreign

gave his belief that if the propositions of the

majority of the committee were carried out as

to ad valorem valuations an infinite number of

new offices would have to be created, because

the appraisers and special examiners at the

customs ports would have to be multiplied in-

On the 4th Mr. Allison resumed his speech,

devoting his remarks to the departure from

specific to ad valorem duties, and pointed out

the inconsistency of retaining specific duties on

some articles and the ad valorem system on

others. In response to a question Senator

Allison declared that he intended to vote for

free sugar, both raw and refined, as it was in the

bill when it came from the house, and then he

would propose an amendment replacing the

bounty on sugar as it was in the McKinley law.

He criticised the alcoholic schedule as impos

ing a great hardship upon many industries and

denounced the plan to make up a deficit by

the interests of Great Britain at the sacrifice

bill without making some concessions. I am

there must be some favorable wind to blow me

NOTHING IS LEFT.

Fated Warship Kearsarge.

ing left of the brave old Kearsarge but

two borders which had been washed

ashore." This was the manner

in which Capt. W. H. Hum-

phrey, treasurer of the Boston

Tow-Boat company, described the

wreck of the renowned old battleship

Boston, April 4 .- "There was noth-

back to land. I am going to sea."

Mr. Mills (dem., Tex.) followed, confining

exporters would put on their own goods. In-

TRADE REVIEW.

Dun and Bradstreet Take Different Views of the Situation.

NEW YORK, April 9.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s review says:

"Inprovement in business has continued since the president's veto, which has been sustained in the house, but the best news of the week is the great decrease in the numand importance of the failures, number was 2,000 in January ber January, The 1,202 in February and 1,005 in March. The commercial limbilities were \$31,320,867 in January, 817,930,419 in February and \$14,733,893 in March. Nearly half the commercial liabilities were of firms failing during the first month; much more than half of the trading liabili-ties, 54 per cent as the full statement shows 42 per cent of the manufacturing Habilities, and 49 per cent. of the other commercial liabilities. Moreover, nearly two-thirds of the banking liabilities were of failures in the first month and over half of the railroad liabilities. Though the number of com-mercial failures, 4,297 in the United States, was never equaled in any quarter until the third of last year, the average of liabilities is only \$14,890, which is lower than has appeared in the records of thirty-eight years at any time closely succeeding any serious reverse. The degree of commercial soundness and health thereby indicated gives ground for hope that the liquidations consequent upon the disaster of 1898 have been in large measure accomplished.

"Wheat has been lifted about 4 cents by reports of serious injury to the plant, but the counts are more than usually conflicting and there is much uncertainty about the extent of the injury. Corn has declined 1% cents, while pork has risen 50 cents, with lard a shade better. The failures for the last week have been 249 in the United States, against 195 last year, and 28 In Canada, against 28 last year.

Bradstreet's says:

"Special telegrams from important distributing centers report general trade quite irregu-lar, previous gains having been followed by shrinkages in many instances. There is a slight gain in business at Pittsburgh in staple merchandise, as well as among manufacturers of bessemer, pig and billets.

"The delay of expected revival in trade at Cincinnati, Detroit and Louisville has had a depressing influence, and is aided by unseasonweather: but business is reported at Indianapolis, and the expectation is for a good spring trade. Chicago jobbers in cotdress fabrics, silks, hardware, clothing and lumber report increased sales, but St. Louis unfavorable weather has checked the demand for dry goods and millinery and kindred lines, although expectation is for an improvement in the demand because country stocks are not large. Kansas City reports considerable activity in general lines, as does Omaha, where improved weather and good roads have stimulated business. Planting throughout Nebraska is being pushed, but the crops need rain. At both cities last mentioned live stock interests have improved.

The industrial feature of the week is found in thirty-one strikes throughout the country, involving 40,000 employes, principally among building trades at New York and Chicago, tertile industries at Paterson and New York, and goal mines and coke operatives in western Pennsylvania and farther west. Noticeably large increases in the number of small strikes ekly have taken the place of resumption of ndustrial establishments.

While bank clearings for March, \$3,755,000,-'00, are 16 per cent. larger than in February they average only \$139,000,000 daily, contrasted with \$138 000,000 in February. Except for Febguary last and September and August of 1893 last month's clearings total is the smallestin month for six years; it any cent less than in March, Three month's clearings aggreper 1893. gate \$11,025,000,000,33 per cent less than last year. Out of seventy-seven cities totals for March and for three months at only five of the smaller citles show gains compared with last year. Bank clearings this week aggregate \$250,000,000, 28 per cent more than last week, but the total is 20 per cent. less than in the like

ness caused the collapse of the brewing pool made up in September, 1892.

THREE men were burned to death in a summer cottage at Squantum Beach, Mass.

DURING a riot at a political meeting in Milwaukee half a dozen men were stabbed. The trouble was started by Polish laborers.

THE regular monthly treasury statement for March shows that the total receipts were \$24, 542, 797, against \$34,-115,809 for March, 1893. The disbursements were \$31,137,520, against \$31,633,-482 for March, 1893, leaving a deficiency for the month of March of \$6,294,763, and for the uine months of the present fiscal year of \$55,482,027.

THE visible supply of grain in the United States on the 2d was: Wheat, 71,536,000 bushels; corn, 18,539,000 bushels; oats, 2,713,000 bushels; rye, 415,000 bushels; barley, 636,000 bushels.

FIRE which started in a flourmill at Borden, Ind., burned six stores and eighteen residences, causing a loss of \$125,000.

FOUR HUNDRED drunken strikers terrorized the town of East Liverpool, O., and non-union men were beaten and the police cowed.

MORONI DUNCAN, a stockman, formerly owner of the Bock Springs (Wyo,) Review, perished in a blizzard which swept over that state.

HOLLAND ENGLISH was taken from the jail at Bakersville, Va., by a mob and eighteen horses and mules were and hanged. He was charged with killing his wife.

In a boiler explosion near Tompkinsthe mill, and two brothers named Fowler were killed instantly.

STRIKING mill operatives at Paterson, N. J., attacked five working women, but a squad of police rescued the defenseless party.

Four members of the Louisville (Ky.) city council were indicted for bribery and perjury.

CHAMPION COBBETT says that Jackson will put up a defensive fight and will be beaten inside of twenty rounds

THE decomposed body of Rev. M. Nolan, a traveling evangelist claiming Richmond, Va., as his home, was found riddled with bullets near Homer, Tenn. BILL DALTON, the famous outlaw,

was fatally shot in a fight with officers in the Indian territory.

THE residence of a Mr. Price at Kentville, Ind., was burned, and his three children perished in the flames.

CHRISTOPHER WILLEE and Henry Wells, farmers living at Columbus, Ill., killed themselves with poison. They made an agreement to take their own lives several weeks ago, owing to ill health.

FOUR THOUSAND painters and paperhangers in Chicago struck against a reduction of wages.

Ix a fight between Indians and white settlers in the Cheyenne country west other woman. of El Reno two white men and five Indians were killed.

THE public debt statement issued on the 3d showed that the debt increased out a great portion of the business sec-\$13,786,063 during the month of March. The cash balance in the treasury was 10 \$1,631,025,138.

drainage law of Indiana is unconstitutional. Thousands of acres of swamp lands are involved.

THE detectives of the treasury department in Washington discovered dangerous counterfeits of \$10 and \$20 bills in circulation.

BURGLARS attempted to rob the store of George Weirick at Palestine, Ind. He killed two of them and wounded a third.

MRS. WILLIAM RAYMOND and her three children were carried into the river at Cherokee, Miss., by a frantic horse and drowned.

WHILE trying to force a passage through the straits of Mackinac the steamer Minneapolis, loaded with 48,-577 bushels of wheat, went down.

P. V. DWYER & BROS., the leading firm of plumbers and gas fitters in St. Paul, failed for \$115,000; assets, \$61,000.

NINE men were killed outright and a dozen more seriously if not fatally wounded in the riots in the mining regions near Connellsville, Pa.

MRS. SARAH MORRIS, of Union township, Ind., whose husband and child were murdered by Cheyenne Indians in 1863, has sued them through the United

States government for \$20,000. THREE HUNDRED miners in the Massillon (0.) district were reported starving.

A BARN belonging to George Rhodes. a farmer near Sedalia, Mo., was burned cremated.

THE large livery stable of John White at West Troy, N. Y., was burned ville, Ind., Alex Ritter, the owner of and twenty-six valuable horses perished.

> THE murderous coke strikers in Pennsylvania were intimidated by the killing of several of their number by deputy sheriffs and it was thought the strike was practically over.

THE Massachusetts senate by a vote of 23 to 13 defeated the woman suffrage bill that passed the house.

FATHER JAMES A. WALTER, the bestknown Catholic clergyman in Washington, dropped dead while preparing to answer a sick call.

Gov. TILLMAN has issued a proclamation announcing that the South Carolina insurrection is at an end.

Gov. FLOWER, of New York, has signed the bill making hazing a felony. COL. BRECKINRIDGE formally closed his defense in the Pollard case in Wash-

ington. The rebuttal testimony was very damaging to him. ROBBERS wrecked the safe in the post

office at Hicksville, O., and secured \$3,-000 in cash and stamps.

By the capsizing of their boat four fishermen were drowned in the Chattahoochie river at Columbus, Ga.

JOSEPH REICH, who deserted his family ten years ago in Austria, was confronted by his wife in Chicago a few moments after he was married to an-

ROBBERS stole \$15,000 from a bank in Eldorado, Kan. FLAMES at Lancaster, N. Y., wiped

tion of the town. Loss, \$100,000. JUDGE CALDWELL's decision in the \$133,950,045. The total debt, less the Union Pacific wage conference at point.

A FIRE at Shanghai, China, burned 1.000 houses.

SEVEN persons were killed and several seriously injured by jumping from the windows of a burning hotel in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

DON RAFAEL YGLESIAS, the liberal candidate, was elected to the presidency of Costa Rico in succession to Don Jose Rodriguez

An earthquake shock did damage to the towns and villages on the Pacific coast of the isthmus of Tehauntepec. By the collapse of a mine near Breslau, Germany, eleven men were killed.

LATER.

A RESOLUTION introduced by Senator Wolcott, looking to the drafting of a treaty with Mexico by which the United States should coin silver dollars at its mints, was discussed in the United States senate on the 6th. Senator Peffer spoke on the tariff. A petition was presented from the millers of St. Louis praying for the retention of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law. existing between the company and the men, In the house the time was occupied in discussing the post office appropriation bill. The evening session was devoted to pension bills.

DANIEL BAUGH celebrated his 105th birthday at his home near Jeffersonville, Ind.

According to Bradstreet's trade was irregular throughout the country, but improving. Unseasonable weather affected general business.

An Indianapolis doctor discovered diphtheria bacilli on the cover of a publie library book.

THERE were 249 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 6th, against 238 the week previous and 195 in the corresponding time in 1893.

SIMEON MANTELL, a wealthy farmer at Lebanon, Ind., was swindled out of \$2,100 by confidence men.

It was discovered that school fund commissioners of Kansas had paid out thousands of dollars for worthless bonds,

JAMES GORDON BENNETT has purchased the yacht Vigilant and will race the Valkyrie and Britannia in English waters.

In granting a modification of his Northern Pacific order Judge Jenkins, of Milwaukee, asserts that courts have power to interfere in strikes.

DAN AHREN, a negro, was lynched at Greensboro, Ga., for assaulting Mrs. Chambers, a helpless old woman.

BOTH houses of the Iowa legislature adjourned sine die.

ABRAM FELTER, more than 100 years old, was killed by a train of cars at Warsaw, Ind.

J. L. WYRICK, Thomas Brady and Albert Mansker, train robbers who killed Conductor McNally at Oliphant, November 3, 1893, were hanged at Newport, Ark., on one scaffold.

MICHAEL MASTROPIETRO, head of a New Jersey Italian bank, has left the country owing depositors \$20,000.

STATISTICS compiled in New York for the last three months show a decrease of immigration of nearly 40 per cent. compared with last year. The cash balance in the treasury, amounts Omaha favors the employes at every number for the last quarter was 29,292, while that of last year was 49,626.

mended that a cut be made. It is the court's pand it in time of peace. belief that the receivers made the request ignorantly, as only one of them is a In his discussion of the practical effect of the practical railroad man, and their opinions proposed legislation Senator Allison recalled upon the subject of wages sched ules is confessedly of little value. The court how in 1833, when the controversy over the tariff was flercest, the southern free traders themselves had proposed no such sudden and sweepshares in their anxiety to have an economical administration of this trust to the end that ing change as do their brethren of to-day. He those that own the property and have liens uprecalled Henry Clay's provision that where the ad valorem prevailed it should be on the home

on it may get out of it what is fairly their due. "But to accomplish this desirable result the wages of the men must not be reduced below a reasonable and just compensation for their services. They must be paid fair wages, though no dividends are paid on the stock and no interest paid on the bonds. "It is a part of the public history of the country, of which the court will take judicial notice, that for the first \$36,000,000 of stock issued this company received less than 2 cents on the dollar, and the profit of construction represented by outstanding bonds was \$42,929,-

"There would seem to be no equity in reducing the wages of employes below what is reasonable and just in order to pay dividends on stock and interest on bonds of this character. The recommendation of the receivers to adopt their schedules cannot be accepted by the court for another reason. The schedule was adopted without affording to the men or their representatives any opportunity to be heard. This was in violation of the agreement by the terms of which no change of the schedules was to be made without notice to the men and granting them a hearing. This was a fundamental error.

"The receivers were the first to break the contract between the court and its employes, but if the converse had been the case the court could not have directed or enlevying a tax on sugar and incomes. He asjoined the men to continue in its service. serted that he should not knowingly contribute Specific performance of a contract to by this bill or any other to the promoting of render personal service cannot be enforced by injunction, by pains and penalties or of the interests of his own country. by any other means. The period of compulsory personal service, save as a punishment himself chiefly to a defense of the ad valorem for crime, has passed in this country. In this country it is not uniawful for system. Mr. Mills said: "We cannot pass our employes to associate, consult and confer between the devil and the deep sea, and when together with a view to maintain it is a question of going to the devil, by keep-ing the McKinley law, or of going to sea, and or increase their wages, by lawful and peaceful means, any more than it was unlawful for the receivers to counsel and confer together for the purpose of reducing their wages. A corporation is organized capital: organized labor is organized capital: what is lawful for one to de is lawful for the other to do. Report of a Wrecking Captain on the Ill-

"In the opinion of the court the allowances made by the schedules now in force are just and equitable. The employes, under present system, share the burdens of di-minished business. When property is in the custody of receivers the law de-clares it to be a contempt of the court appointing them for any person to interfere with the property or with the men in their employ. No injunction order can make such unlawful interference any more of a contempt than the law makes it without such order.

"Such orders have an injurious tendency, because they tend to create the impression among men that it is not an offense to interfere with property in possession of receivers or with the men in their em-ploy unless they have been especially enjoined from so doing. This is a dangerous de-lusion. To the extent that a special injunction can go in this class of cases the law itself imposes an injunction. For this reason no in-junctional order will be entered in this case.'

ROBBED OF \$15,000.

thieves and return of the money.

Exchange National of Eldorado, Kan., the Loser-Offer a Reward of \$4,000. ELDORADO, Kan., April 7.-It has just been learned that the Exchange national bank of this city was robbed a

YANG YU, the Chinese minister at day or two ago of \$15,000, but the officers succeeded in keeping it secret in the hope of catching the robbers. They failed in the latter effort and the robbery became known. There was no

JUSTICE WHITE is one of the largest force used in the vault and the robber is supposed to have known the combination. The directors have made good \$4,000 for the capture of the thief or stion.

BIG COKE STRIKE ENDED.

The Hungarians Claim They Were the Victims of a Conspiracy.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., April 9 .- The great coke strike is ended and the strikers have suffered a disastroug defeat The leaders of the Slavs and Hungarians in this section are claiming that the strike was he should offer an amendment that the valuathe result of a conspiracy of the Irish and German elements of the region to get the Hungarians expelled from the coke region. The Slavs and Hungarians were brought to this valorem duties would operate against American farmers along the Canadian border. He country under contract twelve years ago by the owners of the coke works to break a strike, and since that time the wages of the miners and cokers have speedily declined. One very marked feature of the strike is that all the leaders of the organization are Irish, while the Irish employes of the region, numbering about 1,500, refuse to take any part in the strike. The Germans also hold aloof. The Hungarians now allege that they have been led into this strike, and incited to riot and bloodshed in order to work up a prejudice against them and cause the people to rise up and annihilate them or expel them.

BATTER DOWN JAIL WALLS.

An Angry Crowd at Greensboro, Ga. Lynch a Black Brute.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 9. - Mrs. Chambers, a respectable white woman of Greensboro, Ga., was assaulted Thursday night by a negro. The negro was arrested and identified. He was placed in jail. The jail was soon afterward attacked by an armed mob. The sheriff made a desperate defense and telegraphed the governor to order out the military, which was done, but before the soldiers reached the scene of the disturbance the mob had battered down the jail walls and lynched the prisoner.

SENT BACK TO DETROIT.

Ex-City Treasurer Tuite Sovrendered to Michigan Authorities.

YORK, April 9. - Thomas P. NEW Tuite. the ex-city treasurer of Detroit, Mich., who absconded from that city two years ago, taking with him city funds to the amount of \$15,500, and who was arrested timbers of the Kearsarge, and one of in this city on March 21, was arraigned in the Tombs police court, preliminary to his surrender to the Michigan authorities. An officer started for Detroit at 2 p. m., with Tuite in custody.

A Drunken Man's Crime.

CHICAGO, April 9.-Arthur Laperle 5hot and instantly killed Mrs. Emma Levi and then put a builet into his own brain. He will probably die. The tragedy occurred at 9 o'clock Friday Sight at 474 Warren avenue, the home of Mrs. Levi's father, John R. Allen. The only cause that has been given for Laperle's ant is that his attentions to Mrs. Levi, who had been divorced from her first husband, were not welcome to her family, chiefly because he was addicted to the use of stimulants. He was under the influence of liquor when the deed was committed,

tional church of Washington.

when he arrived with his force at Roncador reef. "The men we saw there were trying to get copper out of the them said that two or three weeks be-

fore that time the vessel was all right. None of them said, however, they knew anything of who the parties were who who had burned it."

WASHINGTON PERSONALS.

JUSTICE BREWER, of the United

States supreme court, is in charge of the Bible class in the First Congrega-

Washington, is cutting a very wide swath. His costume, carriage and mansion outshine those of any other diplomat.

individual sugar planters in Louisiana. Last year over three million pounds of the deficit and offered a reward of sugar were manufactured on his plan-

