

TROUBLE IS CERTAIN

Cripple Creek Miners Have Full Sway in that Camp.

THINK THE MILITIA IS WITH THEM

Searched the Camp and Confiscated All Arms and Ammunition.

ONLY STRIKERS ALLOWED TO CARRY ARMS

Occupants of the Camp Must Assist in the Fight or Move.

DEPUTIES REINFORCED FROM DENVER

Each Side Looking for the Most Favorable Point to Commence Hostilities—Next Contest Expected to Be a Bloody One.

CRIPPLE CREEK, May 28.—If trouble breaks out again, and it is impossible to see how it can be avoided, the results will be far more terrible than those already witnessed. The armistice declared was made use of by the sheriffs to increase their forces. Nearly 400 men have been recruited in Denver and on the slightest outbreak will be forwarded to Cripple Creek and sworn in as deputies. The strikers seem to have taken courage from the action of Governor Waite and expect to believe that the militia will not aid them in carrying out their purpose. Be this as it may, the strikers are being encouraged by the temporary absence of the deputies and are becoming bolder and more imperious and intolerant. There is no danger that a nonpartisan will be fired upon without being first warned, but when ordered to stop it means that he must stop just where his feet are resting. It is but a step from this attitude to one of most reckless daring and the people in the camps fear the outcome. All day strikers have been searching for arms and ammunition in the mining camps and wherever arms, ammunition or provisions were found they were confiscated and receipts given for them. No one about the camp except the strikers are permitted to carry arms. The strikers who reign supreme, have issued the order that every armed man found in camp when the contest commences will be forced to carry arms in their ranks. The result is that many people are moving away from the camps to the city of Cripple Creek and elsewhere. Towns and cities are becoming utterly unable to do anything in the face of such an overwhelming number of desperate men. Parties of men who are in sympathy with the mine owners have gone to the camps where they will meet the deputies and conduct them to the strongest points about the mine. A large party of strikers have also gone toward the camps to meet the deputies and retard their progress as much as possible. The country about Bull Hill, the strikers' headquarters, for eight miles is held and patrolled by the strikers.

SPLIT ON THE UNION ROCK.

Colorado Miners Insist None but Union Men Shall Be Employed.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., May 28.—The following was handed out for publication today by the mine owners:

President Slocum of Colorado college and several other gentlemen interested in a peaceful solution of the difficulties between the Cripple Creek miners and the mine owners held a meeting in Cripple Creek yesterday. The miners agreed to hold a meeting and determine whether or not they would appoint a committee to meet a committee of mine owners to arbitrate the differences. After the meeting was held Caldwell, president of the miners' union, called J. J. Hagerman up on the phone at 3:30 p. m., May 27, and informed the mine owners' union had appointed a committee to confer with the mine owners and wanted to know when and where a conference would be held. He was asked where he preferred to hold it, and said he preferred Divide, to which Caldwell consented. Wanting to know what hour it could be held, Mr. Hagerman replied: "I think we can go up tomorrow and be there about 10 o'clock."

The following conversation then took place over the phone and was reported by a stenographer on the spot:

Mr. Hagerman—How many of your men will be there?

Mr. Hagerman—Have you full power to act?

That will depend on certain things that must be settled before the conference. Mr. Hagerman—Would whatever is done have to be submitted to the union for confirmation?

A—Yes.

Mr. Hagerman—What are your principal conditions?

A—The first condition is that all union men must be first employed.

Mr. Hagerman—Must all the men employed be union men?

Mr. Hagerman—That practically means that no nonunion men should be employed.

A—The men that are employed must agree to have a contract within one month after they commence work.

Mr. Hagerman—If we must agree in advance to accept your propositions, what is the use of having a contract?

A—These are the conditions that we insist upon.

Mr. Hagerman—We will never consent to an arrangement which deprives an American citizen from earning his living without joining the union.

A—There is no use talking; these are our conditions and it is that or no strike.

Mr. Ben Smith and Percy Hagerman were present and heard one side of the conversation and the other side as repeated at the time by Mr. Hagerman.

WESTERN MINERS WILL SETTLE

Returning Delegate from Columbus Says Western Miners Were Misinformed.

DENVER, May 28.—William Howells, a member of Colorado of the national committee of the United Mine workers, who attended the Columbus meeting, returned today. He says there has been a misunderstanding of the whole question among the Colorado miners and they will at once proceed to give it out all over the state, so as to bring about a western settlement as soon as possible, or else they will go to the mine. Mr. Howells will issue a call to the miners asking them to send a delegate representing each mine in Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico to a convention to settle the question whether they will join in a general suspension of work or not. Speaking on the national situation Mr. Howells said a compromise basis will undoubtedly be reached in the course of a short time.

MINES WERE LOADED WITH DYNAMITE

DENVER, May 28.—Information has been received from Cripple Creek that even had the strikers been driven from the camp the men who took their places in the mines would be in immediate peril. Every mine in the camp over which there has been trouble is "loaded." Large quantities of dynamite have been stored in the shafts back of the timbering by the strikers and

WERE MARRIED IN PRIVATE

Guests Only Include Representatives of Families Immediately Related.

PRETTY ROYAL WEDDING AT BRUSSELS

Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen Finds a Belgian Bride—Descriptions of the Dresses Worn—Some Curious and Valuable Presents.

BRUSSELS, May 28.—The marriage of Princess Josephine of Belgium to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen took place today. The civil wedding occurred at 10 o'clock a. m. and the religious ceremony was celebrated afterwards in the private chapel of the royal palace. The wedding was distinctly a private affair, and therefore all the ceremonies were performed within the palace. The bride's gown was of white satin with a skirt of superb Brussels lace, the gift of the ladies of Belgium. The bridesmaid wore a gown of white satin and was encircled by orange blossoms and myrtle. There was a similar arrangement around the edge of the skirt and train. In the afternoon Queen Henriette of Belgium wore a pink gown with a profusion of pink chiffon on a pointed corsage. The skirt and the train of the gown were edged with gray lace, which was caught up at the shoulder with streamers of pink ribbons.

The wedding gifts included a magnificent tiara of diamonds and turquoises from the king and queen of Belgium, with a brooch and bracelet to match, and other jewels from the bridegroom and members of the royal family.

Fourteen young ladies of the titled aristocracy of Brussels presented to the Princess Josephine a superb point lace fan delicately edged with shell and set in brilliant stones.

The countess of Flanders presented her daughter with a wash stand in chased silver, gilded with a bevel edged mirror, the silver framework of which represents a garland of flowers. The entire toilet service is a unique specimen of the silversmith's art.

The Princess Josephine is the second daughter of the count of Flanders and Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the emperor's nephew and crown prince of Roumania. The wedding was originally fixed for the 15th inst., but was postponed until today in order to enable the king of Roumania to be present.

The guests included General Gardiner, representing Queen Victoria; Lady Plunkett, wife of the British minister to Belgium; the prince and princess of the Netherlands; William of Germany; the cabinet ministers, deputies, senators and the members of the diplomatic corps. After the wedding collation the prince and princess left for Paris. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen started for Cologne.

CZAR GETS SCARED.

All the Royal Cooks Dismissed for Fear They Are Parties to Nihilist Plots.

LONDON, May 28.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Berlin sends to his paper some further details of the revolutionary plot discovered at St. Petersburg. It was a party of about 100 conspirators, who were discovered in the coal bunkers of a steamer.

The residence of Baroness Marikoff was searched and a list of aristocratic lady nihilists was found. A female medical student who was one of the suspects was dragged half naked from her bed by the police and taken to the police station.

The escapee from her captors and jumped into the Neva and was drowned. All the chefs at the imperial court have been dismissed, owing to the fears that they would attempt to poison the emperor.

Storm in the English Channel.

LONDON, May 28.—Heavy storms were reported from many points along the south of England coast. At Southampton a ship was ashore at Broadstairs and Hracombe. The grain crops and fruit inland have been badly damaged. Of Fremont, north of France, two vessels have been wrecked. A sailor was swept over the deck of a ship at Boulogne.

Many districts in the north of Spain and the south of France are under snow. Two trains have died at Madrid of exposure and cold.

Church of England Missionary Meeting.

LONDON, May 28.—The missionary conference of the Church of England, under the auspices of the Canterbury and York boards of missions, opened today at St. Paul's cathedral. The archbishop of Canterbury presided over the visitors, who included the bishops of North Dakota and Iowa. The discussions of the conference will be commenced tomorrow at St. James hall.

Gladstone Gradually Improving.

LONDON, May 28.—This was the best day Mr. Gladstone has had since the operation was performed upon his eye, and he was permitted to read and write for a short time. Among his callers during the day were the prince and princess of the Netherlands and the duke and duchess of York, the duke and duchess of Teck, Prince and Princess Christian and Mr. William Waldorf Astor.

Rioting at Karlsruhe.

LONDON, May 28.—A dispatch to the Times from Vienna says: The arrival at Karlsruhe yesterday of the men recently tried at Klagenburg for treason was made the occasion for a riot. It is reported that troops were summoned and that several persons were wounded, two of whom have since died.

Gladstone Still Progressing.

LONDON, May 28.—The following bulletin was issued this morning by the physicians in attendance upon ex-premier Gladstone: "Mr. Gladstone's progress toward complete recovery continues uninterrupted."

Panama Railroads Disintegrated.

COLON, May 28.—An indignation meeting of the employees of the Panama railroad has been called for tomorrow to protest against a reduction in their pay and to demand a reduction in their hours of labor.

Earthquake in Italy.

NAPLES, May 28.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt today in the town of Lagonegro in the province of Potenza. The disturbance caused a panic among the inhabitants.

Invited to Germany.

BERLIN, May 28.—It is reported that the Emperor William has invited Rear Admiral Erban and Captain Mahan of the United States Steamship Chicago to visit Germany.

Steals of Fire for Lesseps.

PARIS, May 28.—The report of the Panama Canal company just issued recommends the payment of annuities to De Lesseps and each member of his family.

Princess Alix's Health is Good.

LONDON, May 28.—The reports the Princess Alix of Hesse, the fiancée of the czar-witch of Russia, is in bad health are officially denied.

Racing Yacht Disabled.

LONDON, May 28.—The Times says that the yacht Salantis has sprung her mast and will be unable to compete in any race for a week.

Commercial Treaty Approved.

VIENNA, May 28.—The commercial affairs committee of the Unterhaus today approved the Austro-Russian treaty.

Rebel Loss in San Salvador.

SAN SALVADOR, May 28.—Antonio Ezeta advanced from Coatepeque with his entire

army and attacked the rebel fortified position south of Santa Ana, and after a desperate battle and brilliant charges routed them. The rebels lost over 800 men.

Prussian Agricultural Congress Opens.

BERLIN, May 28.—The Prussian agricultural conference opened today. Herr von Heyden, minister of agriculture, defended the government policy.

SETTLE AND BRECKINRIDGE TALK

Silver-Tongued Congressman and His Rival Speak from the Senate Platform.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—The Enquirer's special from Owen, Ky., says that Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge and Mr. Evan Settle, competitive candidates for the democratic nomination for congress from the Ashland district, spoke there this afternoon in the court house yard. The two thousand people present, including delegates from Scott, Franklin and Henry counties. This is Mr. Settle's own county, and friends and enthusiasts were on his side.

There were carried all around the public square. Mr. Settle introduced Colonel Breckinridge. He was greeted with some enthusiasm, but he did not speak for an hour. He said he had not come asking for a vote. He referred to his record of ten years in congress, suggested that it was bad policy to swap horses while a race was running, and urged the democratic party had the great task of tariff reform on its hands. Experienced grapple with the tariff. He spoke of his personal devotion to the people of Owen county, and praised their loyalty to the delegates. He concluded by declaring everlasting devotion to his country and a defiant forgetfulness of his enemies.

When Mr. Settle arose he was unable for some time to begin speaking on account of the prolonged cheering. Settle banner was waved over his head and the applause broke out again, lasting several minutes.

Mr. Breckinridge then spoke for ten minutes, assured them that should he be trusted with higher honors he would do all in the trust as to not dishonor it. He branched out on national politics and proved himself no tyro and closed with a thrilling peroration. While he was speaking a large number of women came to the meeting and were white demonstrative in their applause, which was frequent.

WANT TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED.

Denver Commonwealers Will Start in Tim and Ride to Washington.

DENVER, May 28.—The local brigadier general, R. W. Morris, says the Denver Commonwealers will not start for Washington until 2,500 men are enrolled and it will then go straight there by rail. There are now 632 names on the roll and it is estimated the number headed for Denver is 1,000. The train will leave for Washington on Monday and will reach Pueblo en route to Denver. The Commonwealers are about to forward a petition to President Cleveland for the release of the commonwealers.

The local army was increased today on the arrival of McLaughlin's California contingent of seventy-five men. California, one of the regular army regiments, will be sent to beat their way on freight trains east. Mrs. J. Paringbone of Portland, Ore., joined the regular army today. She said she left Portland about a cent, and now has money in her pocket.

ENJOINING A COURT MARTIAL.

Application for a Writ of Prohibition for the Maney Trial.

ST. PAUL, May 28.—The application for a writ of prohibition against the Maney court martial, now being held at Port Snelling, was taken up in the United States district court before Judge Nelson today. Frank P. Blair, attorney for Lieutenant Maney, argued in support of his application for the writ. Colonel Reed, judge advocate of the court, represented the government. Great interest was taken in the case, the writ of prohibition being rarely asked for in this country. The fact added to its bearing on the court martial.

Late this afternoon Judge Nelson refused to restrain the court martial from proceeding with the trial of the maney court martial. The court held that the charge was not murder, as claimed, and that Maney appearing in a specification, not a charge, the point was one of pleading rather than of jurisdiction.

SUTHERLAND SURRENDERS.

Boss McKean's Henchman Gives Himself Up to the Brooklyn Authorities.

BROOKLYN, May 28.—Ex-justice of the Peace Kenneth F. Sutherland of Coney Island, who was convicted in connection with the Gravesend election scandals of last November and who disappeared early in April, has been treated as a deserter, has surrendered to the police authorities.

Sutherland gave himself up to Sheriff Butting this morning. He was taken before Judge Gaynor, who remanded him until tomorrow morning.

Sutherland pleaded guilty on account of the expense that would be involved by a trip to Seattle the former invitation was declined and the latter accepted. After some delay in the business session, the assembly was declared adjourned sine die.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Passes a Series of Resolutions on the Present Industrial Depression.

ALBANY, Ore., May 28.—The United Presbyterian assembly today was opened by Rev. J. W. P. Mott of Chicago. The report of the committee on bills and overtures was read and adopted with slight amendments. The assembly engaged in a short service of song and prayer. The report of the committee on Sabbath schools was read and adopted. Resolutions on the protection of American industry were taken from the table and referred to the committee on reform. The committee on reform submitted a report endorsing the acts of the board.

The afternoon session the report of the committee on the report of the board of home missions was taken up and discussed seriously. Several reports of the board of the general committee were adopted, including the recommendation for an appropriation of \$90,425 for general home missionary purposes.

The following resolutions were introduced by Mr. T. H. Gault of Chicago and Root McKinley of Ohio. They were referred to the committee on resolutions.

Resolved, Our country is in the midst of a great financial depression, capital is idle, mills and factories closed or only in part operation and labor largely unemployed.

Resolved, That this general assembly extends its heartfelt sympathy to all who are in distress and beseech God, the giver of every good and perfect gift, to quickly restore prosperity to our beloved country and to relieve the distress of the poor and needy.

Resolved, That we sympathize with and pray for the relief of the distressed and the relief of suffering, and we condemn all unlawful efforts in that direction. We believe that the settlement of great economic questions must be founded on the golden rule, as set forth in the gospel of Christ, and that the church should labor to bring about that condition of affairs to the end that men may live in peace with one another, in happiness and contentment, living in the fear of, and love of God and their fellow men.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our Christian friends to vote as to place the reins of power in the hands of men who will exercise the trusts in the fear of God and in the support and protection of American institutions.

The evening session was devoted to a service of song and prayer, followed by a conference on the subject of church finances.

Nashville, May 28.—The national conference of charities and corrections.

NASHVILLE, May 28.—The national conference of charities and corrections reassembled today, and after prayer by Bishop Fitzgerald the committee on states presented reports from several states, including North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. The last session of the national conference was held tonight.

EVERYTHING RUSHED THROUGH AND THE ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS SINE DIE.

Presbyterians Rushing Their Business.

Proposal to Abolish Pastors-at-Large Voted Down—Prof. Smith's Case—Committee on Seminars Appointed—No Change in Heresy Prosecutions.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 28.—At the opening of the morning session of the general assembly today, it was announced that the sessions might be completed today if business were crowded and speaking might be omitted. Upon recommendation of the committee on bills and overtures, provision was made for an inexpensive missionary periodical to be called the Assembly Herald. It was also resolved that according to Presbyterian law the various presbyteries have the right to prohibit the attendance of students under their care upon theological seminaries disapproved by the general assembly.

A supplementary report of the home missions called for the first controversy of the day. A proposal was made to abolish the office of pastor-at-large in the weaker presbyteries and to have the synodical missionaries, but it was lost by a large vote.

A report was made by Dr. McCook, of the committee appointed to confer with Prof. Smith, that they visited him, were fraternally received, and had a full and frank conversation. The report said Prof. Smith expressed his cordial appreciation of the kindly motive that prompted the appointment of the committee of conference, but he is not prepared to subscribe anything that would justify further action by the assembly. He leaves his future relation to the Presbyterian church and its officers to the presbytery of Cincinnati.

The committee to confer with the theological seminaries upon the subject of closer relations and cooperation was appointed. It consists of Dr. Young, of New York, Halsey, A. G. Wilson, Bartlett, Baker, Dixon, T. Halston Smith, R. S. Holmes, with the younger brethren, McCook, Willis, Shields, Geddes and Hendricks. The committee of conference with Lane seminary consisted of Drs. A. E. Taylor, G. W. Cunningham, J. M. St. John, Church and Elders Sterry and Perkins. The church and Elders of Dr. Hills and fifty others concerning the action of the assembly adopting the new method of churches by the presbytery of New York and Elder McDougall of Cincinnati.

The committee on church politics reported against the constitution of the general assembly in the portions of the constitution which relate to the constitution of the general assembly in heresy cases. The report was adopted by a small vote. The report on systematic beneficence was read, recommending among other things that the assembly endorse the view that no system of relief should be given to the poor which does not favor the self-support of the poor upon its platform should not receive the suffrage of Christian men. The committee on heresy reported motions, amendments and orders of order the recommendation was adopted.

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KELLY ARRIVES AT ST. LOUIS.

Many of Provisions Await the Army's Arrival at that Point.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Kelly's army, 1,100 strong, arrived in St. Louis this evening from Alton, Ill. The Commonwealers' fleet of about thirty boats, including the launch, city water works, and the men went ashore, where they will spend their time in camp until the march, or rather the sail, to Washington is again taken up. They were welcomed by the local labor union and a big crowd of people. A good supply of provisions was ordered from the city. The men of this city, who awaited the travelers on their arrival. The Kelly army has no reason to complain of a lack of food.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE DENVER ARMY.

DENVER, May 28.—Tonight 350 Coxeyites reached here from St. Louis over the Denver and Grand Central. Two hundred of the men were the Utah contingent, under the command of General Curtis. The remainder of the men were from other parts of the country. They have been forty-nine days on the road from Stockton. They report having experienced the most comfortable and pleasant journey here and a big crowd of people. A good supply of provisions was ordered from the city. The men of this city, who awaited the travelers on their arrival. The Kelly army has no reason to complain of a lack of food.

The drill of the galling section was most interesting and was closely watched by the audience, not many of whom had before had opportunity to see the drill. It was 6:00 shots a minute was ordered.

Following the drills the Thurston Rifles were paraded and the new colors and the company were presented by Mr. Fisher, president of the Ladies' auxiliary, who turned them over to Mr. Webster, who did the oration. General Bennett, who presided at Fisher's short address was heard by few, but it bristled with patriotic sentiment. He said that as president of the auxiliary he felt it his duty to present the new colors to the company. He said that the presentation of the stars and stripes was the most pleasing duty that an American citizen could be called upon to perform. He said that the presentation of the colors was a most patriotic and honorable act. He said that the colors were a symbol of the nation's glory and honor. He said that the colors were a symbol of the nation's glory and honor.

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WASHED HIM WHITE AS SNOW.

Railway Telegraphers Exonerate Runaway and Omahans Withdraw Charges.

DENVER, May 28.—The convention of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, after a full investigation of the charges against the runaway, has exonerated the runaway and the Omahans have withdrawn the charges made by them, as the witnesses on whom they depended could not be produced.

ST. PAUL, May 28.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers today closed in the city of St. Paul, Minn. which had been waiting attention since the last convention. The convention was held at the St. Paul Hotel. The convention was held at the St. Paul Hotel. The convention was held at the St. Paul Hotel.

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LEAD TRUST WINS OUT.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—Judge Rufus H. Smith today gave a judgment in a case that has occupied two weeks in trial and that has been contested with such bitterness that the judge regarded the testimony of the witnesses as unreliable. He held that another had deliberately committed perjury. It was a battle royal between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Lead Trust, and one of the few independent decisions of the Supreme Court in many years. The suit was brought in August, 1891, by the C. A. Walker Plant Company, which was then in the hands of a receiver. The suit was brought in August, 1891, by the C. A. Walker Plant Company, which was then in the hands of a receiver. The suit was brought in August, 1891, by the C. A. Walker Plant Company, which was then in the hands of a receiver.

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