WATERLOO.

D IN JAIL.

al Army to the ailure.

10 o'clock Tuesday Marshal Browne formed hollow square at Camp ngton, and standing in the or three cheers for peace. The given and the commonwealers r little cotton flags of peace with ey had been armed. Then, after maneuvers, the commonwealers started to show Congress what it should do. The bugle sounded, the band played and the Scotch bagpiper brought forth doleful sounds from his instrument.

Just then the leader of the Commonweal arrived in his pony phaeton. With him was Mrs. Coxey, and in her arms she carried little "Legal Tender Coxey," her babe of a few weeks. Citizen Coxey held the reins. The march for the Capitol grounds was commenced at once. Chief Marshal Browne followed Miss Coxey on "Courier," a big white stallion, owned by Citizen Coxey. In his hand he carried one of his cotton banners of peace, and this he waved at the people along the route. The rank and file of the army followed with the band and baggage and commissary wagons piled high with camp equipage.

At 11:20 o'clock the procession reached Florida avenue, the northern boundary of the city, and the Commonweal of Christ was in the promised land. The procession was headed by a squad of mounted police, while other officers rode as flankers and kept enthusiastic negroes and others from blocking the passage of Coxey's phaeton. It was the intention to turn into the Capitol grounds at the avenue which sweeps up to the southeast and along the front of the building, but that entrance was blocked by another squad of mounted officers, and those who headed the procession keeping straight ahead, Browne followed. He He had gone about a block and was nearing the new library building when he discovered that he was being led past his goal. Halting the column, he dismounted and going back to Coxey's phaeton, said: "We can go no farther."

"Is this the front of the Capitol?" asked Coxey.

"No," said Browne, and then leaning forward he whispered something, while those nearest caused their wild cheering for a moment to see what the next move would be. Coxey sprang to his feet, placed his hand on the shoulder of his wife, kissed her, and jumping out of the vehicle took Browne's arm.

Together they started to push their way towards the Capitol, while a crazy mass of people, howling and yelling at the top of their voices, surged in every direction. Men were carried off their feet by those awful rushes and the Commonwealers who were acting under orders to stand in their places had to use their heavy oaken staffs of peace to save themselves from being crushed and trampled upon.

Coxey and Browne finally reached the sidewalk. Then suddenly leaping on the low stone parapet enclosing the grounds they broke into the close shrubbery and started to run across the lawns. As they did this, hoarse commands were shouted and twelve mounted policemen, putting spurs to their horses, dashed after them.

Coxey separated from Browne and temporarily lost himself in the crowd. The officers closed in on Browne. For an instant there was a smile on his face and then he showed fight. Before he could do anything beyond making an effort to pull one officer out of his saddle, he was seized by three who were on foot. The mounted officers formed a square about him and he was hastily escorted out of the grounds. Christopher Columbus Jones undertook to interfere with the arrest and he was also locked up.

After Coxey left Browne in the Capitol grounds, he proceeded immediately to the Capitol steps of the East portico, and mounted to the first platform, about five steps. Here were stationed Captain Kelly and other officers of the police force. They met the general before he had time to turn his face to the gathered multitude, and was politely informed that he could make no speech at that place. Coxey said finly:

"I wish to enter a protest."

"No sir," firmly said the captain. "You can take no action here of any kind."

"Well, then, I wish to read a program."

"It cannot be read here," said the officer. Coxey showed no inclination to yield, and he was hustled off the steps out into the middle of the broad plaza in front of the Capitol. He made stoophysical resistance, but protested all the while, and the crowd gathered around him and obstructed the way somewhat, but it was not a hustle of resistance, but seemed more like curiosity.

The episode then closed for the day, and the affair of Coxey lasted not over 10 minutes. He was taken by the police to the edge of the crowd without any difficulty and entered his carriage. Capt. Kelly said:

"Where do you go now, Mr. Coxey?"

"To our new grounds in Southeast Washington," the industrial leader said. He gave the army the order to march. The police authorities furnishing him a suitable escort.

Industrials May Disband.

There seems small hope that Kelley's army will secure transportation out of Des Moines, and as the greater part of the men assert positively that they will walk no further the authorities anticipate the breaking up of the army here. Gov. Jackson is endavoring to secure a train to the Mississippi, but has little hope of success.

TROOPS ON THE RANGE.

Riotous Striking Iron Miners Threaten to Use Explosives.

Fifteen hundred miners on strike on the Mesaba iron range Minn., threaten to destroy the property of the mine-owners if they do not grant the demand for a uniform rate of $1.50 a day. The Finns, who compose the great majority of the disorderly element, have a large quantity of explosives and threaten to use it. Company A, Third Regiment, of the National Guard, arrived at Virginia. Two Duluth companies will also go there. Gen. Bend, in command of the Minnesota militia, has been notified by the Governor to send all the militia of the State to the scene if necessary.

A majority of the men employed in the Biwabik and Iron Mountain mines want to work, but are prevented by the mobs. They will work if they can have the protection of the State. At Virginia the peacable citizens are afraid the frenzied Finns, who are drinking alcohol, will start a fire that will destroy the town.

FLAMES IN A FACTORY.

Two Persons Killed by a Benzine Explosion in New York.

Two persons were burned to death and three others badly injured in a benzine explosion and fire at the dyeing establishment of C. Jolly & Sons, on East Twelfth street, New York. The charred remains of a man and woman were taken out after the fire had been subdued. They were identified as Leopold Cheneur and Louise Thoman, employes. Emil Masson was so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful. John B. Boncarron and Leon Boudoin were also badly burned.

At the time of the fire the factory employes were all at their work. They scrambled wildly to get down stairways and fire escapes. Men whose clothing was in flames ran wildly about the streets until captured by the policemen, who tore the burning garments from their bodies and took them to a store nearby, where their wounds were dressed with oil. These men were not seriously injured.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington

ONE HUNDRETH AND THIRTEENTH DAY.

SENATE.—To-day's session was almost entirely devoted to speech making, for and against the tariff bill. Senators Wolcott, of Colorado; Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Allen, Nebraska, and Turpie, of Indiana, taking the leading part.

HOUSE.—No session was held in the House to-day.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH DAY.

SENATE.—The passage of the 22d street, Pittsburg, bridge bill by unanimous consent was the only business of importance transacted in the upper House to-day.

HOUSE.—Representative Tom Johnson created a sensation of brief duration in the house shortly after it assembled by introducing a resolution calling for a congressional investigation of the beating of citizens by the police during the Coxey demonstration at the capitol. He urged it as a question of privilege, declaring that the offense occurred on the capitol grounds and purported to be in defense of members of congress. At 3.52 the house went into committee of the whole to consider appropriation bills, and Mr. Catchings called up the river and harbor appropriation bill. Mr. Grosvenor (Rep. Ohio) opposed the passage of a bill carrying nearly $9,000,000 without some further explanation. At 5 o'clock the committee rose and the house adjourned without taking action on the bill.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH DAY.

SENATE—More than half of the time in the Senate today was consumed in the delivery of a portion of the speech which Senator Quay began on April 14, in opposition to the tariff bill. When the tariff bill was taken up the first amendment fixing the time for the bill to go into effect (after June 30,) was allowed to pass over without action.

HOUSE—Not in session to-day.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH DAY.

SENATE—For about two and a half hours to-day there was nothing to be heard in the Senate chamber save the reading of columns upon columns of figures collected by Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, as an illustration of some propositions in his speech against the pending tariff bill. A motion to proceed to executive business was then agreed to.

HOUSE.—At 12:30 o'clock the House went into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the river and harbor bill. Mr. Catchings asked unanimous consent that the House should continue in session after 5 o'clock for the purpose of completing the consideration of the bill. This was agreed to and the consideration of the bill was continued until shortly after 6, when the committee reported the bill to the House, and it was passed. A recess was taken until 8 o'clock for the consideraton of private pension bills.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH DAY.

SENATE.—Owing to the fact that the major portion of the day in the Senate was to be held behind closed doors in the consideration of executive business, Mr. Harris decided to make no attempt to take up the tariff bill. Mr. Hunton, (Dem., Virginia) again called up the bill to remit the penalties on the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius which he had made ineffectual efforts to have passed for several days. Mr. Chandler opposed it as a "one-sided and losing business for the Government," but it was passed. Then at 11:30 the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

HOUSE.—The lower house of congress was not in session to-day.

The Output of Gold.

Disquieting news was received at the treasury from New York concernig gold exportations. Rates of foreign exchange continue higher and firm, and in consequence large shipments are looked for. The reports are that at least $5,000,000 will be withdrawn for shipment from New York next Saturday, with the probabilities that this amount will be greatly exceeded. These shipments alone will reduce the gold reserve to about $92,000,000. Of course the gold withdrawals do not diminish our cash resources. On the contrary, as United States and treasury notes are given in exchange for the gold, each withdrawal adds so much to the treasury available cash balance.

Frank Hatton's Funeral.

The funeral of Frank Hatton, editor of the Washington Post, occurred at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The honorary pallbearers were: W. Q. Gresham, Senators Allison, Teller and Chandler, John W. Carson, P. V. Boynton, Gen. Schofield, E. H. Warner, Jesse B. Wilson, Col. W. B. Thompson, C. L. Magee, of Pittsburg; J. A. Greer and Theodore Noyes.

THE LABOR WORLD.

VIENNA, Austria, has 100,000 idle.

BOOKBINDERS have thirty-two unions.

SOUTH AFRICA is to manufacture cotton.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., has a labor temple.

FRANCE has twenty-nine labor exchanges.

CHICAGO bricklayers get fifty cents an hour.

LONDON Trades Council has 200,000 members.

LONDON pays municipal workers union wages.

FALL RIVER, Mass., hasn't a non-union spinner.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., is to have a labor temple.

QUEENSLAND laborers say the Japanese must go.

UNCLE SAM hasn't a non-union window glass worker.

STRASSBURG (Germany) bricklayers get $4.15 a week.

TORONTO, Canada, has a Sisterhood of Bookbinders.

THE great strike of coal miners was expected to affect 3000 mines and over a quarter of a million employes.

NEARLY 150,000 miners in States east of the Mississippi obeyed the order of the United Mine Workers to suspend work.

JUDGE DUDLEY, of Omaha, Neb., directed the receivers of the Union Pacific to restore the salaries of the employes of the road to their former figures.

LOCOMOTIVE engineers, firemen, car conductors, brakemen, trainmen and other railway employes have established a Brotherhood Lyceum in Boston.

ONE of the big soap factories near the Cortlandt street ferry, New York, employs a large number of Syrians, who dwell close by in that little Oriental corner of the city.

HATS and caps of very light and fine wire cloth are a novelty just introduced. They are intended for railroad employes or others who wear uniforms. Others are made with light wire frames and canvas covers.

MISS LENA SUTTER, a shop-girl of New York City, who supported her mother and family on $6 a week, was so overjoyed at the raising of her salary recently to $7.50 a week, that she became delirious and died two days later.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) grain shovelers won a strike for last year's scale, $4 per 1000 bushels on sailing vessels, $4.50 for steamers and $1.25 for trimming canal boats. Italians were tried without success. The union has $6700 in its treasury.

THE unemployed of Indianapolis, Ind., who had been supported at the public expense all winter, and who refused to shovel snow, break stones, or do anything else but draw their rations, are now demanding to know why the work, which was promised them in the spring, is not forthcoming.

THE sweat shops of New York have learned a new wrinkle in the method of manufacturing cheap goods. They take on girls "to learn the business," charging them for the privilege, and binding them to a term of service. When their term is up they are discharged to make their way for more learners, but the product of their labor is sold all the same. The business gives profits on both sides.

RIOTOUS MOB IN CLEVELAND

ASSAULT INNOCENT MEN.

Police Were Lenient, But Will Now Draw the Line.

Headed by two labor leaders 2,000 idle men and strikers marched through the streets of Cleveland and created consternation throughout their line of march. Street cars were stopped and stoned, wagons seized and their contents thrown into the street. A motorman was knocked insensible by a stone thrown by one of the men in the mob. As yet no arrests have been made.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the crowd formed in the public square as has been their custom every day for almost two weeks. Speeches were made by several leaders, and the men were cautioned to commit no acts of violence. An Anarchist made several vain efforts to promulgate his doctrines, but was forced from the speaker's stand by the cool-headed men.

After listening to several addresses the mob marched down Superior street, across the Superior street viaduct to Pearl street on the Westside. Several flags and banners containing various legends were flaunted in the breeze, and when the crowd reached the west end of the viaduct a train approached. The men hooted and jeered and waved their handkerchiefs and banners. Many of the men gathered bricks and stones from the streets. They waited for the car.

As it drew near them they hurled their missiles at it. A brick struck E. J. Butterfield, the motorman on the head, knocking him insensible to the platform of the car. A deep wound was inflicted on his forehead. There was the wildest excitement among the passengers of the car, but none of them were injured. Butterfield was taken away in an ambulance. The crowd appeared satisfied with its work and proceeded on its way.

When crossing the viaduct a dozen teamsters and drivers were stopped. One was conveying a barrel of apples. It was taken from the wagon and the fruit dumped in the street. The crowd marched across the Central viaduct and demolished every window in a motor car that was passing.

At the corner of Pearl and Abbey streets they ordered a motorman to stop his car. He refused to do so. A policeman got on the platform, revolver in hand, and ordered the men to fall back. Not a man moved. The policeman fired into the air and his shot was answered by a dozen others from the crowd. Nobody was hurt. The men finally allowed the car to proceed.

At the corner of Pearl street and Franklin avenue a motorman who refused to stop his car was hit with a stone, but was not seriously injured. A teamster in the employ of Wm. Edwards & Co. was hit with a brick, as were several others, but none were badly hurt.

After parading along other thoroughfares the crowd made its way back to the public square. There they listened to more speeches and finally dispersed.

At night the Socialists marched through the streets. Their cheers was heard for blocks. A drum corps headed the line. A large detachment of police was held in reserve at the Central police station, but no outbreak occurred. The police authorities, who have been lenient with the mobs which have been creating excitement in this city, will adopt summary measures to prevent further scenes of violence.

The Cleveland Grays, the crack military organization of the State, were ordered to assemble and hold themselves in readiness to assist the police if more disorder occurs.

HAYES WAXES WROTH.

The K. of L. Official Calls a Powderly Story a Lie.

At the meeting of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, Chicago, there was much indignation at ex-General Master Workman Powderly's attack on John W. Hayes, Secretary of the board.

The trouble grows out of Powderly's effort toward amalgamating all the big labor organizations in the country. On this subject Powderly is credited with having said among other things: "John W. Hayes, by calculated delays, stands in the way. He is the enemy of trades unionism and the stumbling block in the way of amalgamation. Thank God my head no longer wears a crown."

Mr. Hayes, as well as other members, was excited over the attack. "It's a lie," said Mr. Hayes, "and Powderly, Gompers and all the alleged leaders at that meeting know it. Powderly thanks God that he no longer wears a crown, and I join him in his expression of thanks. I also thank God that I am responsible that he is not wearing a crown now. I have letters in my possession that are scandalous and that, were they put in print, would condemn Powderly forever. I am not in the way of amalgamation and I have done my full duty toward calling this conference. These men knew it when they were denouncing us at Philadelphia. The Executive committee met and named the second Tuesday in June as the date for the conference and St. Louis is the place for holding it.

FAITH IN THE FUTURE.

Encouraging Prospects Ahead Despite All the Pessimistic Events of the Past Week

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade," New York, says: It is now as it has been for nearly a year the amazement of intelligent observers that the United States suffers so little from reverses which other lands share but which fall more heavily here than anywhere else. The past week has seen events which would suffice to cause or to explain much disaster: Strikes of nearly all bituminous coal miners and coke workers with numerous riots; strikes of many thousand men in other employments; stoppage of many manufacturing works in consequence; arrest of traffic on several great railroads by lawless proceedings, and the march of several thousand discontented men toward the National Capitol in the hope of controlling legislation. The lowest price ever known for wheat, and almost the lowest price ever known for commodities as a whole, exports of $5,400,000 gold, and the fall of the Treasury gold reserve below the $100,000,000 limit, are significant of widespread difficulty. Yet the volume of business is but 31.2 per cent. less than a year ago and in some directions signs of improvements appear even now, and the sublime faith of the people in their future is shown in the general belief that the strikes and disorders will quickly disappear.

The most encouraging sign is the marked decrease in liabilities of firms failing, which were only $1,448,144 for the last week of April, and for four week, $8,722,708, of which $3,722,220 were of manufacturing and $4,644,367 of trading concerns. The amount of liabilities at the South was $2,919,419 against $3,111,032 in Eastern, and $2,692,257 in Western States. The failures this week have been 233 in the United States against 216 last year, and 35 in Canada against 27 last year.

MAY DAY IN EUROPE.

There Were No Serious Disturbances at Any of the Capitals.

Dispatches received at London from the different capitals of Europe show that May Day passed without any serious disturbances.

All was quiet at Berlin and Vienna, although meetings of workmen and others were dispersed by the police in both these cities. A large meeting was held at Marseilles, but no serious disturbance took place. At Hamme, Belgium, there was some rioting, but order was soon restored by the police.

May Day passed off quietly in Paris and throughout France generally. No May Day disorders occurred in Rome or in any other parts of Italy. Orderly meetings were held in the other leading towns on the Continent.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARIZED

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

What is Transpiring the World Over, Important Events Briefly Told.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mrs. Catharine Dix Boles, a sister of the late Gov. John A. Dix and widow of the late John Boles, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, died at Washington.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

F. M. Weakley, a wealthy citizen of Woodlawn, Montgomery county, Tenn., was murdered Monday night. Suspicion rests on his son-in-law, William Evans.

"Reddy" Wilson, a notorious burglar was lynched at the city hall steps in Missouri Valley, Mo., Monday, for killing City Marshal Whitney on Saturday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The committee appointed by the Presbyterian General Assembly of 1892, to "take into consideration the whole subject of the relation of the assembly to theological seminaries," is in session in Cleveland.

Ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton has filed with the Court of Claims at Albany a demand for $5,200 for 19 Guernsey cows, killed by the order of the State Board of Health under the tuberculosis law.

Thirty tracks of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad at the Sixty-third and State street crossing in Chicago, were torn up by city laborers, guarded by 200 policemen, in an effort to enforce the ordinance to compel the railroads to elevate their tracks in the city limits.

FOREIGN.

A bomb charged with picric acid was exploded at Liverne, Italy, Monday evening. No one was hurt and only slight damage was done.

The Prussian authorities have discovered the names of many of the plotters in the Vassarbely district who have been threatening to release prisoners, and have made a number of arrests.

A thousand rope makers went on a strike at Hamme, East Flanders, because rioters began throwing stones, smashing windows, etc., and the police charged upon the mob and dispersed it.

Six Englishmen who went into a cave near Sourlach, Austria, became imprisoned by the waters rising, and it is feared were lost.

All the houses of the French missionaries at Saan have been burned down and the missionaries personally maltreated and imprisoned.

A supposed bomb was found at the entrance of the recruting office, Spring Gardens, London. A partly-burned fuse was attached to it.

A bomb was found on the window sill of the palace of Prince Hohenlohe, at the Prague. It was so arranged that if touched by anyone passing it would have exploded.

CONFERENCE CALLED.

A National Convention of Operators and Miners to Meet in Cleveland.

Negotations were commenced in Pittsburg Friday which practically insure the settlement of the great national miners' strike. A conference of Pittsburg and Ohio operators was held in the office of Francis L. Robins, National President John McBride, of the United Mine Workers, who had come to Pittsburg, was called into consultation and a call was issued for a national convention of operators and miners at Cleveland, O., on May 15. The call was signed by telegraph on behalf of the operators of Indiana and Illionois. There is thus certain to be a representative gathering of the employers of at least four States. If the operators can then agree upon a basis of settlement which will be just to all the competitive fields the greatest difficulty in the way to the resumption of work by 265,000 men will have been removed.

According to the statements of both the operators' and miners' officials, the wage question was not discussed in any of the discussions. It was felt that the great object to be attained was co-operation on the part of the operator. The call issued, as the result of two or three meetings of operators and joint meetings with the officials, is as follows:

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 4, 1894.

To the Operators and Miners of the Bituminous Coal Veins of the United States:

GENTLEMEN—A meeting will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, May 15, at 2 p. m., to take such action as may be deemed wise to bring about an adjustment of the differences that exist between the operators and miners in the various States.

All operators and miners are invited to attend the meeting.

JOHN MCBRIDE,
President U. M. W. A.
PATRICK MCBRYDE,
Sec. U. M. W. A.
W. H. HOLCOMB, (Ill.)
J. SMITH TALLY, (Ind.)
J. S. MORTON, (Ohio.)
F. L. ROBBINS, (Pa.)
Operators.

TEN TIMES A BIGAMIST.

Death of a Wisconsin Man Who Led An Extraordinary Career.

A notorious career has just been closed by the death of David B. Jones near Burr Oak, La Crosse county, Wis. He was "wanted" in several different parts of the State for bigamy and several other pieces of crookedness. At the age of 16 he fled from home to escape the consequences of some minor misdeeds, and two years later was sent to the reform school for forgery. When 21 he married and settled down to carpentery, but he was soon in trouble with other women and was obliged again to flee to avoid arrest. In 1875 he found his way to Trempealeau county, Wis., went to work at his trade, and was also an Advent preacher of considerable ability, and was soon married to a Miss Hardie, of Galesville, under the name of Bonesteel. His career ended there in about six months, when he found the Sheriff was after him for leaving another wife in Winona, one at Fountain City, one at Sheboygan and two or three in Illinois.

He disappeared, and nothing was heard of him for 14 years, when he was captured with a band of counterfeiters in Colorado, but made his escape, and afterward passed through the various stages of burglar, highwayman, train robber and ordinary tramp, and managed to avoid arrest. He was on his revisit to Galesville in disguise when he died of pneumonia. He was married at least ten times, and each time under a new name.

M'BRIDE TO THE MINERS.

Soon, He Says, No Coal Will Be Left and Victory Will Come.

The second coal strike bulletin issued by President McBride, at Columbus, O., says there are not over 24,000 miners at work in the bituminous coal fields, and from nearly every local and general market the cry for coal is heard. It will not be long until there will be no coal left, and a complete victory will be gained.

LATER NEWS NOTES.

Thomas E. Benedict, of New York, has been confirmed as public printer.

Speaker Peel, of the English house of commons, is to retire and be made a viscount.

At the State miners' convention held in Ottumwa, Ia., a majority voted to quit work.

The war department has abandoned the effort to form Indians into separate military companies.

The steamer Persian Monarch is aground off Eastport, near New York, and it is doubtful whether she can be floated even at high tide.

Diseased Utah sheep crossing the State line of California. Gov. Waite said he would call out the military to prevent the invasion.

Polish societies of Chicago, 8,000 men in procession, celebrated the 100th anniversary of Kosciusko's declaration to defend the liberties of Poland.

At Ziedlitz, Bohemia, an encounter between troops and workmen resulted in the killing of one workmen and the injury of others on both sides.

President Gompers and Secretary Duncan of the National Federation of Labor, are at Washington working aginst the Chinese treaty.

Wm. Penn Nixon, for many years editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean, has purchased H. H. Kohlsaat's interest in the paper for $400,000.

An infernal machine was placed in the house of Dr. Renson, of Leige, Belgium, by some unknown miscreant, and exploded, frightfully mangling the doctor and less seriously injuring his young wife and a friend.

Oscar Kirkland and his son Dennis, planters of Ozark, Ala., quarreled Wednesday night, the son cutting his father seriously and the latter finally killing his son with a revolver.

The body of Mrs. Wooster, of Orange, Mass., was found in the river at this place and she is thought to have committed suicide while temporarily insane.

Aquilino Filler committed suicide in the German Catholic Cemetery, adjoining Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by firing a bullet through his brain at the side of his sweetheart's grave, which the laborers connected with the cemetery were filling up, and around which a little group of mourners still lingered.

A building was blown down at Park Ridge, Ill., Thursday, during a storm, killing H. Schmeltzopf and Albert Koppler.

Jaleb Coleman was hanged at Jefferson City, Mo., for the murder of Frank Mackin, a foreman in the penitentiary.

Gov. Flower has signed Assemblyman Sheffield's bill abolishing all fees of the New York county sheriff and fixing his salary at $20,000.

A convention of the grain growers of Minnesota, has been called for in Minneapolis during the State Populist convention, to do away with the middlemen.

RAILROAD STRIKE OVER.

Compromise Made With The Great Northern Men

The strike of the Great Northern railroad, which involved its 5,000 employes on its 3,700 miles of line and which has suspended traffic, both freight and passenger, for two weeks, is over. This was accomplished by adjudication of the claims of the employes and the road, the court being a joint committee of the representative leading business organizations.

The result of the committee's conference is that the strikers gain nineteen-twentieths of the points made. President Hill conceded the wages of the engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, boiler makers, trackmen, section men and blacksmiths. The reduction in the cases of these men was 10 per cent. The wages of car inspectors, car repairers, oilers, operators, etc., were also practically restored. The following official telegram was sent out by President Debs and Vice President Howard of the American Railway Union:

"To the strikers of the Great Northern: A settlement has been reached. Report for duty at once."

Big for Real Settlers.

The decision of the Interior Department regarding an important corner in Guthrie, Okla., is that C. N. Barnes, ex-Register of the Land office, cannot hold lots, because he was a Government official. This bars all Federal officials from securing titles to lots or land, and gives to actual settlers over $1,000,000 worth of property in the leading towns of Oklahoma claimed by Government officials.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

GOLD has been discovered near Lebanon, Ind.

THE Pennsylvania peach crop is not damaged.

SMALLPOX has become epidemic at Chicago.

THE rainfall in Arkansas has been unusually heavy.

MISSOURI farmers are plowing up millions of the seven-year locusts.

FRANCE is to have an Arbor Day in imitation of the United States.

PRINCE BISMARCK does not see signs of war in the European situation.

FEARS of a financial and commercial crisis in Argentine have subsided.

EUROPE has been having a drought, which causes the farmers much uneasiness.

FAIR HAVEN, Washington, has been made a coaling station for the Bering Sea patrol.

A BOY of but fourteen years has been put in stripes at the Northern Indiana prison at Michigan City.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN unveiled a tablet in Westminster Abbey, London, to the memory of Jennie Lind.

GOVERNOR NORTHERN, of Georgia, is advancing a movement to encourage immigration to that State.

GOLD continues to accumulate in the Bank of England. The stringency in the London money market has vanished.

THE prevalence of diphtheria in Wareham, Mass., has forced the closing of the public schools for an indefinite period.

FROM 25,000 to 40,000 head of range cattle are annually grazed and fattened upon alfalfa pastures of the Salt River Valley in Arizona.

As the result of the Anarchist scare, the business of the leading Parisian restaurants has, it is said, dwindled at the very least fifty per cent.

THE World's Fair buildings are to be converted into train sheds and depots along the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

THE Navy Department at Washington is of the opinion that cannon shots alone will test the efficacy of the alleged defective armor plates.

A WOMAN LEADS IN A RIOT.

FIVE MEN SERIOUSLY HURT,

And Two of Them Probably Fatally.—The Coke Regions of Pennsylvania the Scene of Trouble.

About 6 o'clock Saturday morning a riot occurred at the Painter plant, Scottdale, Pa., of the McClure Coke Company, in which Deputy Sheriff Sanford White and Bookkeeper Erwin B. Roddy were badly beaten and two or three of the rioters were wounded. There were a few men working in the coke yard whom the Hungarians and Poles living in the company houses decided to drive from work. The plant had only started at 3 o'clock and had not half a complement of men.

Shortly before 6 o'clock about 50 women living at the Painter plant, marched to the coke yards armed with clubs and coke forks. They were followed closely by the entire population of the plant. When they reached the little bridge, about 50 yards from the ovens, they were met by Sanford White and E. B. Roddy, who commanded them to halt. They pressed on, and the woman in the lead hit White on the head with a hatchet, and he opened fire on the crowd. Not enough deputies were present, and the angry mob closed in on White and Roddy and brutally beat them.

After White had been knocked down, a big Hungarian was about to hit him with an ax, when James Tarr knocked the striker down. With considerable trouble White and Roddy were rescued from their assailants and taken to the store building. Later White was sent to the Connellsville Hospital. Dr. Rogers, who attended him, says White has not one chance in a hundred to recover. Roddy was not so much hurt.

Just how many of the strikers were injured it is difficult to say as the friend of the injured people took them away to their homes. One account placed the number of wounded at 10, but this is clearly improbable, as only White did any firing, Roddy refusing to shoot. Three are known to be wounded for certain, two of whom were arrested, and these may be all.

Deputy Sheriffs Richards and Allen arrived shortly after the riot, and with a force of about 40 deputies, at once commenced the work of arresting the leaders of the mob. Sixty-three were arrested, among whom were a dozen of women, one of whom had been shot through the ankle. One of the men arrested was shot in the back under the shoulder blade, the bullet lodging under the breast bone, he was also shot through the right arm. The prisoners were taken to jail to Uniontown.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

ENGLAND has organized her first baseball team.

FARRELL is the tallest man on the New York team.

THE cry all along the line is, anything to beat Boston.

SOUTHERN practice trips will be in vogue again next spring.

LATHAM has been appointed field captain of the Cincinnatis.

MILLER will play third base and captain the St. Louis Browns.

THERE are twenty-five players on the payroll of the Washington Club.

THE New York Club intends to carry seventeen men throughout the season.

JENNINGS, Reitz and McGraw are playing phenomenal ball for the Baltimores.

THE Chicago Club has returned to the use of the old and famous white stockings.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, the poet and broker, is an enthusiastic baseball crank.

BOSTON has the three shortest outfielders in the League in McCarthy, Duffy and Bannon.

THAT great American query, "What's the score?" has gone on duty for the season of 1894.

THE mascot craze that was so prevalent in baseball a few years back has died out entirely.

THERE are four players among the Chicagos who measure six feet one inch in height and two who are six feet tall

IT is a noteworthy fact that every man on the Baltimore team began his baseball career either as a pitcher or a catcher.

MURPHY, the New York player, will make his mark in the League. He has showed up strongly in batting, fielding and base running.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHN B. DAY, of the New York Club, thinks that this will be the most successful year for baseball in the history of the game.

THE Dickinson College baseball team has two Indian pitchers, and the Harrisburg Baseball Club also possesses an Indian twirler named Mackey.

BOSTON'S infield is well nigh perfect. The four men play almost as one, the best of team work resulting. They all seem to be at the right place all the time.

MCPHEE, of the Cincinnatis, and Tony Mulane, of the Baltimores, are the only players in the big League who played with the American Association in its inaugural year.

THE Baltimores' right field fence has been moved in about thirty feet, and the cranks in the Monumental City are already figuring on the number of home runs Dan Brouthers will make this year.

THE old battery of Bennett and Radbourne has been singularly unfortunate this year. Bennett lost both legs and Radbourne had an eye destroyed by a charge of shot. Manager Frank Selee, of the Bostons, has already begun to make preparations for a grand testimonial for the benefit of Bennett to take place during mid-summer.

ADRIAN C. ANSON has been the marvel of the baseball profession. No other man who ever played ball can point to twenty-three years of successful life as a player on the ball field. Anson has done with the game as a player, that is sure, and while in a great emergency he may jump in for a day or so still he will not be out for a playing record of any sort. As a matter of fact, it is a physical impossibility for Anson to continue playing. He is thirty pounds over his playing weight at present.

How They Stand.

The following table shows the standing of the different clubs composing the National Base Ball League:

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	9	2	818	New York	6	7	462
Boston	9	4	692	Cincinnati	4	6	400
Baltimore	9	4	692	Brooklyn	5	8	385
Pittsburg	8	4	667	Louisville	4	7	364
Philadelphia	8	6	571	Washington	3	11	214
St. Louis	6	6	500	Chicago	2	8	200

BEYOND THE STATE'S POWER.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Reversed in an Interstate Commerce Case.

"No State can levy a tax on interstate commerce in any form," was the gist of a decision announced by Justice Brewer, in the United States Supreme Court. J. W. Brennan was agent for a Chicago firm soliciting in Titusville, Pa., orders for pictures and picture frames. An ordinance of that city required such solicitors to pay a license. Brennan failing to do this Brennan was fined $25 by the city court, and on appeal the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania affirmed the judgment. In the opinion of the court, rendered to-day, Justice Brewer stated that the judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania must be reversed.