The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 21, 1888

MORRISON and Carlisle failed to woo over to their side the tariff Democrats headed by Randall. It is almost certain therefore, that the tariff cannot be reduced at this session.

GENERAL E. S. OSBORNE, the present Congressman-at-Large from this State, has publicly announced that he will be a candidate for re-nomination before the coming Republican State Convention.

COL. M. S. QUAY, State Treasurer-elect, has arrived home after a two months' absence in Florida. His shattered health is restored, and he will now make preparations to assume the duties of his office.

EIGHT thousand six hundred and thirty-five (8,635) fourth-class postmasters were removed during the first year of this administration. Pretty good work for an administration pledged to remove men only for cause.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, last week appointed five ladies in different counties of that State Notaries Public for their respective counties. This action is regarded as a great victory for the women who have been battling for "their rights."

THE Governor of California has appointed George Hearst U. S. Senator to succeed the late Senator John F. Miller. This gives the Democrats one more and the Republicans one vote less in the Senate, and makes the margin between the two great parties still narrower.

REPORTS say that Hon. Samuel McCammant and Col. John A. Lemon, of Blair county, and Jacob H. Longenecker and John Jordan, Esqs. of Bedford county, will be candidates for Congress in this district. Cambria and Somerset counties are yet to be heard from.

THE strike of the bituminous coal miners has produced a practical coal famine in some sections of the State, and a consequent stoppage of numerous industrial establishments, whereby thousands of workingmen have been thrown out of employment and deprived of the means of earning a livelihood.

MR. PULITZER, editor of the New York *World*, has presented to a hospital in that city $5000, the amount of his first year's salary as Congressman. As Mr. Pulitzer was in his seat only three days during the session, he could well afford to be generous with money he did not earn and which he really received as a donation from the government.

THE Governor has ended his investigation of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, and the public may soon expect to hear the result of his labors and the conclusions he has arrived at regarding this unsavory matter. The disclosures are humiliating to every good citizen of the State, and there will be a general demand that he "let no guilty man escape."

THE serious illness of the Secretary of the Treasury will cause regret throughout the country. Mr. Manning is an able man, and should he resign or die the President will find it no easy task to supply his place. Already the more greedy among the Democratic politicians are banking on his death, and several persons are mentioned as his probable successor.

WHILE the railroad corporations are heatedly denouncing the labor combinations, these same corporations in the eastern part of this State have deliberately combined to raise the price of anthracite coal by progressive jumps $1.10 per ton. While they thus misuse their power to fill their own coffers, they are virtuously indignant that the miners of this coal profit by their example, and combine for the benefit of their own pockets. Meantime the consumers suffer from the rapaciousness of both combinations.

PENSION COMMISSIONER BLACK, who, shortly after he had taken office, charged in his annual report that his predecessor had used the Pension Bureau as a political machine to further the interests of the Republican party, has been given a chance to prove it before a Congressional committee and has utterly failed. Black, who was a brave soldier, is an intense partisan and a reckless blatherskite. His propensity to "shoot off his mouth" has brought him into trouble and contempt. A little personal "reform" would be beneficial to him.

GOVERNOR MARMADUKE of Missouri, Governor Hughes of Arkansas, Governor Martin of Kansas, and Gov. Ireland of Texas, have each issued proclamations relative to the great railroad strikes now in progress in these States, calling upon the different companies to resume traffic, and warning all persons against interposing any obstacles in the way of resumption. The Governors call upon all good citizens to assist in sustaining the power of the States, and appeal to all law-abiding people to aid the civil officers in restoring order, further promising that every power of the State, if lawfully invoked, will be used to enforce the law. The strikers are now face to face with the State authorities, and the public will await with interest the final result.

A letter from Chairman Cooper, in reply to the strictures in the HERALD of last week, in regard to the assembling of the State Convention on the second Wednesday of June, calls our attention to the fact, unknown to us, that the Convention of last year amended the party rule fixing the second Wednesday of July as the date for holding the State Convention except in Presidential years, so as also to include Gubernatorial years. Our views in regard to the necessity for an early convention remain unchanged, but as the State Committee has the power—and will probably exercise it—of calling the convention in June, our party friends may as well make up their minds to the unpleasant necessity of holding an extra primary election previous to the second Wednesday of June, solely for the purpose of electing delegates, or of permitting the county to go unrepresented in the Convention.

THERE may be justifiable causes, of which we know nothing, for the strike of the Southern railroad men, but there can be no justification for their lawless acts. During the past several weeks numberless outrages have been perpetrated. Switches have been turned, cars uncoupled, engines disabled, bridges burned, trains derailed and much violence exhibited in many other ways. If the strikers, who are banded together as 'Knights of Labor,' have right on their side, they can safely rely upon being sustained by public sentiment in their conflict with the corporations, but when they resort to violence and lawlessness and to intimidation of their fellow workmen, they at once forfeit public sympathy and array all thoughtful, law-abiding citizens against them. Millions of dollars have been lost to the employes, the corporations, and the business interests of the country by this strike, which we understand has been pronounced unjustifiable by the head of the order—Master Workman Powderly—who is now exerting all his power to put an end to this and all strikes of a similar kind in the future. It yet remains to be seen, however, whether under the regulations of the order Mr. Powderly can control his associates.

THERE is but little change in the labor situation. The strikers on the Gould railroad system are still striking and, what is worse, resorting to violence to prevent the running of freight trains. In the meantime they are making desperate efforts to stem the tide of public disapprobation which is manifesting itself in various quarters. At Denison, Texas, a boycott has been resorted to against the merchants who indorsed the action of Vice President Hoxie, and in St. Louis the business menare appealed to to indorse the position of the strikers. Threats are also indulged in that if their demands are not acceded to a general strike, extending throughout the entire country, will be inaugurated. Nothing would so surely result in the complete overthrow of the labor organization as the carrying out of this foolish threat; but men do very foolish things sometimes. On the other hand Mr. Powderly the Grand Master of the Knights of Labor, who is a cool and level-headed man sees the grave danger ahead to the labor organizations, if unreasonable demands and foolish strikes are persisted in, and he is using his utmost authority to prevent them. He has just issued a circular to the Knights of Labor, in which occurs the following sensible paragraph.

> I must have the assistance of the order or my most earnest efforts will fail. Will I have it? If so, strikes must be avoided; boycotts must be avoided. Those who boast must be checked by their associates. No move must be made until the court of last resort has been appealed to. Threats of violence must not be made. Politicians must be hushed up or driven out.

It is evident from the whole tenor of his address that the Knights are divided in their councils, and that subordinates have assumed powers in ordering strikes and boycotts without first advising with Mr. Powderly, their chief. As an honest and clear-headed man he sees the danger into which the organization has been brought by this indiscreet action and he has the courage to utter his disapprobation. If he is obeyed, the present unfortunate conflict will soon be ended. If he is not, then labor will be defeated by its own folly.

Since the above was in type we learn from the city journals that President Gould and Mr. Powderly have agreed to arbitrate all existing difficulties; the men have returned to work, and the trains are again running on all the roads.

Still later advices report a fatal hitch in the negotiations, and that the strike still continues, the order for resumption having been countermanded. In Missouri and Kansas violence has been resorted to by the strikers, and trains have been ditched, tracks torn up and engines disabled.

On Saturday morning last a strike was started by the conductors and drivers on all the street car lines in the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, save three. No cars have been running since, much to the annoyance of people living miles from their places of employment, and greatly to the damage of business. As we gather from the city papers, six men were lately discharged for cause on two of the lines. The Knights of Labor, to which organization the discharged men belong, at once demanded their restoration, and also that hereafter no member of their organization should be discharged for any cause, without the case was first submitted to the officials of the Assembly to which he belonged, and their approval or consent obtained. This demand, if complied with, would absolutely take the control of their own business out of the hands of the owners of these car lines and place it in the hands of their hired employes. It was squarely saying to them, if you employ, or have in your employ a man belonging to our association—and you know every man in your employ does belong to it—you shall not discharge him without our consent has first been obtained. To this demand the owners, being men of ordinary sense, who would not invest their money in a business they could not control or be permitted to manage, said no! and at once the strike was inaugurated. The strikers refuse to work, and prevent others from running the cars, and a deliberate attempt is thus made to destroy the business of citizens who are conducting a legitimate traffic under charters granted by the State. That men have an undoubted right to put a price upon their own labor and to use every lawful means to protect their own interests, is an undisputed point, but it must be equally as well settled that they have no right to dictate the wages of others, to interfere with the business of others, or conspire to ruin it because not conducted in accordance with their views. This "rule or ruin" business attempted by secret societies must not be permitted, nay, cannot exist in a country controlled by law, and those now engaged in sowing to the wind will reap the whirlwind if a check is not put on their mad career. The whole structure of our government is based on the theory that rights and duties are reciprocal. Overthrow this and chaos has come again.

A Republican Estimate of the Situation of the Democracy.

A year of Democratic rule has passed, and there is not only no advantage to show for it, but it has plainly brought detriment of a serious kind to the hopes and calculations under which Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated. In no respect have the opportunities of the situation been wisely or beneficially improved, Congess has been in session all winter, and final action has not been reached with regard to the tariff, the currency, the internal revenue, the civil service, or any other of the familiar issues which should have been taken up and disposed of. The passage of the appropriation bills will probably be the total measure of definite legislation—the only result of a year's Democratic control and direction of national affairs.

This is certainly a most insecure and unpromising basis of appeal to the country for endorsement and continued trust annd support. In the coming elections, it will not be possible to gain Democratic success by denouncing the Republican party and repeating stories of Republican corruption and mismanagement. For the first time in a quarter of a century, the Democratic position this year is a defensive one, and it can win only by showing that it has done the best it could with the power intrusted to it.

The distractions which have been produced by the President's policy concerning the offices are widespread and menacing. In every community the active and potent Democrats, the men who must be dependent upon to furnish the votes are disappointed, chagrined, and lukewarm. There are thousands of Democrats, also, who do not want offices for themselves, but who have been none the less offended by the indifferance with which their recommendations in behalf of others have been treated. All this will tell in the Congressional contests, particularly. Men are not likely to become very enthusiastic in the interest of candidates who are already indebted to them for service which this Administration does not recognize. They will not vote the Republican ticket, perhaps, but they will refuse to fight it with their accustomed energy, and that implies a decided loss. In short, the Democratic party was never before in such urgent and vital need of help, and never before so poorly situated to obtain it. If a Presidential election were to be held the coming November, it could not hope by any device or accident to achieve success. It has the President for four years, and is so secure on that point: but a new Congress is to be chosen this year and in that respect it may easily suffer a misfortune that will make the Presidency a complete mockery. The Republicans can surely carry all the districts that they carried in 1884, and they have an excellent opportunity to secure gains that will give them a majority in the House. From every point of view, the Democratic out look is confusing and discouraging. —*From the Globe Democrat.*

Mr. Vilas' Long List of Removals.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In response to the Senate resolution the Postmaster General to-day informed that body that the total number of removals of fourth class postmasters from March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1886, was 8,645, divided as follows: Alabama, 46; Arizona, 9; Arkansas, 36; California, 75; Colorado, 33; Connecticut, 100; Dakota, 125; Delaware, 37; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 26; Georgia, 61; Idaho, 16; Illinois, 613; Indiana, 499; Indian Territory, 6; Iowa, 399; Kansas, 253; Kentucky, 194; Louisiana, 32; Maine, 292; Maryland 137; Massachusetts, 127; Minnesota, 124; Michigan, 341; Mississippi, 90; Missouri, 287; Montana, 19; Nebraska, 98; Nevada, 7; New Hampshire, 127; New Jersey, 255; New Mexico, 12; New York, 1,053; North Carolina, 130; Ohio, 878; Oregon, 34; Pennsylvania, 938; Rhode Island, 25; South Carolina, 47; Tennesee, 168; Texas, 74; Utah, 5; Vermont, 128; Virginia, 316; Washington Territory, 25; West Virginia, 136; Wisconsin, 205; Wyoming, 4.

Manning Offers to Resign.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A *Herald* Washington special says: Secretary Manning is so convinced that his recovery is likely to be tedious, and that he must for a while abandon thoughts of work and go away, that he has sent to the President his desire to resign the Treasury, so that Mr. Cleveland might be free to select his successor. The President has positively refused to accept his resignation and for the present, at least, Mr. Manning submits and will retain the place unless after a good rest he shall see the necessity of so prolonged an absence for his health that he would insist on resigning.

THE CHARLEROI RIOT.

Fearful Scenes in the Disturbed Belgian Mining District.

LONDON, March 28.—The Brussels correspondent of the *Daily News* sends the first account of the troubles in the Charleroi mining district that has been furnished by an English speaking journalist. The entire district is under strict martial law. No citizens can stir abroad without a pass from a staff officer. Resistance to arrest means death. Every group of five men or over is defined in general orders as a mob, and is fired upon with ball cartridge after neglecting one summons to disperse. Houses from which the troops are habitually attacked are raided and all the inmates arrested. If they resist arrest too viciously the house is blown up with gunpowder. Yet with all these stern measures of repression, the military force is so small and the points to be guarded are so many that rioting, pillage, arson and rapine go on apparently unchecked.

The damage to the property in the disturbed district is now estimated by moderate men at 25,000,000 francs. The number of troops in the field exceeds 15,000, and should be doubled with twenty batteries of artillery, to be placed at intersections of streets in the cities, to mow down mobs with grape that are uncontrollable by infantry. Every jewelry store and gun shop in Charleroi and nearly every liquor wharehouse and drinking-saloon has been looted and more or less completely wrecked. Churches have been robbed of all articles of precious metal. More than 100 collieries, foundries and residences have been burned. The latter were the property of the "bourgeoise" generally, the rioters not discriminating in this respect against employers. Hundreds of citizens have been robbed in the streets in daylight. One young lady who wore a diamond ring that was tight upon the finger had her finger amputated by the ruffians with chisel and mallet. Scores of virtuous women have been outraged. In two cases mothers who fought to preserve their honor had the brains of their babies dashed out before their eyes.

BRUSSELS, March 28.—Dispatches from Charleroi say that there has been further rioting in that town, resulting in the killing of several persons and the wounding of several others. The rioters in Jumet, upon the approach of the troops sent to disperse them, placed 200 women in the front ranks. The troops opened fire and many of the women were wounded.

The strike is extending to Namur. Additional troops have been called from Brussels to quell the disturbances.

Later advices from Charleroi report that the town is calmer and that there will probably be no further demonstrations by the strikers as a body. The strikers are destitute, and are compelled to beg for food. The men are desperate and threaten personal violence if their wants are not supplied. A number of men will go to work to-morrow. They will be armed with revolvers with which to defend themselves in case of an attack by strikers.

The authorities have prohibited the sale of the newspaper *Peuple* of this city. Two classes of the militia have been called out for service. A circular signed by the Governor of Hainault is placarded throughout Charleroi proclaiming a state of siege throughout the district of the strikes, and authorizing troops to cut down and fire upon all rioters who refuse to disperse. Strikes are threatened at Flenu and Quaregnon, and troops have been sent to those places.

CHARLEROI, March 28.—The situation is assuming a serious aspect. Appeals for troops have been received from Chatelet, Chatelineau, La Louviere, Gilly and Couillet, where several factories and mines have been wrecked, and where several persons have been killed and wounded in collision with the local troops. Only the civic guards remain here, and they are now exhausted from their incessant vigilance. The burgomaster has been compelled to call for volunteers to defend the principal streets.

News of disorder comes from all directions. There was a sharp encounter last evening at Sebastopol Trench with a crowd of rioters who were trying to enter Charleroi. Two of the rioters were killed and several wounded and the rest fled. The strikers defy the troops at Chatelet, Couillet and Chatelineru, and serious fighting is expected.

The Pittsburg Car Strike.

PITTSBURG, March 28.—The situation in the street car strike to-day remains unchanged. Not a car has moved on any of the lines under the ban of the Knights. All of the churches were slimly attended; in fact, only a corporal's guard mustered in some of the largest down town churches, whose membership is drawn from the South Side and Allegheny. Crowds thronged Fifth avenue and Smithfield street all day, however, drawn thither by the belief that an attempt would be made to move cars on some one of the nine lines. They were disappointed.

Attempts to interview the leaders on both sides are very unsatisfactory. Neither the labor leaders nor the representatives of the companies will say anything. It is evidently to be a question of endurance, the companies plainly relying upon the complaints that will arise from the public, through lack of transportation, in the course of time. The West End line, on which it is said the men struck through a mistake, did not make an attempt to run to day. Yesterday Mr. Burns, president of the line, said that inasmuch as they had been discriminated against when ready to grant all the strikers asked, the situation might remain as it was. It is probable, however, that the line will be in operation to-morrow morning.

Money for the Hendrick's Monument

WASHINGTON, March 25.—John Holman, of Indiana, who has been engaged in organizing the agencies for the collection of the Hendricks monument fund, is in the city. He reports very favorable news from all quarters. The original idea, he says, was to try and raise a fund of $100,000. To accomplish this ten thousand agencies were established and an average of $10 each was desired. The contributions were to be as small as people wanted to give. The time set for report was the first of April, but quite a number of reports have already been received from small agencies of $12 to $15. About $5,000 will be the result here and perhaps as much from Philadelphia and twice as much from New York. On the basis of present returns the fund will be upwards of $150,000.

MISSISSIPPI'S SHAME.

A Jackson Newspaper Strongly Denounces the Carrollton Massacre.

JACKSON, MISS., March 25.—The *Clarion*, a newspaper of widespread influence, published here, and the late official journal of the State, in a long, editorial, condemns the Carrollton affair, characterizing it as murderous, brutal, and entirely inexcusable and unjustifiable, without extenuating circumstances or palliation and adds: "The people of Mississippi, who do not wish to rest under the odium of acquiescence in a wholesale butchery, have a duty to perform. They must speak out in denunciation of all deadly assaults upon persons or citizens of the State. There must be an assertion of the rights of all to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We know that the large majority of our citizens are law-abiding, but if they do not condemn the Carrollton outrage, the judgment they will receive, and merit, from the civilized world would aptly fit a nation of savages. We must reassure the negro. We must call 'Halt!' to his murderous enemies."

A NATIONAL INVESTIGATION REQUIRED

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Ex-Senator Bruce and ex-Congressman Lynch, of Mississippi, who called on the President yesterday in regard to the Carrollton outrage, represented that they had received numbers of letters from colored people in that section requesting that the matter be laid before the President for such action as he may deem proper to take. Messrs. Lynch and Bruce stated that the colored people were almost paralyzed with fear by the outrage, and that a number who had been wounded had fled to the woods and it is to-day unknown how many were killed, or had died of their wounds. The attention of the President was directed to the fact that the Governor of Mississippi had taken no official action in the premises and was presented as having intimated that no action could be taken that would entrench on the authority of the county in the premises.

The President listened with attention to the recitals of Messrs. Bruce and Lynch, and expressed himself in decided terms against such affairs as a blight to our civilization. He expressed himself as surprised that the State authorities had taken no steps to have the outrage investigated and the guilty parties brought to justice. He intimated that the matter had been called to his attention by the Attorney General. The interview lasted upwards of an hour, and Messrs. Bruce and Lynch expressed themselves as much pleased at the cordial manner of their reception, the earnestness of the President and the interest he took in having the matter rightly investigated.

Secretary Manning's Illness.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary Manning's illness is much more serious than is generally supposed. The attack from which he is suffering resulted from the bursting of one of the small blood vessels in the head, and that it did not affect the brain is an extremely fortunate circumstance. This shows an apoplectic tendency on his part, and the general impression is that unless he wishes to endanger his life he must retire from the Cabinet and give himself absolute rest for some length of time.

It is reported that some time ago he expressed to the President a desire to resign his position, asserting that the duties were so exacting that he was wearing himself out, but that the President prevailed upon him to remain in office until the conclusion of the session of Congress. Mr. Manning has given himself no rest whatever from the time he entered the Cabinet a year ago. He has been accustomed to rise at 6 o'clok in the morning, and, with his wife's assistance, answer correspondence until it was time to go to the department, which he always reached at 9 o'clock. Here he remained often until 5 or 6 in the evening, and then took a short drive before dinner. Frequently he has carried cases home with him, and continued his labors far into the night. He has taken no exercise whatever, and, though his constitution is a powerful one, it has broken down under the constant strain.

His physicians say he must either resign or go upon a long vacation, where he will have absolute rest. He has been a generous liver, and the present attack is a warning that should not go unheeded. His condition is somewhat easier to-night than it was this morning, but he is by no means out of danger, and there are grounds for very serious apprehension.

Their House Set on Fire by Ruffians.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 23.—Only several weeks ago a man was taken from his home and brutally whipped and his daughter treated in a shameful manner by the Klux. The latest act of the villains occurred at Smithville on Sunday night in which Robert Glover and his family were almost roasted to death. About midnight a party of men assembled about the house and demanded that Glover come out. This he refused to do and the rascals began pouring a volley of shot into the building from revolvers, shotguns and rifles. Some of the bullets entered the windows and narrowly missed the inmates. Glover returned the fire and it is thought wounded several of his assailants. The Ku Klux men then rode up and poured coal oil on the house and set it afire, and when Glover attempted to extinguish the flames they shot at him and he was compelled to retreat. They threw more oil on the building and the flames burst high in the air. The inmates stood the heat as long as possible, fearing to flee lest they be shot, but at last they were compelled to leave the house, Mrs. Glover going first to the stable to release a cow and horse. While on this mission the ruffians fired on her, but she escaped unhurt. Her husband was wounded seriously but under cover of the smoke they were enabled to gain the woods and thus escape. The house and contents were totally destroyed.

Quickly Brought to Justice.

DETROIT, March 23.—On Sunday night ties were placed on the Michigan Central track, near Galesburg, but the obstruction was discovered in time to prevent serious damage. Last night Henry Seymour was arrested and confessed the crime. He said he had a grudge against a neighbor, and planed the ties near his house to direct suspicion against him.

This morning he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twenty years in the State penitentiary just forty hours after the crime had been committed.

MR. MANNING'S CONDITION.

No Longer Any Attempt to Disguise the Serious Nature of His Illness.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—There is no longer any attempt to disguise the fact that Mr. Manning is in a critical condition. The hopeful reports which come from the bedside of the stricken Secretary are of that faint-hearted nature which increase rather than relieve the anxiety of his friends. He lies this evening as he has been lying all day—in a state of helpless uncertainty, growing no worse, getting no better. There are no additional specially alarming symptons. There are no evidences of recuperation.

The Secretary's relatives, friends and physicians are simply awaiting the passage of time and the possibility of another stroke. The longer he escapes it the more probable and rapid his recovery. In fact, his life depends upon the next two days. If he should be visited by another stroke of apoplexy—for that is the diagnosis of his case—he has one chance in a hundred for his life. If he escape this dreaded visitation good nursing and plenty of rest may restore him to good health. This is the way matters stand with relation to his illness. It is believed that Mr. Manning will never resume the duties of Secretary of the Treasury. His son James has arrived from Albany. He has not yet communicated with his father, nor does the latter know that his son is here. As soon as the crisis is past he will make his presence known. The son says that he will insist on his father taking a long vacation as soon as he is able to travel. They will go to Florida, he thinks, though that is not settled. The Secretary has the very best medical attention.

So certain are some people that Mr. Manning's official career is closed that speculations are already indulged as to his successor. Death has been playing around the Cleveland Cabinet all winter, nearly every member of it having lost some near and beloved member of his family and Secretary Bayard two members. This is the first threat, however, that seems to have encroached upon the official circle.

Secretary Manning's condition tonight is somewhat impoved. At 11 o'clock he was reported as being very comfortable. The Secretary's son said that while for a day or two yet they could not consider his father as out of danger, the improvement noted this evening gave them much hope. The Secretary takes the nourishment his physicians give him, rests comfortably converses with those around him and sleeps well.

Cow-Boys Tackle the Wrong Party.

GALVESTON, March 26.—A Fort Elliott (Texas) special says: For some time past the cow-boys employed on the L. S. ranche, near the town of Tascosa, have been accused of "mavericking" cattle that fell in their way. On March 20th four beeves owned by a friend of L. E. Woodruff, a bartender in Tascosa, disappeared, and L. S. ranche's cowboys were accused of appropriating them, but they strenuously denied the accusation.

Shortly after midnight on the 21 st inst. the inhabitants of the town were aroused by a volley from rifles and revolvers. Among those who jumped to their doors to ascertain the cause of the trouble was Jesse Sheets, a hotel proprietor. He had hardly looked out when a second fusilade was fired, and he fell dead, riddled with bullets.

As soon as lights could be procured the citizens made an investigation, and found Ed. King, Frank Valley, and Fred Chilton, of the L. S. ranch, dead, and Charles Emery and the bartender, Woodruff severely wounded.

It appears that the cow-boys, with a miscellaneous party had gone to a saloon to drink. After a few minutes of quiet conversation the "maverick" question came up and Valley said he was tired of the insinuations and added: "By——, I won't stand it.

All hands drew their revolvers and began firing, but the cow-boys evidently had the disadvantage of being the poorer marksmen. The officers have arrested Charles Emery one of the wounded men; John Gough, known as "Catfish Kid," and Louis Bonsman.

The prisoners claim that it was a matter of annihilation for one side or the other and they did the best they could for their own lives. The killing of Sheets was entirely unintentional, as he was not connected with the dispute in any way.

Valuable Stock Burned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25.—The mammoth barn at the Hopkins stock farm in East Providence, a few miles from this city was destroyed by an incendiary fire this morning. Sixty five head of cattle, including sixty-one Jerseys and one Ayrshire, were burned, and also four horses. Two brood mares, one horse, three colts and five pigs were all the stock saved. Two of the farm hands, asleep in a part of the barn remote from where the fire was set narrowly escaped. One broke his wrist by jumping from a window; the other was rescued with a ladder. The loss on buildings, hay and tools is $25,000. The buildings were insured for $15,000, but there was no insurance on the live stock, tools, etc. Mr. Hopkins had been twenty-five years raising his herd and would not have sold it for $25,000. The horses burned were worth $1,000. The fire was set in a cowpen. Two workmen who were discharged for drunkenness are suspected of the deed.

Duel Between Women at Waterloo.

MONDON, March 25.—A remarkable duel was fought on the field of Waterloo to-day, the contestants being Mme. Valsayre, a native of France, and Miss. Shelby, an American. The duel was the result of a dispute on the relative merits of French and American female doctors. After a stormy altercation Mme. Valsayre threw her glove in Miss Shelby's face, and a duel was forthwith arranged. The weapons were swords. Miss Shelby was slightly wounded on the arm. The four seconds were Americans. These expressed themselves satisfied that the duel had been conducted properly, honor properly vindicated and the insult avenged.

Taken from Jail to his Dying Wife.

NORRISTOWN, March 24.—Frank McDevitt, incarcerated in the Montgomery County jail, was granted permission to see his wife who was dying of consumption. Accompanied by a Deputy Sheriff the sad visit was paid, and yesterday the woman died.

The Suit Over the Stolen Baby.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—Mrs. Meyers, who has been on trial for some days past on a charge of perjury, was found guilty this morning. Mrs. Meyers was one of the principles in the contest for a baby, the other contestant being Mrs. Bauers. Mrs. Meyers swore at a hearing in a habeas corpus case to obtain possession that she was the mother of the child and Mrs. Bauers claimed that she was the mother, but gave it to Mrs. Meyers to take care of until she recovered her health, she being at the time an inmate of the City Almshouse. Several witnesses testified that they were present at Mrs. Meyers' house when the child was born, but the nurse testifies that the baby was obtained from Mrs. Bauers and that she aided in the deception practiced. Mrs. Bauers will institute habeas corpus proceedings at once for a recovery of her child. The case is said to be without a parallel in the history of American and English jurisprudence.

A Minister Goes on a Strike.

NEW LONDON, Pa., March 23.—A sensation was created in the little Presbyterian Church at this place on Sunday by the pastor's, Rev. J. B. Clark, refusal to preach. The congregation assembled at the usual time in the morning and there patiently awaited the pastor's coming until about 11 o'clock, when it was deemed advisable to send a committee to his residence. The committee found the door ocked, but with evidence of life within. Failing to gain admission through thumping at the door they raised a window, and were met by the minister, who wanted to know the object of their intrusion. Mr. Clark informed the delegation that he had recently become dissatisfied with some action on the part of the Board of Trustees, and further that his salary was in arrears. The committee returned to the church, told the story of their interview with the minister and adjourned, after having taken the necessary steps toward presenting the case at the next session of the Presbytery.

Shot by a Priest.

NORWICH, O., March 24.—This morning, just before daylight, Father C. V. Chevereux, who presides over St. Mary's Catholic Church, of this city, was awakened by a slight noise in the house. A search revealed a masked man overhauling the bureau drawers. "Keep back!" cried the fellow. "I'll not keep back, but I will shoot," responded the priest, and leveling his revolver at the fellow's breast, he fired.

The men were scarcely ten feet apart and the shot evidently took effect, for the burglar reeled, but, recovering himself, dashed through an open window and disppeared. Two more shots from the priest's revolver failed to stop him.

Father Chevereux is a dead shot and the man was undoubtedly wounded, how badly it is not known. The priest received a telegram of congratulation from Bishop Gilmour for his bravery.

A Cyclone Strikes a Church.

FINDLAY, Ohio, March 24.—News of a tornado that passed over Bellemore, a small town northwest of this city, in Putnam County, has just reached here. The heavens suddenly became dark and there came a terrific storm-cloud, funnel-shaped, tearing trees up by the roots, blowing down small buildings, and destroying everything in its path. A protracted meeting was being held in the Methodist Church when the storm came on. The steeple was blown down and the roof carried off. The congregation was panic-stricken, but, fortunately, no one was killed, though many received bruises and cuts which may yet prove fatal. The damage done by the cyclone will amount to many thousand dollars.

Grover's Stag Party.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The President entertained the balance of the Senators and a few statesmen of the Lower House at a bachelor's dinner this evening. The state dining room at the White House had a company of 42 when all were seated at the table. No ladies of the household were present at any part of the evening. The table was decorated with a large central cushion of roses and a few smaller pieces of flowers, and the 8 wines and 14 courses of the true repast of the Jeffersonian were served.

Senator Morrill, as the one longest in the service in the august body of legislators, occupied the seat at the President's right hand, and Senator Morgan, of Alabama ranked next.

Senator Miller's Successor.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Geo. Hearst, who has been appointed by Goverr or Stoneman to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Miller's death, is a member of the firm of Higgins & Tevis, of San Francisco, dealers and speculators in mines. Mr. Hearst came to California and worked as a miner. He was very successful in the business, in which he accumulated quite a fortune. For some years Mr. Hearst has been prominent in the politics of California. He was the active competitor of Governor Stoneman for the Gubernatoral nomination, and was the Democratic candidate for Senator when Senator Stanford was chosen to the United States Senate. Mr. Hearst is at present in Mexico looking after the mining property of his firm.

Very Narrow Escape.

READING, March 26.—Dr. H. A. Bergner yesterday afternoon visited the drug store of his brother, Dr. C. F. G. Bergner, and was invited to take a drink of wine. Stepping behind the perscription counter, he seized a bottle and took a liberal swallow. He had scarcely done so when he was seized with the most violent pains in the mouth, throat and stomach. Instead of wipe he had drank carbolic acid, which quickly prostrated and threatened to kill him before restoratives could be applied. His brother and two other physicians went to work with a will and he is now much better, though still suffering intense pain.

Died Like a Warrior.

MUSLOGEE, I. T., March 26.—Falawee, a young Uchee Indian on Deep Fork, sixty miles west of here, determined to end his own life. He wished to die like a warrior, so mounting his horse he rode up and down the road, whooping and yelling and firing his pistol. When he was sufficiently worked up for the purpose, he turned his pistol toward his breast and fired three shots into himself before he fell dead. No cause is known for the deed.

Troops Guarding Trains.

TEXARKANA, Ark., March 28.—The freight blockade in this city was broken this morning and a freight train was sent north, with freight for St. Louis, under a strong guard of militia, who had been ordered out by Governor Hughes. Great excitement prevailed and four hundred strikers were assembled in the Missouri & Pacific yards. The militia overawed them, however, and the train left without opposition. At Mandeville, ten miles north, a crowd of strikers tried to side-track and wreck the train. The militia scattered them and captured twelve of the strikers, who were brought back here and put in jail. The running of this train is regarded by the people of Texarkana as breaking the backbone of the strike at this point.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Judge Lawrence A Byrne appeared on the platform of the Marquand Hotel and in the presence of the military and civil officers and a crowd of 500 people read the riot act of the State of Arkansas, and thereupon requested everyone not directly concerned with the railroad to leave the premises and commanded the Sheriff and his support to see that the order was obeyed and exhaust all means to protect the course of commerce when necessary.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The general managers and superintendents of the roads centering in East St. Louis held two meetings here yesterday to consider the situation in their yards across the river. The matter was fully discussed and about five o'clock last evening they sent a committee to the East St. Louis Council with a petition asking that body, which was in session at the time, to afford the roads sufficient protection to enable them to run their trains. The Council in reply said that while they were very anxious to have business resumed and wished to see all the laws obeyed, they were unable to be of any real service to the roads; that their police force was very small and totally inadequate to guard all the yards, and that if they appointed special officers the probabilities were that, the sympathy for the strikers being so general in the city, they would appoint men whose affiliations were all with the strikers and they would therefore be of no benefit to the railroad.

A Would-be Murderer's Suicide.

CLEVELAND, O., March 24.—An atrocious attempt at murder which culminated in the suicide of the would-be murderer occurred at two o'clock yesterday afternoon at near Brighton, five miles from Cleveland. For some time past Charles Meyer aged 25 years, has been in the employ of William Avann, of Brighton, and previous to this he had worked for J. E. Weyman, who resides two miles distant. Meyer called at Weyman's house to-day, and, without any apparent cause, drew a revolver and, aiming at Mrs. Weyman's head, fired two shots, both of which missed. Meyer then ran from the house and made his escape. The neighbors learned of the affair soon after and started in pursuit. After chasing him for nearly a mile, and when about to overtake him, Meyer placed the muzzle of the revolver to his head and blew his brains out. This is a strange affair, and no cause is assigned for the act.

Mr. Manning's Condition.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The condition of Secretary Manning has not materially changed since yesterday. If anything, his physicians say, he is slightly better, though they still concede the gravity of his case. At no time have they been very explicit regarding his condition and this has added to the apprehension as to the probability of his recovery. But the longer he continues without material change for the worse or a recurrence of the attack the greater his chances for getting well, and this encourages new hope on the part of his friends.

His condition is watched with the deepest solicitude and his physicians and attendants are besought hourly for information. His physicians say it will be several days before the crisis is passed, and until this time public interest will be unabated.

Gorge in the Missouri.

YANKTON, Dak., March 24.—There is an immense ice-gorge at Elk Point, and the water covers all the surface of the country around the town. There can be no relief until the ice moves out. It is now asserted that the Big Sioux Bridge is not washed away, but the water covers the track for over twenty miles, and the damage con't be determined until it recedes. No attempt has been made to run trains that way, and all passengers reach Yankton via Centerville or Scotland. Even if the bridge at Big Sioux is not broken, the damage to the Milwaukee Road will be serious. Many miles of farms and homes are under water, and the damage will be large.

The Governor at the Mansfield School.

ELMIRA, March 23.—Gov. Pattison, accompanied by Attorney General Cassidy, went to Mansfield, Pa., this morning, to inspect the Soldiers' Orphans' School. His coming was heralded a half hour before train time at Mansfield and the Orphans' Home Band met him at the depot. Not expecting such a greeting the Governor entirely overlooked the boys and hurried at once to the Grand Central Hotel. During the afternoon he made a thorough inspection of the school, comparing the accounts of previous years with last year's and not forgetting to apologize to the boys for failing to recognize them at the depot. It is believed that he found everything in good condition. He came to Elmira to-night and will go to Hartford to-morrow.

Fatally Shot.

FREEPORT, Pa., March 25.—John Forrester, a young man of 17, took a shot gun and went out to shoot some dogs that had been killing some sheep. He laid the gun down on a log, and while walking around the gun fell on it, the gun going off, sending the load into his stomach. His bowels protruded from the wound. All chances are against his recovery.

Using Dynamite Against the Chinese.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 24.—At about 8 o'clock last evening the front of the Chinese wash-house, at the corner of Sixth and Madison Streets, was blown out by an explosion of dynamite and the Chinaman in the building was injured about the head. No clue to the perpetrators of the deed has yet been found.

A Mercer County Man and a Whisky Jug.

SHARON, March 25.—James Ewing, a resident of Jamestown, this county, has been arrested on a charge of involuntary manslaughter, and will have a hearing at the coming session of the County Court. Circumstances are as follows: Last week, while on a visit to Meadville, Ewing purchased a gallon jug of whisky, which he brought home with him. He met an acquaintance, "Daniel Blue," and with him proceeded to diminish the quantity as fast as possible.

It is said that Blue drank at least three quarts of the poison, and died from the effects of the dose in less than two hours. No attention was paid to the matter by the authorities until Wednesday, when Ewing was arrested and charged with furnishing the liquor which caused his companion's death. The dead man leaves a wife and family in extremely destitute circumstances. Neighbors are assisting them as much as possible.

The Nerve of a Young Woman.

WAKEFIELD, MASS., March 25.—As the 7:10 train for Boston was leaving the depot this morning a young lady employe of the Boston rubber factory at Malden ran after it, and caught hold of the railing of the rear car, but was unable to draw herself up to the platform. Her body swung around to the rear of the car, while she hung to the iron rail with both hands. No one on board saw her. The train soon reached a motion so rapid that to drop would have resulted in instant death. The young woman pluckily held on till the train reached Wakefield Junction, two miles below, when she climbed on board, first telegraphing back to her anxious friends that she was safe.

Stealing Her Father's Best Mule.

TOCCOA,