MODIFIED IN A MINOR PARTICULAR.

He Refuses to Change Its Main Features-Courts Have Power to Interfere Where Public Interest is at Stake-Strikes Condemned.

SYNOPSIS OF HIS DECISION. MILWAUKEE, April 7 .- If labor or-

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Omaha Thursday at the hands of his strike order and sustained his original order in every particular except that he struck out the clause which reads: "And from ordering, recommending, approving and advising others to quit the service of the receivers of the Northern Pacific January 1, 1894, or any other time." In all its essential features the original order is sustained. He takes an exactly contrary view to that of Judge Caldwell. The judge's review of the case is complete and exhaustive and carefully covers everypoint raised in the argument. It is a sweeping victory for the receivers. The

Labor Organizations Denounced.

ing the decision

judge was nearly two hours in deliver-

The decision is made noticeable by the pronounced stand taken by the judge on what is generally known as the "labor question." The vehemence of the language used, coupled with the general denunciation of labor organizations and their methods, will cause the order to be discussed in every section of the country. The decision contains fully 12,000 words, a large portion, however, being made up of opinions quoted from various decisions of other judges. After reviewing the case the judge says in his decision:

Combined Capital and Combined Labor. "In the discussion of the important and interesting questions presented by this motion it is not within the province of the court to assume part in the contest between capital and labor which, it is asserted, is here involved. It may be that the aggregated power of combined cap-Ital is fraught with danger to the republic. may be that the aggregated power of combined lator is perilous to the peace of society and to the rights of property. It doubtiess is true that in the contest the rights of both have been invaled, and that each has wrongs to be re-dressed. If danger to the state exists from the combination of either capital or labor, requiring additional restraint or modification of existing laws, it is within the peculiar province of remedy, and to declare the general policy of the state touching the relations between capital and lub r. With that the judicial power of the government is not concerned. But it is the duty of courts to restrain those warring factions so for as their action may infringe the declared law of the land, that society may not be disrupted or its peace invaded and that individual and corporate rights may not be infringed.

Injunction the Proper Remedy. the combination and conspiracy alleged cressfully denied that restraint by injunc-n is the appropriate remedy. It may be true that a right of action at law would arise upon consummation of the threatened in ary, but manifestly such remedy would be inadequate. The threatened interference with the operations of the rallway, if carried into effect, would result in paralysis of its business. stopping the commerce ebbing and flowing through seven states of the union, working incalculable injury to the property and causing great public privation. Pecuniary compensation would be wholly inadequate. The injury would be irreparable. Compensation could be obtained only through a multiplicity of suits against 12 000 men scattered along the line of this railway for a distance of 4,400 miles. It is the peculiar function of equity in such cases, where the injury would result not alone in se-were private but in great public wrong, to re-

not to send a party to seek uncertain and inadequate remedy at law. "That jurisdiction rests upon settled and un-assailable ground. It is no longer open to controversy that a court of equity may restrain threatened trespass involving the immediate or ultimate destruction of property, working irreparable injury, and for which there would be no adequate compensation at law. It will in extreme cases, where the peril is imminent and the danger great, issue mandatory injunctions requiring a particular service to be performed, or a particular direction to be given, or a particular order to be revoked, in prevention of a threatened trespass upon property or upon pub-

strain the commission of the threatened acts and

"I need not enlarge upon the subject. The jurisdiction is beyond question; is plenary and comprehensive.

Punishment for Contempt Not Enough. The judge then cited several author-

ities and continued: "It would be anomalous indeed if the court, holding this property in possession in trust, could not protect it from injury and could not restrain interference which would render abortive all efforts to perform the public duties

charged upon this railway. it was suggested by counsel that as improper interference with this property during its possession by the court is a contempt, punishment therefor would furnish ample remedy, and that therefore an injunction would not lie. This is clearly an erroneous view. Punishment for contempt is not compensation for an injury. The pecuniary penalty for contumacy does not go to the owner of the prop-erty injured. Such contempt is deemed a public wrong and the fine inures to the government. The injunction goes in prevention of wrong to property and injury to the public welfare; the fine, in punishment of contumacy. The writ reaches the inchoate conspiracy to injure and prevents the contemplated wrong. The proceedings in contempt is ex post facto, punishing for a wrong effected."

No Right to Out When He Pleases. The judge then reviews the conditions that gave rise to the issuance of

the writ. Continuing he says: There would seem to exist in some minds a lamentable misrepresentation of the terms 'liberty' and 'right.' It would seem by some to be supposed that in this land one has the constitutional right to do as one may please, and that any restraint upon the will is an infringement upon freedom of action. Rights are not abso-lute, but are relative. Rights grow out of duty and are limited by duty. One has not the right arbitrarily to quit service without regard to the necessities of that service. His right of abandonment is limited by the assumption of that service, and the conditions and exigencies attaching thereto.

Ordinarily the abandonment of service by an individual is accompanied with so little of inconvenience, and with such slight resulting loss, that it is a matter of but little moment when or how he may quit the service. But for all that the principle remains, recognized by every just mind, that the quitting must be timely and decent in view of existing condi-tions. • • If what I have stated be correct as to individual action the principle applies with greater force to the case of a combination of a large number of employes to abandon service suddenly and without reasonable notice, with the result of crippling the operation of the rail way and injuring the public. The effect in this particular instance would have proven disas- arrive there.

trous. The labor organizations are said to represent three-fourths of all the employes upon the railways within the United States—an army of many hundred thousands of men. The skilled labor necessary to the safe operation of a rail-way could not be readily supplied along 4,000

miles of railway. Could Not Fill Their Places.

"The difficulty of obtaining substitutes in the place of those who should leave the service would be intensified by the fact asserted and conceded at the argument that no member of these large organizations would dare to accept service in the place of those who should leave, because such acceptance would be followed by expulsion from their order and by social ostracism by their fellows. If this conspiracy had proven effective by failure on the part of the court to issue its preventive writ, this vast property would have been paralyzed in its operation, the wheels of an active commerce would have ceased to revolve, many portions of seven states ganizations achieved a victory in would have been shut off in the midst of winter Judge Caldwell they were given a and fuel, the mails of the United States would black eye by Judge Jenkins Friday have been stopped, and the general business when he decided the motion to amend of seven states and the commerce of the whole country passing over this railway would have been suspended for an indefinite time. All these hardships and inconveniences it is said must be submitted to that certain of these men, discontented with the conditions of their service, may combine and conspire with the object and intent of crippling the property, to suddenly cease the performance of their duties. It is said that to restrain them from so doing is abridgment of liberty and infringement of constitutional right. I do not so apprehend the law. I freely concede the right of the individual to abandon service at a proper time and in a decent manner. I concede the right of all the employes of this road, acting in concert, to abandon their service at a proper time and in a decent manner, but I do not concede their right to abandon such service suddenly without reasonable notice.

Strikers Bitterly Condemned. "The second branch of the action has reference to the writ of injunction issued upon the supplemental petition of the receivers restraining any combination or conspiracy from having for its purpose the inagu ration of a strike upon the lines of the railway operated by the receivers and from ordering, advising or approving by communication or instruction or otherwise the employes of the receivers to join in a strike. This part of the motion presents the issue whether a strike is lawful. The answer must largely de-

pend upon the proper definition of the term. The judge then cited the various definitions of the work strike and dwelt upon strikes in general. He said he knew of no peaceful strike, and that no strike was ever heard of that was or could be successful unaccompanied by intimidation or violence. He continued:

"A strike without violence would equal the representation of the tragedy of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted. The moment that violence becomes an essential part of a scheme, or a necessary means of effecting the purpose of a combination, that moment the combination otherwise legal becomes illegal All combinations to interfere with perfect freedom in the proper management and control or one's lawful business, to dictate the terms upon which such business shall be conducted, by means of threats or by intenference with property or traffic, or with the lawful employment of others, are within the condemnation of the law."

Makes a Slight Modification.

Judge Jenkins then, referring to the clause in the supplemental injunction, respects the motion would be denied.

TO TREAT ALL ALIKE.

Judge Dundy Says Union Pacific Men Will Have Justice.

can Railway union has made applica- fused to strike. tion in the United States district court torneys from the bench. He said:

organization-or outside of it-on this railway. when others who are drawing higher pay have been so highly favored, I will see that those who are drawing less pay will be treated the same way and I will advise; that the old pay be restored. Still, it is but fair to the other side that they should have notice. You have to rely a great deal on the testimony of railway men in these cases, and they should have notice, and I suggest the propriety when Mr. Dickinson returns of making the

"Now, I have got myself into difficulty, as you can readily see, by following the example Judge Jenkins made in the Northern Pacific case, when he allowed a schedule reducing the pay and fixing in the order that the parties were bound to comply with it when no notice, not a minute, was given. I do not propose to get myself in that shape again and be denounced in open court where I have to preside at times. I followed his order, though mine was less stringent than his when he did not give the men a minute's notice, and now I am de-nounced all over the country for doing the very thing he did, when I was following a prece he set. My term of court commences at Norfolk on Monday, but if necessary I will postpone that in order to have a speedy hearing in

In conclusion Judge Dundy said: "If you want to make application to have the old pay restored, I want you and every other one of the employes on the road to understand that if they have been wronged by the reduction that they will not have to join any union to get a hearing, because, as I have said before, I will hear one person that has a grievance or 1 will hear 100, or 1,000 or 4,000—as they claim to have

in this union-and I will make no distinction between the parties."

A Drunken Man's Crime. CHICAGO, April 7 .- Arthur Laperle shot and instantly killed Mrs. Emma Levi and then put a bullet into his own tragedy occurred at 9 o'clock Friday night at 474 Warren avenue, the home of Mrs. Levi's father, John R. Allen. The only cause that has been given for Laperle's act 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 adthe deed was committed.

Bimetallists to Meet May 8. DENVER, Col., April 7 .- A. C. Fisk, president of the Pan-American Bimetallie league, proposes to call a silver conthe day Coxey's army is scheduled to killed his roommate, and out two million two hundred and fifty and the constitutional president, Senon thousand boxes.

STONED TO DEATH.

Fate of a Frick Official at the Hands of Infuriated Coke Strikers.

The Situation in Pennsylvania Is Critical -Conflicts Between Guards and Strikers -A Total of Nine Men Killed-Many Hurt.

TROOPS MAY BE NEEDED.

Uniontown, Pa., April 6 .- Riot, bloodshed and murder were the rule in the Connellsville coke region Wednesday. The northern and central portions of the region were the scene of continuous battle from early morning. ers, and it was at first thought would Ten thousand infuriated strikers marched from point to point in the region spreading death and destruction.

Sheriff Wilhelm, after an interview with Adjt. Gen. Greenland, it is said, will call on Gov. Pattison to order out the national guard. The sheriff and his deputies are helpless. Unless the militia is in the region soon there will be more bloodshed.

The fatalities of the day included J. H. Paddock, chief engineer of the Frick company, and a deputy sheriff, name unknown, who were murdered by the strikers, and seven unknown strikers who were killed by deputy sheriffs and guards. A dozen others were seriously, some probably fatally, wounded.

The climax of all the troubles of the day was reached Wednesday afternoon when 1,000 armed strikers came down upon the Davidson works of the H. C. Frick Coke company near Connellsville. The little settlement in the vicinty of the works had been previously undisturbed by the strikers and the men after finishing their day's work were resting at their homes. The workmen were not in sympathy with the strike. The horde of ignorant foreigners pounced down upon them like wild beasts. They first went to the homes of the workmen, and there burned and destroyed property of the company and drove women and children into the

the Frick Coke company, had walked over from his home in Connellsville to Davidson to interview some of the deputy sheriffs who were protecting the couragement. When about to make an coke ovens. After he had satisfied him- attack Sheriff McCann and 100 armed self that everything was working sat- deputies put in their appearance isfactorily he strolled around behind and the mob fled in confuthe ovens toward the mouth of the sion. They reassembled, however, company's mine.

the tipple facing the shaft he saw a meeting was held but no violence atparty of Huns in the act of tearing tempted. Sheriff McCann and his depaway a support from the tramway. uties were there and stood guard at the The fearless engineer advanced quickly roads leading out of the town. Leader which enjoins any one from ordering, and ordered the men away. Some recommending, approving or advising of them retreated sullenly up the ordered them to reassemble at Scottothers to quit the service of the North- bank with a scowl of anger on dale at night for raids on the plants ern Pacific railway, and which has their faces. A black-browed striker, on the Sewickley branch of the Pennbeen characterized as wholly un- with heavy, stooping shoulders, stood warranted, said the clause was his ground. Paddock motioned him inserted out of abundant cau- away with impatient gesture. At that the mob has been committing depretion, that the meaning of the moment one of the men on the hill dations and the seat of war here and the acts threatened to be done in pursuance court might be clear, that there threw a stone, striking the engineer is at the Mount Braddock works of W. the acts threatened to be done in pursuance the acts threatened to be done in pursuance thereof are unlawful, it cannot, I think, be would be no unwarrantable interfer- on the shoulder. A howl of rage went J. Rainey, near Dunbar. Eighteen ence with the property, no intimida- up from the Huns. They came tearing hundred infuriated men are encamped been misconstrued and the restraint in fire. Paddock was thrown violently to homes and stealing everything they can tended was in his judgment compre- the ground. His head was pounded to get their hands on. The people have been hended within the other provisions of pieces with fragments of stone. After subjected to inhuman indignities and would be granted and the clause men in an ecstasy of rage drew his restricken from the writ. In all other volver and fired a shot through the days. dead man's head. The party then made they succeeded in escaping with only a few bruises. The rioters left at once for the Bradford works of the same Омана, Neb., April 7.-The Ameri- company, where the men have also re- black with howling Huns. The work-

mortally wounded.

Those arrested were brought here on

distance that there was but one man the coroner at once.

killed. killed.

SHOT BY A SOMNAMBULIST.

Elmer Mitchell, While Dreaming, Kills

His Roommate, Ed Patch. Houston, Tex., April 6. - Elmer Mitchell and Ed Patch were working for the Morn's road outfit at Crosby dicted to the use of stimulants. He and were roommates. During Monday was under the influence of liquor when | night Mitchell dreamed he was in the stable and that thieves were stealing the horses. Seizing a pistol in his sleep he fired, killing Patch instantly. He then ran out of the house, still asleep, silver. and began a fusillade. A crowd col-

QUIETING DOWN.

The Striking Coke-Workers Show Signs

of Weakening. Uniontown, Pa., April 7 .- The situation in the coke region Thursday was that of the battlefield after the battle, both sides standing aloof from danger, but at night there was an order issued for a general rallying of the men from one quarter of the region to the other, and the response will decide the continuance or abandonment of the strike.

The arrest and imprisonment of a hundred of the riot leaders, among whom are President L. R. Davis and Secretary Daniel Darby of the Mine Workers' association, have spread discouragement in the ranks of the riotcause them to lay down their arms and return to their homes. This thought, however, was abandoned Thursday morning when two mobs of nearly 1,800 men each started for further raids among the plants still in operation.

During the night the whole country around was in a state of suspense, it having been given out that between 12 o'clock and morning the rioters would march on the Moyer works of W. J. Rainey, where 150 deputies awaited their coming, and where the company was prepared to fight a decisive battle.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, while standing outside the camp ground, President L. R. Davis, who had been leading the mob to action, was taken into custody by Sheriff McCann and Deputy Gay, of Westmoreland county, and driven in a buggy to Connelisville, where he was retained in the lockup over night. The news of his arrest caused a delay of operations, and the mob spent the night sleeping on the ground under cover of the forest. Not a move was made until nearly noon Thursday, when Alexander Markey was made the leader of the

At 11 o'clock the men started on a tour of the Mount Pleasant branch, where every plant is in operation. They supported the American flag, and the march was characterized by all manner of riotous demonstrations and threats of violence. The Huns were furious and insisted on J. H. Paddock, chief civil engineer of the destruction of property at the Bessemer works. Near West Overton the mob halted and the leaders harangued them with words of enand continued their march. In Just as he reached a position under the public square at Mount Pleasant a Markey dismissed the rioters there and sylvania railroad.

In the southern end of the region

an attack on Kennedy and Coll, but at daylight and made a raid on the Mount Braddock works where the men were entering the mines. The plant was completely overrun and the yard was men were carried from the yards and The report of Engineer Paddock's given the alternative of being strung up to have the salaries of the members of murder spread rapidly over the region to trees or joining the strikers. The the order on the Union Pacific road, and within a half hour 100 armed citi- men were unwilling to yield, but when which were cut last August, restored zens from Connellsville and vicinity, the ropes were got ready they gave in to the old rate. Judge Dundy was under the leadership of County Detec- and became a part of the mob. The visibly excited when addressing the at- tive Frank Campbell, started in pursuit. tools and hose were destroyed. The About 2 miles down the Baltimore & men then marched to the Hill Farm in the wages of these men connected with this | zens overtook fifty of the strikers, who | pany, where the men were working | were leaving Davidson. A battle en- under the protection of deputies. They sued and a volley of shots were fired did not stop for threats, but swept down from both sides. After a desperate on the plant like a cyclone. The depustruggie the rioters were overpowered ties were bewildered and the workmen and ten of the leaders were placed were forced into line with the strikers under arrest. In the conflict one Hun- against their will. Not a shot was gang of ignorant foreigners.

A sensation was caused here Thursa special train over the Baltimore & day by the announcement that the in jail. The special train was stopped 10 o'clock in a wood near Dawson. This at Dawson on the way up and fifty was the sensation of the day. Where the pany of armed citizens which left Con- bullet holes through each body, indi- that brought on the conflict nellsville shortly after the murder while cating that they had been the victims on the way to the works of the Mount of a battle. They were lying in dif-Pleasant branch. In all there were ferent parts of the wood, where they sixty-four rioters arrested and locked are supposed to have fled after the fight at Bradford Wednesday night, The larger portion of the mob which in which one Hungarian was killed visited the Davidson works escaped and and many others wounded. The went to the Broad Ford plants of the bodies have been identified as those of Frick company. Here they attempted strikers who were engaged in the to renew hostilities, but ran up against ill-fated assault on the Davidson forty guards. A skirmish followed works, where Engineer Paddock was during which fifty shots were ex- killed. Their bodies are still lying at changed, but at such a long Dawson, where inquests will be held by

Reports received at a late hour show During an assault Wednesday morn- that the strikers are disbanding at ing on the deputy sheriffs guarding every point and the men appear comthe Mayfield works of the McClure pletely subdued. The authorities, Coke company a Hun was shot and in- however, will take no chances and stantly killed. Sheriff McCann, of armed guards are everywhere, while Westmoreland county, was on hand citizens in every town in the region and arrested thirteen of the rioters, but are walking around with guns and brain. He will probably die. The not until one of his deputies had been rifles in anticipation of trouble at any about 7 miles they will not likely ar-

ALL SORTS.

moment

ALL diplomatic correspondence was formerly conducted in Latin. CHINESE soldiers get one dollar a month and have to board themselves. GRANITE is the bedrock of the world,

being the lowest on the earth's crust. Durino Victoria's reign India has coined two million pounds in gold and two hundred and six million pounds in

FLORIDA produces over fifty varieties

SLAIN IN A RIOT.

Result of a Bitter Religious War in Kansas City.

Catholics and Members of the American Protective Association Fight at the Polls-Two Men Killed and Several Others Wounded.

BLOOD IS SHED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 5. - The bit- the bill failed to pass. ter animosities that have existed here between the American Protective association and the Catholics culminated Tuesday in a pitched battle in which two men were killed, two fatally injured and two others wounded, as fol-

Killed-Con Brosnahau, shot through the kidneys, Michael Callahan, shot through right Fatally injured-Perry Fowler, shot through

the back; Jerry Pate, shot in the face. Seriously wounded-Patrick Fleming, shot in the left shoulder; John McGovern, shot through right arm

It cannot be definitely said which is responsible for the unfortunate affair, as the partisans of each loudly charged the other with being the full cause of all the trouble. More than 100 shots were exchanged between the combatants in less than that many seconds, and when the firing ceased the men named were lying dead, dying or injured on the pavement.

The two antagonistic elments were solidly divided in their choice of candidates for mayor. The strong and aggresive support that each side gave to its candidate during one of the hottest campaigns ever known in this city engendered a strong sentiment of bigotry. It was, therefore, in no amiable mood that the workers of the respective factions came together at the different polling places throughout the city, and that these workers came expecting trouble to occur before the day was over was apparent from the number of deadly weapons that were drawn when the first pistol shot was fired.

This riot took place on the Southwest boulevard in the Fifth ward, close to police station No. 3, and those who took part in it had been heated to the fighting temper by reports that had been hourly arriving at the station of brawls at other polling places. Only one hour before it was known that John Gooley, a stonemason, was shot in the back and forehead by William Henry Walker at a voting place at the corner of Fifth and Campbell streets and that the row was directly due to a flery debate between the men regarding the principles of the American Protective association to which Gooley was violently

It is claimed that Michael Callahan fired the first shot. He was a member of a gang of men working under the lead of James Prior, a politician antagonistic to the A. P. A., and in support of Frank Johnson, the labor and independent democratic candidate for mayor. Callahan was killed.

tion, no violence, no strike. Since this down like so many demons, with on the hill there and foraging squads workers of all the political factions language of the writ in this respect had their long hair flying and their eyes on are scouring the country, robbing crowded together in a solid mass about continued. "Contrary by the contrary two the discharge of weapons sounded the gavel: "The clerk will call the roll." the writ, the motion in that respect every spark of life was gone one of the are living in a state of peril. The riot- like a discharge of musketry by a regies have been encamped for several ment. Hundreds of citizens gathered at every point of vantage to witness the republican side as they awakened Thursday morning they started out the battle, which, however, was of short duration.

In less than five minutes from the from station No. 3 appeared upon the licans jumped to their feet and clamscene and quieted the disturbance. With their approach the fighting political workers ceased hostilities and made further than the first name. "Too a quick effort to hide their weapons.

said that members of the American heard above the uproar. At last, by Protective association telephoned to dint of hard pounding, a semblance of Armourdale and Argentine, strongholds of that order, for 1,000 men, and "If it is stated that such a cut has been made Ohio tracks from Connellsville the citi- mines of the Dunbar Furnace com- that the assurance was given that the men would shortly be on the way. Members of the A. P. A. in this city and Armourdale deny the truth of this

Pryor's men are claiming that Callahan was an innocent victim. They assert that it was Jerry N. Pate, an A. P. roll call to be interfered with. Great garian was shot through the head and fired. It illustrates the helplessness of A. man, who first shot, and that was disorder followed. instantly killed and two others were civil authorities to cope with such a the shot that killed Callahan. Pate was serving as a constable, having been | not satisfactory. The republicans, led appointed especially by a Westport of- by Mr. Reed, were appealing for recogficial to serve a warrant for the arrest | mition amid shouts of "regular order" Ohio road closely guarded and lodged bodies of eight Huns were found about of Jim Pryor, John Pryor, his son, and from the democratic side. The excite-Bert Pryor for an alleged felonious assault upon a citizen earlier in the day. more rioters were taken aboard. They bodies came from or by whom they were | He and Callahan met, had words, and | by ordering the roll call continued. were captured by a portion of the com- killed is not known, but there were either one or the other fired the shot Mr. Reed persisted in his effort to

ON THE WARPATH.

Several Killed in Battle with Indians in Oklahoma.

EL RENO, O. T., April 5 .- Further advices from the scene of the encounter between the band of depredating Chevenne Indians and some cowboys who were herding cattle were brought here Tuesday by a courier who came for military assistance. He reported that when he left the fight was yet in progress and that then some eight or ten of the Indians and half that many white men had been killed or wounded. The settlers were hastening to the aid of the fighting cowboys and had surrounded the band of Indians and were slowly and surely picking them off. Two troops of cavalry left the fort for the scene of action, but as the distance is rive before the battle is over.

REVOLUTION IN PERU.

Ex-President Caceres Has Been Proclaimed as the Dictator.

LIMA, Peru, April 5.-Ex-President Caceres, one of the candidates for the ing near the senate chamber. The expresidency, has been declared dictator of Peru. The dictator is supported by the army, but congress and the on the windowsill of the restaupeople are hostile to him. Thus rant Foyet, 22 Rue Vauguriad, opposite Peru is now in the hands of a dic- the senate chamber. The bomb extator and two presidents. The banks are all closed and business is suspended. The troops supporting the dictator rant, besides breaking the windows in FLORIDA produces over fifty varieties are in possession of this city. The of the orange. The annual crop is about streets are patrolled by the military.

SUSTAINED.

Republicans Vote, Preventing the Passage of the Seignlorage Bill Over the Veto-

WASHINGTON, April 6. - President Cleveland was saved from defeat Wednesday only by the votes of republican congressmen. In the house, only democrats voting, the seigniorage bill was passed over the veto by a twothirds majority, but it was discovered that there was no quorum. On the second ballot the republicans voted and

Mr. Bland (dem., Mo.) called up the seigniorage bill returned by the president without his approval, and moved that it pass, the objections of the executive to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Tracey (dem., N. Y.) raised the question of consideration against it and Mr. Bailey made the point of order that the constitution required the consideration of a bill returned with a veto and that the question of consideration therefore could not be raised against it. The speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Bland stated that on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, he would demand the previous question. From all quarters of the democratic side there seemed to be a general desire to avoid conflict of opinion in debate and Mr. Bland's suggestion of three days' debate was met with a chorus of cries of: "Vote, votel"

Then followed one of the most remarkable scenes witnessed in the house in years. Mr. Tracey, who was standing in a side aisle, said that as far as the democrats of the minority of the committee on coinage, weights and measures were concerned they were willing to take a vote immediately.

This statement was received with shouts of approval from the democratic side. Mr. Tracey went on to say, however, that he had not conferred with the republicans of the committee and suggested that he would like to have the opinion of Mr. C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, who made up the minority report against the bill.

Mr. Stone replied, after conferring a moment with those about him on the republican side, that the debate in the house when the seigniorage bill was passed had been so limited he was unwilling to enter into any agreement to close the debate at this time.

When he ceased speaking there was great confusion on the floor. Members on both sides were conferring in groups. The speaker, with uplifted gavel, surveyed the house for a moment. Mr. Bland expressed a willingness to have the vote taken immediately. Mr. Reed, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Dingley and Mr. Stone were in earnest consultation to the left of the speaker's rostrum. As it subsequently appeared, they agreed that Mr. Dingley should make the opening argument for his side.

Meantime no one addressed the chair, and the speaker stated the question to be on the motion to pass the bill, the president's objection to the contrary notwithstanding. "On this," said he, looking down upon the confusion on the floor, "the constitution requires Then the battle began. The deputy that the vote shall be taken by year " He hesitate

"All those in favor will say yea," he 100 strong, and every one of them sign." Again he paused. But no one adseemed to be armed. For a minute or dressing him he added, with a bang of "Mr. Allen," began the clerk.

There was a gasp of astonishment on to realize that the roll call had begun. The democrats, who were anxious to see debate suppressed, were overjoyed. time the first shot was fired the police Amid a great uproar a dozen repubored for recognition. The confusion was so great that the clerk got no late, too late," shouted the democrats While the riot was in progress it is as Mr. Reed tried to make himself

quiet was restored. "Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Reed, "my colleague, Mr. Dingley, was ready to address the house upon this question before the roll call began."

"The gentleman, Mr. Dingley, made no such statement until after the first name on the roll had been called," said the speaker. He declined to allow the

The explanation of the speaker was ment was intense. The speaker cut Mr. Reed off in the midst of a remark speak, when Speaker Crisp ordered him to be seated. The gentleman from Maine sat down, but immediately arose and asked the speaker to be heard. The speaker declined to hear him, but Mr. Reed insisted, when the chairman ordered him to sit down.

The republicans were beside themselves with auger. They refused to vote on the first roll call. The antisilver democrats were in despair, as the first roll call gave the silver men the necssary two-thirds

The vote stood yeas, 180; nays, 45. Republicans did not vote. There was no quorum present.

Finally after a consultation the republicans agreed to vote and did vote on the second roll call. This turned the tide and upon the announcement of the vote it was found that the motion to pass the bill over the veto had been defeated-yeas, 144; nays, 116; the silver men lacking 74 of the necessary two-thirds. The house then adjourned.

Paris the Scene of Another Dynamite Explosion-Several Hurt.

Paris, April 6 .- Another bomb explosion occurred here Wednesday evenplosion took place at 9:20 o'clock p. m. The bomb was placed in a flower box ploded with a tremendous report and shattered all the windows of the restaua number of other buildings. M. Taillade, an artist, and a lady friend were injured by the explosion,