## The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL

Regular Session. On the 21st the tariff bill was further disonssed in the senate and a message was received from the president transmitting Hawaitan correspondence.... In the house the diplomatic apprepriation bill was further considered and culogies were delivered on the late

Senstor Gibson, of Louisiana. In the senate on the 23d the tariff bill was further discussed. A bill was introduced by Senator Peffer "to dispose of idle labor and discourage idle wealth in the District of Columbia".... In the house the time was devoted to District of Columbia business. The bill ailowing racing and pool selling in the district

was defeated. On the 24th Senator Mills. closed the general debate on the tariff bill in the senate. He earnestly advocated its passage, though it did not meet his views.... In the house the post

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office appropriation bill was passed. In the senate on the 25th debate on the tariff bill by paragraphs was begun, Messrs. Palmer, Aldrich and Platt taking part .... In the house an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill requiring consuls at princi-pal ports to turn all fees into the treasury was pal ports to turn all fees into the dream, who defeated. Mr. Meyer's seignforage bill said to have administration approval, was postponed

for the session by the committee on coinage. In the senate on the 26th Mr. Jarvis, recently appointed senator from North Carolina to suc teed Senator Vance, was sworn in Senator Allen's resolution censuring the district author ities for proclaiming against the admission of the Coxeyites to the District of Columbia was discussed and the tariff bill was further considered ... In the house the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill (\$1,513,538) was passed.

DOMESTIC. During a school debate near Winchester, O., a free fight began in which Nathan Mansfield was stabbed to death, Edward Carroll had his skull crushed and Henry Steman had his brains beat-

THE plant of the Deweese Wood-Iron company at Pittsburgh, Pa., closed for an indefinite period, throwing 1,000 men out of work.

ELBERT B. MONROE, a member of the United States board of Indian commissioners, dropped dead at his country | zoo, Mich., with poison. No cause was home near Tarrytown, N. Y.

In the school elections held throughpart, electing one of their number at

Vandalia. THE steamer Los Angeles ran on the rocks at Point Sur lighthouse near Monterey, Cal., and sank, and four of

the passengers were drowned. Tom BLACK, John Williams and Toney Johnson (negroes), charged with in-Tuscumbie, Ala., by a mob and hanged and their bodies riddled with bullets.

While working at the Arcade file works in Anderson, Ind., William Daof flying steel.

THE fire losses for the week ended on the 21st, estimated from telegraphic reports, amounted to \$2,32 9,000.

JUDGE J. F. O'BRIEN, recently ap-pointed United States attorney for North Dakota, was found dead in his office at Devil's Lake from heart dis-

MRS. FRANK WARNER was killed and three other persons fatally hurt in a runaway at Decatur, Ind., while going to a funeral.

COL. T. R. RIPY, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., the largest distiller in the state, made an assignment with liabilities of \$500,000.

BECAUSE a colored waiter refused to marry her, Edna Lehman, a white girl of St. Paul, drowned herself in Lake Calhoun.

H. T. DICK and wife, of Newmarket, Tenn., celebrated their golden wedding, and the same minister and attendants were present who saw them pects were good. married a half century ago.

THE visible supply of grain in the United States on the 23d was: Wheat, 68,425,000 bushels; corn. 14,546,000 bushels; oats, 2,665,000 bushels; rye, 371,000 bushels; barley, 300,000 bushels.

THE fishing schooner Dauntless was wrecked on the north California coast and four men were drowned.

JEFF TUGGLE, a negro who killed Fred Haman, a coal miner, near Weir City, Kan., was taken from officers by a mob and lynched.

THE District of Columbia commissioners issued a manifeste advising commonwealers to remain away from Washington and saying the laws would be rigidly enforced.

Two LITTLE girls, aged 2 and 6, were found murdered in the woods near Tuscogee, Ala., and in a millpond near was found the body of an insane negro. who, it was thought, killed the children.

NEARLY 180,000 miners in states east of the Mississippi obeyed the order of the United Mine Workers to suspend

A RECONCILIATION is likely between Princess Colonna, "Bonanza" Mackay's daughter, and her husband, to escape

whom she fled from Paris. AT Bessemer, Mich., John Gest was accidentally killed by his wife. She became a raving maniac and died within

a few horrs. THE state president of the United Mine Workers says 24,000 miners are on strike in Illinois, out of a total of 53,000.

THE Pennsylvania coke strike was said to be spreading.

His wife having become hopelessiv insaue from the grip, M. A. Hunt, a 'Terre Haute .(Ind.) florist, committed suicide.

CHIEF OF BOLICE BRENNAN WAS OFdered by the council to prevent any of the divisions of the commonweal army entering Chicago.

THE coal miners' strike was rapidly spreading, and it was estimated that 140,000 men were idle. It was reported that mines in the Hocking (0.) valley had been fired by strikers

MRS. AMELIA MUELLER, a Cleveland (0.) widow, probably fatally injured her father and mother and then killed

THE forty gambling houses in Den wer, Col., were promptly closed in compliance with an order of the new police indga.

EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL FRANK HATTON, one of the editors and proprietors of the Washington Post, was stricken with paralysis and was in a dangerous condition.

HENRY F. BACHELOR, president of the Stock Growers' national bank of Miles City, Mont., was found guilty of willful misappropriation of \$400,000 of the

funds of the bank. EDWARD J. WORKMAN, oldest son of Rev. T. C. Workman, the renowned use. evangelist, shot his wife and himself on a street in South Lebanon, Ind. Domestic trouble caused the deed.

An explosion of dynamite in a blacksmith shop on Mount Washington, near Pittsburgh, instantly killed Andrew Hugo, aged 17, and fatally injured Michael Gallagher and his son.

WILLIAM McGARRAHAN, whose claim to the New Idria mine in California has been before congress since 1868, died in a Washington hospital at the age of 66. EDWARD ROSEWATER, editor of the Omaha Bee, was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days and to pay a fine of \$500 for contempt of court.

THE Merchants' bank of Enid, O. T., failed with liabilities of \$20,000. Depositors pursued the cashier, but he

escaped on a train. A BOILER explosion destroyed Houser & Foutz' tile mill at Huntington, Ind., and killed Elmer Anson and fatally injured David Houser and Adam Foutz.

By a gasoline explosion in the home of Casimir Nigg near Carondelet, Mo., two children were killed and Mr. Nigg and his wife and Caroline Vogel, her mother, were fatally injured.

Hogan's brigade of the Coxey army seized a Northern Pacific train at Butce, Mont, and the United States marshal was ordered to capture it at all hazards. A BILL giving women the right to

vote in school elections was passed by the lower branch of the Ohio legislature and is now a law.

May wheat broke all records and sold on the board of trade in Chicago at 5714 cents, the lowest price ever re-

SEVEN Memphis firemen were severely injured by the collapse of a burning building on which they were working. MRS. EDWARD HOFACKER, a bride of a day, committed suicide at Kalama-

THE Saranac Lake house at Saranac out Illinois women took a prominent Lake, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, the

loss being \$125,000. ALBERT T. BECK, a noted Indianapolis lawyer and politician, was found dead in bed with a bullet in his brain, and opinion was divided as to whether he committed suicide or was murdered.

THE supervisors of Woodbury county, Ia., were charged with having misapcendiarism, were taken from the jail at propriated \$250,000 by a taxpayers'

Hogan's industrial army, numbering 300 men, coming east on a stolen Northern Pacific train, was captured by fedvis had both eyes gouged out by a piece eral troops at Forsyth, Mont. Deputy marshals who tried to stop the Jarl. army at Billings were surrounded and disarmed.

> Washington to receive the common- to Siberia. wealers. Subsistence funds were being raised and extra guards placed.

THE business part of Floriston, Cal. a small town on the Central Pacific. was destroyed by fire.

Union Pacific railway earnings in 1893 showed a deficit of \$2,595,841, compared with a surplus the previous year of \$2,069,757.

Two NEGRO convicts, Henry Singleton and Horace Smith, were hung in 250 persons killed and 150 injured. the Jackson (Miss.) penitentiary for murdering another convict, Lula Payne. THE Union house at Chebovgan, Mich., was destroyed by fire and Dr. Howell, a veterinary surgeon, and a man named Clune were asphyxiated.

A SIXTY-DAYS' drought in California was broken by showers and fruit pros-

FATHER DOMINICK O'GRADY shot and killed Mary Gilmartin in Cincinnati. He was in love with the girl, whom he had followed from Ireland.

PHILIP BOLAND, & switchman, shot and killed his wife in Chicago because she pleaded with him to stop drinking. ALL the business houses at Jacksonville, Ill., were closed because of revival services being conducted by Rev. Chapman.

Over 5,000 cotton weavers went on a strike at New Bedford, Mass.

REPORTS from all sections of the United States say that the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of odd fellowship was appropriately observed by over 1,000,000 members of the order. THE Colorado smelter at Butte, Mont., was burned, the loss being over

**\$**100,000. THE commissioners of the District of Columbia say that members of Coxey's army will not be allowed to hold openair meetings in Washington.

THE McKinley Tariff league, with headquarters in Washington, issued a call for a convention of the colored republican clubs of the United States, to

be held the first Monday in July. EDWARD RYAN, JR., and his sister Nellie, of Boulder, Mont, were drowned on their way to the Crow reservation in search of a ranch they could take up. COL Sinney I. WAILES, one of the best-known men in Maryland, was charged with forgery in Baltimore to

the extent of \$30,000 AT Jacksonville, Fla. Abram Corrant died at the age of 94. He was a veteran of the Mexican and Indian wars and had been married twice and

was the father of forty children. Seven horse thieves were killed by vigilants in Oklahoma near the Texas

REV. C. E. BUTLER, au Episcopal

clergyman at Fort Meade, Fla., hung himself. THREE children of Philip Schneider, who lives near Scranton, Pa. were

burned to death during a fire which consumed their home. COL. J. A. WATROUS, of Milwaukee, was chosen commander of the Wiscon-

sin department G. A. R. at the encampment in Janesville. ALL overtures for a peaceful settle-

ment of the Great Northern railroad strike were declared off. NICK MARTIN, a member of the coro ner's jury investigating a murder at Omaha, was arrested for the crime.

REPORTS from twenty-three states and two territories give a total production of 11,507,607 long tous of iron ore in 1893, a decrease of 29 per cent. over

GASPORT, a village in western New York, was practically destroyed by fire. THE officials of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church at Denver sued Father Malone for \$12,066, which he was charged with converting to his own

FLOYD RADBAUGH, a young farmer living near Big Springs, O., rendered desperate by domestic troubles, hanged himself and his two children.

DEPUTY marshals engaged a gang of desperadoes in battle near Coal Creek, I. T., and three of the bandits and one officer were killed.

WILLIAM C. GREEN killed a woman who had lived with him for years at Adams, N. Y., and then killed himself.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL JESSE SELIGMAN, of the New York and London banking firm of J. & S.

Seligman, died at Coronado Beach, Cal., aged 67 years. THE republicans of the Seventh district of Indiana nominated Charles L. Henry, of Madison county, for con-

MRS. CLAUDIA HERRERA, & Mexican woman, died in San Francisco at the age of 120.

H. W. OGDEN (dem.) was elected to

congress at Shreveport, La., to fill the unexpired term of N. S. Blanchard. INDIANA republicans met at Indianapolis and nominated a ticket headed by W. D. Owen, of Logansport, for secrectary of state, 'The platform contrasts the prosperity existing under the Harrison administration with the panie now; commends protection and reciprocity and condemns the hostile attitude of the democratic party to these policies; a currency of gold, silver and paper; declares for a liberal construc-

stricted immigration, and denounces the Hawaiian policy of the present administration. GEORGE W. FITHIAN was renominated for congress by the democrats of the

tion of all pension laws; favors re-

Nineteenth Illinois district. GEN. R. S. GRANGER, U. S. A., (retired), died in Washington, aged 83. REV. NATHANIEL BUTLER died at his home in Burlington, Wis., aged 69. For fifty years he had been a minister of the Baptist church.

FOREIGN. THE total number of deaths caused by the earthquakes in Greece is 227. NICARAGUA was said to have seized an American mail boat and to have sold the property of the Nicaragua Canal company for debt.

THE woolen mills at Ivanovo, Russia, were burned, the loss being 1,750,000 rubles, and ten persons were killed during the fire.

THE Wellman American artic expedition sailed from Aalesund, Norway, for Spitzbergen on the steamer Ragnvold Or the 213 persons arrested in War-

saw for taking part in the Kilinski cen-PREPARATIONS were being made in tennial celebration 209 have been sent quantity of goods from Delaware, and he paid a THOUSANDS of artisans were affected by the failure of the Discount corpora-

tion of Ireland, with liabilities of \$2,500,000. GREAT damage was done by a storm on the Irish coast. Forty-five vessels

of the Manx fleet were missing and over fifty persons were drowned. RETURNS from all Grecian districts affected by the recent earthquake show

GREAT BRITAIN, Germany and the United States were corresponding on the subject of the annexation of Samoa to New Zealand.

LATER.

No general business was transacted in the United States senate on the 27th, the time being occupied in discussing the tariff bill. A proposition by Senator Aldrich (R. I.) to take an immediate vote on the bill was defeated. In the house twenty-one private pension bills were passed. The bill making appropriations of \$2,450,000 for the support of the department of agriculture

for the fiscal year 1895 was reported. THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 27th aggregated \$858,568,059, against \$909,889,815 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in

1893, was 20.6. SAMUEL VAUGHAN was hanged at Fayetteville, Ark., for the murder of John Gage in September, 1891.

THERE were 180 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 27th, against 219 the week previous and 216 in the corresponding time in 1893.

THE 72d anniversary of the birth of Gen. Grant was appropriately observed in many places throughout the country. Ex-Gov. N. S. BERRY, the oldest exgovernor in the United States, died in

Bristol, N. H., of pneumonia, aged 98 years. FOURTEEN business houses were destroyed in Talequah, I. T., by an incen-

diary fire. It was said that hundreds of people in Iron Mountain, Mich., were on the verge of starvation, and Gov. Rich had

been appealed to for aid. EDWIN TURNER (colored) died at Clinton, Ia., aged 105 years. His wife,

90 years old, survives him. ANOTHER earthquake destroyed many villages in Greece, and it was feared the loss of life was heavy. Among the cities totally wiped out of existence were Thebes and Atalanta.

HENRY NEWMAN & Co., importers of clothing supplies in New York, failed for \$1,500,000. \* THE premises of La Porte, Martin &

Co., wholesale grocers at Montreal, were burned, the loss being \$150,000. THE general business situation throughout the United States was less favorable, as was shown by reports from more than fifty important dis-

CITIZENS of Burlington, Ind., rid the

tributing centers.

town of an obnoxious saloon by burning the fixtures, wrecking the building and spilling out the stock of liquors. SEVENTY-FOUR valuable horses were burned in a fire in the stable of Richard Fitzpatrick in New York city.

THE TARIFF BILL

Merits of the Measure Discussed by the Senators. On the 20th Senator Gallinger (rep., N. H.) said the anomaly is presented to the senate of a bill that it is asked to enact into law which nobody thus far has ventured to unqualifiedly indorse or approve with the exception of the senator from Mississippi (Mr. McLaurin) and the junior senator from Indiana (Mr. Turpie). Even its distinguished author in the other house (Mr. Wilson) felt called upon to enter an apology for the measure. He pointed out the likelihood of a future invasion of American markets by foreign cotton. The proposed legislation, he said, threatened the transfer of the lumber trade to Canada; it would drive farmers from the soil of the state of New Hampshire; it would close up the woolen mills. He pointed out the importation of ho-siery factories into Rhode Island as a re-sult of the McKinley law, and asserted that the industry was doomed if the Wilson bill is passed. Senator Gallinger took up in turn cotton manufactures, cutlery, granite, and other New England industries, and pointed out the harm that would come to them if the bill passes. The increased tax on spirits would benefit the whisky trust alone. Free wool, he said, would ruin sheep husbandry in this country, and the income tax proposition he denounced as sectional, inequitable and unjust The laboring masses of the industrial north have set their seal of condemnation upon the Wilson bill. Factories are idle, homes com-fortless, and wives and children suffering for the necessaries of life.

Senator Gailinger was followed by Senator McMillan (rep., Mich.), who said: "A compartson between the Wilson bill as it comes from the house and the new Canadian tariff shows how close an understanding must have existed between the framers of the measures. No American can doubt that the ultimate destination of Canada is to become part of the United States That day will be a welcome one to the people of Michigan, who are now beammed in on the east by a territory with which there are fair exchanges. To the people of the dominion also a union with the United States would be advantageous in the highest degree. To the tories in their extremity the Wilson bill comes-as it comes to every foreign nation-bringing joy in the prospect of larger markets and greater profits; while to our own people its portion is smaller

wages and restricted activities."

Senator Dolph (rep., Ora.) followed in a speech against the bill. Mr. Dolph went over the history of progress under protection for the last thirty years. The free list of the Wilson bill was the object of sarcastic remarks by the senator. He argued at length also to show the superiority of specific over ad valorem duties. Various provisions of the bill he occlared would be disastrous to the Pacific coast, among others hops, prunes, lead, lumber and coal Mr. Dolph quoted from President Cleveland's tariff message of 1887 estimating the loss to the wool grower on a flock of fifty sheep to be only \$36 a year and on 100 sheep 172, and said that the president, living in a mansion provided by the government, surrounded by servants and by all that wealth could purchase for his comfort and enjoyment and drawing a salary of \$50,000 a year, forgot that \$35 or \$72 a year might represent all that many families could afford to expend for cloth ing. Mr. Dolph pointed to the rejotcing in England over President Cleveland's free-trade mes sage, the Mills bill and the Wilson bill. He said the question to be determined by this con-gress is whether it shall legislate in the interest of the people of England, Europe and Asia, or for those of this country.

On the 21st Senator Dolph (rep., Ore.) took up the question of paper making and wood puip making in the state of Oregon, and appealed to the senate not to destroy this industry of his state.

Senator Gray (dem. Del) asked whether he wanted to levy tribute on the state of Delaware in order that Oregon might have a monopoly of the paper business?

"I did not say I wanted a monopoly of any high tribute to the industry of that state. Senator Gray thanked him for his complimentary words about Delaware. The present depressed condition of affairs in Delaware and other states, he said, was due to the cultivation of thirty years of high protection. We were living under the highest protective laws the country had ever known. There had not been a single industry of Delaware benefited by the McKinley bill, and he predicted that upon the passage of the pending bill prospects all

over the country would brighten. The senator from Delaware might preach that doctrine, said Mr. Dolph, but there were thousands of workingmen out of employment in his state who would convince him of the fal-

lacy of that doctrine. Senator Gray closed the incident by declaring that they were out of employment because the McKinley law was in force, and Senator Dolph In considering the income tax question a difference of opinion was discovered among the republicans Mr. Dolph had given his expe-

rience in the collecting of the income tax in Oregon when it was in force, when not more than one-tenth of the tax was collected. Mr. Teller (rep., Col.) said that his experience had been very different from that of Mr. Dolph. He did not think it was evaded any more than the personal property tax. In Colorado, where an income tax was in force, there was not as much difficulty in collecting it as there was in collecting the personal property tax. He did not think it was a good argument against a bill to say that the people were too dishouest to have the tax collected. In his opinion it was the most just and equitable tax that could be

collected. It might be unprofitable, however, "Mr. President," he continued, earnestly, "I want to say to the senator from New Hampshire" (Mr. Chandler, who had just expressed the same views as Mr. Dolph) "and to the senator from Oregon, and to any other senator who makes the claim that an income tax can not be collected because the people are dishonest that it is slanderous to the American people. It is an assumption that the American people for a mere pittauce will commit per

On the 23d Senator Washburn (rep., Minn.) discussed briefly the various tariff acts since The present bill, he declared, would be disastrous to the manufacturing interests of the east. Speaking for his own state he said the people of Minn esota were only to a limited extent direct beneficiaries of the protective system, although they had learned that the well paid laborers of the east were better consumers their products than the poorly paid laborers

of Europe. "But," said Mr. Washburn, "there is another provision in this bill which will affect the farmers of the northwest more disastrously than even the reduction of duties to which I have referred, and that is the repeal of the reciprocity provisions in the law of 1890. There is probably no section of the country where the effect of reciprocity treaties with foreign nations consummated by the wisdom and persistent efforts of Mr. Blaine under the late administration have been so marked and favorable as the

states of the northwest. "You can, therefore, Mr. President, well imagine that the people of Minnesota, as well as the other northwestern states, look with more alarm upon the repeal of this reciprocity legislation than any other of its provisions. I am not only opposed to termination of the reciprocity arrangements already existing between the United States and other countries but I am in tavor of applying the same principle in all our foreign trade."

Senator Dolph then followed with a second

installment of his speech.

On the 24th Senator Mills (dem., Tex.) closed the general debate on the tariff bill. At the outset he declared that legislators often had to make an election between two parliamentary measures neither of which met their approval It must necessarily be so, for no man could frame a measure to meet the approval of every one. Every act of a legislature must be a compromise measure, and no act more so than one regulating taxes. "This bill does not meet my approval," said he, "and I doubt if it entirely meets the approval of any gentleman on this side of the chamber. But, such as it is, it will have my hearty support." He might want to offer some amendments to the bill, but whether or not he was able to secure their adoption he would bow to the will of his party and vote for the meas-

strictly party measure party measure from the foundation of the government and from the foundation and organization of party. If he the dem ocratic chosen to construct this bill and had had the forty-four members of the democratic side of the chamber in accord with his views he would have constructed it on far different lines. He would not have left coffee on the free list and would not have put cotton, coal and iron on the dutiable list. He would put on the free list metals, wool, cotton-fibers, iron and steel in pigs and all yarus-everything which required to be manufactured. He would do this in order that the manufacturers of the country might manufacture their goods at the lowest possible price so that they could go into the markets of the world. The republican policy, he said, was to provide a home market, but there was \$5,000,-000,000 worth of goods made in this country Where were the people to come from to con-sume them? In order to carry out the republican policy people would have to be imported to consume our surplus agricultural products. It would require 114,000,000 people to consume these products and would require the importa-tion of Chinese, Japanese, Singalese, Maltese and chimpanzees to join Coxey's army.
'Emancipate our people," he said "Give them a chance to show their skill, their genius as a natural and heaven-born right. Give them back the ocean and then the workingmen will

not be coming to Washington to implore the government to do something for them." Mr. Mills lauded the action of the committee in reporting a tax on incomes. Why should wealth not be taxed? The object of all just government is to secure to all its subjects all the rights with which they were endowed by nature and protection in the enjoyment of those rights in which they were guaranteed by their government. "I would like to know," he said, "on what principle the owners of millions insist that they should not be taxed!"

He said that the opponents of the income tax said it was inquisitorial, anarchistic, socialistic, to lay a tax of 2 per cent, on incomes, but when a poor fellow wants a shirt and is taxed 100 per cent for it nothing is said about its being socialistic and anarchistic. He enunciated the principle that a tax should be collected in proportion to the tax payer's ability to pay it, and that depended on the amount of protection he received. It was said that the income tax was unjust and iniquitous, and the senator from New York (Mr. Hill), in his speech a few days ago, had called it by all kinds of vile names, yet when he was governor of the state of New York for six years he had never told the legislature that the income tax which was on the statute books of the state was unjust and iniquitous. It was useless to denounce the income tax as iniquitous, unjust, etc. It was useless to make any sophistical remarks about the difficulty of collecting the tax. The law was going to be passed, he declared. emphatically; if not by this congress, then by the next

"The people," concluded Mr. Mills, "want the bill passed now; they do not want to wait until they are starving to death; they do not want to wait until the whole country is paralyzed, but they want to do it now. Then the business prosperity of the country will revive. Then the condition of things will be changed; night will disappear, darkness and distress will leave the land, prosperity will come to our borders, light and sunshine will lighten up all our faces and the country will once more resume its career in prosperity."

## BATTLE WITH RIOTERS.

Desperate Mob of Hungarians Come Into Collision with Austrian Troops.

BUDA PESTH, April 24.-Sunday 800 workmen marched to the town hall of Hold-Mezo with the intention of recovering a number of pamphlets, belonging to socialist leaders, which had been seized by the police. The spokesmen of the mob asked industry for my state," replied Mr. Dolph for the return of the pamphiets, fect have been issued from the general He went on to say that Oregon used a great claiming that they had been illegally offices here in this city. The cut will seized. The authorities ordered the affect all grades of employes from the workmen to disperse. The mob refused and the gend'armes were ordered to charge. The police were met by a shower of stones and driven back. The municipal authorities called for a detachment of troops, and upon the arrival of the soldiers the gend'armes made another attempt to disperse the mob, but were again repulsed. Then the mob began stoning the military. The soldiers fired blank cartridges at the rioters. The latter. seeing that nobody was killed or wounded, continued stoning the troops, and a second volley, this time in real earnest, was fired into the mob, wounding six of them severely and slightly wounding a number of others. A detachment of huzzars then charged the mob with drawn swords, driving them away from the town hall. The huzzars also rounded in sixty prisoners, who were lodged in jail, the prison being strongly guarded by troops. The streets are still patrolled by huzzars and gend'armes.

WILD BATTLE WITH WOMEN. Sheriff and His Deputies Forced to Fight for Their Lives.

Uniontown, Pa., April 24 .- A wild battle was fought here Monday, in which a mob of women was arrayed against the sheriff and his deputies. A striker had been arrested, and a mob of fitty women, led by the prisoner's wife, attempted to release him. Screaming and cursing, the women, armed with every conceivable weapon except firearms, attacked the officers. The leader attacked the officers. of the furies rushed at Deputy Sheriff Richards with an uplifted ax. He evaded the blow and knocked her senseless with his revolver and she lav stretched at length on the ground with blood gushing from a gash in her forehead. The other deputies threw off all restraint and started for the women. Many of the amazons were felled with blows from maces, others were beaten with the stocks of Winchesters, and the sheriff had great difficulty in preventing the men from shooting them down like dogs. The situa-

KILLED BY MOONSHINERS.

tion at Oliver is alarming.

The Victim a Member of the Gang Who Was Suspected of Treachery.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 28.—Henry Worley, a Murray county farmer, was shot dead in his field by white caps. He was formerly a member of a gang, most of whom are moonshiners. They suspected him of treachery and last week caught him out at night and strung him up. One of the gang slipped back, gave him a knife and Worley cut himself down. He was fired on as he ran away. It was thought he left the county, but he did not, and declared that he was going to Atlanta to give Gov. Northen the names of 100 members of the gang. Before Worley could carry this out he was murdered. There are 700 members gun. of this organization. Their object is to protect their illicit stills, which abound in the mountains. Six deputy marshals left here to-night to grest part in the Kilinski centennial celebraare as they ordained it should be. It was a and bring back the ringleaders.

MORE MINERS QUIT.

Leaders of the Strike Say Over 140,000 Have Stopped Work. COLUMBUS, O., April 25 .- The great miners' strike continues to grow. Telegrams poured into the national head-

quarters of the United Mine Workers in this city Monday indicating many additions to the ranks of the strikers and giving assurance that those already out would stand by the order for a general suspension.

President McBride's estimate of the number of strikers in detail is as fol-

Alabama.... Tennessee and Kentucky..... West Virginia... Indiana 

At many places where there was no indication of a strike Saturday the miners refused to go to work when the whistles blew Monday morning. This is true particularly in Illinois. President McBride received a telegram from P. H. Penna, national vice president, and John Fahy, members of the national executive board at Murphysboro, Ill., stating that 2,600 miners there and at Duquesne had voted not to return to

The miners' leaders in Iowa telegraphed President McBride that the miners in the southern part of that state are all out, but that a general suspension will not occur until after May 2, when a state convention is to be

held at Albia. The situation in Pennsylvania remains practically unchanged. Efforts are being made to induce the miners at Turtle Creek pass, who are the only ones working, to strike. Information was sent out from Irwin Station, Pa., to the effect that there was some doubt about the miners there refusing to quit work. A telegram from Cameron states that the miners there have reaffirmed

to a man their decision to suspend work. A telegram from Indian territory states that every miner in that district is out. Accessions to the ranks of the strikers are also reported from the Kanawha river district of West Vir-

ginia. As stated the miners in the Laurel and Pittsburgh regions of Kentucky, and Jellico and Newcombe regions of Tennessee, to the number of 4,000, are idle. A telegram was also received from the Big Sandy district in eastern Kentucky that the miners there had refused to go to work Monday morning, welling the total number of strikers

in the two states to 5,000. Reports from all parts of Ohio indicate that the strikers are quiet and peaceable. The Monday mine, near Nelsonville, O., was fired Monday morning at the mouth of the shaft, and there is a suspicion that it was done by an incendiary, although there is no

direct evidence on this point. Toledo, O., April 28 .- A 33% per cent. cut was made Thursday in the wages of the 1,500 employes of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway. Orders to this eftop down. This action is caused by the present big strike among the coal

miners. AN EDITOR JAILED.

Mr. Rosewater, of the Omaha Bee, in

Contempt of Court. OMAHA. Neb., April 26. - Edward Rosewater, editor of the Bee, was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days and to pay a fine of \$500 for contempt of court. Without being given an opportunity to appeal Mr. Rosewater was ordered taken to jail at once, and for six hours he was behind the bars of the Douglas county jail. At 6 o'clock the state supreme court granted a supersedeas and Mr. Rosewater was released until the case can be reviewed by the

higher court. The alleged offense committed by Mr. Rosewater was in allowing to be printed in the Bee a local article, in which it was announced that there was evidently some partiality shown to certain criminals in the district court, as of two men caught robbing a railroad depot, the poor man was sentenced to prison and the son of wealthy parents was given his liberty without

THE STRIKE STILL ON.

the case coming to trial.

Great Northern Conference Ends Without Accomplishing Anything.

St. PAUL, Minn., April 27.-All overtures for a peaceful settlement of the Great Northern strike have been declared off and the company and the American Railway union have begun a test of strength that may cause considerable bloodshed before it ends. President Hill started the first freight for two weeks Thursday.

contest is the fact that the strike was declared and is being managed by the new organization, the American Railway union, practically in opposition to the federated brotherhoods of railway engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen. The freight that went Thursday afternoon on its way to the coast was manned by brotherhood men and guarded by deputy marshals. Jesse Seligman Dead. HOTEL DEL CORONADO, Cal., April 25.

A very important side issue in this

-Jesse Seligman, of the firm of J. and S. Seligman, bankers, New York and London, died here on Monday morning from pneumonia and Bright's disease. He came to Coronado four days ago direct from New York with his wife and daughter. His condition had become so serious on his arrival that all members of his family were telegraphed for, but he died before their arrival.

Sold at Last. CHICAGO, April 27. - At last the world's fair buildings have been disposed of. They were sold outright at a special meeting of the south park board to Graff & Co., housewreckers of this city, for \$87,500 and will be turned over to the buyers in a few days. The work of tearing them down will be be-

Off for Darkest Russia.

WARSAW, April 26 .- Of the 213 persons arrested here last week for taking tion 209 have been sent to Siberia.