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VOL. XVIII. NO. 132. WICHITA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1893. WHOLE NO. 2351.

DR. BOYD'S

Medical and Surical Institute

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DR. B. Y. BOYD.

Diseases of Men.

Wasting Weakness, Nervous Debility, Lack of Confidence, Lost Energy, Startling Errors, Physical Decay,

To those suffering from the effects of excess or youthful indiscretions, to undeveloped and weak men, strength is restored and hope revived. Some of the symtoms: Sexual weakness, nervousness, diziness, poor memory restless sleep, despondency, unfittedness for marriage, gloomy forebodings, vital losses, and confused ideas. Your very misgiving is the disease. Come to us with confidence for you can be cured. Send for question circular No 10.

Bladder, Urinary and Rectal

Inflammation, Rupture. Incontinence, Discharges Painful, Difficult, Sores, Piles, Stricture, syphilis Fistula, Ucers.

(Question List No. 5.)

When others have failed we have successfully treated

Catarrh, Chest and Throat Diseases.

ELECTRICITY Our Institute is equipped with the latest and best Static, Galvanic and Foradic Batteries in the West. We make a scientific application of Electricity in all its various forms to all diseases amenable to its action. Question List No. 1.

Diseases of Women.

Dysmenorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Prolapsus, Ulceration, Displacements, Tumors, etc.

Irregular Menstruation. Diseases of Overies and all chronic troubles peculiar to women.

Mrs. Etta Mullican, before and after treatment by Dr. Snyder.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED—A reduction of fifteen to twenty pounds a month attained by Dr. Snyder's Treatment.

Harmless Herbal Remedies.

Dr. J. J. Littlefield,

Who has for many years made Electricity, as applied to chronic diseases, a specialty, will have charge of this department and also the disease of women

Correspondence by letter or in person strictly secret. Send 6 cents in stamps for question list, Medicines sent to all points.

Correspondence answered in English, French or German.

Dr. Boyd's Medical and Surgical Institute,

155 North Main street, Wichita, Kansas.

THE KANSAS STATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE AND SANITARIUM.

Incorporated and Chartered under and by virtue of the Laws of the State of Kansas.

Permanently established at Wichita, for the treatment of all Chronic, Nervous, Blood, Skin and Private Diseases, and performing all Surgical Operations.

Dr. J. H. Terrill, President of the Kansas State Medical and Surgical Institute and Sanitarium, is the most widely and favorably known specialist in the Southwest. His long experience, remarkable skill, and universal success in the treatment and cure of nervous, chronic and surgical diseases entitles this eminent physician to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere. The Doctor has just returned from New York, where he has been taking another course in chronic diseases and private instructions in electricity. Dr. Terrill goes east every year to take these special courses and private instructions, thus enabling him to give his patients the benefits of all the new ideas, remedies and appliances, used by the leading physicians of the east. The Doctor has invested over $10,000 in Batteries, Electrical Appliances, and Instruments for the treatment of chronic diseases. The like cannot be found in any institution in the Southwest. Call and see for yourself.

"This is to certify that Dr. J. H. Terrill of Wichita, Kansas, has received from me a thorough course of instruction in Electro-Therapeutics. I believe him to be in every way competent to use electricity in medicine intelligently and effectually.

"New York, September 24th, 1892." "A. D. ROCKWELL, M. D."

Dr. Rockwell is the co-joint author of "Fearn & Rockwell's Treatise on the Medical and Surgical Uses of Electricity," etc., also professor of electro-therapeutics at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, electro-therapeutist to the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York.

The above is the cut of the instrument used by Dr. Terrill, in the examination for Catarrh and all nose and throat diseases. It enables the doctor to show his patient the condition of the affected parts and if needing treatment, explaining its necessity. The doctor has the latest improved treatment, instruments and appliances. Instruments and medicine furnished for home treatment. A cure guaranteed in every case.

DISEASES OF WOMEN—Dr. Terrill has made diseases of women a specialty for the past twenty years, and has all the instruments, Batteries, Electrical appliances, etc., for their successful treatment, including Fibroid Tumors, Lacerations, Displacements, Enlargements, Prolapsus, Ulcerations Leucorrhea, Diseases of the Ovaries, Painful, Irregular or Profuse Menstruation, etc.

NERVOUS DISEASES—Dr. Terrill wishes to call the attention to those suffering from Nervous Diseases, Paralysis, Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, etc., to the wonderful curative effects to be derived from Electricity, when scientifically applied, and desires to state that he fully restores lost power and vigor in either sex, and positively guarantees a cure in the last mentioned disease.

DISEASES OF MEN This class of disease which requires the Scientific Treatment by specialists, receives the personal attention of Dr. Terrill. All Weakness of Men arising from early abuse or latter excesses, are specdily cured. We guarantee to cure you or no pay.

We give a Written Guarantee to Cure the following Diseases:

Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.

Catarrh,	Nervous	Urethral
Piles,	Prostration,	Stricture,
Lost Manhood,	Varicocele,	Skin Disease,
Seminal	Hydrocele,	Syphilis in
Weakness,	Rheumatism,	All its Forms.

We give Electrical Baths, with Massage Treatment and Swedish Movement. Mrs. M. R. Baldwin, who is an expert, will have charge of the Ladies' Department.

Examination and consultation free. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

Our book on chronic diseases contains testimonials from many of the leading citizens of Wichita and the Southwest. A copy will be sent free on application. Send for Question blank.

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FOR THE

GARDEN, FARM AND FIELD.

Onion Sets, Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes. Plants in season. Send for mail order price list. ROSS BROS 209 E. Douglas, Wichita.

WASHINGTON.

THE GOLD SITUATION CONSIDERED SOMEWHAT EASIER.

The Secretary of the Treasury Determined to Issue Bonds Only as the Last Resort.

Another Story in Connection With J. Pierpont Morgan's Visit to Europe—Offers of Gold From the West.

The Trouble at the Leavenworth Soldiers Home to be Investigated—Senator Vest's Views in Reference to the Make-up of the Proposed Commission to Negotiate With the Five Civilized Tribes—The Fair Postoffice. Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The gold situation today is considered to be easier than it was yesterday. The treasury officials are more confident than they were twenty-four hours ago, and in the minds of all the impression has become stronger that it may not be necessary for the secretary to take any action which will change the present policy of the department. This feeling was said to be due to the fact that the announcement was practically made that the government would only, as a last resource, turn to the issuance of bonds. This firm and determined position of Mr. Carlisle has already had its beneficial effect, and as soon as it becomes known that the secretary of the treasury has seriously considered the advisability of stopping the payment of gold coin for treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, the situation will present a very different phase, and the shipment of gold, which is looked upon as a means for forcing the administration to issue bonds, will come to an end.

The cabinet meeting today was devoted to some extent, to the consideration of the financial situation. It is believed that the secretary of the treasury will be upheld in his advice to stop for the present the payment in gold of treasury notes. It is said that the continued redemption of these notes in gold was bound to result in the driving out of all gold; for it is apparent that the condition was such that gold was being paid out through the medium of treasury notes for the silver bullion sold.

Following close upon Secretary Carlisle's order that the issue of gold certificates should cease, comes a statement from excellent authority in this city in relation to J. Pierpont Morgan's mission abroad which will, if verified, prove of even greater interest to the money centers of the country, and will counterbalance the effect of his order. It is said that Mr. Morgan has gone to Europe, not for the purpose of trying to negotiate directly the sale of United States bonds, as has been so confidently affirmed by some of the leading financiers, but to try and establish for the government a gold credit abroad. This is said to be an original scheme of Secretary Carlisle's, and in outline is as follows:

Mr. Morgan is endeavoring to arrange with a member of the largest banking house of Europe for a $100,000,000 gold credit which may be called upon by this government upon the slightest indication that the reserve fund is in danger of being encroached upon. Until the government does call upon this reserve fund it shall incur no expenses; but in case it finds it necessary to do so the loans will be paid for in United States 3½ per cent. government bonds. It will not be necessary to take any more of the gold than is absolutely needed, and the government will not then be under the necessity of selling its bonds in the open market, but will have the European gold to call upon at a moment's notice.

Several small offers of gold have been received from the west. These offers aggregate less than $100,000 and will not appear on the treasury books for several days. At eastern points a slight increase in gold is noted.

The information received at the treasury department indicates that the shipments for Saturday will not be heavy, and there may not be any at all.

THE CHILIAN REFUGEES.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The cablegram long expected from Minister Egan as to the nature of the crimes committed by the refugees who sought asylum in the United States legation at Santiago, Chili, was received today at the state department. Its contents were not made public, but there is a growing belief that Minister Egan's action has not been sustained.

SOMETHING NEW

We would be pleased to show lovers of novelties our Columbian Trousers, and at the same time our other styles.

Sexual Weakness, Night Losses, Impotency, Stricture, Blood, Spermatorhœa, Varicocele, Absolutely Cured, with the Electrical Medico-Vitalizer, the Wonder Worker. Restored in all to young men restored, small weak organs developed. It is a Home, self-Treatment, and perfectly safe to use it with safety and without pain. We Guarantee a Cure. Send Rate to medical book. Address ELECTRICAL MEDICO-VITALIZER CO. Lock Box 87, (Western Office) Wichita, Kan.

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HOUSES FOR RENT

Farms and city property for sale. Now is the time to buy real estate. See

WRIGHT & MILLER,

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THE ALLOTING COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It is probable that the last of this week or the next ten days at furthest will see the appointment of the three commissioners who are intended to treat with the five civilized tribes to secure some arrangement which will look to the abolition of tribal conditions and the creation of a new United States territory and perhaps a state. It is thought there that these negotiations will be slow and difficult.

"There is a class of men," said an Indian official, "among the tribes of the five nations, half-breeds and squawmen, who are all sharp as tacks, and who for private and personal reasons would prefer conditions to remain as they are. They can make money as matters stand now. They are not sure that if the Indians all become citizens of the United States and the tribes disappear into the territory of the United States but they will find the task of dollar-getting vastly different and more difficult than now. They know that as a first effect hundreds and thousands of settlers will come in among them to compete and contest with these same half-breeds and squawmen where they now have a comparative walk-over. They will therefore do all they can to defer, stave off and finally defeat the efforts of the commissioners to bring the five tribes to any terms."

Senator Vest, the author of the law providing for the present commission, speaking on the subject, said:

"President Cleveland feels strongly the necessity of appointing the right men to this commission. By right men I mean men to whom the Indians will listen and have confidence in. We might as well send a committee of blackbirds down there as men whom the Indians distrust. I had a talk with Cleveland on Saturday and told him I thought this commission ought to be appointed without delay and get to work. From what he said I take it ex-Senator Dawes will be the Republican member. Senator Berry of Arkansas will recommend a gentleman from his state, and he will doubtless be appointed, as Cleveland and everybody else concerned believe that two of the commissioners should come from Arkansas and Missouri as border states and therefore ones most vitally interested. I intend to see Senator Cockrell at once and consult with him as to the proper man to select from Missouri. As yet we have not discussed the matter and no name has been agreed upon."

THE LEAVENWORTH HOME.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The investigation of the affairs of the Soldiers' home at Leavenworth, Kan., bids fair to open a field of inquiry much larger than expected. Colonel Smith, who is manager of the home, preferred charges of incompetency against Dr. Weaver, the surgeon, and the latter responded with charges of general mismanagement against the governor. The two cases are scheduled for hearing at a meeting of the board of managers to be held at Hampton, Va., but it is highly probable that this meeting will be adjourned to Leavenworth. There seems to be more or less mystery surrounding the board itself. It is appointed by the house and senate committees on military affairs, and is composed of fourteen members. It is claimed that the board, although handling large appropriations annually for the various soldiers' homes throughout the country, is responsible only to itself. It is also claimed that three members of the board have practically run it of late, notwithstanding the fact that the president, secretary of war and chief justice are ex-officio members of the board. These members may now take a hand in the proceedings, when the whole administration of affairs will be investigated.

THE FAIR POSTOFFICE.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Postmaster General Bissell has issued a notice to all postmasters that there is now in operation in the government building on the grounds of the world's fair a branch of the Chicago postoffice, known as the World's Fair station. This station will transact all business pertaining to a first-class postoffice. Postmasters are instructed to use every proper means to give publicity to this information, in order that persons intending to visit the fair, may, if they so desire, have their mail addressed to the World's Fair station.

GENERAL BEALE ILL.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—General E. F. Beale, General Grant's close friend, is lying very ill at his residence, the Decatur mansion, in Lafayette square.

M'BRIDE'S SUCCESSOR.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 18.—S. H. Snider, the new superintendent of insurance, has already begun an investigation of the methods of his predecessor, Mr. McBride. Governor Lewelling held that there was no foundation for the charges filed against Mr. McBride, but this morning Mr. Snider went through the letter-book of the office and discovered that, in response to letters written to foreign insurance companies since his trial, something like $2,000 of the uncollected "retaliatory tax" had been received. Mr. Snider thinks that these receipts will amount to $50,000 before he is done with the delinquents. Mr. McBride's pique, evidenced in the manner in which he turned the office over to Mr. Snider, would have a tendency to confirm the reports of a bargain between him and the governor—that the former would resign if the latter would acquit him of the charges preferred by Mr. Snider. When Mr. Snider and his clerks appeared to take charge of the office, they found present only the assistant superintendent and Minnie McBride. Miss McBride said her father had gone to St. Joseph. He had left no suggestions, nor had her father any suggestions to make concerning the forthcoming official report. Consequently the new men entered upon their duties without any previous training, and without anybody to instruct them in the routine of their work.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

CHICAGO, April 18.—An edict went forth today that after tomorrow and next day the world's fair grounds are to be sacred from excavation. There is a determination to have the great park in prime condition for the opening day, and, with that end in view, piping and all other underground work about the park must be completed by Thursday night. After that time no one will be allowed to turn a spadeful of earth. A large force of men is at work fixing up the driveways and walks.

One of the most brilliant spectacles of the exposition will be a mammoth crystal cave beneath a great mound covered with rare palms and ferns in the center of the horticultural building. It is to be a reproduction of a cave in the Black hills near Deadwood. From the sides of its chambers hang great chunks of crystal 300,000 pounds in all) glistening like diamonds in the light thrown from numerous electric bulbs. There are seven chambers in the cave and a number of winding and bewildering passage-ways. In the largest, or central chamber John Thorpe, chief of horticulture, intends to grow vegetables and bloom flowers by electric light.

Wilson McLaughry, son of Chief of Police McLaughry, returned today from a trip which has occupied him several months. He was sent all over the United States, and has procured pictures of over 1,000 crooks for the rogues gallery, in anticipation of the fair.

ALMY'S IDENTITY.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 18.—Frank C. Almy, the murderer of Christie Warriner, has confessed to his lawyer that he is George H. Abbott, the desperado.

WAGE DISPUTES.

THE TRAINMEN OF THE SANTA FE GROWING UNEASY.

The Report That Contracts With Employes are to be Annulled Likely to Cause Trouble.

The Rumor Denied at the Topeka Offices of the Company—Another Secret Session of the Joint Committee

The Union Pacific Shopmen at Denver Join the Ranks of the Strikers—The Molders and Pattern-Makers at Omaha Refuse to Go Out. The Situation at Other Points Unchanged. The Lake Shore Trouble. Notes.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 18.—There is considerable likelihood of a general strike of all the trainmen on the Santa Fe railroad tomorrow. At a late hour this afternoon a committee representing the conductors, engineers, swithmen, brakemen and all other members of trainmen's associations, waited upon the officers of the road to ascertain if the company had decided to annul its existing contracts with employes and to make no new ones. The men say that they wish to know this at once, and intimated that unless the company return a satisfactisfactory answer a general strike would be declared at noon tomorrow.

EXISTING CONTRACTS GOOD.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 18.—A sensation of considerable magnitude was created here this afternoon when it was noised about that a general strike of all the trainmen on the Santa Fe railway was impending and would occur tomorrow. The slight information obtainable indicated that the strike would probably not occur tomorrow, but that the difficulty was far from settled. It was discovered that the joint committee appointed last night by the five organizations of trainmen this afternoon called upon John Player, superintendent of machinery, and requested him to inform them whether it was true or not that the company had decided to annul as soon as possible the contracts with the organizations they represented and to make new ones. The committee stated that it had been informed that this was the case, and insinuated that unless Mr. Player returned a satisfactory answer all the trainmen would strike at noon tomorrow, in order that the recognition heretofore granted by the railroad should be continued.

Mr. Player said that the company would surely respect all the contracts in force with all the trainmen's organizations; but whether the men consider this answer satisfactory it is difficult to tell, as they were very reticent on the subject. The trainmen's organizations will meet again tonight to receive the report of the committee. Whether a strike will be ordered will depend upon this committee.

Trouble will arise over the publication of the statement that the railroad presidents at their recent meeting in Chicago had entered into an agreement to annul all existing contracts with the members of labor organizations and not to renew them. The men were also informed that the fight upon them was to be begun by the Santa Fe, which would secure encouragement, and aid if necessary, from the other roads to bring the fight to a successful termination. The trainmen decided to take the initiative and to ask the company directly whether the reports were true, determining to enforce the continuance of their racognition as labor organizations by a strike if necessary. The outcome will be determined by the committee's report.

At Argentine another strike of no small proportions is threatened. The Brotherhood of Shop Employes has a grievance now, which it is trying to settle, and if unsuccessful the men say that they will strike on Thursday. This grievance is the discharge of two men who were let out because they retailed when a certain foreman over them had abused them while the foreman was drunk. The engineers and firemen held a meeting today, but took no direct action, and there will be no strike among them tomorrow at least. Some of the strikers claim that the Santa Fe has a carload of non-union men enroute there, and that they will arrive in the morning. Should this rumor prove true and the men attempt to work the strikers will undoubtedly make trouble. There are but two or three mechanics working in Argentine, and the men are very confident of ultimate success.

GUTHRIE, O. T., April 18.—The strike on the Santa Fe is causing much trouble here. No freight is being received. The newspapers are crippled, owing to the failure of supplies. There seems a disposition on the part of the business men to hold the railroad company responsible for the delay.

LA JUNTA, Colo., April 18.—It is reported that a boilermaker imported from Denver this morning has gone to work, which, with a blacksmith named Murphy who also went to work this morning, constitutes the entire force in the Sante Fe shops here. Eighteen engines are reported dead at this point.

THE UNION PACIFIC STRIKE.

OMAHA, April 18.—The action of the molders' union last night, in refusing to sanction the strike of Union Pacific employes, put a little damper on the enthusiasm of the men who walked out yesterday. All the molders went to work as usual this morning, but the other iron workers who quit work yesterday remained out. There were no additions to the strikers' ranks this morning, and everything about the shops was quiet. No effort has as yet been made to fill the strikers' places.

Outside of the almost complete abandonment of the boiler-shop in the Union Pacific yards, casual visitors to the different shops would hardly have considered that one of the largest walkouts in the history of the system had been inaugurated. The dead fires in the blacksmith shop were something unusual, the four or five fires burning giving the impression that either the company had materially cut down expenses by reducing the force, or else that the blacksmiths were off on a picnic. Several machinists who went out yesterday went back to their work this morning, and this helped to fill out the gangs that needed a governing head. In the boiler-shop the apprentices and helpers, with a boiler-maker or two, remained at their tasks.

The refusal of the molders and pattern makers to join the strikers at the meeting held last evening was so unexpected that it dazed the other iron workers out. From reliable sources it is learned that two ballots were taken last night, the second being largely in the majority against going out. The men flatly refused to join the strikers, on the ground that their grievances were of such a nature that they could be settled amicably with the company. They refused to federate because the time was too propitious, and the morning the foundry was running with its full quota of men.

Master Mechanic Manning was inclined to take an optimistic view of the situation, and thought that, while the walkout was to be greatly regretted, it would materially help to reduce expenses, which the company had been forced to do.

"We are so situated," said Mr. Manning, "that with the force at hand we will be able to run sixty days without hiring additional men. The season is very favorable. Our motive power is in first-class condition, and really there is nothing to be gloomy about."

One of the molders, in talking about the reason for their not joining the strikers, said:

"There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the men. They have not been fairly treated, and Mr. Clark knows it as well as anyone; but the grievances are of such a character that I believe they can be settled by peaceful means, instead of the last resort—a strike."

About 600 of the strikers attended a mass meeting this afternoon. The strike was discussed in secret for three hours. At the breaking up of the meeting the only information given out was that the men were determined to stand firm. Tonight the executive committee held a session of four hours behind closed doors. Nothing of importance was done, and no decisive movement was decided upon. No time checks have been given out, none of the men having shown a desire to leave the company's employ permanently.

During the afternoon a consultation was held in President Clark's room, President Clark, General Manager Dickinson, W. F. Devel, general superintendent of the Colorado division, and J. H. McConnell, superintendent of motive power and machinery, being present. Mr. Clark when asked to give some official utterance regarding the trouble, said:

"The trouble extends to only four classes of employes. While affecting these trades along the line of the system, it has not interfered with the business of the road nor affected its operation. The men have been and are behaving very quietly, which, of course, is to be commended. We hope that matters will adjust themselves in the very near future."

KANSAS CITY, April 18.—The strike of the Union Pacific shopmen at Armstrong presents no new features today. The company has made no attempt to fill the strikers' places. A committee will be appointed to confer with officers of the unions at Omaha, to decide upon what course to pursue. The strikers are very orderly and no trouble is apprehended.

DENVER, April 18.—Everything was quiet at the Union Pacific shops in this city today. While the strike inaugurated at various points along the line yesterday has caused considerable excitement among the men, they all returned to work this morning, and the indications at 10 o'clock were that the men at this point would not go out for several days yet, if at all. Three union men gave up their positions and quit the employ of the company this afternoon and eight other men failed to show up for work. Foreman White says that he does not know whether the eight are striking or are detained from work for other causes. There are about sixty union men at work. They claim to have had no official announcement of a strike and say that they have not been ordered out. The places of eleven men will be filled with new men, unless they show some reason for their absence. The chances of a general strike here are growing less every hour.

DENVER, April 18.—The boiler-makers, machinists and blacksmiths to the number of 150 employed at the Union Pacific shops here have at last gone out, and if the strike order is not rescinded the men will remain out.

CHEYENNE, April 18.—A meeting of Union Pacific shopmen was held last night, at which the boiler-makers and machinists' apprentices decided to join the strikers, and this morning they did not go to work. The strikers are still orderly and quiet.

The Cheyenne machinists and boiler-makers held another meeting today, which was fully attended. It was resolved to stand firm and to make no concessions to the Union Pacific company. A committee was appointed to represent the interests of the strikers. Communications were read from Omaha, Rawlins and Laramie, asking the men to stand out "pat." A telegram from Denver stated that the Denver organization had agreed to walk out tomorrow.

SALT LAKE, April 18.—There was no change in the situation of the Union Pacific strike today. Advices from Pocatello, Idaho, say that everything is quiet.

LAKE SHORE ENGINEERS.

TOLEDO, O., April 18.—The general advisory committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, embracing all the lines west of Cleveland as far as Chicago, is in session here today. The subject of its deliberations is the refusal of the Lake Shore railway to reinstate the engineers who quit work on March 17 rather than haul boycotted Ann Arbor cars. The members are reticient, but the probabilities favor a general strike of the engineers and firemen on the Lake Shore to compel their reinstatement.

BUFFALO PLASTERERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 18.—All the plasterers in Buffalo, with the exception of about forty, went on a strike this morning to enforce their demand for $3.50 per day, which the master masons refuse to grant. Work is stopped on nearly every building in course of construction. The men at work are employed on small jobs, where the terms asked have been conceded.

NEW YORK GARMENT CUTTERS.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The papers in the new injunction proceedings to restrain the locked-out cutters from issuing circulars of a boycotting nature have at last been served. Secretary Harry White, Charles F. Reichoes and Abraham Sassman of the executive board of the United Garment Cutters of America were served with the papers late last night. The order is made returnable on next Thursday.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18.—The anti-conspiracy bill (directed against employers) was passed in the assembly today by a vote of 69 to 34.

THE OHIO MINERS.

COLUMBUS, O., April 18.—A conference of delegates representing five districts of the Knights of Labor and the Ohio Mine workers, is in session here, to promote the interests of the foundry labor unions in Cleveland, whose employers, as alleged, propose to discharge them on account of their connection with such unions, and contrary to a law passed this winter to prevent such discharges. Mr. Powderly, on account of illness, was unable to attend.

ILLINOIS MINERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 18.—The miners of the Springfield district held a mass meeting today and decided to demand 40 cents per gross ton for mining coal to May, and 50 cents thereafter, in accordance with the price fixed by the national convention at Columbus last week.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 18.—A Topeka special to the Journal says that a committee of the Santa Fe strikers from Argentine today received an emphatic assurance from Governor Lewelling that in case he were called upon to furnish troops to protect the railway property, he would absolutely refuse to do so. It is said also that he promised the strikers, if they were in need of aid, that he would send Adjutant General Artz to Argentine, with instructions to assure the rights of the strikers proper protection.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The weather crop bulletin says that the week ending April 15 has been cooler than usual. The greater portion of the wheat belt, which was deficient in moisture at the last report, received during the week from one to two inches of rain, but the usual amount of rainfall. The oats in their region also received about one inch more than the normal rainfall, but in this section the moisture was already in excess. Generally, the week was cold and none too favorable for farm work throughout the principal agricultural states.

LIBERTY'S TRIUMPH.

THE PEOPLE OF BELGIUM SECURE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The Political Leaders Frightened Into Compliance With the Demands of the Workingmen.

The Upper Classes Alarmed by the Prospect of a Repetition of the Horrors of the French Revolution.

An English Duchess Fined and Imprisoned for Contempt of Court—The Pope Asks the Catholics of Italy to Pray for Rain—The Palace of the Hohenzollerns Damaged by Fire—The Home Rule Debate—Foreign Notes.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—At the cost of great sacrifices, in lives, limbs and money, the workingmen of Belgium have won their great fight for universal suffrage, and it is now believed that all will be serene once more. The dread of a terrible uprising of the people similar to that of the French revolution in its resistless rage against privilege and power had the effect of bringing the chamber around to the popular side. There is no doubt in many minds that had the chamber not acted promptly there would have been a revolution in Brussels.

When the chamber reassembled today after the preparation of the reports on the revision of the constitution, by a vote of 119 against 125, with fourteen abstaining from voting, it quickly adopted universal suffrage, with a provision for plural voting by the classes owning property, according to the amount and the situation of the property. The cheers within the chamber were followed by prodigious acclamations from the enormous crowd that awaited the result of the vote outside the chamber. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed everywhere, and the people joined in a jubilee in honor of the great triumph which they had achieved.

In view of the action of the deputies, the labor leaders resolved at a meeting held this evening to advise the abandonment of the general strike. At the same time they decided to issue to the people a manifesto against the Nyssen bill, which proposes a combination of plural voting and universal suffrage.

The police and workingmen have had several encounters this evening and six rioters have been seriously injured. Nevertheless, the end of the riot is believed to be near.

EVENTS OF THE DAY.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—Dispatches from all parts of the kingdom bring disquieting news this morning. Disturbances occurred at several places during the night, but there was no concentrated attempt to rebel against the king. The movement is directed entirely against the chamber of deputies and the ministers, who oppose the workingmen's demands. Impartial observers of the situation readily find sympathy with the strikers. Belgium is, with the exception of Russia, perhaps the only country where there is absolutely no law protecting the workingmen from the rapacity and greed of his employer. Were the strikers united and disciplined, there is no question that the industrial revolution now shaking the country would quickly become a bloody contest. As it is, the strikers have not hesitated to attack the soldiery. The peace effective of Belgium, officers and men, is 48,341, exclusive of the civic guard numbering 48,667 men. It will therefore be seen that the disorganized mobs of workingmen, only a few of whom possess weapons, have little chance of overthrowing the government by resorting to attacks upon the troops. Yet, with their passions inflamed by the words of their leaders, the strikers do not hesitate to fight, and unless extreme steps are taken against them the trouble will result disastrously to the trade and commerce of the country.

THE ANTWERP RIOTERS.

In Antwerp the outlook is more threatening than it was yesterday, and this despite the fact that extraordinary military precautions have been taken to preserve the peace. Among the more prominent of the agitators in Antwerp are a number of Anarchists. Of these two, Fabry and Wolters, have made themselves particularly obnoxious to the police, and today they were put under arrest. The striking dock laborers began the disorderly demonstrations again this morning. They took possession of the docks and marched along the water-front attacking the men who were at work and compelled many of them to quit. The police in force were finally ordered to disperse the rioters. A short conflict ensued, during which the police used their swords and revolvers, and finally the mob scattered.

The mob gathered again as soon as the police disappeared, and the gendarmes were again sent to the wharves to disperse the rioters. This they succeeded in doing, but not until they had measured strength with the mob. As soon as the mob was driven from one point along the river front it would appear in another and continue the rioting. Several times during the morning the police were obliged to charge the strikers, and every time were met with resistance. Six of the rioters suffered from sword wounds and fell into the hands of the police. The situation is still threatening.

THE BRUSSELS MOB.

In Brussels the ferment continues, with no sign of abatement. The streets are filled with crowds of excited workingmen and a general feeling of uneasiness prevails. It was the intention of the strikers to hold a meeting two miles south of Brussels, but a strong force of troops is in possession of the park, and the demonstration will not be allowed.

A meeting of 15,000 workingmen was held this morning at Molenbeek, a short distance from Brussels. Many incendiary speeches were made. The meeting was most enthusiastic and great significance is attached to it. The immense crowds of workingmen say they would sacrifice life if it were needed to obtain the right of manhood suffrage. In the chamber of representatives today it was decided to suspend the sitting in order that the report on the proposal for a revision of the constitution should be made ready for immediate presentation and be discussed at once. The agreement appeared to be hastened by the presence of an enormous throng of people, who surrounded the building, evidently very much excited upon the subject of no delay in considering the subject of universal suffrage. The approaches to the chamber were strongly guarded to prevent violence being done to obnoxious members.

The most serious disturbance that oc