

THE STRIKE.

THE SITUATION IN ST. LOUIS STREET CAR STRIKE.

SHERIFF TAKES A HAND

Prepares To Swear In One Thousand Deputies To Aid Police in Keeping the Peace.

St. Louis, Mo.—(Special.)—Sheriff Pohlmann, who yesterday received orders from the board of police commissioners to summon a posse comitatus of 1,000 men to aid the police in preserving order during the street railway strike, began his work today. Lists had been prepared and summonses are being served as fast as possible by the sheriff's regular deputies. The sheriff expects to have the posse ready for service by Saturday.

Sheriff Pohlmann said: "In summoning my posse I will only secure good citizens of St. Louis. No thug or man of bad reputation will find a place on the list."

"I will appoint captains, who will have charge of squads to be stationed in a dozen places over the city. The people of St. Louis have been warned not to congregate in crowds and cause disturbances, and if my men are forced to adopt extreme measures it will be the fault of those starting and participating in the trouble, not ours. I believe most of the trouble is caused by strangers in the city and not the strikers."

Being asked how he would arm his men the sheriff replied: "I am personally in favor of giving the men repeating shotguns. To give them one of those old-fashioned state rifles would be foolish. When it is fired there is no telling where the bullet is going. Some innocent person may be killed several blocks away. Mind you, I do not like the idea of being compelled to arm these men and send them out on this mission, but the law gives me no other recourse and I shall do it. Each deputy will be sworn in as soon as he responds to the summons served upon him. We will have no time to drill them, but will give them very explicit instructions as to what we expect of them."

It developed today that five persons were shot during the street car troubles yesterday. Thomas Kehoe and Thomas Riley, both union motormen, are seriously wounded. It is said Kehoe's injury may be fatal.

Kehoe was shot in the abdomen at the time of a fight near the car sheds at Broadway and Osage streets. He says he was a block away and took no part in the disturbance. He was a member of the Third United States cavalry during the Spanish-American war and saw active service in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Riley received a bullet near the heart in a pistol battle between several supposed passengers who left a Union line car at Twenty-fifth and Farrar streets and a crowd that pursued them. Other wounded during the fracas were Frederick Potter and John A. Davis. Potter was shot in the left hand and arm. Anton Chalupsky, who was shot through both legs, is doing well at the city hospital.

An epidemic of sickness has suddenly broken out in the city since the draft for the posse comitatus began. Sheriff Pohlmann says nearly every man of any position who has been summoned to serve on the posse is skurrying about to get a physician's certificate that he is suffering from some chronic disease which unfit him for duty. No male citizen between the ages of 21 and 65 years is exempt unless engaged in police or military service, or unless physical disability be proven.

LONDON TAKES IT TAMELY.

War News Received With Almost Indifference By Public.

London.—(Special.)—Compared to the monstrous enthusiasm and frantic transports of delight aroused by the relief of Mafeking, London received the news of the occupation of Johannesburg and the imminent fall of Pretoria with positive indifference. There has been a singular absence of excitement. The question is whether the collapse means the end of the war. The press generally anticipates a prolongation of irregular warfare in the mountainous and malarial regions about Lydenburg, but the best expert and political opinion regards the abandonment of Johannesburg and Pretoria as the plainest acknowledgment the Boers could offer of a remedial defeat.

The report of Kruger's capture caused popular delight, but it is known the British government prefers to end the war without incurring the responsibility for the president's future disposal. Once outside the Transvaal territory they regard him as an impotent and his departure for some hospitable European country would be received with relief. It is captured he would be sent to Capetown or St. Helena, probably the latter, and his family would be returning with him. The president suffers from kidney disease which, with the malaria from the malarial regions of the Transvaal, is likely to develop with fatal results.

RESCUES AT HANPTON ROADS.

Rescue of the German submarine U-107, which was sunk in the North Atlantic, and the rescue of the crew, was reported today.

INJUNCTION GOES TOO FAR.

Court Dissolves Restraining Order Against the Strikers.

New York.—(Special.)—Justice Andrews, in the supreme court, has dissolved the sweeping injunction against the Cigarmakers' union which prohibited the payment by members of the union of strike benefits and practically made it unlawful to contribute to the support of a striker's family when the head of the house was out of work.

This is the injunction which aroused Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that he came to this city and made an address to the striking cigarmakers in which he advised them to disregard the injunction of Justice Freedman. President Gompers denounced the order as un-American and illegal and for a few days it was believed the labor leader would be punished for contempt.

The injunction dissolved by Justice Andrews was to restrain temporarily the members of Cigarmakers' International union No. 144 from interfering with the business of the plaintiffs, S. Levy & Co. It went further than any previous restraining order in prohibiting the payment of strike benefits or of moneys to the strikers, on the ground that such payments were made to foment the strike and encourage its continuance.

Justice Andrews says the temporary injunction was granted properly on the papers before Judge Freedman, but that the defendants have met the allegations, which were largely on information and belief, with specific denials of the material allegations by the different individuals referred to in the moving papers, so that injunction cannot be continued. The allegations of the plaintiffs of threats of intimidation, the justice says, are not borne out on all the papers presented.

With regard to the payment of strike moneys, the justice finds the plaintiffs have not proved the alleged purpose of the payment. The plaintiffs said the moneys were paid to keep up the strike and injure the plaintiffs. Justice Andrews finds that the moneys were not paid to interfere with or injure the business of the plaintiffs, but that the moneys were paid to the strikers to support them and their families pending the strike, for which an injunction will not lie.

STORAGE OF WASTE WATERS.

Government Lands in West Are To Be Irrigated.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special.)—Intelligence has reached the office of the secretary of the Commercial club of an important action of congress on two measures of vital interest to Omaha. Secretary Utt is in receipt of a telegram from George H. Maxwell, who is now in Washington, advising him that the senate on Tuesday passed the irrigation appropriation of \$250,000 asked for the projection of preliminary surveys for the storage of waste waters of western rivers for the irrigation of government lands and for preventing overflows. This is the great plan of irrigation in favor of which the Commercial club recently conducted quite an extensive campaign of correspondence with congressmen and prominent business establishments all over the country. It is partly due to this active work on the part of the club and the interest it awakened in the project in various sections, that the proposed appropriation for these surveys has been asked in the resolutions of the club.

Mr. Maxwell advises Secretary Utt that the measure will need the active help of the congressman from this district, and asks that the club officials and leading merchants of Omaha wire him urging him to exert himself to secure the sanction of the senate's action by the house.

The secretary is also advised that on the same day congress took favorable action upon the measure for an increase of the staff of the subsistence department of the army, which means considerable for Omaha. During the last year about \$50,000 worth of army supplies was purchased in this city, but owing to the necessity of sending to other points some of the members of the staff of the subsistence department it was feared that the purchase of supplies here might be interrupted. The increase of the staff, it is understood, will insure to Omaha a share of the trade in army supplies.

PROCLAMATION OF ROBERTS.

Terms That Great Britain Will Offer To the Boers.

Capetown.—(Special.)—Upon the occupation of Johannesburg Lord Roberts, it is said, will issue a proclamation denouncing the "malicious fabrications" regarding the intentions of the British and announcing the terms of surrender, which are the guaranteeing of immunity to all non-combatants, and that all burghers, excepting those who are actively connected with the promotion of the war, directing its operations, commanding or looting or other acts contrary to civilized war, will be allowed to return to their farms and remain unmolested on taking an oath not to fight again. Private property, it is added, will be respected, providing British property is not damaged. If British property is wantonly destroyed, not only will the actual perpetrators be severely punished in person and property, but the authorities permitting the damage will be held responsible. All the inhabitants are urged to prevent wanton damage.

The principal employees of the big mining and commercial concerns at Johannesburg are under orders, as this dispatch is sent, to be ready to depart when an hour's notice, but the authorities are restricting the return of the general public.

IN CHINA.

FOREIGN TROOPS ARE ON THEIR WAY TO PEKIN.

AMERICANS IN DANGER

American, British, Italian, French, Russian and Japanese Troops Start for Peking.

Tien Tsin, China.—(Special.)—The situation here has reached a crisis. Yesterday nearly 1,000 troops from the American, Russian, British, German, Japanese, French and Italian vessels were ordered to protect their legations at Peking. They prepared to go from here to the capital, but the victory forbade it without the consent of the tsung-li-yamen.

This only served to make the foreign ministers more firm in their attitude and yesterday they informed the tsung-li-yamen that if facilities for the transportation of troops to Peking were not furnished before 5 a. m. Thursday the foreign warships would land a large force and march to Peking without the consent of the Chinese government. It is believed that this will have the desired effect, although as yet the tsung-li-yamen has not been heard from.

At Taku, on the Gulf of Pechili, two British and five Russian war vessels have arrived and others are expected.

Tien Tsin is in no danger, but there may be serious trouble at Peking. It is known that the great majority of the Chinese imperial troops sympathize with the "Boxers," in their efforts to expel all foreigners, and are ready to join the rebels at any opportunity.

Peking.—At 5:30 a. m. today the envoys received the reply of the Tsung-li-yamen to the ultimatum of yesterday calling the attention of the Chinese authorities to the landing of a party of marines.

The ultimatum fixed 6 a. m. today as the hour at or before which the reply must be forthcoming.

The Tsung-li-yamen agreed to withdraw opposition to the coming of the guards.

London.—The Peking correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"The damage to the railroad is estimated at \$50,000. The government supports rather than condemns the Boxers. Not one has been arrested yet. No foreigner has been seriously injured, though murders of native Christians are reported daily from the country."

TROOPS OFF FOR PEKIN.

Tien Tsin.—A special train started for Peking this afternoon with the following forces:

Americans, seven officers and fifty-six men.

British, three officers and seventy-two men.

Italians, three officers and thirty-nine men.

French, three officers and seventy-two men.

Russian, four officers and seventy-four men.

Japanese, two officers and twenty-four men.

The foreign contingent also took with it five quick-firing guns.

It is reported that foreign troops will be opposed at the first gate of the Chinese capital, outside the wall.

Colbeck & McGregor's warehouse and the Equitable insurance office have been destroyed by fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin. The First Chartered bank building, which joins the burned structures, was saved.

Washington.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy department from the senior squadron commander, Admiral Kempff:

"Tong Ku (Taku)—Secretary Navy, Washington: One hundred men landed and sent to Tien Tsin yesterday. Fifty of these go to Peking this day. Other nations landed men."

Although Admiral Kempff's cablegram is dated yesterday, the Navy department officials are confident that the American marines have gone to Peking, even though the Russian forces may have been detained at Tien Tsin by the technical objection of the Chinese authorities. The very smallness of the force which the admiral is sending at Minister Conger's request would, it is felt, facilitate its admission to the Chinese capital, for it could not be regarded by the Chinese government as a menace to Chinese integrity.

ACTION ON TRUSTS.

Rule Adopted By the House For Debate About Trusts.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The rule provides for anti-trust legislation proposed by the republicans, which was temporarily withdrawn, was again presented to the house. It was amended so as to devote three days to a constitutional amendment, giving congress additional powers and to a bill amending the Sherman anti-trust act. Richardson, democrat, of Tennessee, scored the republicans for waiting until the closing days of the session before taking any action on the trusts and was applauded by the democrats. The rule was adopted, 141 to 113, by a strict party vote.

LIL WILL SUB GOVERNMENT.

San Francisco, Cal.—(Special.)—Before ex-Queen Liliuokalani sailed for Honolulu it is said she decided on bringing suit against the United States government for the restoration of the crown lands and revenues.

MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

The Boer Envoys Receive a Warm Welcome in Boston.

Boston, Mass.—(Special.)—Amid a storm of applause, a long set of resolutions expressing sympathy with the South African republics and calling upon the United States government to represent to Great Britain that this country is opposed to the actions of England in the war in South Africa, was unanimously adopted at the close of the reception to the Boer envoys, Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans and Westels, in Faneuil Hall tonight.

The hall was crowded and when the Boer deputation entered the hall they were greeted with enthusiasm. Thomas Wentworth Higginson was chairman of the evening. Colonel Higginson, in his speech, told the history of Faneuil hall and described the visit of Kossuth in 1852. He expressed his belief that the majority of the English people were opposed to the present war and further stated that he had received a message signed by representatives of eighty-three workmen's organizations in England, in which they declare "it is not our war." He eulogized Francis Aliston Channing, member of parliament, who has steadfastly opposed the war.

When Mr. Fischer, the chairman of the Boer deputation, was introduced, the whole audience rose and cheered. He said, in part:

"I came to America to plead our cause. I think now that one of our mistakes was in thinking that it would be necessary to plead our cause here. We have been called barbarians. We are here tonight, barbarians as you see. Time after time have misstatements been made about us, as if the old motto were true, that 'a lie repeated often enough will become a truth.'"

"We have asked for a fair hearing in England and it has been denied. England is afraid to face the issue. Before the war broke out, when the British and Boer representatives met, we yielded point after point to the high commissioner of England. We accepted everything, and it was then that Mr. Chamberlain denounced the commissioner's own proposal as an insult to Great Britain."

"Finally we are forced to fight to defend our country. The time came when if liberty was to mean anything more than empty name to us we must take up arms to maintain it."

Mr. Fischer denied the charges of slavery among the Boers, and declared that when the war broke out the blacks all begged to be allowed to fight for the Boers, and contributed voluntarily more than they could have been justly assessed for.

AGUINALDO ELUDES PURSUIT.

His Supposed Trail Leads the Americans to Aparri.

Manila.—(Special.)—Major March's van of the Thirty-third regiment has arrived at Aparri from Benguet after the hardest of mountain traveling. The men were exhausted and ragged, having followed persistently on the supposed Aguinaldo trail. They had several encounters with the rebels, but found no signs of Aguinaldo.

FIGHT WITH FILIPINOS.

Lieutenant Jens E. Stedje of company L, Forty-seventh volunteers, commanding a scouting party in the southern part of Abay province, had several engagements with the insurgents, in which seventeen of the enemy were killed and twenty-three, including a captain, were captured. Six explosive bombs and a number of valuable insurgent documents also fell into the hands of the Americans. The scouts burned the town of Yubi, the headquarters of the rebels. Sergeant Brickley was killed during a slight engagement near Higo, province of Albay.

Scouts of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-fourth regiments have captured 22 rifles and 500 rounds of ammunition in the Pangasinan province.

OBSERVE MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial day was observed here as a general holiday. Military ceremonies were held at the various stations and salutes were fired from the forts at Santiago and Manila. A military escort proceeded to the Malate cemetery, where the graves of United States soldiers were decorated and an address was made by the chaplain. Memorial exercises were also held in the theater, at which a number of addresses were delivered, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

REVIEW OF THE BOER WAR.

England Had to Put 250,000 Men in the Field.

London.—(Special.)—The Anglo-Boer war, which is virtually over, has lasted 321 days. In order to bring it to a victorious close England has put upwards of 250,000 men in the field, taxed her vast resources of the empire to the utmost, and for four months, up to the capture of Cronje, endured suspense and humiliation consequent on the fact that the military prestige of England was at stake in a war with a people who did not exceed in numbers the population of the average English manufacturing town.

For four months the Boers scored success on success and the British made blunders upon blunders which were followed by defeat. December of last year was the darkest in the recent history of the British empire excepting perhaps the year of the Indian mutiny. Within the short space of five days three British generals fought decisive battles, any one of which if successful might have overcome the Boer resistance, and in that time all met defeat. The progress of the war is so recent that it is well known.

CITY TAKEN.

LORD ROBERTS' FORCE OCCUPY JOHANNESBURG.

MOVE ON TO PRETORIA

Rumor That President Kruger Has Been Captured Not Confirmed By British War Office.

London, (Special.)—The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the war office here:

"Johannesburg, May 21.—2 p. m.—Her majesty's forces are now in possession of Johannesburg and the British flag floats over the government buildings."

The war office has from Lord Roberts a dispatch dated Germiston, May 20 2 p. m., saying: The brunt of the fighting yesterday fell upon Ian Hamilton's column. I have sent him, as already mentioned, to work around to the west of Johannesburg in support of French's cavalry, which was directed to go north near the road leading to Pretoria. I have not heard from French yet, but Hamilton, in a report which has just reached me, states that at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon he found his way blocked by the enemy strongly posted on some kopjes and ridges three miles south of the Rand. They have two heavy guns and several field guns and pom-pom. Hamilton forthwith attacked.

The right was led by the Gordons, who after capturing one extremity of the ridge wheeled around and worked along it until after dark, clearing it of the enemy, who fought most obstinately. The One Hundred and Fourth led on the other flank and would not be denied. The chief share in the action, as in the casualties, fell to the Gordons, whose gallant advance excited the admiration of all.

Lord Cecil Manners, son of the duke of Rutland and who is acting as a newspaper correspondent, was among the prisoners captured by the Boers during Lord Roberts' advance May 20.

RUMOR THAT KRUGER IS CAPTURED.

The Westminster Gazette says it is rumored in a quarter likely to be well informed that President Kruger had been captured by the British six miles beyond Pretoria.

The war office here knows nothing about the reported capture of President Kruger. At last accounts Kruger was at Watervalboven, 120 miles from Pretoria.

Related messages from Pretoria confirm the reports of the departure of President Kruger with his cabinet and staff officials Tuesday night and the selection at a meeting of a citizens' committee to administer the city provisionally.

Since this telegram left on Wednesday nothing apparently has reached Lourenzo Marquez by telegram from Pretoria. Possibly the Boer censorship at some intermediate point intercepts telegrams.

Although the war office has not received a word about it no one in London harbors the idea that the Boer capital is not already in the hands of the British or about to be there.

The possession of Johannesburg, at all events, as Lord Roberts has telegraphed, is a fact.

State's Attorney Smuts did not depart with President Kruger, but remained in Pretoria.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT MOVABLE.

The present seat of the Boer government, according to a dispatch from Lourenzo Marquez, dated yesterday, is Middleburg, but it will probably be shifted further east. The Boers lately confronting Lord Roberts appear to have gone eastward also toward the Lydenburg region.

The defendeds of Laing's nek, when their position, becomes too perilous, will probably trek straight northward toward Lydenburg. When this concentration takes place there will be possibly 20,000 men who may hold out for a time, with scattered bands of guerrillas elsewhere.

The press dispatches from the headquarters of Lord Roberts give no estimate as to the number of Boers who were fighting General French and General Ian Hamilton Monday and Tuesday but they all agree that the Boers retired and that the British casualties were slight.

Bennet Burielgh, wiring to the Daily Telegraph from Elandsfontein Tuesday, says:

"Much rolling stock and seven engines have been captured by Lord Roberts' column. The principle losses in the fighting have been sustained by the mounted infantry, but the casualties are trifling. General French and General Hamilton were engaged to the west of Johannesburg.

MASHING NEAR PRETORIA.

Prevost Battersby, in a dispatch to the Morning Post from Germiston dated May 20, says:

"The enemy fought a rearguard action, retiring from the south to the north of the town with their pom-pom and artillery in the morning and with drawing their riflemen through the town in the afternoon. We captured nine engines and over a hundred wagons. The trains are leaving tonight for the Vaal."

COURT CALLS FOR TAYLOR.

Charged with Being an Accessory To Murder of Goebel.

Frankfort, Ky.—(Special.)—The issuance of a bench warrant for the arrest of W. S. Taylor, former governor of Kentucky, was the first official notice that an indictment had been returned naming Mr. Taylor as an accessory to the murder of William Goebel. The indictment was filed and entered on record April 19. It charges W. S. Taylor with "being accessory before the fact to the murder of William Goebel."

The bench warrant commands the sheriff or other arresting officer to arrest William S. Taylor and deliver him to the jailer of Franklin county. On the back of the indictment about fifty persons are named as witnesses for the commonwealth.

The bench warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Hohn Suter, who is acting in the absence of the sheriff, who is at Hot Springs. When asked what he would do with the warrant he said:

"What can I do with it. I would serve it if I could, and I could do it if Governor Mount of Indiana would help me, but from all reports I guess he will not do it."

Governor Beckham has issued an order mustering out ten companies of the state guard. All except two of them are located in mountain towns and were among those mustered into service during the political excitement just before and immediately following the state election last fall. It is understood that a number of other companies are also to be disbanded, as the governor holds that the various regiments now have double their quota of companies in them.

EXPLOSIONS THAT WERE FATAL.

Four Killed and Four Injured On an Ohio Farm.

Marietta, O.—(Special.)—An explosion of nitroglycerine on the KeMy farm, a few miles east of this city, resulted in four being killed, four fatally injured and three seriously injured. Fifty quarts of glycerine had been lowered in a thirty-foot well. The "go-devil" was dropped as usual, but failed to set the shot off. A "jack squib" was made with glycerine in a tube connected by a fuse. This was dropped and in striking the cans at the bottom the main shot exploded and sent great quantities of water, oil and the unexploded squib into the air. The squib fell on the derrick floor, unnoticed. As soon as the water was cleared away there was a great rush to the derrick by inquisitive countrymen. The Marietta Torpedo company and the contractors could not keep them back, but fled to a safe distance themselves.

There were about fifteen under the derrick when the fuse ignited the glycerine and a terrible result followed. Killed: William W. Watson, H. E. Zelton, Frank Speers, Thomas Daniels. Fatally wounded: James P. Speers, Herman Speers, Dawson Shellar, William Carpenter.

Seriously injured: John Stellar, Walter Daniels and Henry Stellar. All the dead and injured were well known.

Brilliant, Wis.—(Special.)—Six persons were killed by an explosion of dynamite in the home of William Boehm, at Forest Junction, about eight miles from Brilliant. The dead are William Boehm, Mrs. William Boehm, three children of Mr. and Mrs. Boehm, ages ranging from 1 to 5 years; H. Stevens, a brother of Mrs. Boehm. The cause of the explosion is not known. The supposition is that about twelve pounds of the deadly explosive were put in a stove and became overheated and exploded. No one was left to tell how the accident occurred, as every occupant of the house was killed. The explosion occurred in the back part of the house, where the family was supposedly eating breakfast. Boehm was a well driller and was well-to-do. An inquest was held.

WILL INSTRUCT FOR BRYAN.

The New York Democrats to Work For Col. Bryan.

New York.—(Special.)—The Herald says: William J. Bryan will be practically nominated for president when he democratic convention of this state meets in this city. There will be no opposition worthy the name to override all precedents of the organization and place the delegates under instructions to support the Nebraska candidate in Kansas City.

All plans for opposing Bryan in the national convention were founded upon the hostility of the New York delegation, and with this removed the convention will be assured to him in advance.

Conferences held by the opponents of the plan to instruct the delegates showed that a majority of the state convention was against them and they gave up. With the Tammany vote and the delegates from the interior of the state who have been instructed for Bryan, his friends claimed 375 of the 425 delegates in favor of instructions.

A FRAUDULENT TRUST.

Promoters of a Good Thing Try To Get Some Stock.

New York.—(Special.)—John J. Green, who owned the Big Stone Gap Iron company of Virginia, was induced to turn over his \$100,000 worth of property to the Union Chain and Steel company, in the assertion that a \$60,000,000 trust was about to be formed, with Perry Belmont, James W. Hinckley, Thomas S. Holmes, H. W. Poor, Frank Rockefeller and William Rotch at the head. He now says that he found that there is to be no trust. He wants the Stone Gap stock back and has begun suit in the supreme court before Justice Freedman for the return of his property.