

MINOR BRAWLS AND BROKEN HEADS.

The Street Car Strike in Chicago Growing Decidedly Serious.

Chicago dispatch: The second day of the street car strike closed to-day with several minor brawls and one serious collision with the police and the crowd in which several heads were broken. The feeling to-night is not as good-tempered as it has been heretofore and it is probable the scenes of four years ago may be repeated before the strike has continued much longer.

The action of the railway officials in attempting to start cars on the west side after announcing that no such action should be taken to-day, was primarily the cause of most of the trouble. The six cars that were started over the Madison street line manned by imported conductors and drivers and protected by the police, ran the gauntlet of a storm of cries of "scab, scab," and "rats," but made the trip without encountering actual violence. Just as they had reached the Western avenue barns on the return trip, however, Superintendent Nagle, who was waiting at the barn to receive the cars, was attacked by Jack Gleason, a Northwestern workman. There was a general rush made by the crowd and it did not take long for the opportunity of the police who arrested Gleason after a desperate resistance. Nagle would have been badly injured, as it was he was very roughly handled.

In the meantime there was great irritation on the North side where the crowds had been angered by the clubbing of women and men by the police at the corner of Garfield avenue and Archer street near the car barns. The tracks were crowded with all manner of obstructions and the four cars which were running under police protection were stopped every few feet until the track could be cleared. During the confusion a man sprang from the car, Furtman, the counsel for the road, had a narrow escape from being mobbed. He saw a little boy about 10 years old bending over the road, and jumping to the conclusion that he was about to pick up a stone from the car barn, he ran to the boy, after lashing the child with his whip, dragged him into the buggy and drove off at a furious pace, pursued for some distance by the crowd. At other times during the day for men and two boys were arrested, charged with inciting to riot.

To-night a large placard, distributed by the strikers, is being displayed in store-windows and on the outdoor fruit-stands, reading "No strike in Chicago against Pennsylvania paupers. No Carnegie tactics for us." No attempt has been made to run cars since dark and the excitement had measurably diminished. It is scarcely to be doubted, however, that the first attempt to start the cars to-morrow will be the signal for renewed demonstrations and possibly serious trouble.

DISASTROUS COLLISION ON THE RAIL.

Forty or More Killed outright and Many Severely Wounded.

Wilkesbarre (Pa.) dispatch: A special train on the Lehigh Valley railroad, carrying the Wilkesbarre delegation home from Hazleton on the Father Mathews celebration this evening, was wrecked above Penn Haven. Several cars are completely wrecked and some forty or more persons killed.

The accident is beyond all question the most awful disaster that ever happened in this portion of the state. Though no details can be learned, there is no doubt that the number of killed will reach forty, and the injured nearly double that number. Seven trains, with cars filled to the doors, passed through White Haven this morning, taking the old route by Penn Haven. On their return the first train left Hazleton about 5 p. m., the others following as rapidly as was deemed safe. The first three sections came through without accident, the disaster happening to the fourth and fifth sections. For some reason not explained, the fourth section was standing on the track near the little station of Mud Run, five miles below White Haven, when the first section struck it, a curve close behind and crashed into it. The cars were smashed and broken and hurled off the track. The road lies by the Lehigh river, an embankment sixty feet high, running down to the water. Several of the cars were hurled into the river and others were crushed against the embankment. Up to this writing (12:30 a. m.) no direct communication has been established with the scene of disaster, and the railroad officials here, if they know anything, absolutely refuse to give information.

At 1 o'clock this morning reports about the accident are still very conflicting. It is known, however, from dispatches received at this depot, that the accident is quite as bad as at first reported, and that at least thirty or more are killed. Nothing official can be obtained at the company's office, which is closed to reporters and all others. One train has been started from the wreck and it is expected to arrive here about 4 o'clock this morning. Most of the injured are said to be from Scranton and Lackawanna county.

Decided by the Commerce Commission.
Washington dispatch: The cases of Griffie vs. Burlington & Missouri River Railroad company in Nebraska have been decided by the interstate commerce commission.

April 10, 1887, on the request of one C. H. D. Waite, trip passes were issued to him by an officer of the defendant from Lincoln to Chicago, and on his return, to be good for forty days. Waite had been officer of the company for several years and having been discharged proposed when he applied for the passes that he desired to go to Atchison to seek employment on another road. They were issued to him as an ex-employee. They were not used and no one was ever transported upon them. The offense charged is under the second section of the act. The malignancy under this section is the doing of service by the carrier in a manner forbidden by the statute, and if no such service has been done, a contravention of the act has not occurred. The passes in question not having been used and no transportation upon them having taken place, the charge of unjust discrimination is not sustained.

Adjournment Near at Hand.
Washington dispatch: General John B. Clark, clerk of the house of representatives, had a conference with Senators Allison, Hawley and others this morning in relation to an adjournment. It was proposed to adjourn on either Saturday of next week or the Monday following. The senators expressed a preference for Saturday, and General Clark says it is probable a resolution will be offered in the house about the middle of next week providing for an adjournment on that day. Senator Allison said that an adjournment was a matter of business and not of politics, and that but for the custom that an adjournment resolution should originate in the house he would as lief offer it in the senate.

—Mrs. George Graves, with her husband was one of the earliest settlers of the Elkhorn valley, died at Oakdale last week.

THE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MILLS BILL.

It is Discussed in the Senate by Allison and Vance.

Discussion on the substitute for the Mills tariff bill was the feature of the senate proceedings on the 8th.

Senator Allison took the floor and entered into a long explanation of the finance committee's substitute. He spoke of the length of time it had taken the house to prepare a bill, not, he said, for the purpose of strengthening the industries of the country, but with the effect of greatly disturbing those interests. From the report of the secretary of the treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, he calculated that there would be a reduction of \$8,000,000 in import receipts as compared with the last fiscal year, and a reduction of \$17,000,000 as compared with the secretary's estimate. He thought a reduction of \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000 as great as could be safely made. The senate bill contemplated that for the fiscal year and in the years to follow there should be no surplus for the sinking fund, certainly none beyond the amount necessary to redeem the bonds falling due on October 1, 1891. He could not understand by what process of financing so great a surplus should have been allowed to accumulate when the government should have purchased bonds so as to have made a 2 per cent. on the money. The features of the bill he said that the senate bill differed from the house bill in that it proposed to deal with all the schedules of the tariff, while the house bill did not. The senate committee had sought in this bill to care for the industry in this country. He spoke of the divergent action of the minority of the committee. He said the report of the three democratic senators who had been able to agree was full of misinformation. The calculation of the reduction to be made by the Mills bill was based on the assumption that the importation of articles on which the tariff was increased would be correspondingly reduced. This was probably true, but there was no question of the reduction to be made by the senate bill. It was between \$61,000,000 and \$78,000,000. Speaking of the tobacco question, Senator Allison said that the committee had yielded to what they had supposed was a universal sentiment in favor of taking the tax from that article. As to the abolition of the tax on alcohol for use in the arts, Great Britain and Germany had had that principal in their taxing system for many years, and found no objection to preventing the same in this country. Coming to the sugar question he said that even with the proposed reduction of 50 per cent. the duty would remain at 41 per cent. ad valorem. He believed that sufficient encouragement for the production of sugar from sorghum or beets was left in the protection. The effect of the house bill in regard to the sugar schedule he said would be to legislate \$6,000,000 a year at 12 per cent. of their capital into the pockets of the sugar trust, to the effect of the proposed advance in duty on imported cigars would not be felt much, as they were a luxury. As to the schedule of "provisions" he said the senate bill proposed specific duties as far as possible, the committee considering a rate on imported eggs. The committee had substituted specific for ad valorem duties on silk and on silk goods following the recommendation of Secretary Manning. He thought that would increase somewhat the duty on silk. In conclusion he said the senate bill was a distinct measure of protection to American industries, while the house bill was a long step in the direction of free trade.

Senator Vance, a member of the majority of the finance committee, then took the floor. He said that the government of the United States had entered into a partnership with the manufacturers of the United States at the close of the war to establish an orderly and equitable system of taxation upon the many for the benefit of the few. The house bill made a total reduction of \$78,000,000. How did the senate substitute diversify its reduction of the same amount? He said the government for every dollar it took from the manufacturer, Senator Vance continued at some length saying that the senate bill was framed for the benefit of the favoring party. He said that if the Clay were alive he would denounce the senate bill bitterly. It was nonsensical, he said, to hold that high tariff meant high wages. If it did wages would not differ in every state of the union. He denied that the tariff was a demand for a home market for the farmer and saw that the decline of agricultural interests was most noticeable in manufacturing districts. He accused the republican party of thwarting the efforts of the democratic party to reduce taxes. The would have the president pay a premium of 20 per cent. to their friends, the bondholders, to reduce the surplus, he said, but the president did not choose to do it. Nobody would be deceived by the talk of the democratic party. He was responsible for the delay in sending a measure to the senate, for it was known that the republicans of the house had resisted every step in that direction, and the democrats who had helped them to defeat the efforts of the democratic party had been lauded to the skies. In conclusion he said that the house bill had been framed to relieve the people, and the senate bill to relieve the treasury.

To correct a statement of Senator Vance, Senator Aldrich said that the bill did not recommend that opinion be added to the free list, but prohibited its importation.

The New Liquor Law in Iowa.

Des Moines special: Great interest is taken in this vicinity over the operation of the new liquor law. As registered pharmacists alone can handle the sale of liquor now, and as permits can only be granted by the judge of the district court, a great responsibility is put upon him. Judge Given, of this district, has so far granted but ten permits for Des Moines. He wrote a long decision, giving his reasons for denying the application of others and granting those that he did. He has figured the matter down to a mathematical basis, estimating just about how many gallons of spirits ought to be used for medicinal purposes, for compounding medicines and for chemical uses, and divided the amount, pro rata, among the population, and then figured in the number of druggists who would be necessary to dispense this demand. He thinks that for the present ten distributed over the city would be about the right number. He has refused to grant a permit to any druggist in the same building with a hotel. Several of this kind applied, but he thinks that such stores opening into hotels afford means for the illegal sale of liquors, and are likely to lead to violations of law. So the hotel drug store must go dry. There is no doubt that several such stores have sold large quantities of liquor for drinking purposes right along since prohibition went into effect. Guests in some instances could send down for all beer, which they were buying. The judge evidently fears that this practice would be continued and so cuts off all hotel drug stores without permits.

Since he got back alive the emperor of Brazil is receiving all sorts of manifestations of the people's joy.

DEGREE AGAINST THE MORMON CHURCH.

A Decision that is Regarded as a Complete Triumph for the Government.

Salt Lake dispatch: The supreme court of Utah to-day entered a final judgment and decree in the case of the United States against the Mormon church, which was pending to dissolve the church corporation and have its property declared escheated to the government. The suit was brought about in the supreme court of this territory under an act of congress of February 10, 1857. In that suit a receiver was appointed for the church corporation, and he has succeeded in collecting over \$1,000,000 worth of property, personal and real.

The decree entered to-day is a complete triumph for the government. It declares the corporation of the church dissolved, ascertains that the voluntary religious sect now in existence has no right to the corporate property, except the temple block and buildings which are set aside to it. It denies the intervention of a large number of individuals in claiming the property, orders the real estate of the corporation to be held by the receiver until the information for the forfeiture for the same brought by the government can be brought to a conclusion, and it declares all of the personal property of the late corporation to have become escheated to the government. This point was the one most bitterly fought, as the property of the church was claimed on behalf of the incorporated Mormon sect, the voluntary religious sect now in existence has no right to the corporate property, except the temple block and buildings which are set aside to it. 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