

ALL AFTER AFRICA.

The European Powers Striving for Slices of the Dark Continent.

RUM KEGS AND RAILWAYS.

Will be Used to Civilize the Dusky Denizens of the Interior.

STANDING BY LORD SALISBURY.

Tories Think He Has Bested Blaine in the Behring Sea Dispute.

DUNLO NOT LIKELY TO GET A DIVORCE.

The work of colonizing Africa is being rapidly pushed, the various European countries combine business and benevolence.

STANDING BY LORD SALISBURY.

Tories Think He Has Bested Blaine in the Behring Sea Dispute.

DUNLO NOT LIKELY TO GET A DIVORCE.

The work of colonizing Africa is being rapidly pushed, the various European countries combine business and benevolence.

STANDING BY LORD SALISBURY.

Tories Think He Has Bested Blaine in the Behring Sea Dispute.

DUNLO NOT LIKELY TO GET A DIVORCE.

The work of colonizing Africa is being rapidly pushed, the various European countries combine business and benevolence.

STANDING BY LORD SALISBURY.

Tories Think He Has Bested Blaine in the Behring Sea Dispute.

DUNLO NOT LIKELY TO GET A DIVORCE.

The work of colonizing Africa is being rapidly pushed, the various European countries combine business and benevolence.

STANDING BY LORD SALISBURY.

Tories Think He Has Bested Blaine in the Behring Sea Dispute.

DUNLO NOT LIKELY TO GET A DIVORCE.

The work of colonizing Africa is being rapidly pushed, the various European countries combine business and benevolence.

STANDING BY LORD SALISBURY.

Tories Think He Has Bested Blaine in the Behring Sea Dispute.

DUNLO NOT LIKELY TO GET A DIVORCE.

The work of colonizing Africa is being rapidly pushed, the various European countries combine business and benevolence.

STANDING BY LORD SALISBURY.

Tories Think He Has Bested Blaine in the Behring Sea Dispute.

A PECULIAR POSITION.

TORIES SURRENDER A PRIVILEGE OF THE CROWN.

Gladstone Opposes the Proposition Because It Involves the Power of the House of Lords—A Few Radicals Voted With the Government.

LONDON, July 26.—An extraordinary scene was witnessed in the division lobbies of the House of Commons last night when the second reading of the Anglo-German agreement bill was carried by 309 to 61 votes.

Mr. Gladstone, who withheld his consent the ministry was turned out. He declined to be a party to the constitution of such a precedent, and would therefore take no further part in the proceedings.

Mr. Gladstone's magnificent speech, which the Government was covered with confusion. Poor Mr. Smith for once displayed the positive quality of rage, and had the audacity to move the closure, although the question had been debated only a few hours.

The Speaker sharply declined to gag the House, and the debate was adjourned amid the uproarious mirth and enthusiasm of the opposition.

Many good Liberals were sorely perturbed in mind at the spectacle of their chief posing as the champion of a royal prerogative, and finally compromise was effected by agreeing themselves from the division.

But several sturdy radicals, Bradlaugh among them, actually voted with the Government for the bill on the ground that they were prepared at all times to support any measure calculated to restrict the privileges of the Crown.

Mr. Gladstone has since privately explained that he was thinking more of the House of Lords than of the Crown. If treated as to be ratified by bill the absolute control over the Executive in these matters heretofore vested in the Commons is now shared by the Lords.

He thinks the Upper House already enjoys too much power, and he will certainly never lend his help to increase it, even at the expense of the Crown.

AMERICAN METHODISTS.

Welcomed With Great Enthusiasm by Their Brethren in England.

LONDON, July 26.—The Methodist Church is now in annual conference at the Bristol. The feature of this year's gathering so far has been the extraordinary display of interest in the church in America, and the enthusiasm with which American ministers have been welcomed by their British brethren.

The Rev. Dr. Little, of Syracuse, was quite taken aback by the warmth of his reception on Thursday, and the representatives of the Episcopal Church, who were deeply touched by the fraternal kindness extended to them.

Unfortunately the proceedings have not been uniformly edifying and the visitors had to listen to heated debates arising out of serious charges against Wesleyan missionaries in India, and out of an attempt to fix the stigma of heresy upon a brilliant young minister, who had published some pamphlets said to contain heterodox views.

The Congregational Union of Wales, which has also been in session, devoted the greater part of today's sitting to a debate in the House of Commons on the subject of football, dancing and cricket as leading to debauchery, immorality, drunkenness, and denounced theaters as synagogues of Satan.

FRENCH WHEAT A FAILURE.

A Loss of \$100,000,000 Caused in That Country by the Weather.

LONDON, July 26.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Paris to-day says: Northwest winds, laden with rain, continue. Dismal accounts are given of the state of crops everywhere in France except to east of the Rhine out of official reports recorded ten days ago at the Ministry of Agriculture, at least three-fourths of grain crops of the great wheat-growing plain of Le Beauce were not allowed to see whether a large proportion of the remainder had spoiled, since the crops are so laden to the brim with water.

Losses from the weather in that part of France are roughly estimated at \$100,000,000. Cattle and sheep are counting anticipated scarcity, and bread has risen.

French financiers say to-day that France will have to import most of her wheat for home consumption this winter, a fact which will be an ornate for the party in the Chamber of Deputies which carried the law to protect French wheat growers from foreign competition.

ANOTHER DOCK STRIKE.

In Which Both Sides Claim to Have Scored a Victory.

LONDON, July 26.—The London dockers have again struck this week, the ground of complaint being that the unionist officials were not allowed to see whether a large proportion of the remainder had spoiled, since the crops are so laden to the brim with water.

The men are at work, and that all men working are union men. The union swear they have won another great victory and the dock employers do not care about acknowledging it.

HEALTH OF THE POPE.

He Ends Less Than Usual and is Living Upon Strong Brandy.

LONDON, July 26.—Signor DeCesare writes from Rome that the Pope, although grows very thin, is in good health, considering his 81 years. In walking he bends forward and leans on a stick. He eats less than usual and keeps up his strength by means of strong brandy.

AMUSING THE ENGLISH.

Wilson Barrett Tells a Tough Railroad Story for Their Benefit.

BIQUE TOO POWERFUL.

For the Reciprocity Scheme to Succeed During This Session.

PREPARING A POLITICAL POOL.

Of the Other Presidential Aspirants to Work Against Blaine.

THE SCHEME COMES UP IN THE SENATE.

Progress of the Tariff Debate in the Upper Branch of Congress.

Blaine's reciprocity scheme is not likely to be adopted by Congress immediately. His friends are making good use of the Capitol today, and everybody wondered what would be the outcome of the disagreement on the tariff in the ranks of the Republican leaders.

It was not difficult to discover that Mr. Blaine has not a great deal of sympathy among leading members of Congress, but just why the lack of sympathy is what causes probably more gossip than the question at issue.

There is no lack of sympathy with the reciprocity scheme in itself. There is no lack of enthusiasm in regard to taking all possible steps to secure the South American trade. This is shown by the treatment of the subsidy bills. For these reasons it appears to some of the lookers-on, that the treatment of the reciprocity scheme is rather a matter of personal or political rivalry than of any objection there is to the scheme.

THE MAINE MAN IS NEEDED.

A gentleman who is very close to Mr. Blaine said to the correspondent of THE DISPATCH that after the Maine man is needed to be snubbed by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, by the Finance Committee of the Senate, and makes a narrow escape of having been snubbed by the President himself.

His whole soul has been wrapped up in promoting closer commercial and political relations with the South American Republics, but in the matter of international trade he believes that any concession made to them should be met with a counter-concession from the United States. Even to our best friends he does not believe we should give something for nothing.

But Mr. Blaine has been too prominent in this respect to attract the attention of the public. He is a candidate for the Presidency. When he came into the Cabinet he was looked on as a man who was out of politics. His prominence in the matter of reciprocity, and just now, the mastery manner in which he has handled the diplomatic correspondence between this and the British Government have marked him as a Presidential nomination in 1892, and so there is a general opinion to turn him large.

McKisley, Reed, Sherman, Hiscock, and their friends are in the pool, and the President is playing a very timid game in the same direction. They may drive Mr. Blaine from the Cabinet, but they will not drive him from the Presidential nomination in 1892, and so there is a general opinion to turn him large.

HELP FOR WORKING GIRLS.

John Burns, the Socialistic Leader, Now Working in Their Behalf.

LONDON, July 26.—John Burns and Miss Clementina Black are still devoting all their time and energy to improving the position of poor girls working in London factories. They have commenced with those working in the confectionery trade, and have already succeeded in removing many harassing restrictions upon the employes of several firms. The modus operandi is to select one factory where the suffering of the girls is particularly acute.

A formal demand is made for redress of grievances, and if this is refused a strike is ordered, and the harrowing tale works nothing by being told to sympathetic newspaper editors. The girls picket the works, sitting on the sidewalk, usually on small stools on the sidewalk, while the sympathetic policeman on duty exchanges words with the bawling light chaff. Invariably the forces are too much for the employer and he gives in.

A BLOW AT TUFT HUNTING.

The Count of Pappenheim Likely to Lose His Vanted Hereditary Rights.

BERLIN, July 26.—If a Pappenheim, belonging to the formerly sovereign family, which retained the privilege to intermarry with royalty, marries a civilian, he loses his right to a seat in the Prussian House of Lords, and his children are not allowed to bear the title of Excellency. The Prince Regent was asked to enable Miss Wheeler, thereby saving her husband's rights, but he refused, because he recognized on one side a necessary motive, and on the other a title hunter.

The Prince said he would not encourage titles to be sold to the highest bidder. An aristocratic stoop so low as to marry for money, it must lose caste.

CONVERTING EUROPEANS.

Mohammedan Missionaries Are Now Preparing to Visit England and America.

LONDON, July 26.—A Calcutta telegram says that Mohammedan preachers in India have dropped themselves to unusual activity of late, and are making many converts among Europeans. The converts from Christianity to Islam are not men of position, but the incident is both striking and novel.

The dispatch also reports that a Mohammedan is preparing to visit England and America on a missionary tour, having been emboldened by the accessions to the fold of Islam.

BOTH TO BLAME.

YOUNG DUNLO IS NOT LIKELY TO SECURE A DIVORCE.

His Father is at the Bottom of the Present Suit—The Sprig of Nobility Not Supplied With a Surplus of Brains—No Direct Evidence.

LONDON, July 26.—The Dunlo divorce case, which is one of the most absorbing topics of conversation and contemplation in London, drawing rooms, clubs, barrooms and streets, throws a side light upon polite and bohemian society that it is not without interest to the student of contemporary history. Its most remarkable feature is perhaps that no one can well have sympathy for either the lord or his lady. The present Lady Dunlo, previously Belle Blaine, is one of the most accomplished and charming women of the hour, and her husband, the late Lord Dunlo at the Corinthian Club.

At the time, in May of last year, he was a heartless brute, but now, just out of college and possessed of even less than the average amount of brains allotted to the present generation of England's hereditary nobility. He is the only son of the late Lord Dunlo, fourth Earl of Clancarty, Marquis of Heydon, and will probably succeed to his father's title and seat in the House of Lords very soon, for the Earl is in very bad health. Clancarty's character is not of the highest moral tone. He admitted upon the witness stand that he sent his son abroad a few days a year his money, and he was not to be seen in England. He is a man who is not to be seen in England. He is a man who is not to be seen in England.

CHARGES AGAINST RAUM.

REPRESENTATIVE COOPER BECOMES MORE SPECIFIC.

He Produces Notes Signed by the Intendants of the Pension Commission—Sessions Given by the Committee on Rules—Proceeding to the Administration.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In his report upon the resolution providing for an investigation of the administration of the Pension Bureau the Committee on Rules says that the delay in reporting the resolution was occasioned by the absence of its author, Mr. Cooper, of Indiana, whose statement was necessary before action could be had.

Upon his return, Mr. Cooper appeared before the committee, and produced a copy of a letter of George F. Lemon to Commissioner Raum, with an indorsement, "Deputy Commissioner Lincoln: Please examine and report your views. G. B. R." Also a copy of a letter to Lincoln to Raum indorsed: "Approved, G. B. R." Mr. Cooper stated to the committee that after this letter Raum negotiated with the banks of Washington a loan of \$25,000, upon which George F. Lemon became the surety, and that at the time Raum was insolvent and no prudent man would become his security for a like sum of money.

Mr. Cooper claimed that the rulings made in compliance with this request were unjust and unfair to practitioners others than Lemon, and asserted that the bureau had been engaged for a long time almost exclusively in the consideration and advancement of Lemon's cases. Mr. Cooper also called the attention of the committee to the charge relative to the refrigerator company. The report continues:

The committee had no testimony except that of Mr. Cooper, and they called no other witnesses. Mr. Cooper's testimony is full of contradictions, and he is full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions. They do not know whether they are true or false; but whether true or false, they are full of contradictions.

RIOT AND REVOLUTION.

The Government of the Argentine Republic Wiped Out in Blood.

FLIGHT OF PRESIDENT CELMAN.

While Many of His Officers Are in the Hands of the Bold Rebels.

A FINANCIAL PANIC CAUSES THE ROW.

The Soldiers Rise in a Body and Sweep Everything Before Them.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

South America was yesterday the scene of another bloody revolution. The army at Buenos Ayres rebelled, and after a short but sanguinary struggle, overthrew the Government. President Celman escaped in a ship to save his life. Financial troubles were the original cause of the difficulty.

RIOT IN A RESTAURANT.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT PARTICIPATE IN A DISGRACEFUL FIGHT.

One of the Soldiers Arrested at Reading for Theft—His Release Demanded by His Comrades—Pitched Battle Between Railroad Employees and Soldiers.

READING, Pa., July 26.—A mob of soldiers had possession of the railroad depot in this city for about minutes to-day. A regular riot took place, and but for good heads there would have been bloodshed. The affair was caused by members of the Thirteenth Regiment who passed through here from Mt. Gretna to their homes in Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and other points. When they stopped at the depot here they made a rush for the restaurant.

A week ago Philadelphia soldiers had stolen a number of articles in the place, and to-day one of the officers of the regiment was detected in carrying off a castor. John Kertz, proprietor of the restaurant, was distressed with him, but without effect. Special Officer Wirtman attempted to arrest the man when he resisted. The officer used his bully on the man, and the result was a riot. Over 100 excited and angry soldiers came to their comrades' rescue, while a number of railroad officials attempted to protect the property.

The whole regiment became a howling mob, the clerks fighting for their lives. Some of the officials were severely kicked, and bedlam was let loose. This continued for 15 minutes, and the rioters surrounded the office where the prisoner was confined and pointing their muskets at Officer Wirtman they demanded the fellow should be released, or they would attack and tear down the building. The officer refused to surrender and drawing his revolver prepared to defend himself as best he could.

Finally, upon the persuasion of Mr. Kertz, proprietor of the restaurant, and Dispatcher Bertolletti, he let the man go, and the company quickly boarded their train and moved out of town. Many warrants will be issued on Monday.

Philadelphia soldiers had stolen a number of articles in the place, and to-day one of the officers of the regiment was detected in carrying off a castor. John Kertz, proprietor of the restaurant, was distressed with him, but without effect. Special Officer Wirtman attempted to arrest the man when he resisted. The officer used his bully on the man, and the result was a riot. Over 100 excited and angry soldiers came to their comrades' rescue, while a number of railroad officials attempted to protect the property.

The whole regiment became a howling mob, the clerks fighting for their lives. Some of the officials were severely kicked, and bedlam was let loose. This continued for 15 minutes, and the rioters surrounded the office where the prisoner was confined and pointing their muskets at Officer Wirtman they demanded the fellow should be released, or they would attack and tear down the building. The officer refused to surrender and drawing his revolver prepared to defend himself as best he could.

Finally, upon the persuasion of Mr. Kertz, proprietor of the restaurant, and Dispatcher Bertolletti, he let the man go, and the company quickly boarded their train and moved out of town. Many warrants will be issued on Monday.

Philadelphia soldiers had stolen a number of articles in the place, and to-day one of the officers of the regiment was detected in carrying off a castor. John Kertz, proprietor of the restaurant, was distressed with him, but without effect. Special Officer Wirtman attempted to arrest the man when he resisted. The officer used his bully on the man, and the result was a riot. Over 100 excited and angry soldiers came to their comrades' rescue, while a number of railroad officials attempted to protect the property.

The whole regiment became a howling mob, the clerks fighting for their lives. Some of the officials were severely kicked, and bedlam was let loose. This continued for 15 minutes, and the rioters surrounded the office where the prisoner was confined and pointing their muskets at Officer Wirtman they demanded the fellow should be released, or they would attack and tear down the building. The officer refused to surrender and drawing his revolver prepared to defend himself as best he could.

Finally, upon the