Showing What Has Been Accomplished During the Past Two Years.

JUDGE WILHERE TO THE HIBERNIANS

Work of the Great Irish Order Reviewed-Relation to the Church and State -Suggestions for the Good of the Order.

The morning session of the Ancient Order of Hibernians convention was occupied in considerering the report of the national di rectory on changes of the constitution.

An interesting episode was the presentation to Father Shahan of a floral harp by the St. Patrick cadets.

One of the big events of the convention was the presentation of the address of Judge Wilhere, national delegate, which was read on Tuesday, and given to the public yesterday morning.

Judge Wilhere's review of the order and its work was most exhaustive and was received with marked attention and interest. After congratulating the delegates upon the large attendance and expressing gratification at the growth and prosperity of the

order, the national delegate said; During the two years just passed we have organized the province of Quebec, the state of Florida and we have now under way the reorganization of the territory of New Mexfco, which, I think, is completed ere this. Through one of our brothers who has settled in the new territory of Oklahoma I have managed to found the order there.

A comparison of the reports with those submitted at the last convention shows an increase in the number of divisions of 120 and an addition to our strength of 19,656 members. Five states and territories not re-

PROGRESS OF THE ORDER. At the national convention held in St. Paul, Minn., in May, 1886, I had the honor of being elected to the position of national delegate, a position to which I have since been, at three successive biennial national

conventions, unanimously re-elected. In 1886 our order was suffering most severely from the rupture of 1884 and dissenwerey from the rapture of 1884 and dissen-sions prevailed in our ranks throughout al-most all sections of the country. Contrast this with our present happy condition, when practical harmony and unity prevails every-where. At that time our foreign relations with the parent organization, the Board of Erin, severed in 1884, had not been re-established. The treaty made with the Board of Erin in Europe in 1887 has since brought untold blessings to the brethren on both

sides of the ocean.

In 1886 the number of states and territories organized was thirty-one. The number of divisions in good standing was 105, and the number of members in the order in America was 43,900. After eight years we now have forty-nine states, territories and provinces and the District of Columbia organized; the number of divisions reported is 1,206 and the reported membership is 93,878 with five states and territories not reported while the actual membership is much larger, over 120,000 I am sure, which occurs by reason of the delinquency in failing to report of so many of our officers, or the failure of others to make proper report of the actual bona fide membership.

To every man who has worked and aided

thanks and extend the hearty Godspeed of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America THE SECEDERS.

So rapid and wonderful has been growth of our society within the past few years that but few of our members, as we are now constituted, know that there From the time of the organization of our order in America up to the year 1878, the headquarters was fixed in New York City. No person but a resident of New York City county could be elected to any national office, and each division in New York City and county was entitled by the law to sents in national conventions for its five division officers, the rest of the country county delegates in national conventions. The change made in 1878, putting the order throughout the country on a fair and equitable footing and eliminating the special privileges heretofore accorded New York City and county caused a great disturbance in that place, and was, without doubt, the primary cause of the secession which occurred in 1884. The ostensible reason as signed was based on false charges which had been made to the Board of Erin by one John Nolan and his fellow conspirators, who charged us with taking into our ranks negroes, Chinamen, Orangemen and their sons, te., and with losing all our regard and consideration for our mother country and our brethren in the old land.

Accordingly on August 12, 1884, under pretended authority granted by the Board of Erin, the conspirators called a bogus national convention which met in New York City Not a man present save and except the county delegate of New York county constitutionally entitled to a seat I

national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of this country.

These men in defiance of lawful and constituted authority and in violation of their obligation to the order, contrary and directly against its constitution and general laws, set themselves up as the true and legal Ancient Order of Hibérnians, and subsequently dubbed themselves the Board of Erin Ancient Order of Hibernians, still claiming to be the only true order of Hi-bernians in America. The secessionists never numbered more than 5 per cent of our strength and their power and influence was and is largely confined to New York City. Since 1886, when I had the honor of being selected for the office of national delegate, It has been a part of my work to bring these erring and misguided men back to the true fold, and I sincerely hope this convention will be able to finally settle the trouble and adjust whatever differences may exist. To consummation of that much desired end would respectfully suggest that this con vention pass a resolution first to rescind all former resolutions of expulsion passed egainst the leaders of the secession movement, and, secondly, to invite them to re-turn and join with us under fair and honor able conditions. This resolution to be con municated to them by wire to New York, where their convention is now in ression. would further beg leave to suggest that the negotiations of the details should be lefwith your incoming national officers, whose wisdom and patriotism we will have the most abiding faith that they will do their duty by the order and on an honor-able basis bring about friendship, unity and Christian charity to prevail among all

FOREIGN RELATIONS. Since the adoption of our treaty with the Board of Erin in 1887, by which the principle of home rule was initially recognized as the underlying basis of our future relations, no trouble of any moment has at any time existed. Harmony, brotherly affection and good will has always prevalled. However, in considering the question of dealing with the secodors in this country it is proper for me to recall to your attention the fact that there are two bodies in Europe calling them-selves the Board of Erin One of these sends the merchantise to the secoders and the other, which I know to be the only true and legal Board of Eric, sends to us our mer-chandise or quarterly communications. The dual bodies in Europe are the outcome of the

Just as in America a few dissatisfied members second from the lawful Board of Erin in Europe and formed an alliance with the recalcitrants in this land, of course glaiming to be the right and true party. My

MESSAGE OF THE DELEGATE advices from the old land assure me that the rebellion against the true Board of Ering has lost its force and strength, and like the rebellion against the true order in this land, is practically over.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE CHURCH. Our relations with the church continue of the same happy character as it was my pleasure to report to you at former conventions. It is true, however, that in a few places our ecclesiastical superiors have withheld that friendship which, as a Catholic organization, we have a right to expect. Wherever such a feeling exists I would strongly urge our members that while standing up loyally for the principles of the order, it is our duty to refrain from any speech or act that would intensify the unpleasant relations, which only spring from want of a clear understanding of the situation. Denunciations or fault floding will Our relations with the church continue of

want of a clear understanding of the situa-tion. Demunciations or fault floding will never lead to this, so that our energies should be at all times directed to bring about a perfect knowledge of our aims and objects, and by our conduct prove that we are worthy of the fullest confidence of the church, and are not only in accord with its ministers, but are earnestly endeavoring to carry out in our own way its sacred teach-The great leaders among the heirarchy

and the clergy in this country have given us the warmest and most unequivocal endorsement, and others, whose views are less broad or whose knowledge of the situation is not so extensive, will in time learn that our organization is not only meritorious, but is their most progressive ally in all that goes to advance the cause of religion and humanity. We seek no quarrels with any one, but must and will defend our rights, one, but must and will defend our rights, and cannot permit antagonisms founded on personal prejudices to mar our way. We have outlived many persecutions and have sufmounted many obstacles in the past; we have fought our way to the front rank of Irish Catholic organizations, and stand to-day the most powerful representative solety of our race in the world and are recognitive our recognitive output. clety of our race in the world, and are recognized as such by friend and foc.

THE HIBERNIAN CHAIR. It is with more than ordinary regret that I am forced to report to this convention that nothing has been done and no money has as yet been raised to endow the "Hi-bernian chair" in the Catholic university at Washington, D. C., as ordered and di-rected by resolution of the last national convention.

This condition is not due, however, to any indifference or neglect on part of your officers, for God knows I was most anxious to have that noble monument to the honor of the Catholic patriotism and love of Holy Mother church—which is engrafted so deeply in the Hibernian heart—raised and the work finished and done ere this; but in view of the fact that tens of thousands of our mem-bers have been out of employment for month and many for more than a year past, on account of the business and industrial depression in our country, which affected all our people, more or less, no matter what might be their business, occupation or station in life, I could not under the circumstances find it in my conscience to levy additional taxes and impose additional burdens on a people who have been so severely tri d dur-ing the past term.

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

Under the subject of suggestions for the good of the order the national delegate commended that the societies of the various cities should build and own their own halls cities should build and own their own halls, and train their own speakers for society and public demonstrations. He urged that steps be taken to secure the publication of a properly written history of the order, from its foundation in Ireland to the present time. He urged the support of the Hibernian journals. He recommended that the order establish a permanent headquarters and the payment of proper salaries to the officers who are required to devote their time to the work of the order. I am undoubtedly in favor of paying secretaries of state, county or division organizations fair state, county or division organizations fair and reasonable compensation for their work, but I feel it an imperative and binding duty to call the attention of the order to exravagance in salaries, which, according to my information, prevails in some places and which, if not checked in time, will re-

sult disastrously to the interest, welfare and future progress of our grand old order LABOR BUREAUS AND CHARITIES. At the New Orleans convention I called attention to the necessity of maintaining in every city and town a Hibernian labor bureau. The advantages of this were set forth and are clearly apparent to every member of the order, and commend them member of the order, and commend them-selves to all right-thinking men. I do not, of course, mean that any elaborate establish-ments should be maintained, but that a be-ginning should be made in an unostentatious way, and be gradually developed as the necessities of the situation may warrant. If fully believe that in our large communities this would find a scope that may exceed all our anticipations and serve to keep before our minds the fact that our order is equal

to every emergency to fulfill its obligations f friendship and support. I might also allude to the demands that will some day require our earnest considera-tion, of providing for the old and indigent members of the order. "A Hibernian Home" under the care of some Catholic religious order is naturally what our thoughts turn to, but it is a scheme which we may not be able in our day to accomplish. We can, however, make a beginning by providing in homes already established, a place where our members may be

cared for at our expense ORGANIZING.

There is no subject which will come before this assemblage or engage our deepest and most carnest consideration than the accessity of extending our organization. It is true that much has been done in this direction, not only during the past two years but since the foundation of the organization, by the self-sacrifice of the men who were deeply imbued with the principles of the order and whose work was the labor of love. Years ago when our organization maintained with difficulty a struggling existence, be-fore ever the beneficial feature was in opera-tion, there was little to tempt the selfish and nothing to attract the self-seeker. In those days the spirit of undying devotion which, under the most trying circumstances so conspicuously manifests itself, the heroic battle which the pioneers of the order were continually forced to wage, cannot but remind us that much of the prosperity we enjoy is due rather to the advance guard the skirmishers—than to any particular merits of our own. Will we not do some-thing for those who are to follow us? With a plentitude of all that goes to make an rganization great and prosperous, with sembership recruited from every walk ife, with a treasury overflowing with the results of our economy, care and generosity, we should no longer appeal to any few of our brethren to take on their shoulders a burden which should be equally shared by

Let me therefore entreat for this subject our closest attention. Consider the work of organization pursued by our enemies, and let us show them that the principles which teach and practice love and toleration for all mankind will endure for all time, and that our grand old order will, as it becomes better known, be pointed out by all our fellow citizens as the school in which all mankind is made better and adds to the glory of our flag and our institutions and which makes all the world better and purer and lifts it beyond the degrading passions of fraternal strife

OUR DUTY TO IRELAND. No convention of our order can separate without placing on record our undying faith in the right of Mother Ireland to national self-government, and the love and veneration entertained by every Hibernian in America for the land of his birth or his fathers. At this convention I am sure we will again renew our pledges of loyalty to the gallant sons of Eris who, in the arena of an allen paritiment, are making such a grand and sublime struggle for trish liberty and for the principles of Irish nationality. without placing on record our undying faith

Let us do more, brothren, than send the cheering message of our prayers, our sympathics and good wistes across the sea to our gullant people and their noble leaders who are struggling for ireland's rights against such fearful odds; let us send practical, substantial aid to help our people in their patriotic and hervie work. It is with pardonable pride that I place on record

(Continued on Second Page.)

Chandler Proposes Retaliatory Tariff Measures Against the Canucks.

CONCESSIONS ADVANTAGEOUS TO BOTH

Numerous Amendments to the Tariff Bill Proposed by the Finance Committee Adopted-Chandler Ruffles the Democratic Temper.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The proceedings in the senate upon Senator Gallinger's amendment to the tariff bill providing for a retalitory clause against Canada indicate that that question is liable to receive considerable attention before the bill shall be disposed of. Mr. Gallinger's speech was brief, but Senators Lodge and Hoar both expressed a desire to discuss it, and the amendment was withdrawn for the time to enable them to make preparations before presenting their views. It is understood that other senators will also make speeches upon the amendment when it again comes before the

The proposed amendment provides that the tariff act shall only become operative so far as it concerns Canada upon proclamation by the president of the United States. This proclamation is to be issued under conditions which are prescribed. When it is duly certified to the president that the govern-ment of Canada has declared a desire to enter into such commercial arrangements with the United States as will result in a material reduction of the duties now existing against the admission into Canada of the products and manufactures of the United States, he is required to appoint three commissioners to meet those who may be designated to represent the Canadian government to consider the most desirable manner in which to accomplish a larger exchange of the products and manufactures of the two countries. If The result of the deliberation of the joint commission shall be an agreement and a re-port satisfactory to the secretary of the treasury, by a material reduction of the du-ties or by the putting upon the free list of the Canadian tariff manufactures and prod-ucts of the United States which, in his opinion, will afford an equal advantage to the United States as the operation of this bill will afford to Canada, and the secretary of the treasury shall so report to the presi-dent, the president on being notified by the Canadian government that these recom-mendations will be presented to the Parliament of Canada for enactment shall then is-sue his proclamation making this act operative as regards Canada, immediately the enactment into law by the Canadian Parliament of the recommendations of the joint commission. It is also made the further duty of the commissioners representing this country to ascertain upon what terms entire freedom of commercial intercourse between this country and the Domin-ion of Canada can be secured.

The pending amendment was that of Mr. Perkins to the amendment of Mr. Jones of Arkansas to change the duty on boracic acid. Mr. Jones' amendment increased the duty from 20 per cent ad valorem to 2 cents per pound. Mr. Perkins' amendment was to increase it to the present rate, 5 cents. CHANDLER RUFFLES THE DEMOCRATIC

TEMPER. Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire succeeded in his own peculiar way in irritating the democrats, especially Mr. Harris, who at the neiusion of the remarks of the New Hampshire senator moved with some temper to lay Mr. Perkins' amendment on the table. The motion carried by a strictly party vote,

31 to 25. The question then recurred upon Mr. Jones' compromise' amendment to change the duty from 20 per cent to 2 cents per pound.

Mr. Aldrich moved to strike out 2 cents
and insert 3 cents. Mr. Harris moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried by a

Mr. Hoar offered an amendment to the Jones amendment providing for an ad va-lorem duty of 40 per cent on boracic acid in place of 2 cents per pound. He wanted a record of democratic sentiment on the two systems. Mr. Harris remarked that he should have it, and moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was carried by a practically unanimous vote. Mr. Dolph

alone voted in the negative.

The vote then recurred on the Jones com promise amendment the republicans voting with the democrats. Mr. Mills alone voted against the amendment. The vote on the next amendment, offered

by Mr. Jones, changing the duty on chromic acid from 10 per cent ad valorem to 4 cents per pound (an increase of 28 per cent), was taken without debate. The republicans again voted with the democrats and it was adopted, 57 to 2, Mr. Allen and Mr. Mills voting against it.

The next amendment was that increasing duty on citric acid from 20 to 25 per cent ad valorem. Mr. Harris moved to lay the amendment on the table. It was carried, 29 to 20, as was his motion to lay on the table an amendment of Mr. Aldrich to sub-stitute 7 cents per pound for the 25 per cent

ad valorem duty on citric acid.

The amendment increasing the duty to 25 per cent ad valorem was then adopted. The next amendment, offered by Mr. Jones, increased the duty on tannic acid or tannin from 35 to 75 cents per pound. The debate on this item was continued for some time.

Just before the senate went into executive session a truce was arranged by which the democrats agreed not to press the motion to meet at 10 o'clock, with the understanding the morning hour should be limited to one hour and the tariff bill should be taken up each day at noon. At 5:55 the doors were closed.

DISCU-SING POSTAL TELEGRAPH. President Butler of the Farmers Alliance

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- Mr. Marion C.

- Favors It.

Butler, president of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial union, made an argument before the house committee on postoffices today in support of postal telegraphic legislation. The alliance favored the postal telegraph scheme because it would correct an evil of monopoly. Representative Maguire of California also poke in continuation of his argument on the ubject, which he began last week. He declared the telegraph business is a monopoly, that an attempt to meet it by private mpetition would result in no benefit to the scople, consequently the government ought o assume charge of the business. He be-leved for \$25,000,000 the present Western nion plant could be duplicated, and the peode would not have to pay the interest on the \$90,000,000 capitalization in stock, which does not represent the actual investment. Replying to questions, he said he did not think any one could perform the work of the postal service as cheap as the government, which lead Representative Loud of California to remark he would be willing

to take a four year contract for the work at

\$50,000,000 per year. Sundry difficulties that would possibly arise in the transfer of

the telegraph to the government were sug-gested by members of the committee, but Mr. Maguire believed these could be overcome or obviated in ways that would not work a hardship to the telegraph companies. WASHINGTON, May 11.-After action on me minor bills the house went into committee of the whole to consider general aprepriation bills and the naval appropriation

ill was taken up.
Mr. Boutelle advecated liberality towards the navy to continue the good work com-menced under Secretary Chandler.

Messrs, Cummings of New York and Reed of Maine indulged in a very acrimonious de-bate and charges and countercharges of "col-

Mr. Cummings.
At 5 o'clock the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted At the night session six private pension

Perfectly Willing to Exchange Stock Cars for the Varnished Variety.

TOPEKA, Kan., May II .- The Sanders Industrialist train stealers arrived here at 1:20 o'clock this afternoon as prisoners of United States Marshal Neely, having been captured without even a sign of trouble at Scott City yesterday afternoon. The attitude of Governor Lewelling was soon manifested toward the Commonwealers. He and Mrs. Diggs and Secretary of State Osborne and other populist leaders at once held a private conference, and at its close they issued a call for a mass meeting to be held on the public square this evening "to discuss the question of the unemployed." Further than that the governor good-naturedly consented to the request that the army be allowed to camp on the court house grounds while in the city. Marshal Neely interfered with that plan for the present by keeping the men locked up in the train. General Sanders says the Missouri Pacific, in blocking its road to prevent the progress of his army through Colorado, damaged engines and carto the extent of \$5,000. In getting around the least of these wreeks he was delayed exactly thirty minutes, another one hour, and the last three hours. Some of his men are old trackmen, and the army was plenti-fully provided with tools. In his army are locomotive engineers, five fire-three telegraph operators and civil engineer. The others are one civil engineer. The others are laborers, and he claims that all are hones and law abiding. Not a weapon of any kind was found among them by the deputy mar-

Military discipline has been obshals. Allitary discipline has been observed since the army started, and it has been kept up since they have become prisoners. Last night they submitted to Sanders' discipline and command in the division of their board, and today they strictly com-plied with his orders on the train. Sanders is an electrician by profession, and is a native of Missouri. He is 29 years old and a natural commander. He is a man also of some education and good manners, and is quiet and dignified in his bearing. While his men have been provided for by contribu-tions from the public; Sanders has paid for his own meals at hotels. He says he and his men are going to Washington because there is no work for them in the west. He hopes to reach his destination by June 2.

Marshal Neely's prisoners will have a formal hearing on Monday before United States Commissioner Waggener. Marshal Neely has a load on his hands which he is

really anxious to drop, and after the formality of a hearing the "Wealers" will probably be turned loose for the people of Top-ka to take care of. Sanders and his men look upon their arrest as a beneficent act of Providence to hasten them on their journey to Washing-ton. Sanders does not believe they can be punished, and that is why he counselled his men to fall easy victims to Marshai Neely last night. Sanders said complacently just after he and his men arrived in Topeka:
"We are very much obliged to Uncle Sam
for helping us this far an our journey, providing us with comfortable cars and keeping us from hunger."

A large meeting was held at the court house this evening, and strong resolutions house this evening, and strong resolutions were adopted demanding the resignation of United States Commissioner E. A. Waggener, as it was believed he exceeded his authority in accompanying the Missouri Pacific special train. Speeches were made by J. G. Waters, G. C. Clemens, Noah Allen and Superintendent of Instruction Gaines, and all of them denounced Marshal Neely in strong terms for not taking better care of the prismers and feeding them better.

A committee, consisting of the mayor and others, was appointed to call on Marshal Neely and demand that the prisoners be given food or the city be allowed to pronot uttered a word of complaint, and the food that is now being furnished by the marshal is being distributed through their own commissary department.

NOT READY TO MARCH.

Kelsey's Commonwealers Not Enthusiastic Over the Prospects. Last night about 500 people assembled about the platform erected at Thirteenth street and Capitol avenue to hear the Commonweal orators talk in favor of a "petition in boots." The enthusiasm of the

crowd was somewhat dampened, but whether from lack of sympathy or on account of the cool wind no one could say. E. J. Deane of Des Moines, Sam D. Nedrey, Editor Tichenor and General Kelsey

were the speakers. General Kelsey said there was a painfu lack of desire on the part of the business men of the city to donate shoes, blankets and other necessaries for the army, and declared that he did not care to start until these were supplied.

these were supplied.

After the announcement of new speakers for tonight the meeting broke up.

There seems to be no prospect that the army will leave before Sunday at least, Some suggestions have been made about following the example of Kelly and floating down the river, but the kiea does not seem to take. Kelsey proposes to follow the Northwestern line through Iowa.

Commonwealer Kilfed by a Constable. ROCKLIN, Cal., May 11.-The Oakland and Stockton contingent of the Commonweal which started to march east from Sacramento yesterday, did not get far without meeting with trouble.

One of the commanders of the army was

killed today by a constable at this place. The slayer was Constable Fleckenger, and the victim was Colonel Paisley. At 4 a. m. today the army under command of Lieutenant General Smith, 70 strong, seized a freight train at Arcade staeer Williams, a Engineer member of the party, was placed under arrest here by Constable Fleckenger. Smith and Col-onel Paisley protested. A quarrel ensued and Fleckenger drew a pistol and it at Smith, who jumped to one side upon the constable shot and killed Paisley.

The Industrials became furious, and started to lynch Fleckenger. General

Smith, however, protected him and aided him to escape.
Engineer Williams meantime had been locked up. The Industrials demanded his release, and the citizens, fearing further trouble, liberated him.

Turning Tracips Off Trains. SPOKANE, May 11 -- Marshal Pinkhan has gone to Sand Point on a special train with twenty deputies and fifty United States regulars. At that point there is a draw-

bridge over the Pend d'Oreille river, at which place Pinkham will establish his headquarters. All Great Northern trains will stop at the bridge and will not be al-lowed to pass until it is stripped of every tramp who may be trying to steal a ride.

Colonel Dolphin has been deposed as courtmartialed for trying to desert his army with the funds, and was drummed out of deposed He was About thirty men went with him. Cantwell assumed charge of the encamp-PORTLAND, Ore., May 11 .- Portland's

Coxey army, which a week ago contained 600, has dwindled away, and today numbers less than forty. They are scattered along the Union Pacific in small squads between this city and Utah, riding on freight trains whenever they get a chance.

Movements of Seagoing Vessels May 11. New York-Arrived-Fuerst marck, from Hamburg; State of (California, from Hasgow, At Southampton-Arrived-Augusta Vic toria, from New York; Bouin, from New

At London-Arrived-Mexico, from fork: Venetias, from Boston, Ludgate lill, from New York, At Liverpool-Arrived Bovic, from New At Scilly-Passed-Italia, for Montreal. At Queenstown-Arrived, 12th-Lucania, from New York.

Large Number of Prominent Russian Officials Arrested on Suspicion.

MANY HUMBLE CITIZENS CONCERNED

All Were Members of a Society Known as "The Friends of Political Liberty," with Branches in Several Provinces.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 11.-In addition to the recent arrests of forty students on suspicion of being nihilists, other students have been arrested simultaneously at Moscow, Tver and Smolensk, A printing press, which had been used by the students,

was discovered at Museuw. LONDON, May 11 .- A dispatch to the Standard from St. Petersburg says: Arrests have been made on a large scale recently as the result of the discovery of an organization with widespread connections, called "The Friends of Political Liberty. Hundreds of persons are suposed to have been arrested, and among them are a number of prominent officials. The names of some of the priseners are: M. Chermak, director of the statistical bureau; his as sistant, M. Alexanderoff, and the latter's wife; M. Surve of the finance ministry; M. Vegorof and M. Ortoff of the Nobility bank, and about fifty students. Mme. Kernajets-kaya, a fashionable dressmaker here, and several of her apprentice girls, were sus pected of being conected with the organiza tion, and were also arrested. The chief en gineer of the Orell railway, inspector of taxation, and four other state officials have been arrested at Orell, charged with being members of the society. M. Tioutchefa, grandson of the famous poet of that name, has been arrested at Novgored, and betwee fifty and sixty persons have been arrested at Moscow. A high reward has been offered for the capture of a certain Mile. Alexanderova.

IN FEAR OF THE HEALY MEN.

Should They Gain Ground the Opposition Loses Its Influences. LIVERPOOL, May 11.-The Irish National League of Great Britain will hold a convention here tomorrow. There will be a demenstration of the league on Sunday and a banquet on Monday. A member of the National league, outlining the gathering, explained that the Irish National League of Great Britain was similar to the Irish National Federation of America and consists of "Irish exiles who have played an important role in Irish politics during the past fifteen years.

The members of the Irish National League of Great Britain, he said, are better trained in the intricacies of English politics, and perhaps more ardently nationalist than the

Irishmen at home. By electing the late Charles Stewart Parnell president in 1876, instead of the

late Mr. Isaac Butt, the members still according to the same gentleman, gave Mr. Parnell the first great advantage of his political career and paved the way to the modern Irish policy. When the split came the vote against Mr. Parnell did much to break his power. In conclusion the Asso-ciated press infomant said that members of the Irish National League of Great Britain now meet at the time of a great crisis and amidst the struggle going on between the Justin McCarthy, M. P., Michael Davitt, John Dillon, and other leaders will attend the convention and endeavor to heal th breach existing between them and th Healeyites. The result will have an im-portant effect upon the future Irish policy. It is expected that T. P. O'Connor, who has been president of the Irish National league of Great Britain since 1882, but who latterly has been attached to the Healyite organ, the Irish Catholic, will be re-elected, and that he policy of the majority will be reaffring by an overwhelming majority. Nevertheless there is much anxiety in regard to the result. It is said that should the Healyltes gain ground the influence of the anti-Healyltes would be seriously shaken.

"Tay Pay" O'Connor is very popular Jr this city. He has represented the Scotland division in Parliament for ten years as an Irish nationalist, and during that time has been the only nationalist member of the House of Commons sitting for any constituency in Great Britain. His fearles conduct of the London Sun in steadfastly yet independently supporting the Gladston and Rosebery governments has given him additional prestige in the ranks of the party. His overthrow will only mean a remarka-ble triumph of Healyism.

BUDGET BILL EASILY CARRIED

Sixteen Majority with Seventy Members of the House Absent

LONDON, May 11 .- On the vote on the budget in the House of Commons the government had an easier escape than had been predicted. The motion to reject was negatived by a vote of 308 to 294. All the Parnellites present voted against the govern ment. John Clancy declared the Irish distilling industry had steadily diminished dur ing the past lifty years, owing to the unfair taxation, and the Parnellites would express their opinion that this plundering of Ireland

ought to cease by voting against the govern fore had a bill to meet a serious deficit in the balance sheet been met by a motion for rejection. He was aware that the motion was less aimed at the budget than at the life of the government. The temptation of securing the aid of an Irish contingent was too strong to be resisted and the censerva tives had succumbed to it. The governmen would appeal with confidence to the verdict of the country on the principles of justice and equal taxation adjusted to the burden bearing capacity of the various classes After the division on the motion to reject the bill passed its second reading. The Mc Carthylte members voted solidly with th government. The house adjourned until

England Will Compel Respect. BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, May 3.-(Via New Orleans, May 11.)-A sensation was created here yesterday by the Arrival of Robert Henry Clarence, chief of the Mor quito Indians. Soon after the occupation of Bluefields by the Nicaraguan troops, owing to the belief that an attempt would be made on the life of the young chieftain, he disappeared and made his way to the Indian settlement at Peralta lagoon. His visit here was short, he remaining only a few hours to purchase supplies, which he took away with him on a small vessel flying the Colombian flag. He said he had in no way surrendered his rights as chief of the Indians, with jurisdiction over the reservation, but claimed he has assurances of British support in maintaining the treaty of Managua. British Consular Agent Hatch confirmed this belief, saying England would scarcely go to all the expense of closing the treaty without compelling respect for it Rebels Driven Away from Leon.

MANGUA, Nicaragua, May 11 .- Fighting commenced at Leon at 4 o'clock this morn ing, and at 10 the rebels retreated from the city closely pursued. Zelaya is considering the advisability of resigning the presidency, as he is weary of the constant uprisings.

Labor Incensed in Austria. VIENNA, May 11 .- In the lower House of Parliament the democratic deputies questioned the government in regard to the shooting of striking miners at Falkenau, de-claring that many of the men were found to have been shot in the back, thus showing the strikers, were running away when fired at. The house by a vote of 162 to SS, expressed confidence in the government. The reports of these incidents have caused the greatest indignation among the workingmen.

Anarchist Prisoner Found Dead.

BARCELONA, May 11 .- Martin Berras, the anarchist who was awalting trial here on the charge of complicity in the attempt upon the life of Genreral Martinez Campos, has been found dead in his prison, A medical examination of the body showed it to be badly bruised, and it is reported that the prisoner dled of violence. An investigation la in progress.

LONDON, May 11.- The extradition of Charles Meunier, the anarchist who is wanted by the French police on the charge

Meunier's Extradition Ordered.

of complicity in the Cafe Very explosion in Paris, was ordered today by Sir John Bridge, the chief magistrate, in the Bow Street police court. The magistrate, however, al-lowed Muenier seventeen days within which to file an appeal. Farewell to Miss Willard. LONDON, May 11 .- Lady Somerset presided at a crowded farewell meeting of the

Woman's Christian Temperance union at Queen's hall to Miss Frances Willard. Among those present were Sir Wilfred Lawson and Canon Wilberforce. Miss Willard made a speech and was greeted with hearty

BERLIN, May 11 .- The German war ships now in Brazilian waters have been ordered to proceed to Samoa. In some political quarters it is thought the United States will abandon her claims there and recall her consul and leave Great Britain and Germany to settle.

German Ships Sent to Samoa

Portland Wips the Thousand Guineas. LONDON. May 11 .- At Newmarket today the race for the 1,000 guineas stake for 3-year-old fillies, carrying eight stone twelve pounds each, was run and won by the duke of Portland's Amiable, by St. Simon, out of Tact. The course was the Rowley mile.

FIGHT WITH MARSHALS. Several of the Washington Industrials In

Jured in the Scrimmage. NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., May 11.-An other collision occurred between deputy marshals and Commonwealers about 4 o'clock this morning, and two of the latter are now confined in the hospital suffering from gunshot wounds. Word was received that twenty-five men had captured freight cars at Eliensburg and were coming down to liberate the Coxeyites imprisoned in the county jail. The marshals met the Industrials and stopped their cars by throwing a rail across the track at a point two miles from this city. The Industrials scrambled off the cars and started to run, but were brought to a halt by the rifles of the mar-shals. Two of the men were wounded, but not seriously. The others, to the number of 125, were marched to the county jall and locked up. Fifty Coxeyites and a number of Yakima citizens accused of inciting the army to resistance were started on an early

norning train under heavy guard for Se Additional arrests are being made tonight of those charged with inciting the Indus-trials to resistance. Among those arrested are E. H. Libby, editor of the Yakima Re-

public, and Charles Little, a policeman.

Troop C of the Washington state cavale has had orders from Governor McGraw to hold itself under marching orders, ready to move at any hour. It is supposed their destination is some point on the Great North

QUARTERED AT HASTINGS.

Gannon's Industrial Army Slowly Approach-HASTINGS, May 11 .- (Special Telegram to The Bec.)-The Gannon detachment of the Industrial army arrived in Hastings at 6 o'clock this evening and immediately were given camping ground on the Burlington right of way east of town. The company camped at Kenesaw last night, was given transportation in wagons to Juniata this morning and walked to Hastings this after-noon with the commissaries loaded on an excart. The Commonwealers, numbering eighty, were given food for supper and breakfast and have promised to move on tomorrow. The army was first encamped in an open space with no shelter, but later arrangements were made to quarter them

n the loft of an old livery stable.

JUNIATA, Neb., May 11.—(Special Tele gram to The Bee.)—A regiment of ninety Coxeyltes arrived in town from Kenesaw at noon today and were fed and furnished transportation to Hastings by this town. They are stout looking and mostly young men and are very jovial. They expect to reach Washington next month.

Cavalry Called Out.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 11 .- A special to the Journal from Spokane, Wash., says: Major Johntsone of this city, in command of the state cavalry, has received a telegram from the sheriff at Yakima, asking the authorities to call out the troops to quell the riotous proceedings of the Commonwealers. The request was referred to Governor McGraw. "Jumbb" Cantwell has assumed command of the Spokane Wealers since the disgrace of Colonel Dolphin, who was court-martialed by his men for his attempt to convert the army funds to his own use. The army num-

bers nearly 800. Coxeyites Want Out of Jall SPOKANE, Wash., May 11.-Colonel Phillips arrived in Spokane this morning with sixty-five Commonwealers, whom he arrested at Yakima, and immediately started with them for Scattle under guard of a posse of deputies. E. J. Jeffreys, commander of the Scattle Coxcyltes, now in Spokane, secured a writ of habeas corpus to ompel the marshal to return the prisone to Spokane. It is feared the Coxeyites will make an effort to stop the train before reaches the sound.

Camped at Fifield. RUNNELS, Ia., May 11.—The Kelly mavy s in camp tonight at Fifield.

Resigned a Fat Office. KANSAS CITY, May 11.-County Clerk M. S. Burr carried into execution today his expressed intention to resign his office-His resignation is now in the hands of the governor. Hurr quits in preference to furnishing an increased bond, as ordered by the court, when an alleged shortage in his accounts was being investigated.

Lynching in Prospect. DES MOINES, May II .- A tramp today entered the house of a widow named Grubbs, living two miles east of Mexwell, and assaulted her daughter, Stella, aged 13. Over 100 men with dogs are searching for the villath, and if caught they will

lynch him.

MANITOU, Colo., May 11.-The three special trains of twenty-two cars bearing the visiting hotel men, who are n ing a tour of the state as guests of Colorado Hotel Respers association, here early today for Glenwood Springs. Railroad Man Commits Suicide.

merly land commissioner of the old St. Paul & Sioux City, this afternoon blew the top of his head off with a pistol. He died instantly. The deed was committed at his home on Portland avenue.

ST. PAUL, May 11.-J. E. Moore,

ST. LOUIS, May II.-Today's session of the National Union of Chiefs of Police closed the annual meet, and the body ad-journed to meet May 14, 1895, in Washing-ton, D. C. But little of general interest was done today. Schools Closed on Account of Scarlet Vever-

WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED

Gus Meeks Knew Too Much About a Cattle Stealing Case.

NOT EVEN THE CHILDREN SPARED

Excited Neighbors Threaten to Lynch the Brutal Murderers-Principals Have Not Been Captured, but it is Not Thought They Can Escape.

MILAN, Mo., May 11 .- A most atroclous crime was committed last night near Browning. Gus Meeks, his wife and two children were murdered outright and another of Meeks' children, a girl 7 years old, was so badly injured that she may not recover. The circumstances leading up to the crime are about as follows: There are a number of criminal cases pending in Lynn and Sullivan countles against William P. Taylor and George Taylor, brothers, the former being a banker of Browning and the latter a farmer. The charges against them are forgery, arson and larceny. William P. Taylor, Gus Meeks and others were jointly indicted and Meeks pleaded guilty at the last term and was sent to the penitentiary. About a month ago he was pardoned by Governor Stone in order to use him as a witness against the Taylor. him as a witness against the Taylors, who were, in consequence, anxious to get rid of him. It is said that the Taylors had arranged with Meeks to give the latter a wagon and team to get out of the county, so that he might not be present when the case against the Taylors was called for trial. From Meeks' mother it is learned that yesterday her son received a letter from the terday her son received a letter from the Taylors at Browning, telling him to be ready at 12 o'clock last night to go away; that Gns Mecks and children waited for Taylor until midnight, when two men, whom Mecks said were George and Bill Taylor, came to their house in a wagon. Mecks and his family got in the wagon and started for Browning.

Browning.

The details of the crime, as near as can be obtained, were told by the little 7-year-old gir), who was suffering greatly as she recited the story. It appears that when the Mecks family and the persons accompanying them reached a point near the Jenkins school house in Lynn county, a short distance. house in Lynn county, a short distance east of Browning, they were met by two other men, who were lying in walt. Gus Mecks was first shot. Mrs. Meeks jumped out and she also was killed. The murderers then took stones and beat the brains out of two of the children and left the other for dend. The murderers then, is is supposed, loaded the whole family in the wagon and hauled them nearly two miles to the Taylor farm, where they were buried under a straw

At 4:30 o'clock this morning the eldest child came to her senses and made her way to the residence of a Mr. Carter near by. The Carter family then sent a boy to the Taylor farm, where he found the murdered family, as stated by the Meeks girl. The Carter boy saw George Taylor and innocently told of the murder as described by the almost dying child. Taylor immediately started for Browning on horseback, got his brother William and both departed. Their dewitham and both departed. Their de-parture from Browning was before the knowledge of the nurder had reached here. The people of the neighborhood places guards around the strawstack, where the dead bodies were found. Upon investigation it was discovered that a bloody quilt around the bodies was on fire, the evident purpose being to cremate the bodies.

The little girl recovered sufficiently to describe some of the parties, and upon her evidence one Sharon McCullough of Gault and George Howlett of Lynn county have been arrested as participants in the crime.

A party of citizens from Milan and the revolver and a stone with which the nurderers had shot and killed the father and mother and beat out the brains of the wo children, and left the other for The child says that they struck, beat and kicked her into Insensibility and thought her dead. At this writing the Taylors have not been apprehended, but it is not thought possible that they can escape. Great ex-citement prevails in both counties, and if murderers are fully identified the law

will have to be strong to prevent summary FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Officers and Directors Elected for the Ensuing Year. PHILADELPHIA, May IL-One standard

of morality among women and men was principal demand in the resolution introduced by Sarah Hackett Stevenson and seconded by Julia Ward Howe at to day's session of the Federation of Women's Clubs. The resolution was adopted without dissent. Notice of prondopted without dissent. Notice of proposed changes in the federation were given by Mrs. Kate E. Sherwood of Ohio and Mrs. Wiles of Illinois. May Wright Sewell explained, concerning analgamation with the National union, that while she would vote against it now, she thought within two years the time would be ripe for consolidation. The nominating committee reported the following names as officers for the ensuing term: President, Mrs. Ellen M. Hearolin, Chicago; vice president, Mrs. Mary Muniford, Philadelphia: recording secretary, Mrs. C. E. Barries, Kentucky; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. E. Barries, Kentucky; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. Purly Palmer, Rhode Island; advisory board, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Boston; Mrs. J. C. Crooly, New York; Mrs. Virginia J. Berry Hill, Iowa; Mrs. Nettle H. Osgood, Maine; Mrs. Lucia E. Blount, Washington; Miss May E. Steel, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Lyle Sason, Louisiana, and Mrs. McKinney, Tennessee. posed changes in the federation were given

WOMEN ARE AROUSED.

Blue Grass Ladies Tave a Hand in the Campaign Against Breckinridge.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May II.-Hon, Wil-liam C. Owens, Colone: Breckinridge's chief opponent, is to speak in Lexington some day next week not yet decided upon.

day next week not yet decided upon. The women in this city have conceived the idea of emphasizing their protest against Breck-inridge's candidacy by personally joining in making this meeting a big ovation for Owens. The eight boxes at the opera house are to be filled with representative women of the blue grass region, who have heretofore taken no public interest in politics, and the bady of the house will have large delegations of women.

An informat meeting was held today to arrange plains, and a paper is being circulated for signatures of those who will attend the Owens meeting, *Already a score of the best known women in central Kentacky have signified their intention to join the women may result in turning the meeting into a popular protest against Brecking into a popular protest against Brecking to candidacy, rather than a straight out Owens meeting, and that Mr. Owens may be only one of a number of speakers. The women are so thoroughly aroused that they are withdrawing patronage from merchants favorable to Breckinridge, and in several instances old family physicians have been dismissed because of their sympathy for the Ashland district congressman. The bitterness is growing every day.

atterness is growing every day. Kicking on Glucose Syrup.

CHICAGO, May ii.-A meeting of syrup manufacturers from different sections of manufacturers from different sections of the country began at the Tremont house today. The object of the meeting is to prepare a petition to be presented to the glucof manufactures of the United States asking them to abandon the manufacture of syrups, which is carried on by them extensively, to their detriment. Syrup manufactures from St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul, Milwaukee and other cities were present.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The grain traders of the St. Louis Merchants exchange are

preparing to take action against what they charge is a leak of the monthly govern-ment report of the crop condition. The trouble comes from the fact that the gov-ernment's wheat percentage has been ab-solutely accurately "tipped" twenty-four hours in advance in March, April and May. ANTIGO, Wis., May 11.-Three of the public schools in the Second and Third wards of this city have been closed on ac-count of scarlet fever,