THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1894. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

GETS RECOGNITION

Confidence of Railway Employes in the Court is Well Vindicated.

RIGHTS OF ORGANIZED LABOR DEFINED

Judge H. C. Caldwell's Decision in the Union Pacific Wage Arbitration.

RECEIVERS FIRST BROKE THE CONTRACTS

Old Schedules Should Not Have Been Canceled Without a Hearing.

INJUNCTION AGAINST MEN CONDEMNED

Was an Attempt to Employ Odious Old English Methods.

CLAIMS OF RECEIVERS ALL OVERRULED

Old Schedule Will Remain in Force—Employes Share the Burden of Diminished Business Anyway—Full Text of the Court's Decision and Orders.

Labor won a notable victory in the circuit court of the United States yesterday, and the opinion which Judge Henry C. Caldwell pronounced cannot fail to be far-reaching in its effect.

Interest in the wage question wherein the Union Pacific receivers and the road's employes have been opposing parties, reached its height yesterday when Judges Caldwell and Riner assumed their places on the bench in the large court room in the federal building. Anxiety was written on the faces of nearly all the interested persons in the room, and the room was crowded with the friends of both sides. While the employes were represented by their chiefs and delegations, the legal profession had seemingly a larger representation. Beside Judge Thurston and Attorney Vandeventer of Cheyenne as representatives of the company, C. J. Greene of the Burlington was present. Banker J. H. Millard, one of the directors of the Union Pacific, looked on interestedly, while Messrs. Dickinson and McConnell listened with attention to the reading of the opinion, which creates a new forum wherein the rights of labor and capital will meet upon equal grounds.

As the opinion proceeded the faces of the Union Pacific officials lengthened, while those of the employes grew roseate as they saw the drift of the decision and began to realize what a remarkable victory was in store for them. At its conclusion the silence became oppressive, and until Marshal White declared a recess not a movement was made on the part of the spectators to break the spell. It was a dramatic ending to what has been a most dramatic case.

When Judge Caldwell left the bench the leading men of both interests shook hands with the fearless jurist, Mr. Vroman thanking the court for its decision. "No thanks are necessary, Mr. Vroman," responded Judge Caldwell, "when a court does its duty clearly without fear or favor, it is not deserving of any thanks. The path was well blazed, all the court had to do was to reiterate the principles laid down from the beginning, and that it has sought to do in its feeble way."

QUESTION OF DELEGATES' EXPENSES.

Just before court adjourned T. Fulton Gantt of North Platte asked the court to fix the expense account for the men in view of the fact that there were differences of opinion. Instantly Judge Caldwell responded, "You ought to be ashamed of yourself to ask the court to participate in this matter. Don't come here with the statement that you cannot agree as to the expenses." Then turning to the room, "Is one of the receivers here? No! There is General Manager Dickinson, you may arrange with him as to expenses which will cover the cost of average living in Omaha, which can be easily ascertained."

General Manager Dickinson nodded his approval, at the same time smiling over the anxiety Gantt displayed in having his expenses paid by the receivers of the Union Pacific.

As to the far-reaching character of the opinion the utterance of Attorney George L. Hodges, who represented the engineers, is most timely: "It is the greatest judgment in vindication of the rights of men pronounced by any court since the historic judgment of Lord Mansfield in the Somerset case."

WHAT THE DECISION MEANS.

Freed from its legal verbiage, the opinion continues in force the present rules and regulations governing the road men, except where the different organizations voluntarily agreed to modify the "overtime" features of the present schedules. It modifies the orders of Judges Dundy, Riner and Hallett made in the wage cases, the former ordering the receivers to put the new rules and regulations in force, the latter restraining the enforcement of the new schedules pending a hearing between the receivers and the men. It lays down stringent rules as to intoxication on the part of the employes, who are held to be servants of the court. And it lays down new principles of arbitration between the contending forces of wages and capital, being in direct opposition to the opinion of Judge Jenkins in the Northern Pacific wage matter, although this case was not referred to in any way. Scholarly and dignified, it exhausts the questions which have been bitterly fought in many instances since the century began, and is a complete victory for the rights of the toiling masses.

How different is the termination of this case with the scenes enacted in this city in the early '80s. At that time a difficulty between the men and the Union Pacific company was the occasion of tying up the business of the road in this city and for several hours not a wheel was turned. Persons who wished to go over the river were at first compelled to walk and finally even this avenue of communication was cut off by the strikers. The business of the company was paralyzed. Force reigned. After several hours a conference with S. H. H. Clark, then general manager, resulted in the company conceding what the men asked. When the result was announced to the men in the yards every engine whistle and every mouth and every other instrument which could possibly make a noise was set going at its fullest capacity and pandemonium reigned supreme. This was the victory of force which both men and the managers hope will never be invoked again. Yesterday when the decision of the court pronounced an even greater victory for the men there was no demonstration beyond an earnest handshake and a quiet smile of satisfaction.

THE DECISION.

Full Text of Judge Caldwell's Ruling on the Wage Question.

Judge Caldwell, with impressive force, read the opinion of the court, in which Judge Riner concurs, as follows:

On the 13th day of October, 1893, on a bill filed for that purpose, this court took into its possession, control and management the Union Pacific Railway system, embracing the Union Pacific railway proper, and some fourteen other constituent and allied roads, which together constitute what is known as the Union Pacific system.

Whether the bill states a case of equitable cognizance justifying the appointment of receivers has not been mooted on this hearing, and we, therefore, express no opinion upon that question.

The system of which this court assumed the management and control comprised 7,700 miles of railroad and about 3,000 miles of water communication, and had in its employ over 22,000 men. The great body of these men had been in the employ of the company for a considerable length of time, some of them for as much as a quarter of a century. The relation of these men to the company and their rate of wages were determined in the main by certain written rules, regulations and schedules, some of which had been in force for more than a quarter of a century, and all of which had been in force, substantially as they stand today, for a period of eight years and more. These rules, regulations and schedules were the result of free and voluntary conferences, held from time to time, between the managers of the railroad and the officers and representatives of the several labor organizations representing the men in the different subdivisions or branches of the service, viz.: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Order of Railway Telegraphers, the Union Pacific Employes' association and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. These labor organizations, like the rules, regulations and schedules, had become established institutions on this system many years before the appointment of the receivers. Two of the ablest railroad managers ever in the service of this system, and probably as able as any this country has ever produced—Mr. S. H. H. Clark and Mr. Edward Dickinson, now general manager of the road—testify that these labor organizations on this system had improved the morals and efficiency of the men and had rendered valuable aid to the company in perfecting and putting into force the rules and regulations governing the operation of the Union Pacific railway, which, confessedly, have made it one of the best managed and conducted roads in the country. The managers of this great transcontinental line testify that it has been their policy to bring it up to the highest standard of efficiency and to afford to passengers and property transported over it all the security and protection attainable by the exercise of the highest degree of intelligence on the part of those engaged in the operation of its trains, and they cheerfully bear testimony to the fact that their efforts in this direction have been seconded and materially aided by the labor organizations which are represented in this hearing. The good opinion of the men entertained by the managers seems to be shared by the receivers, for in their petition to the court in this matter they declare: "That the employes, generally, upon the Union Pacific system are reasonable, intelligent, peaceable and law-abiding men."

INITIAL ACTION OF THE RECEIVERS.

Among the rules and regulations referred to and in operation when the receivers were appointed was one to the effect that no change should be made in the rules and regulations and rate of wages without first giving to the labor organizations, whose members would be affected by such change, thirty days notice, or other reasonable notice. On the 27th day of January, 1894, the receivers, without giving the men, or the officers of the labor organizations representing them, any notice, filed in this court a lengthy petition stating, among other things: "That as receivers herein they have, from the time they entered upon their duties as such, as far as consistent with the proper discharge of their duties to the public, and with justice to their employes, inaugurated economies in every department, with a view to reduce the operating expenses as far as possible, and produce results fair to all those parties having liens upon and interests in the properties confided to the care of your receivers. Your petitioners further represent that they conceive it to be their duty to make and carry into effect such reductions and such reforms of the rules, regulations and schedules without application being first made to the court in that behalf;" and stating further that they had "revised the schedules aforesaid, upon principles which have seemed to them just, right and proper." With this petition the receivers filed what they termed rules, regulations and schedules, which they asked the court to approve and order that they be put into effect on the 1st day of March, 1894, and the "employes directed to conform thereto." The petition also prayed for a very extended injunction against the employes. On the day the petition was filed the court entered an order declaring that the rules, regulations and schedules prepared by the receivers and filed with their petition were "prima facie reasonable and just," and directed that they become operative on the 1st day of March, 1894, and ordered an injunction to issue as prayed for in the petition. Upon the presentation of this petition and the order made thereon to the United States circuit courts for the districts of Wyoming and Colorado, those courts declined to give effect to the order in those districts for the reason that the employes had no notice of the proposed change.

Thereupon the receivers applied to the circuit judges at their chambers in St. Louis to put the order made by the United States circuit in Nebraska in force in the districts of Colorado and Wyoming. This the circuit judges declined to do, but directed the receivers to annul their orders adopting the new rules, regulations and schedules, and this having been done, they made the following order:

"In the matter of the petition for rehearing before the circuit judges of the application of the receivers for authority to place in effect new and reduced wage schedules.

"Since the action of the courts in the different districts in this circuit on the petition filed by the receivers for leave to revoke

(Continued on Second Page.)

WAR ON THE RUSSIAN THISTLE

Senators Talk on the Matter of Its Extermination in the Northwest.

AMOUNT OF THE APPROPRIATION ASKED

Two Southern Senators Clash on Constitutional Grounds—Kyle and Other Populists Favor the Bill—Work Performed in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In the senate today Mr. Hill of New York gave notice that at 2 o'clock next Monday he would submit a few remarks on the pending tariff bill.

Some amusement was created by the introduction of the following resolution by Mr. George of Mississippi:

Resolved, That in view of the recent depressed financial condition of the people, the low price of agricultural and other products, the indebtedness of the people and the increased value of money, the committee on judiciary be directed to prepare a bill to reduce by 20 per cent all official incomes not protected by the statutes of the United States.

The resolution was referred, in accordance with its terms, while some of the senators indulged in good-natured badinage at the expense of Mr. George, Senator Gray remarking, sotto voce, that it was worse than an income tax.

At the request of Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota the senate took up the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the destruction of the Russian thistle. Senator Mills of Texas spoke in opposition to it, basing his objection upon the spreading tendency toward paternalism in the government. If the Russian thistle made its appearance in the District of Columbia it would be the duty of congress under the constitution to take action to suppress it, but outside of the District congress could not go.

Mr. Kyle of South Dakota proposed an amendment providing the sum appropriated should be divided pro rata among the states where the thistle is found, according to the estimated cost of exterminating it, and that if any part of the appropriation should remain unexpended after the destruction it should be divided pro rata among the states interested for the purpose of preventing its return.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska supported the bill, calling attention to the fact that the weed was not indigenous, but had gained a foothold here under the laws of the nation—the immigration laws.

Senator George of Mississippi favored Mr. Kyle's amendment.

Senator Harris expressed some surprise that the senator from Mississippi (George) should give voice to such undemocratic theories as that the general government should interfere with the state governments.

"I am not making this speech to make it plausible to the senator from Tennessee," replied Mr. George. "I know what his views are, and I know they are not in accordance with the constitution." (Laughter.)

"I am very glad to hear that oracular announcement," replied Mr. Harris, deliberately. "Let it go on record."

"Whether it is oracular or not, it is true," was the retort of Mr. George.

At 2 o'clock the tariff bill was laid before the senate as the unfinished business, and the thistle bill went over without action.

Mr. Peffer was recognized, but Mr. Call asked the senator to yield for a motion to go into executive session, which Mr. Peffer agreed to, on condition it would not last long and that he should be entitled to the floor when the senate resumed its open session.

Mr. Harris, however, who asked Mr. Peffer not to yield, as he did not wish the tariff bill interfered with, objected to the motion of Mr. Call and demanded the yeas and nays. The roll was called and the motion prevailed by a vote of 31 to 19 and the senate went into executive session, which lasted until 5:10 p. m., when the senate promptly adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Business of Yesterday Not Productive of Wednesday's Wild Scenes.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The house today refused to accept the senate amendment to the bill requiring railroads in Oklahoma to establish stations at government townsites and another conference was ordered.

The senate bill to give effect to the awards of the Paris tribunal, prescribing the regulations for the protection of fur seals in Bering sea, was passed. Messrs. Bryan of Nebraska and Swanson of Virginia made personal explanations, to the effect that had they been present when the vote on the seigniorage bill was taken they would have voted against sustaining the president's veto.

Mr. Childs of Illinois asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill for the appointment of an additional judge for the northern district of Illinois.

Mr. Holman of Indiana objected.

Mr. Sayers of Texas then moved that the house go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the general appropriation bills, and pending that asked unanimous consent that it consider the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. Reed of Maine objected.

The house went into committee of the whole, and after some good-natured banter by Mr. Reed on the subject of the "billion dollar congress," the urgent deficiency bill was taken up.

The bill, which carries something over $41,000,000, was passed, with one important amendment, providing for the continuation of the work of the census bureau until March 4, 1895, and providing for the publication in a condensed volume of 250 pages of an abstract of all the data procured by the census.

After the deficiency bill was disposed of the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed. Only one amendment was adopted today—setting aside $30,000 for the establishment of star routes to new postoffices.

TAX ON GREENBACKS.

Cooper Bill Likely to Receive Favorable Consideration.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Representative Hall of Missouri, who was delegated by the committee on banking and currency to write the favorable report on the Cooper bill to tax greenbacks, said, concerning the bill: "I regard the measure as a most significant one. The greenback was originally the people's money, but of late it has become the pet of the national banks. They have kept it from circulation, as its freedom from taxation made it more desirable to keep in the bank vaults than silver or gold, which are subject to taxation. The anxiety of the banks to get hold of greenbacks has been so great that a fraudulent practice has grown up. There are only $346,000,000 of greenbacks in circulation, yet the returns show that banks and individuals claim exemption on $3,000,000,000 of greenbacks. The manner of conducting the fraud is simple. A package of greenbacks is passed from bank to bank, ahead of the tax assessor, and at each bank he exempts the same package of greenbacks. The Cooper bill will put an end to this practice.

"As affecting the currency question in general, the bill is also important. At present coin money is subject to taxation, and, as silver is the greatest coin in circulation, silver bears the greatest burden of taxation. This measure will relieve silver from one of the many unjust discriminations made against it. Paper moneys will pay the same tax as silver, and there will be no further reason for denying silver access to the banks and general circulation because of the pecuniary advantage of securing greenbacks. The bill will undoubtedly pass. It has twice passed the senate by unanimous vote, and it is in most of the democratic state platforms."

To Amend the Patent Laws.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The essential features of a bill to amend the patent laws in many particulars have been agreed upon by a subcommittee of the commission on patents. The subcommittee has had the assistance of Representative Hall of Minnesota, who has taken much interest in the matter, and he will prepare and introduce the bill in the house. An important provision is that requiring applications for the patenting of an invention patented abroad to be filed in this country within one year after the granting of such right abroad. Another provision is that for the protection of innocent purchasers of patented articles.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The president has approved the joint resolution making provision for the salaries and expenses of additional deputy collectors of revenue to enforce the Chinese exclusion act.

Money Expended in Vain.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Navy department today settled with the Boston Tow company for the fruitless effort to save the Kearsarge, paying $8,500 in reimbursement of the expense of sending the Orion to Roncador reef.

WOMEN MAY VOTE A LITTLE.

Wives and Mothers in Iowa to Have a Small Share in the Ballot.

DES MOINES, April 5.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The senate this afternoon, by vote of 27 to 21, passed the house bill introduced by Watkins granting right to women to vote in certain cases. The bill provides that in any election held in any city or incorporated town for purpose of issuing bonds, increasing tax levy or borrowing money, women may vote under same restrictions as men. The senate refused to concur with the house in locating the soldiers' monument on Governors' square, and the shaft will consequently be erected on the old capitol grounds as originally contemplated. The appropriation of $10,000 for continuing the geological surveys, notwithstanding the fact that Garst, Lewis and Waterman said the former appropriation of $20,000 had been shamefully squandered, passed the senate, mainly by democratic votes.

There is now quite a serious hitch between the two branches as to the form the proposed amendment to the consitution providing for prohibition shall take. In the house a self-cocking resolution was adopted. Under its terms any citizens could apply for an injunction, and a restraining order was to be issued by the court instanter, without any delay in the way of hearing, trial or other proceedings and appeal was not to be allowed. On the day set for final hearing the injunction could be made permanent with as little trouble as the restraining order was secured. This was rejected by the senate judiciary committee, which adopted a simple resolution applying to the sale. This has been remodeled by the house committee, which has added manufacture to sell, and has now the proposition practically in the same form as was voted on in 1882. The senate tonight adopted the resolution allowing the manufacture. This will bother the house not a little.

The house today passed the senate bills allowing bondholders to vote at elections for directors of the companies, whether stockholders or not, and allowing one railroad company to purchase the bonds of another. The senate bill increasing the number of judges of the supreme court to six, and providing for division of court into two sections, passed the house. It is claimed that this is necessary in order to allow the court to dispose of a large amount of business that has been accumulating for years. The senate bill by Conway enlarging the powers of state boards of health by giving it supervision over local boards was defeated. The senate bill regulating building and loan associations consumed a large share of the time and will be resumed at tomorrow's session, but will hardly pass.

POOLING THE PACKING PLANTS.

Chicago Houses Consolidating to Control and Govern Competition.

CHICAGO, April 5.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The formal transfer of the Allerton Packing company plant and good will to a representative of the International Packing company (limited) for a consideration of $294,000 is a further step toward an enlargement of that powerful Anglo-American combination. It is understood that the aim is a consolidation of numerous packing plants owned and controlled by the English International and the Chicago Packing and Provision companies into one great property. The combined companies, with the addition of two or three little houses that will be taken in out of the wet, would have a joint capitalization of approximately $10,000,000. That would reduce the number of great packing concerns at the stock yards to four—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Nelson Morris & Co. (Fairbanks being the other three. The Hammond plant at Hammond, Ind., would make the fifth.

The promotion of this last great consolidation is in the hands of E. S. and Samuel White of Liverpool and Alexander Geddes and William Kirkwood, Scotch-American capitalists, packers and commission merchants. If their plans go through, the next move will be for the revival of hog and cattle pool at the stock yards, under the operation of which competition in the sale of the daily receipts of hogs is stopped, the price each day being fixed by an agreement, and each concern being arranged for by a system of percentages. The competition for hogs and cattle will be between Chicago and other markets; the only thing to be provided against being a reduction in the price to a level so low that the stock will go elsewhere than here. The packers claim that the pool will merely result in the saving of a large amount disbursed annually in commissions to middle men, shippers getting as much or more for their stock than under the old plan. It has been charged by ranchmen that a cattle pool has been in operation at the yards for several years. If this be true the new deal will apply only to hogs. Mr. Geddes and his associates have been at work on the consolidation scheme for two years, work being interrupted only by the panic last summer.

TOUCHED BY THE FROST.

Illinois Fruit Crop Has Been Almost Totally Ruined by the Cold.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 5.—Reports from correspondents all over the state to the State Board of Agriculture show that the fruit crops were almost ruined by the cold snap of March 25 and 26. Owing to the unseasonable warm weather previous to those dates vegetation was in a much more advanced state than usual at that date and was in a very tender state when the cold wave came. The apple crop had promised in quantity and quality to make up for the poor seasons of three years past, but the indications are now for only 20 per cent of an average crop. Late fruit was only slightly damaged. Peaches and pears were nearly all killed by the cold snap. The prospects for peaches is 5 per cent and for pears 11 per cent of an average crop. Strawberries fared better. The present condition is 40 per cent, and if the season is favorable may yield 50 per cent of an average crop.

TRULY UNWORTHY OF HER.

Albert Clemmens Deserts His Wife of a Month in a Michigan Hotel.

ADRIAN, Mich., April 5.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Albert Clammens, claiming to be the agent of a well known New York life insurance company, came to Adrian from the west two months ago and stopped at the Hotel Emery. While in the west, near Omaha, he met a young widow with two children, and on March 4 married her in Chicago and brought her to Adrian. He did insurance business to the amount of of $5,000 and disappeared Monday, but sent a letter to his wife, saying he had left her forever, because he was unworthy of her. He owes $70 at the hotel and the deserted wife is penniless, with no relatives in America. A warrant for his arrest has been issued.

Princess Colonna's Divorce Case.

NEW YORK, April 5.—W. H. Hart, attorney general of California, is in the city in the interest of Princess Colonna. Benjamin F. Tracy has been engaged as special counsel to assist Attorney General Hart in the divorce proceedings, which are to be begun in California courts.

Must Restore the Old Scale.

COLUMBUS, O., April 5.—The state convention of mine workers has decided in favor of a general strike May 1, unless the operators restore the old scale.

Killed in a Mine.

BRESLAU, April 5.—By the caving in of one of the shafts of the Koscholeu mine near this city seven men were killed and a number injured.

DYNAMITE THROWN IN A CAFE

Parisian Reds Chuck a Bomb Through the Window of a Restaurant.

One of the Waiters Believed to Be Dying—Many Others Wounded—Police Are Helpless—Several Arrests but No Clews.

PARIS, April 5.—Another bomb explosion occurred here last evening near the Senate chamber about 9 p. m. The bomb was placed in a flower box on the windowsill of the restaurant opposite the Senate chamber. It exploded with a tremendous report and shattered all the windows of the restaurant, besides breaking the windows in a number of other buildings. M. Taillade, an artist, and a companion were injured by the explosion. A strong force of military and police soon had possession of the restaurant, and the official investigation began.

The opinion is now generally expressed that the police are practically powerless to prevent such affairs. Several persons have been arrested upon suspicion of having been connected with the outrage, but it is known that the police have no clew to the identity of the criminal.

It is now said that there were only three persons dining in the restaurant at the time. The place was completely wrecked, and the damage done to adjoining buildings is also quite serious.

The waiter in the cafe who was wounded by the explosion is believed to be dying, but the other wounded persons, including M. Taillade, are doing well, although the latter is suffering a great deal owing to the injury of his eye and head. Portions of the missile also struck M. Villnor, the manager, on the head, but did not injure his skull.

The report caused by the explosion of the bomb was heard as far away as Asnieres. The report of M. Girard, chief of the municipal laboratory, says that the bomb was chiefly charged with nitro-benzine, with which a quantity of dynamite was used.

BERING SEA AWARD.

Passage of the English Bill to Carry Out Its Provisions.

LONDON, April 5.—Replying to Sir George Baden-Powell today in the House of Commons, Mr. Sydney Buxton said the Canadian government generally agreed with that of Great Britain as to the terms of the Bering sea bill, but the Canadian givernment objected to some of the details of the bill.

Sir Charles Russell moved the second reading, dwelling on the fact that the position taken by the late Lord Iddlesleigh on behalf of Great Britain had been constantly adhered to since. Sir Charles afterwards proceeded to justify the government's decision to submit the Bering sea question to arbitration. Sir Charles declared the award established the claim that British subjects had been injured by the seizures of their vessels and he took the opportunity to say that President Cleveland had not been slow to recognize that claim.

Mr. Balfour said the course of the government seemed wise. It had not lost a single mo[illegible] in moving the adoption of a bill to [illegible] out Great Britain's obligations, and in [illegible]g this act of international justice he a[illegible] his colleagues would give their hearty su[illegible]rt.

Sir George Baden-Powell strongly objected to the treaty. Some of the relations, he declared, were ridiculous, while at the same time many important points were not touched. "Fur seals," he added, "could not be protected unless all modes of slaughter were covered by the treaty. Sealing vessels could fly the flags of nations other than those to which they belonged and thus escape the jurisdiction of Great Britain and the United States. The breeding grounds of the fur seals belonging to Russia and Japan were entirely ignored." Sir George concluded by declaring he intended to endeavor to secure modifications of the bill now before the house.

Sir Richard Webster, formerly attorney general, who, with Sir Charles Russell, appeared as counsel for Great Britain before the tribunal of arbitration, said Sir George Baden-Powell did not represent the opinion of the opposition. He did not think the protective zones would be objected to. It was a great mistake to argue that the treaty gave Great Britain the show and the United States the substance. He added that he was able to inform the house that the American bill had passed both the senate and the house of representatives and would now go to President Cleveland for his signature. He added that the American bill was on the same lines as the one now under consideration. Apart from the seal question, the treaty, Sir Richard declared, was a distinct advance in the settlement of international disputes. He would always remember his own association with the arbitration court with the greatest pride. When Sir Richard had finished the bill was placed on its second reading and passed. The announcement of the vote caused prolonged cheering.

Cardinal Dusmet Dead.

ROME, April 5.—Cardinal Guisseppe Benedetto Dusmet, archbishop of Catina, is dead. Cardinal Dusmet was born at Palermo, August 15, 1818, and was created a cardinal on February 1, 1889.

KANSAS CITY RIOTS.

Verdict of the Jury Which Has Been Investigating the Trouble.

KANSAS CITY, April 5.—Coroner Langsdale and a jury examined witnesses today to fix the responsibility for the death of Mike Callahan, killed in Tuesday's election riots. Patrolman Winkle testified: "I saw Callahan fall, and after him Fowler. The shot that killed Callahan must have come from the wagon."

"Do you know who was in the wagon?"

"I only know Pate. There were three or four around the wagon."

"Were these men deputies?"

"They were."

"By whom were they commissioned?"

"The Westport crowd by Browning, the others by Olden and Ralph Latshaw."

John Fleming of 723 Southwest boulevard was another Olden deputy. He testified: "I was a deputy constable, appointed by Billy Olden Monday night to keep the peace."

"Do you know why you were appointed?"

"I don't know, except to keep the peace."

"Did you try to stop any one from shooting while the fight was going on?"

"No."

"Then you were not doing your sworn duty?"

"I was not sworn in to get shot."

None of the witnesses gave a complete account of the affair, and some of the Pryor deputies who were in the thickest of the fight gave very lame accounts. Not one of the witnesses admitted that he had taken part in the fight. The evidence was all in at 3 o'clock and the jury retired. In a few minutes it brought in a verdict that Callahan had been killed by unknown hands.

SAINTS IN CONCLAVE.

Sixty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Church of Jesus Christ at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, April 5.—All day the city has been rapidly filling with visitors and strangers from all parts of the territory and some from adjoining states. They came by railroad and all other kinds of conveyances. The occasion of the gathering is the sixty-fourth annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, which opens in the Great Tabernacle here tomorrow morning. Several elders who have been on missionary work for two years will be in attendance. A number of minor meetings on church matters have been held during the day.

Robbery on a Street Car.

While standing on the rear end of a Farnam street motor about 7 o'clock last ev[illegible] a man named Davenport was rob[illegible] of his pocketbook by a well dre[illegible] man, who jumped from the car near [illegible]enty-fourth and Farnam streets. The [illegible] was crowded at the time and the t[illegible] secured the money by brushing up ag[illegible] his victim. The thief started to run [illegible]ward Douglas street, but Mr. Davenport shouted to a man on the sidewalk that he had been robbed and the thief had to drop his booty in order to prevent pursuit. After the man dropped the pocketbook and before the bystanders could realize what had happened, he made his escape down an alley.

NEARLY FIFTY KILLED.

Bloody Fight Between Indians and Cowboys Still in Progress.

EL RENO, Okl., April 5.—A courier has just arrived from the scene of the battle between the cowboys and the Indians and states that the fight is still in progress, and that twenty-eight Indians and fourteen soldiers and settlers are known to be killed.

Additional news from the seat of the Indian war is unobtainable tonight. The settlers in the southwestern part of the territory are becoming alarmed at the aspect of affairs and in many instances are preparing to flee at a moment's notice.

In Blaine county the settlers, anticipating a raid by the reds, are gathering at the settlements and bringing their families and stock with them. In some towns the people are panic-stricken and reported to be making for the nearest railroad station. There is apprehension that there will be a general outbreak of the several tribes if the troops do not get them corraled soon.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Adjutant General Ruggles has received news from the Department of Missouri confirming the report of the killing of an Indian chief and a white man near Wauchita, near Oklahoma, last Sunday in a dispute over a horse. The dispatch, however, states that everything is quiet and does not mention the battle which is reported to have occurred between the Indians and whites.

EL RENO, Okl., April 5.—A courier just in from the locality of the Indian trouble reports the fighting still in progress. The soldiers have been engaged, and at 6 o'clock Wednesday fourteen soldiers and citizens had been killed or wounded and twenty-eight of the Indians are known to be killed. The Indians are surrounded, practically, on the Washita river, but the bushwhacking continues, each party shooting at every opportunity. The sheriffs of G and H counties have organized posses and gone to the assistance of the settlers. All the soldiers from Fort Reno are now in the field, except three troops of cavalry. The courier is from the sheriff of G county, who sends for ammunition and assistance. His brother here has hastily organized a party and left this noon for the battle ground. The continued fighting has greatly alarmed the people and the most intense excitement prevails. Parties are hastily organizing and going to the fight and much alarm is expressed at the number of soldiers who have been killed.

BLEW THEM ALL TO PIECES.

Old Man and Three Children Killed in an Unexplained Explosion.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 5.—A terrible explosion occurred here last night, by which four persons were instantly killed and two fatally injured.

The dead are:

JOHN KAULIS, aged 60.
MARY KAULIS, aged 6.
JOE KAULIS, aged 4.
MARY TASMER, aged 7.

Mrs. Kaulis and her baby, 6 months old, were seriously hurt, and are now lying in a dying condition at this place.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery. The bodies of all were terribly mangled and the entire rear portion of the house was blown into kindling wood.

Sheffield's American Trade.

LONDON, April 5.—The Times states that the volume of Sheffield's trade with the United States for the past quarter amounted to only one-half of that of the corresponding quarter last year.

AFFIDAVITS DID THE BUSINESS.

Burlington Slips Through the Chicago Low Joint Association Quite Easily.

CHICAGO, April 5.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Arbitrators Buchanan, Charlton and Cooke have forced the millenium in the railroad arbitration cases. They heard and decided the case against the Burlington in an hour. Never before have arbitrators in such cases thought they could reach a decision in less than a week. It was oftener more than less. Twere base calumny to say that the arbitrators' fees of $25 and expenses per day cut any figure in previous delays. Certainly the fees cut no figure in today's decision.

The case itself was an extremely interesting one from a railroad point of view. It involved six tickets of Burlington issue bought of a West Side scalper at a cut of $1 each from tariff. The local association took up the facts, and on the showing made fined the Burlington $250 for paying illegal commissions. From this fine the Burlington appealed to arbitration. The defense was embodied in affidavits of all Burlington officials having anything to do with commission payments that the tickets in question had been bought at the Burlington office at full tariff rates; that the road had no deal whatever with the scalpers, and no commissions had been or would be paid on the tickets. Under the circumstances there was nothing for the arbitrators to do but to reverse the order of the local association and find in favor of the Burlington.

HAPPILY WEDDED.

Hawaiian Minister Lorin A. Thurston Takes Unto Himself a Bride.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., April 5.—The marriage of Lorin A. Thurston, Hawaiian minister, to Hattie A. Potter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Potter of St. Joseph, took place at the bride's home at noon today, Rev. H. W. Davis, pastor of the Congregational church, officiating. Miss Margaret Kingsland was bridesmaid and Mr. Will Heart the best man, both of St. Joseph. The wedding was informal. There were a few friends, flowers, music, congratulations and a dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Thurston, accompanied by the latter's mother, left this afternoon for Washington, D. C., thence they go in a few days to San Francisco, where they will sail for Honolulu April 14.

Robbed the Bank.

ELDORADO, Kan., April 5.—It has just been learned that the Exchange National bank of this city was robbed a day or two ago of $10,000, but the officers succeeded in keeping it secret in the hope of catching the robbers. They failed in the latter effort, and today the robbery became known. There was no force used on the vault and the robber is supposed to have known the combination. The directors have made good the deficit and offered a reward of $4,000 for the thief or thieves and return of the money.

Acquitted of a Charge of Murder.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The writ of habeas corpus in the case of Joseph T. Mage, suspected of having caused the death of Miss Fuller, the typewriter, March 17, was dismissed by consent of Mage's counsel today. Mage is in custody at the Tombs on a writ issued by Recorder Smythe, the coroner's committment being thereby made of no effect.

Movements of Sea Going Vessels, April 5.

At San Francisco—Arrived—U. S. S. Monterey. Cleared—Lord Downshire, for Hull; Mariposa, for Honolulu and Sydney. Departed—Mashona, for Grimsby; Prussia, for Port Blakely; Carrolton, for Nanaimo; Coryphent, for Loring; Germania, for Seattle; Walla Walla, for Victoria and Port Townsend; City of Sydney, for Yokohama and Hong Kong; Costa Rica for Nanaimo; U. S. S. Monterey, for sea trip; R. P. Rithett, for Honolulu.

At Port Gambele—Arrived 4th—Kilkitat.

At Glasgow—Arrived—Pomerania, from Boston.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Rhaetia, from New York.

At The Lizard—Passed—Missouri, from Philadelphia for London.

At New York—Arrived—Waesland, from Antwerp.

At Baltimore—Arrived—Menantic, from London.

At the Isle of Wight—Passed—Augusta Victoria, from New York.

At Scilly—Passed—Augusta Victoria, from New York.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Didam, from New York.

TEN WERE KILLED

Disastrous Results of the Attack Upon the Workers of Coke Ovens.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S BLOODY BATTLE

More Fatalities in the Ranks of the Mob at the Braddock Works.

EIGHT BODIES FOUND IN THE WOODS

Hungarians Who Had Been Shot Crawled Away and Then Died Alone.

MANY OF THE RIOTERS LA DED IN JAIL

Belief That More Trouble Will Follow—All the Roads Guarded by Armed Deputies—Strikers Preparing to Carry Their Point at Any Cost.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 5.—The arrest of President E. L. Davis of the local Mine Workers association and his lodgment in jail in connection with the killing of Engineer Paddock, placed the strikers in a state of bewilderment. President Davis is charged with murder and therefore cannot be released on bail. There is general consternation in the ranks of the strikers and many are in favor of giving up the fight. There are now ninety-six rioters in jail here and these are leaders in the movement.

But from today's developments it does not look as if the strike was ended. The sensation of the morning was the discovery of the bodies of eight murdered Hungarians, found in the woods near Dawson by some boys who were going across the fields to shoot. The men were lying in different sections of the wood and all had bullet holes through their bodies and were more or less beaten up. Where they came from or by whom they were killed is yet a question. It is supposed the Hungarians were shot yesterday by the deputies during the attack on the Braddock works and crawled out into the woods to die. In the conflict at these works there were several volleys of shots fired and one Hungarian was killed outright during the attack. The bodies found have been identified as members of the mob. They are still lying in the woods, as the authorities refuse to care for them.

INCREASED THE FACILITIES.

With the discovery of these bodies the fatalities of yesterday are increased to ten, with many more seriously wounded than was first known. The eight dead strikers found were undoubtedly killed by the pursuing party after the Paddock murderers, as at least eleven in all have paid or will pay the highest penalty for that crime with trial by jury.

The arrest of President Davis has had a more deterring and dampening effect upon the strikers than the sacrifice of so many lives yesterday. Davis was the ninety-fifth striker arrested for the Paddock murder. Davis said he was sorry for yesterday's crime, but the foreign element could not be controlled. He feels certain that he cannot be connected with the killing of Paddock. He will ask for a habeas corpus hearing at once, and expects to be released on bail.

The general feeling among the more intelligent strikers is that they cannot win against such sentiment as has been stirred up against them by yesterday's troubles, together with the unpropitious time for a strike.

All the works of Frick have been closed down until after the funeral of Paddock on Thursday. This enables the strikers to turn their attention to Rainey, and Moyer has been chosen as the first point of attack. The fight here will be decisive and will largely determine the outcome of the strike. Both the strikers and the civil authorities are preparing to come out victorious in the conict.

The Hill Farm mines were overrun by a horde of strikers today and the workmen driven from the grounds, despite the fact that deputies were on guard. The works are now closed down.

Despite the general depressed spirit noticeable among the strikers, the foreign element is nothing daunted and further bloodshed will be caused by them. As a consequence of the general feeling of discouragement the big raid planned for today is not likely to occur.

Alexander Markey was today made president of the organization of mine workers to fill the place of L. R. Davis, who is in jail. At 12:30 today District Attorney Jeffreys made information against Secretary Darby of the association on a charge of murder. Darby was at the time attempting to get bail for Davis and was arrested and lodged in jail.

The Fayette county commissioners will apply to the courts to hold an extra session at once to try the strikers on the various charges against them. This action is necessary because of the crowded condition of the jail, 150 prisoners being confined there.

Busy Arresting Strikers.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., April 5.—The coke region is in a high state of excitement and fears of more bloodshed are entertained. In this section all the plants are running but the Painter works of McClure & Co. The strikers visited the works last night and remained with the men until daylight. The workmen with few exceptions are willing to work, but are afraid.

Sheriff