

DEATH 'MID FLAMES.

Brave Milwaukee Firemen Plunged Into a Seething Furnace.

They Fall with the Blazing Roof of the Davidson Theater, and Nine of Them Are Taken Out Dead—A Thrilling Rescue.

BRAVE MEN PERISH.

MILWAUKEE, April 11.—Nine firemen met a horrible death in a fire which destroyed the Davidson theater on Third street between 4 and 5 a. m. Monday. The big stone building, which contained the finest playhouse in the city and the Davidson hotel, was burned to the ground in a matter of minutes. The fire started in the basement and spread rapidly, and in the final crash of falling roof and walls several companies of the fire brigade were thrown from the top story into the pit of the flaming furnace. The disaster is one of the most frightful that has befallen the city since the Newhall house burned down, when scores of lives were lost. The Davidson block was one of the most imposing in Milwaukee and the pecuniary loss of the fire is estimated at between \$800,000 and \$850,000.

The following is a list of the dead: Third Assistant Chief August Janssen, 255 Eighth street; Frank McGurk, lieutenant truck company No. 4 and acting captain No. 16; 287 Park street; Fred Krossschmuer, pipefitter chemical company No. 2; Capt. Archie Campbell, of the fireboat Foley, 71 Twenty-seventh street; Alie Riea, company No. 3, died by a falling ladder; James C. Freeman, lieutenant company No. 4; Frank Winne, chemical No. 4, found in balcony of theater; Thomas Morgan, engine company No. 1; John Farrell, chemical No. 2.

Seven of the injured firemen were taken to the Emergency hospital and a number of others were removed to their homes. Shortly after 5 o'clock, when the fire was seemingly under control, the theater roof, on which a score or more firemen stood as they fought the flames, went down, and the brave men were carried with it to the floor of the auditorium below. Some were extricated from the furnace of flames, in which the whole interior was now enveloped, by their brave and more fortunate comrades, who risked their lives to drag out the prostrate forms of the dead and injured men. Six or eight men were soon brought out, and those who were able to speak said there were ten or more in the ruins, where living death awaited them. For these poor fellows there was no chance. The burning roof had fallen on them, and they were roasted to death, if they had not been killed outright in that terrible plunge from the roof.

The most thrilling experience of all was that of John Crowley. For several hours he was pinned beneath the ruins, suffering bodily torture, but brave and self-possessed all the while. From 9:30 o'clock until 12:15 his comrades worked to liberate him. It was known that he had been buried, but the firemen thought he must be dead or unconscious until one of the men heard a faint sound. Putting his ear down he listened and then shouted: "Who's down there?"

"This is John Crowley," came the faint reply. "I'm alive, but for God's sake don't drown me. There are two men dead beside me, and Tom Morgan of No. 1 is one of them."

A cloud of hot smoke drove the men back, and flames bursting forth, it was necessary to pour in more water. The faint cries of Crowley could be heard.

"For God's sake kill me in some other way than by drowning. I can't stand all that water. I'm lying on my back." But the fire was soon put out and fifty men, a special detail ordered by Chief Foley, set to work to rescue the brave fellow. Crowley grew weaker and the men heard him say he could not last much longer. Then came a most dramatic incident. William Crowley, a brother, appeared with Father Haven, a Catholic priest. The father bent down and spoke to the imprisoned man. In reply Crowley said that the water was nearly over his head and fast rising, and asked that the last sacrament of the church be given him, and there, amid the steaming ruins, the dense smoke and the charred timbers, the priest administered the last sacrament, and fifty men stood around with their helmets off, all brothers, all comrades, Catholic and non-Catholic.

The work of rescue was pushed by details of ten men working in five-minute shifts, and they fought the stubborn timbers and beams like mad men. At 11:30 o'clock Crowley's head was free, and a shout went up that shook the tottering side walls. Shortly after his right leg was freed, but it looked as if nothing could save the other limb. But the firemen kept at work and in a matter of an hour the man was pulled out. He was perfectly limp and his face wore a distorted look, showing plainly the terrible agony he had gone through. As he was placed on the stretcher he opened his eyes and endeavored to smile to his companions, but the effort was too much and his head sank back. He was conscious, but he was unable to utter a sound.

He was placed in the ambulance and taken directly to the Emergency hospital. When Crowley was carried into the Emergency hospital his pulse had almost ceased beating. Dr. Fox, assisted by Miss Jackson, the matron of the hospital, worked over him an hour before he returned to consciousness. His pulse gradually quickened and at 3 o'clock was quite strong. Dr. Fox says Crowley is suffering from the shock to his nervous system, but with good care will recover.

Worst Storm in Fifty Years.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 11.—In over half a century a storm equal the one now prevailing, which began Sunday night, cannot be recalled. All traffic is suspended. All railroad communication is shut off, the public schools are closed and the streets are deserted. All vessels in the harbor and all the wharves have thus far ridden the gale in safety, and no disasters are reported.

Death of a Railway President. RICHMOND, Ind., April 11.—William Parry, president of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne railroad, died in this city Monday.

A GREAT STRIKE.

Fully 1,500 Miles of the Great Northern Railway Tied Up.

HELENA, Mont., April 16.—A general strike on the Great Northern railway extending from Larimore, N. D., to Spokane, Wash., on the main line, and from Havre to Butte, on the Montana Central, was inaugurated at noon Friday. Nearly 1,500 miles of road are tied up. The strike embraces all classes of employees. Every conductor, engineer, fireman, brakeman, operator, clerk, shopman, section man, car repairer and coal heaver between the points named quit work together and the switchmen with the exception of those employed in the Butte yard.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 16.—All union men employed by the Great Northern Railway company from Devil's Lake, N. D., to the Washington state border were on Friday morning sent an order signed by a committee of the American Railway union, directing them to stop work at noon, and not to resume until the old rate of wages paid prior to August 1, 1893, has been restored. Dispatches indicate that the order has been obeyed at some places. At Helena the strike was inaugurated promptly at noon. The Atlantic express was delayed there. The mail car was detached from the train and sent ahead, but the passenger cars were all left behind. A Great Falls (Mont.) dispatch says all employees of the Great Northern struck promptly at noon.

The Sand Coulee coal train was stopped on the railroad bridge over the Missouri river. The west-bound passenger train there is stopped on the east side of the Missouri. The men declare that mail trains will be allowed to run, but they will not permit passenger trains to run. They say they will not, however, permit any violence or destruction of property.

When the president of the Devil's Lake union received the strike order from Hogan and Roy he conferred with the men and they refused to strike because the order was not signed by President Debs. A message was sent him asking for instructions. The eastern divisions of the line are not yet involved.

The officers of the union in St. Paul state that since last August the wages had been reduced all the way from 6 percent to 33 percent, and that the agreement with the engineers recently made would be held void by them as having been made under a misunderstanding.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 16.—Since daylight Friday morning the southern half of the coke region embracing the Leith, Oliphant, Brownfield, Kyle, Wynn and Redstone plants of the H. C. Frick Coke company, the Martin and Fairbank plants of the Fairbank Furnace company and a number of small plants have been completely overrun by a mob of strikers estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 men. They have made the most successful raid in the history of the strike and as a result not a workman can be seen nor is there a wheel turning at any of the above works. They drove nearly 1,000 men from their places and made that many coke ovens idle.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Many Obstacles Reported in the Way of Business Improvement.

NEW YORK, April 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Business improvement meets many obstacles and is scarcely as distinct as it has been in recent weeks. Strikes have checked the improvement in building and some other trades, and scarcity of coke has caused the closing of some iron works, while a strike of bituminous coal miners is ordered and may prove serious. More favorable crop reports than were expected, which justify larger hope for next fall, have arrested the upward tendency in prices of products. The receipt of gold exports occasions much disquietude, but the gradual exhaustion of goods in the hands of dealers makes the consumption of the people more distinctly felt and apparently larger, and this demand increases with the gain in the number of hands at work."

"It cannot be said that the uncertainty as to the future has materially diminished, but there is evidently a growing impression that there will be no important legislation on the currency or the tariff. This impression, whether erroneous or not, influences the action of many. On the whole, though progress is still obstructed by uncertainties, it has not been arrested. The most cheering sign is the decrease in importance of commercial failures, for though one mortgage loan concern has failed with liabilities of \$5,000,000, the liabilities in all commercial failures for the first week of April were only \$2,190,816, of which \$188,367 were of manufacturing and \$1,232,449 of trading concerns. The failures this week have been 218 in the United States, against 187 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 27 last week."

THIRTEEN ARE LOST.

Glucose Company Employees Believed to Be Cremated.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 16.—There is little doubt left that thirteen and perhaps more of the employees of the American Glucose company, whose works were burned Thursday night, were cremated in the fire. All day long women were coming to the office of the company reporting men as missing. At 10 o'clock Friday night there were thirteen men who had not been home since 5 o'clock Thursday night. All these men were laborers and worked on the upper floor of the main building. It was in this building that the fire started, and this building was consumed first. The street in front of the morgue is crowded with crying women who fear their husbands and sons perished in the fire. The fire was so intensely hot and the ruin of the main building is so complete that it will be twenty-four and perhaps forty-eight hours before the work of searching the ruins can begin.

Gets \$7,000 Damages from a Bank.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16.—In the district court Henry Hefner, a live stock commission merchant, got judgment against the National bank of St. Louis City for \$7,000 damages for malicious prosecution. Officers of the bank caused Hefner's arrest because of some trouble over an \$800 draft. The criminal charge was dismissed without prosecution.

Gov. Altgeld in Danger.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 16.—Gov. Altgeld's physician, who is with him at Biloxi, Miss., admits that his patient shows symptoms of locomotor ataxia.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

The Famous Jurist Expires Somewhat Unexpectedly.

He Succumbs to an Attack of Pneumonia After a Brief Illness—A Sketch of His Career and Service in the Cause of Law Reform.

A JURIST GONE.

NEW YORK, April 16.—David Dudley Field, the distinguished jurist, died Friday at his home, 2 Gramercy place, of pneumonia. Mr. Field arrived from Italy only last Wednesday on the Columbia. He had gone abroad to take a Christmas dinner with his only child Lady Musgrave, and to attend the twenty-first birthday celebration of his daughter, Mrs. Field Musgrave. His daughter is the widow of Sir Anthony Musgrave, who was governor of Queensland, Australia, when he died. She is living in East Grinstead in Sussex, about 20 miles from London. He then traveled about on the continent and took the steamer from Genoa for home.

He had been at his home at 2 Gramercy place since his return, and was thought to be in good health for a man of his age—89 years. He was taken with pneumonia Wednesday night. He



DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

had expected to spend his summer among the Berkshire hills, where he was born. He was engaged in writing his autobiography. Only last Wednesday he remarked: "My one great ambition is to have my codes adopted all over the world. They are written and published. It is only a question of time when they will be accepted."

Mr. Field's estate is valued at between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. The property is unincumbered. Mr. Henry M. Field, his brother, said that the bulk of his estate will be held in trust for the grandchildren until they become of age.

When the news of Mr. Field's death became known Mayor Gilroy ordered the flags on the city hall displayed at half mast, and the flag over the lawyer's club in the Equitable building was also lowered. Judge Prior, sitting in part I of the court of common pleas, Judge Bookstaver, holding a special term of the court of common pleas, and Judge Gieriech in part 3 of the court of common pleas, adjourned court when they heard of Mr. Field's death.

[Mr. Field was born at Haddam, Conn., and was educated at Williams college. He studied law, was admitted to practice when 23 years old and began his legal career in this city. He was chiefly known as a public man for his labors in the cause of law reform. Having been appointed in 1847 by the legislature of his state a commissioner on practice and pleading, he took an active part in the preparation of a new code of procedure. He was intrusted by the state in 1857, as president of a commission, with the task of preparing a political code, a penal code, and a civil code, containing the entire body of the law. Mr. Noyes undertook the penal code and Mr. Field the civil code. After many drafts and eight successive reports had been made the ninth and final report was submitted to the legislature in February, 1853. Mr. Field rewrote the civil code eighteen times. All these law reforms occupied most of his time for eighteen years.]

Other states followed the example of New York. These codes have been adopted by nearly all the states and, in substance, by England and her colonies. An international code was next drawn up. Working with the Law society in England, he drafted a code which was afterwards published.

Mr. Field made his first public speech in 1842 at Tammany hall. Two years later he began to rally the anti-slavery remnant of his party to oppose the annexation of Texas. None was more active on the side of freedom during the Missouri compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska difficulty. He attended many conventions and always spoke against that portion of his party which upheld the slave trade. Mr. Field was a delegate to the peace convention during the last months of the Buchanan administration. To his influence and that of Horace Greeley, at the Chicago convention in 1860, the nomination of Lincoln was largely ascribed. After the war he objected to military rule in the south and argued many celebrated cases against the constitutionality of military commissions. In 1873 he attended a meeting at Brussels, which resulted in the formation of an association of economists, legislators and lawyers from all parts of the world for the reform and codification of the laws of nations, the object being to substitute arbitration for war in the settlement of disputes. Of this association he was chosen president. In the latter part of 1873 Mr. Field made a tour around the world, being received everywhere with the highest honors permissible to a civilian.

In 1875 he visited Mr. Hayes, but being convinced that Mr. Field was duly chosen by the people he acted as counsel on the democratic side before the electoral commission. That same year Mr. Field was elected to congress. After that he gave little time to public affairs.

Mr. Field was a member of one of the most noted families of this country. Justice Field of the United States supreme court and Cyrus Field, father of the ocean cable, were his brothers.

She Wants a Pension.

LONDON, April 16.—The Chronicle says that ex-Queen Liliuokalani has become convinced of the hopelessness of her case and is said to be willing to advocate the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States with a view of obtaining the pension which President Harrison advised. A petition to that effect is being prepared for submission to President Cleveland.

Cannot Afford to Be Senator.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Senator Dixon, of Rhode Island, has returned to Washington after a short absence. Many of his colleagues express regret that he has determined not to be a candidate for reelection. Senator Dixon says that he intends to resume his practice of law, which has been interrupted during his career in the senate, which, he says, he could not afford to extend for another six years.

Massachusetts Men May Still Treat.

BOSTON, April 16.—The house has defeated the bill prohibiting treating in places where liquor is sold.

LOCKOUT IN CHICAGO.

It Falls to Throw as Many Out of Work as Was Anticipated.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The big lockout ordered by the Central Building league for yesterday was inaugurated. It was said that from 75,000 to 100,000 members of the building trades would be thrown out of employment. The reports at the headquarters of the unions failed to show even 1,000 men out of work in consequence of the orders of the employers. The men placed the figures at about 700. On the other hand, the bosses claim that something like 10,000 men were locked out. There is vague talk of a movement to bring about arbitration, but no names are given.

COLUMBUS, O., April 14.—President John C. McBride, of the United Mine Workers of America, was interviewed on the question of what assurance the executive board had that the order to strike April 21 would be obeyed by the men. He answered in substance that the matter had been carefully canvassed by the districts, previous to the present meeting of the national body, and that there was no reason to doubt but that every member of the miners' union would be bound by the edict of the convention. He said that beyond the membership of the union thousands of miners in Maryland, Michigan and other states where there was no state organization the men would strike from sympathy, and the executive board already had assurance to that effect.

At Thursday's session of the United Mine Workers' convention the scale committee recommended that when the strike should be inaugurated the purpose should be to restore the old scale in existence at the beginning of the present year; that is to say, Ohio miners will demand 70 cents a ton, Indiana 70 cents, Illinois miners 50 to 60 cents and Pennsylvania miners 50 cents. The scale in all the other states is based on the prices of these states and is governed by competitive and mining conditions in each of the several districts. The resolution also provided for the restoration of all the conditions that existed between employer and employee at the beginning of the present year. The report of the committee was received with cheers and unanimously adopted.

John McBride introduced a resolution pledging the miners to obey the law during the forthcoming strike, to commit no depredations, and if necessary to assist in protecting property. The resolution was received with cheers and adopted.

SWEPT OUT TO SEA.

Sailing Craft Driven from Shore by the Atlantic Gale.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The storm which began to level things along the Atlantic coast Tuesday night is gradually losing its cyclonic nature, although the wind is still sweeping down the coast with considerable force. In this city and on the direct coast line the fury of the storm was spent by dawn, but in the wake of the cyclone, which is slowly passing out to sea, the weather continues sufficiently rough to cause well-founded apprehension for any unfortunate vessels which may be in its track. It will be days before the full extent of the loss of life and property can be determined. Perhaps the fate of some of the smaller craft, which were off the coast during the height of the gale, will never be known. Certain it is, from the meager number of arrivals at this port since the storm began, that a fleet of sailing craft has been driven out to sea or forced to fly before the tempest under bare poles and to be tossed about at the mercy of the waves. All that is known now is that two more vessels, in addition to the two which were wrecked Wednesday, have been reported cast up on the coast, and that more lives have probably been crushed out during the night.

Reports from places on the Long Island coast say that eight persons who were at sea in three yachts are missing and are believed to be lost. This increases the number of victims from the storm to more than twenty-five.

READY TO BE HANGED.

Eight Alabama Murderers Waiting for the Noose, with Six More in Jail.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 14.—The four negroes who murdered Mr. Grant, a prominent citizen of this county, have been found guilty. Alex. Joe and Wilson Woodley are sentenced to hang and Jack Gabriel to the penitentiary for life. Jim Calloway, another, was sentenced to be hanged several days ago. There are now eight condemned prisoners in the jail here to be hanged within three months. There are six other murderers to be tried and it is thought at least three of them will hang.

ROBBED OF \$2,500.

A Cowboy Makes a Raise in a Banking House at Crawford, Neb.

CHADRON, Neb., April 14.—At 3:40 Thursday afternoon, while Albert Whipple, cashier of the Crawford Banking company of Crawford, Neb., was alone in the bank a stranger attired in cowboy garb entered, and showing a six-shooter in Whipple's face demanded money. Whipple gave up all the cash on the counter, amounting to about \$2,500. The robber then compelled Whipple to enter the vault and then locked him in, where he was found twenty minutes later by the president.

Bold Robbery of a Bank.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 14.—A telephone message received at police headquarters states that during the temporary absence at noon of the clerk and cashier of the Wallace Exchange bank, at Beaver Falls, a thief who had gained an entrance to the cellar, cut a hole through the vault floor and robbed the vault of \$3,500 in cash, making good his escape.

Farmers Alarmed by Drought.

LONDON, April 14.—The five weeks' drought in England, Germany, France, Austria and Poland is causing much uneasiness to farmers in those countries.

A BIG PLANT BURNED.

The American Glucose Works in Buffalo Destroyed.

The Loss Is Estimated at More Than \$1,000,000—Several Men Are Badly Injured, and It Is Feared Some Have Perished.

IN ASHES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14.—The great plant of the American Glucose company, which also has extensive works at Peoria, Ill., and which is controlled by C. J. Hamlin, the famous trotting horse man, and his sons, burned Thursday night. The loss is considerably over \$1,000,000; insurance, \$585,000.

The plant of this company was situated on the Hamburg canal, Scott, East and West Market and Perry streets. There were four immense buildings of brick, ranging in height from eight to eleven stories. The fire started in the main building, which was used for making the glucose. The buildings burned over the power and feed house, the refinery and the storehouse. The Buffalo city fish market was also burned.

The fire was discovered in the dynamo-room of the main building shortly after 7 o'clock by the engineer. He gave the alarm and he and his fireman rushed out. In ten minutes the whole eleven floors were on fire and flames were bursting through the windows and darting from the roof.

There were perhaps 125 men at work Thursday night. It will not be known until a census of employees is taken to-day whether one man or fifty were cremated. It is known that some of the men escaped by a fire-escape, and some of them on the lower stories jumped into the canal. A great many of the men at work on the upper floors were ignorant Poles and Germans. They may have been burned and they may not. It is impossible to tell now. The chances are, however, that several men were burned to death.

So far as known four workmen and three firemen are injured. These are: John Young, a workman, hurt about the head and face; two Poles speak English, names unknown, both severely injured, one has both legs broken; John Stein, workman, severely burned; Chris Lang, fireman, leg broken by a fall; Louis H. Schrader, a fireman, badly burned; Joseph Webster, a fireman, burned and injured.

The fire was one of incredible swiftness. The building was full of inflammable materials, acids and the like used in the making of glucose and starch, and the fire spread from top to bottom in a few minutes. In fifteen minutes the entire main building was a mass of flames. In twenty minutes the walls began to fall, and they fell at frequent intervals until inside of forty-five minutes there was but one corner standing. The main building was connected with the power and feed house by an elevated bridge over Scott street. The flames crept across this and ignited the feed house.

Meanwhile the city fish market just across the street caught fire. Five firemen were sent inside to fight the flames, and a number of streams were turned on the roof. The building was a long, low brick structure, and the firemen made a good fight to save it, but a portion of a blazing wall fell on it and started the roof to burning fiercely. The firemen inside did not know of this and no one told them. The consequences were that in a few minutes the roof fell in and buried the five firemen. Two of them escaped with no other injuries than a few bruises.

The feed house was completely destroyed, the walls all having fallen by 10 o'clock. The refinery and the storehouse went next and by 11 o'clock there was nothing left of the mammoth establishment but a few tottering walls.

For a great many years the Hamlins held among themselves the secrets of the processes and made millions. Then they were sued by a man named Williams, who claimed to have discovered the process, and the secrets all came out. Since that time there have been many glucose works started.

GOLD GOING ABROAD.

Treasury Officials, However, Are Not Alarmed by the Shipments.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The secretary of the treasury has received notice that about \$2,000,000 in gold coin would be required for export next Saturday, about half of which would be drawn from the treasury and an equal amount from the New York banks. It is the opinion of the treasury officials that this shipment is the beginning of the usual spring exportation and that shipments are likely to continue for some time. This fact, however, is not regarded as a cause for alarm. The net gold in the treasury at the close of business Thursday was \$105,963,539. Last year at this time the gold exportations were abnormally heavy, reaching \$19,148,904 during April and \$16,914,317 in May. In June they had dropped to \$2,711,226 and in July to \$174,212.

For a Bureau of Interstate Banks.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Representative Sherry (Conn.) has introduced in the house a bill to establish a bureau of interstate banks. The bill is a modification, in some important respects, of the national banking act and is designed to meet the demand for local currency in the south and west by affording a more profitable and accessible basis of circulation than United States bonds.

Large Carriage Factory Burned.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—The Sayres-Seoville carriage factory on Colerain avenue burned Thursday night. Only the walls are left standing. Stock, machinery and all the contents of the building are a total loss. The building was of brick, four stories high and 100 feet long. The fire originated in the paint shop from some cause unknown. Loss, \$50,000.

Dean Hammond, of St. Louis, Dead.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Dean W. G. Hammond of the St. Louis law school, one of the most noted of common law exponents, is dead.

THE CAUCUS ACTS.

House Democrats Take Important Action on the Quorum Question.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The struggle over the adoption of the new rule to secure a voting quorum was resumed when the house met. The republicans made a preliminary stand against the approval of the journal. As soon as it had been read Mr. Boutelle jumped to his feet and objected, and when Mr. Dockery moved its approval, the republicans sat silent in their seats. Upon the announcement of the vote, 105-0, Mr. Boutelle made the point of no quorum and the roll was called. The republicans refrained from voting, and the result, 155 to 1, showed that the democrats were twenty-three short of a quorum.

Mr. Dockery then moved a call of the house, instructing his side to vote down the motion, in the hope of developing a democratic quorum. But again the democrats failed to get a quorum. The motion for a call was defeated, 140-14. The democrats were still twenty-five short.

The prospect of a quorum was hopeless, and as it had been decided to call a democratic caucus to consider the rules, Mr. Dockery moved an adjournment, and at 1 o'clock the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—After a heated session of two hours and a half the democratic caucus Friday afternoon decided by a vote of 80 to 44 to instruct the committee on rules to report a new rule to ascertain and record the presence of a quorum, whether voting or not. Practically all the democratic members of the house attended the caucus.

Mr. Bland (Mo.) presented a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to carry out the provision of section 40, chapter 2, of the revised statutes by which deductions from the salaries of members should be made for every day's absence, except on account of sickness. This was in accordance with the action of the judiciary committee earlier in the day. It was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Springer (Ill.) brought forward the rule which he introduced some time ago, framed on the lines of the old rule drawn some twelve years ago by J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, which provided that members who declined to vote when their names were called should be brought to the bar of the house, and after being given an opportunity to vote upon the pending proposition, in case of refusal should be recorded as "present but not voting."

Mr. Pendleton (W. Va.) offered a resolution directing the committee on rules to formulate and present a rule to ascertain and record the presence of a quorum, whether voting or not. Mr. Outwater (O.) suggested a different method of accomplishing the same purpose.

Speaker Crisp took the floor and made a vigorous speech, pointing out the deplorable position in which the house found itself on account of continued and persistent absenteeism.

Quite a number of speeches were made in opposition to any and all rules looking to the counting of members who refused to vote. Messrs. Kilgore (Tex.), Bryan (Neb.), McMillin (Tenn.), Wheeler (Ala.) and Williams (Ill.) led the opposition.

Mr. Cummings (N. Y.) made a speech against the proposition to count a quorum, at the conclusion of which he sent up to the desk an amendment to the title of any new rule which should be reported for this purpose so as to make it read: "A rule to nominate Thomas Brackett Reed for president of the United States."

Mr. DeArmond (Mo.) offered a resolution expressing it as the sense of the caucus that the committee on rules should prepare a new rule for ascertaining the presence of a quorum and also some method for compelling the attendance of absent members. Mr. McCreary (Ky.) moved to refer all the resolutions to the committee on rules.

The motion was lost—39 to 65. Mr. DeArmond's resolution was adopted by a two-thirds majority—39 to 44. This completed the work of the caucus.

TO THE OLD RATE.

Judge Dundy Restores Former Wages of Union Pacific Men.

OMAHA, Neb., April 16.—Judge Dundy has ordered the wages of Union Pacific employees restored to the old rate. This applies to all the employees of the Union Pacific whose salaries were cut last September. The order directs the receiver to restore the old wage schedule so far as it relates to the men represented by the petitioners and others similarly situated; and in cases where the men receive less than \$60 per month, the increased pay shall commence on the first day of March last and in all cases where the men receive \$60 per month or over the increased pay shall commence on the first of the present month.

The opinion rendered in connection with the order is a very extensive one, covering the entire history of the wage troubles on the Union Pacific road and the hearing before Judge Caldwell. Judge Dundy declares that Judge Caldwell, in his famous order, mistated facts, and did so maliciously.

Sixteen Miners Killed.

BELGRADE, April 16.—An explosion caused by fire-damp occurred in a coal mine at Cuzpiza Thursday. It is known that sixteen were killed, and it is probable that the removal of the debris piled up by the explosion will disclose the bodies of others.

Killed Each Other.

DEMING, N. M., April 16.—Jack Redding and David Harper, owners of the celebrated Don Cabazos mine in old Mexico, became involved in a quarrel here Thursday and shot and killed each other. These make five deaths of owners of this property which seems to carry with it a strange fatality. Only one owner survives, all five having met violent deaths.

Kicked to Death by a Horse.

HOWARD CITY, Mich., April 16.—George Belyer, aged 19 years, living in Evergreen township, was kicked to death by a horse.