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VOLUME LXXXVII.—NO. 63. SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1894.—EIGHT PAGES. WHOLE NO. 16,394.

CASTING THE FLY.

Result of the Tournament at Golden Gate Park.

O. R. FLINT OF SACRAMENTO CARRIES OFF A GOLD MEDAL.

The Jury in the Case of Mrs. Jane Shattuck, on Trial for the Killing of Harry Poole, Returns a Verdict of Murder in the First Degree, Fixing the Punishment at Imprisonment for Life.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The first fly casting tournament ever held on the Pacific Coast drew a large crowd of sportsmen and anglers to the lake in Golden Gate Park to-day. The first contest was casting for distance. Oliver K. Flint came down from Sacramento to enter, and when he returns he will take along a gold medal of winner. He managed to cast a fly eighty-one feet, which was six feet more than any other competitor.

Henry Skinner won the second event, which was for accuracy and distance combined. His percentage was 93.5. Flint was next, Babcock third, Colonel Edwards fourth and Captain Cumming fifth.

The third event was casting for distance, accuracy and delicacy with light rods. So far as accuracy was concerned, Al Cumming was easily the winner. The casts were made at two buoys moored thirty-five and forty-five feet away from the platform on which the contestants stood.

The fourth event, casting with salmon tackle for distance, was won by old John Beun. "Boys," he said, as he walked to the casting-stage and peeled off his coat and vest, "it's twenty-four years since I've handled a pole like this, but I haven't lost the knack yet." He sent the salmon fly 105 feet away from the stage.

Line casting for distance and accuracy took place on the drive back of the boathouse, in order that the casts might be more easily measured. There were but two entries, A. O. Ayres of Connecticut, who at present holds the world's record of something like 150 feet, and President Strell of Chicago. Ayres won with an average cast of 87 feet 8 inches. Strell's average was 52 feet 2 inches, but he cast with one hand, while Ayres used both. The longest throw of each man was the same, 120 feet.

INTERSTATE SHOOT.

California and Nevada Guardsmen to Compete on Sunday.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—A rifle contest of unusual interest to National Guardsmen of California and Nevada teams will be held between representatives of service in both States on Sunday. The match will be a "telegraphic one," and will determine in a great measure what title Company B of the First California Infantry has to the world's record and the honor of the championship by teams of thirty men.

In order that Company F of the First Infantry of the Nevada National Guard might have an opportunity to test the excellence of B's score, an invitation was sent to Nevada from this city some months ago, requesting an interstate competition. Arrangements have since been made, and two of the foremost rifle teams on the coast will do battle on Sunday for the championship, prized above all others in National Guard circles.

In all the history of Pacific Coast marksmanship there have very rarely been contests in which more than twenty men participated on each side. The remarkable improvement recently made by military companies in rifle-firing science has rendered it possible to bring larger teams together. Honors in such matches are more eagerly sought for, as indicating not only team superiority, but also supremacy among entire companies of riflemen.

In the match announced for Sunday Company B will shoot at Shell Mound, and the Nevada company on its own range in Carson City. Immediately as firing ceases at each range the results will be exchanged by telegraph. The targets of the teams will be exchanged later by express. Proceedings will be directed by representatives of the two companies.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Judge Scott Talks Regarding His Being a Candidate for President.

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), May 4.—Judge Scott, brother-in-law of ex-President Harrison, with whom he spent several weeks in California, says: "The ex-President himself is not a candidate for re-election in 1896 on the Republican ticket. Mr. Harrison said the Republican nomination was equivalent to an election, but on account of family affliction he was not anxious to enter the contest for another term, although I believe if the nomination was tendered him he would accept and make the campaign. But he is too shrewd and reserved and calculating to his friends to announce his candidacy two years in advance of the assembling of the nominating convention, even if he wanted the nomination. He is very well satisfied with his administration, and believes in letting well enough alone. General Harrison does not consider it dignifying or proper for an ex-President to engage in a wild scramble for office."

NEW YORK, May 4.—Ex-President Harrison arrived in New York to-night, and was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He says his visit to the city is on private business, and disclaims any idea of becoming a candidate for the Presidency in 1896.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

Mrs. Jane Shattuck Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Jane Shattuck, who has been on trial here for over two weeks, charged with the murder of Harry Poole, came in to-night with a verdict of murder in the first degree, fixing the punishment at imprisonment for life. It is reported that nine members of the jury stood out for several hours insisting that the death penalty should be inflicted. Mrs. Shattuck shot and killed Harry Poole, a young man who was heir to an estate of about $100,000, because of his refusal to marry her daughter, Truly Shattuck, who is recognized to be the prettiest girl in the Tivoli chorus.

ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Closing Day of the High Court—Officers Elected.

FRESNO, May 4.—To-day was the closing day of the Forester's High Court. The principal business was the election of grand officers. The following were elected: C. B. Rendon, G. C. R.; Antonio Orfila, G. S. C. R.; Henry Krall, G. T.; C. H. Bremer, G. S.; Sol Peiser, G. R. S.; Charles A. Boldeman, G. S. W.; P. Relyea, G. J. W.; Henry Harr, G. S. B.; James Hallett, G. J. B.; J. S. Roberts, E. Holden and Charles Heyer, Grand Trustees; John Heenan, J. C. Howe and Ed Morris, Grand Auditors. The per capita tax was fixed at eighty-five cents. The Grand Court adjourned to meet in San Jose on the first Monday in May, 1895.

TURLOCK IRRIGATION COMPANY.

Contract Let for the Completion of Its System of Canals.

MODESTO, May 4.—The Board of Directors of the Turlock Irrigation Company let a contract for the completion of the entire system of canals, including tunnels, head-gates, lateral canals, etc., this afternoon to Doe, Hunt & Co. of San Francisco, for $379,706. This will open up 176,000 acres of land to irrigation between the Tuolumne and Merced rivers, in Stanislaus and Merced Counties. The mammoth rubble masonry dam near La Grange, which is the highest overflow dam in the world for diverting water, was completed last December.

CHEAP COAL.

The Tonquin Article Sells for One Dollar a Ton.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Twenty-five hundred tons of coal from Tonquin, recently brought to this port by the British ship Somali, were to-day bought at auction by a local coal broker for $1 per ton. The shipment of coal to San Francisco appears to have been a most unprofitable transaction. The coal was taken by the steamer from Tonquin to Hongkong at a cost of $3 per ton. From Hongkong to San Francisco on the Somali the rate was about $2 per ton, and the duty is 75 cents. Coal of this kind appears not to commend itself to San Francisco buyers, for it went begging for a purchaser for several weeks, until finally sold at $1.

BRUTAL FIGHT.

Extraordinary Engagement Between Two Hostlers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Two hostlers engaged in a fight of extraordinary brutality at the race track to-day. They were Matt Green and Charles Paul, in the employ of Frank Van Ness. Some trifling cause precipitated a row, in which biting and gouging were the principal elements. First Green caught one of Paul's fingers in his mouth and bit it off. Then Paul returned the compliment by biting off Green's nose. Many horsemen tried to interfere, but were either bitten or otherwise damaged for their pains. The men quit when badly mutilated and worn out. Both were arrested.

Anxiety for Overdue Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The British ship Senegal, bound from San Diego for Tacoma, is long overdue and grave fears are entertained for her safety. She left San Diego March 15th, and has not been heard of since. To-day inquiries were received here from the London underwriters asking for a rate of reinsurance. None of the brokers would touch the vessel for less than 25 per cent., and if the ship remains out another week the rate will be raised.

Led a Dual Life.

SALT LAKE, May 4.—Mr. McCleary of this city makes a statement that Parker, who committed suicide yesterday, led a dual life ever since he came to Utah. It is alleged that his real name was E. Poder; that he was raised at Coshocton, Ohio, where he got into financial difficulties. He deserter a young wife and came West. He then changed his name to Parker, and married a Miss McCleary. His second wife obtained a divorce three years ago, and is now living in Denver.

Behring Sea Fleet.

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), May 4.—The Behring Sea fleet, which is rendezvousing here, has been ready for ten days to sail North, but no sailing orders have been received. A rumor is current among officers of the fleet that some important subject is under consideration by the Navy Department which is causing the delay. The United States steamship Adams went on the dry dock at Quartermaster Harbor to-day for repairs.

A Murderer Under Arrest.

SALT LAKE, May 4.—A colored man was arrested here this afternoon by the police on a charge of murdering Charles Wilson, while engaged in a game of cards in Fenton Marsh's saloon, on State street, in Chicago, on Thanksgiving Day. The quarrel was over the small sum of five cents. He will be held awaiting the arrival of requisition papers.

Bold Robbery in Washington.

CENTRALIA (Wash.), May 4.—The boldest robbery in the history of Centralia occurred last night about 11 o'clock. Two masked men went to the house of an old German couple, covered them with revolvers and took $277 which they had hid in the bed. The robbers evidently knew of the money being in the bed, as they went to it at once.

TERRIBLE STORM IN KANSAS.

The Country Flooded, Crops Ruined, and Cattle Killed.

TOPEKA, May 4.—A special to the *Capital* from Reading, Kans., says: The central portion of Lyon County and the southern section of Osage County were visited by a terrible storm to-night. A waterspout broke, flooding the country, and ruining the crops. The devastation of the water was increased by an unparalleled ice storm. Ice formed as it fell twelve inches in circumference, that killed cattle and ruined crops.

In this town every window pane was shattered, and destruction is reported from Olivet, in Osage County.

It is impossible to-night to even estimate the amount of damage that has been done, but meager reports have been received to the effect that many persons have been injured by the torrents of ice and water and falling buildings.

EIGHT MEN SHOT.

Outcome of a Charivaring in Minnesota.

NORTHFIELD (Minn.), May 4.—A report comes from Lester to-night, twenty-two miles southwest of here, of a battle between forty masked men who repaired to the home of Fred Hirdler, a German farmer who was married a few days ago, and attempted a charivari. Thirty guests were seated at a banquet at 10 o'clock, when the leader demanded $10 to buy beer for the crowd. The demand was refused and $3 offered instead. The door was closed in the speaker's face, and a few minutes later the gang smashed in the door and a fight ensued in which guns were used. Eight unknown members of the gang were shot and seen to fall, whether dead or not no one knows, as they were hastily carried away. The masks were torn from the faces of the leaders, and arrests are being made.

The Texas Treasury Without a Dollar.

AUSTIN (Tex.), May.—The Treasury of Texas is to-day without a dollar, a condition of affairs that has not existed for twenty years, during which time its revenue balance has ranged annually from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. Before the end of the year there will be a deficiency of several thousand dollars, and it is doubtful if the State will be able to meet the interest on its bonds, amounting to $4,000,000.

JUDGE JENKINS' ORDERS.

The House Investigating Committee Reports Thereon.

HIS DECISIONS A GROSS ABUSE OF THE POWERS OF THE COURT.

They Were Supported by Neither Reason Nor Authority, Were Beyond the Jurisdiction of the Judge, and Were, Therefore, Void—The Committee Finds Nothing, However, in the Testimony to Show Any Corrupt Intention on the Part of Judge Jenkins in Rendering the Order.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Representative Boatner, Chairman of the special committee of the House Judiciary Committee appointed to investigate the Northern Pacific decisions of Judge Jenkins, today submitted to the full Judiciary Committee a majority report of the special committee.

The report was discussed for two hours by the full committee. The report was made the special order for the full committee next Tuesday.

Representative W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, the Republican member of the committee, dissents from the majority report, on the ground that it is an attempt to make a judicial ruling, but he has not yet submitted a minority report.

After reciting the well-known facts and circumstances leading up to the granting of the two orders of injunction by Judge Jenkins, the majority report proceeds as follows:

"Notwithstanding the suggestion by the employes that they desired to confer, the orders were immediately obtained without waiting the results of a conference or being in possession of any definite information of the intention of the employes with respect to the schedules upon which they solicited a conference. The original order received on December 10th had a twofold aspect. It reduced existing wages and enjoined and prohibited those who were to receive them, if they remained in the service of the company, from quitting the service with or without notice, so as to cripple the property or injure the operations of the road. On being advised that if so ordered or advised by the officers of the organization to which they belonged the men should quit the service in a body, and under the constructions placed upon the existing order (the injunction) by those who had obtained it, they would thereby commit a contempt of court, and were liable to punishment for so doing, the officers of the company immediately asked for and the Judge granted the second injunction December 21st. The object of this was to insure to the company the compulsory views of the operatives then in its employ, because under the first order of the injunction the men could not quit without being guilty of contempt, and would not do so unless ordered by the officers of their several organizations, and if these officers were prohibited from advising the strike it was perfectly evident that the officers so enjoined could not discharge this function of their office and the men could not quit when prohibited from so doing by the court, and not authorized to do so by the organization by which rules and regulations they were governed. This was the object sought to be obtained. That the order was drawn to effectuate it, and it was signed by the Judge with that intent, the language of the order and the commitant circumstances left no room for doubt.

"Your committee has no hesitation in declaring that the orders reudered were a gross abuse of the powers of the court, were supported by neither reason nor authority; were beyond the jurisdiction of the Judge, and were, therefore, void. The second or supplementary writ was more reprehensible than the first, because the order was advised before he rendered it of the exact object and purposes sought to be accomplished. There was no suggestion in either of these letters of any fear of illegal acts, but the fear from the suspense of traffic, or an attending damage to the road and inconvenience to the public were the sole reasons for the action which the Judge took.

"Your committee also finds that no measures looking to a strike had been inaugurated, nor does any seem to have been in contemplation, nor does it appear that any of the persons named or referred to in the writ of injunction have remained in the service of the company against their will. It does appear, however, that while they regarded the writs void, they believed so long as it was in force they were bound under it to the penalty of punishment for contempt if they violated it, and this consideration might have been more effective than they were aware of in inducing them to remain in the service of the receivers.

"Your committee does not concur in the opinion of the Judge that the decision rendered in the Toledo cases, page 54, Federal reports, by Judges Taft and Ricks, et al., support the contention in the case under consideration. On the contrary, both of the cases clearly recognize the principle that courts of equity can not enforce the specific performance of a contract for personal service by writs of injunction and other processes, but that in such cases the remedy is at law by an action for damages. They also clearly recognize the right of the laboring people, as a means of settling their labor at a higher price, of coercing employers to accede to their demands. In detecting the lawfulness of a proceeding of this kind, the Judges justly take the law as sustaining the employe, and inconvenience to the general public can not be considered. If employes have the lawful right to combine in a strike for the purpose of forcing compliance with their demands or securing the highest wages and best terms possible, that right cannot be remedied by the fact that its exercise levied on the interests of others. Its principle applies, of course, only to those strikes which exist in the withdrawal from service by concerted combination. Should violence be done to the person or property of the employer by those who have combined against him, if others would supply the service which the strikers have abandoned and are prevented from doing so by violence, intimidation, threats or other unlawful means, these acts are not only unlawful, but in most instances would constitute violations of the criminal laws, and be punishable as such.

"The conclusion of the Judge that the employes of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company might be forced by him by writs of injunction to protect that company from loss and the public from inconvenience by remaining in its service at a rate of wages to which they had not given their assent, is one in which we cannot concur, and which in our judgment is supported by none of the decisions which he cites.

"Your committee find nothing in the testimony nor see any corrupt intention on the part of the Judge to render these orders. It is altogether possible he was sincere in the conviction that he properly exercised the equity jurisdiction of the court in preventing loss and damages which would have resulted from a lawful strike against the Northern Pacific Company. This view of the case prevents us from recommending any proceedings looking to impeachment, but in order that there may be no further excuse for the rendition of such orders or decrees, and that the courts of equity of the United States may not be deceived as to the extent of their powers in enforcing contracts for personal services by legal process, we recommend the enactment of a statute which would prevent them doing so.

"We also feel contrained to call attention to the abuses which have grown up under the powers assumed by Judges of the United States who appoint receivers for railroad corporations. These orders, being rendered in court under proceedings instituted nominally for the purpose of effecting foreclosures, but really for purposes of averting the pursuit of creditors and the enforcement of lawful obligations, are considered as interlocutory, and not subject to appeal. If, however, appeal is granted, it does not have the effect of suspending the execution of the decree, and the road passes into the hands of a receiver who operates it, at least pending the appeal, and this action of the Judge is entirely independent and not controlled whatever by the owners and creditors of the property.

"The powers exercised by the courts through receivers are purely their own creation, the result of judicial construction not ascertained or limited by the statute, and therefore dangerous.

"Your committee is of the opinion that the cases for which a receivership may be ordered in the courts of the United States should be declared by statute. The anomaly has been presented for years of great railway corporations being operated and the business of common carriers carried on by the United States through its judicial lines of government, and of Judges possessing at once powers pertaining to other judicial officers, and combining with this power President and directors of a corporattion united in one and the same person.

"The committee is also of the opinion the power asserted by the Judges of the United States Courts to punish for contempt is dangerous and should be limited by law.

"In the case reported in the Federal reports in re Regins, Judge Pardee declared that his power to punish for contempt was unlimited, both as to the amount of the fine and duration of imprisonment. In his judgment, he could decide without appeal what constituted a contempt, who committed the act and the extent of punishment to be inflicted. In that case, he held a number of violations of the criminal laws of the State of Texas likewise to be contempt of his court. Under his construction, an assault and battery, or any other violence or unfairness committed by an employe or servant of a railroad company in the hands of a receiver, would be considered a contempt of his court.

"If this principle is a correct one, and the decisions seem to be cited by other courts and approved, it would be extremely convenient to substitute it for the criminal laws of the States. Exercise of police powers, and the protection of life and property by those agencies, would be relieved by the authority of a United States Judge who instituted proceedings for contempt. Limitations contained in the Constitution, viz.: providing for trials by jury, being confronted by witnesses, being represented by counsel, etc., would likewise be relieved.

"Without taking issue with the Judges as to whether they have correctly or incorrectly stated the law on this important subject, your committee is of the opinion that the protection of the property rights should be left in the hands of executive officers, and that violations of laws should be punished by proceedings defined and provided by law, and that in order to prevent the abuse of authority claimed by the judiciary, their power to punish for contempt should be defined and limited by law."

COXEY COMMONWEAL.

THE LEADER AND HIS LIEUTENANTS ARRAIGNED.

Capitol Grounds Act Declared Constitutional—Kelly's Industrials Disheartened.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Coxey and his Lieutenants, Brown and Jones, were arraigned in the District Police Court to-day for violation of the Capitol Grounds Act. The courtroom was filled, the Populist members of Congress constituting a notable part of the assemblage. Attorneys Hyman and Lipscomb, for defendants, raised the issue of the constutionality of the law under which their clients are arrested.

The point was argued by Senator Allen of Nebraska. "Congress," he said, "had no power to confer upon the Vice President and Speaker the right to suspend the enforcement of an Act any more than it had any right to confer power upon the Czar of Russia." He denounced the courts for assuming legislative functions. This case, the Senator declared, would assume national importance. He quoted magna charta and American revolutionary history, and declared the arrest of defendants implied the denial of the rights of peaceable assemblage and petition. Those rights were gauranteed in the Constitution, and covered every spot in the District of Columbia just as much as in California, Texas or Florida.

Judge Miller, after the arguments were closed, overruled the objections of counsel, holding the Capitol Grounds Act constitutional. He also denied Coxey a special trial.

The impanelling of a jury occupied two hours. The Secretary of the Board of Trade was peremptorily challenged by the defense. Maloney made an opening statement for the prosecution.

The trial will be continued to-morrow, and the attorneys stated to the Court to-day that they expected to conclude then.

UNORGANIZED BODY OF TRAMPS.

TACOMA (Wash.), May 4.—The Northwestern Industrial Army has degenerated into an unorganized body of tramps. No freight trains were sent out to-day eastbound, and the men will have no chance to steal rides until the overland train leaving here at 11 P. M. passes. They are scattered to the number of about 800 between Puyallup and the summit of the Cascades waiting for a chance to sneak on to the blind baggage or a brake beam. The side-tracked train at Palmer, which the Commonweal boarded last night, is still there under guard of six deputies. Most of the industrials who boarded it are tramping up the track in small squads.

KELLY'S MEN STARVING.

DES MOINES, May 4.—Kelly's Industrials are disheartened. At breakfast time the commissary officers reported 1,000 loaves of bread on hand, but scarcely enough meat and coffee to supply the officers' mess. Kelly drew on the treasury for money to buy meat and coffee and Governor Jackson is endeavoring to procure cheap rates to the river, but is not confident of success. To carry the men to the Mississippi at full fare would cost $6,500 and the railroads will accept nothing less.

It is the general impression that Kelly will be starved out and the army dwindle to a corporal's guard before the river is reached.

California Cherries.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The Earl Fruit Company sold California cherries to-day at $2 70 to $3 40 per ten-pound box. These early cherries are small. They will become more desirable as the size increases.

CHANGING THE TARIFF.

Republicans are Confident the Bill Cannot Pass the Senate,

WHILE DEMOCRATS HOLD JUST THE OPPOSITE OPINION.

Senator Vest Offers Amendments to the Income Tax Feature of the Measure, the Object of Which is to Relieve Individual Investors in Corporations, and Have the Profits of Corporations Taxed.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Notwithstanding the truce agreed upon between the Democratic and Republican Senators, whereby it was arraigned that hostilities on the tariff should cease until next Tuesday, there has not been a day when there was bolder talk and stronger protestations on the respective sides of the chamber than to-day. While the Republican Senators have allowed the Democrats to infer that when the amendments are publically announced and the assurance of a vote sufficient to pass the bill is given they will yield to the majority, they assert, privately, that they know the necessary votes cannot be obtained, and declare that the Democrats in the Senate are gradually approaching more serious trouble than they have yet encountered, and in making this statement they assert that Senators Murphy and Smith are as doubtful as is Senator Hill in the support of the bill as it is amended.

The Democrats express the greatest confidence in the success of the bill. Senator Faulkner said to-day that the bill would become a law before the 15th of June, and that Congress would adjourn by the Fourth of July.

Senator Jones has put in the entire day in his committee room, and has had Senator Vest with him a part of the time. They have been engaged principally on the wool and cotton schedules, which it is believed are to be still further changed than they have been.

Senator Mills interested himself in the schedules, and there is little doubt that he will secure more liberal concessions than have been granted.

Senator Vest to-day offered amendments to the income tax feature of the tariff bill, the object of which is to relieve individual investors in corporations, and have the profits of corporations taxed. Instead of compelling individuals to exhibit their books and papers, the Assessor may estimate the amount of income, and the persons so sssessed must appear and prove that they have been assessed too high, if such is the case. The changes in detail are as follows:

Sections 19, 60 and 61 are stricken out, and the following sections submitted therefor: "That there shall be levied and collected a tax of two per cent. per annum on the profits or income of ordinary working or operating expenses of all banks, banking institutions, trust companies, savings institutions, fire, marine, life and other insurance companies; railroads, car, turnpike, canal navigation, slack water, telephone, telegraph, electric light, gas, water, street railway companies and all other corporations, companies or associations doing business for profit in the United States, no matter how created and organized; that said tax shall be paid on or before the first of July in each year, and if the President, or other chief officer of any corporation, company, or association shall neglect or refuse to file with the Collector of the Internal Revenue District in which said corporation, company or association shall be located or engaged in business a statement verified by his oath or affirmation, showing the amount, net profits or income received by said corporation, company or association during the whole calendar year preceding the date of filing of said statement as hereinafter secured, the corporation, company or association making default shall forfeit as a penalty the sum of $10,000, and ten per cent. of the amount of taxes due for each month until the same is paid, the payment of said penalty to be enforced as provided in other cases of neglect and refusal to pay penalties and taxes under the revenue laws.

"The profits or incomes of all corporations, companies or associations shall include the amounts paid to shareholders and bondholders, or holders of certificates of indebtedness of any kind, or carried on account of any funds used for construction, enlargement of plant, or any other expenditures or investment representing the annual profits made or acquired by said corporation, company or association.

"That nothing herein contained shall apply to States, counties or municipalities, nor to incorporations, companies or associations organized and conducted solely for charitable, religious or educational purposes, nor to the stocks, shares, funds or securities held by any judiciary or trustee for charitable, religious or educational purposes, nor to such building or loan associations as are organized under the laws of any State or Territory, or of the District of Columbia, which makes loans to their shareholders to enable them to provide for themselves homes."

The above is substituted for Sections 59, 60 and 61 of the tariff bill, in which Section 59 provided for levying 2 per cent. tax on banking and like corporations. Section 60 provided how the tax on such institutions should be levied and collected. Section 61 provided for the 2 per cent. tax on interest on stocks, dividends or profits of railroads, gas and like corporations, and provided how it shall be collected.

Other amendments insert the word "willfully" in providing a penalty for false statements, as, for instance, in Section 56, where a penalty of 5 per cent. is added for false statements. This is, of course, intended to prevent the infliction of penalties in cases of unintentional false returns. It also deprives the revenue agent of the privilege of examining the books or accounts of persons accused of making false returns, and restricts the examination to the person himself.

In many cases the amendments put corporations, companies and associations upon the same level as individuals, giving them the privilege of proving the amount of income where the statement of income has been increased by the revenue agent. It also gives to corporations, companies and associations the rights granted to individuals to appeal from the Deputy Collector and from the Collector's decision to that of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. That relieves them from the assessment of penalties, as it does individuals, except upon reasonable notice of time and place of the hearing. The salaries of the State, county and municipal officials are relieved from the operations of the proposed tax law.

The amendment providing for the time limit of the operation of the Act, made in Sections 54 and 60, says the levying of the tax shall begin on June 1, 1895, and end on January 1, 1900.

An important amendment is made to Section 55, which is as follows: "Provided, also, that in compiling the income of any person, corporation, company or association, there shall not be included the amount received from any company, corporation or association as interest or dividends on the bonds of stocks of such corporation, company or association, if the tax of 2 per cent. has been paid on its net profits by said corporation, company or association, as required by this Act."

The clause in paragraph 59, requiring estimates to be made upon the shares of persons in the gains or profits of companies in levying the income tax, is stricken out.

The intention of these amendments is to prevent double taxation upon incomes received from corporations.

Amendments are made to section 65, providing for returns of corporations as to include companies and associations, and place them upon the same terms under the same law as corporations.

CHINESE REGISTRATION ACT.

General Compliance With the Law in All Parts of the Country.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Yesterday was the last day for registration under the McCreary Act. It is learned that there has been a general compliance with the law in all parts of the country. The only notable exception to the rule, as far as learned, has been in the mountainous districts of Montana, where deep snows and the rigors of winter have prevented those living in the interior from reaching points where registration books were open. In these sections the deputies have been obliged to travel on snowshoes and endure hardships which the Chinese would hardly be expected to undergo.

According to the census returns of 1890 there was approximately 107,500 Chinese in this country, and it is believed about this number have registered. Under a recent opinion of the Attorney-General, Chinese merchants who left the United States temporarily prior to November 3, 1893, will be permitted to return within a reasonable time, providing their individual names appear in the firm designated. Members of the firms whose individual names do not appear, except in the general designation of the company, will not be permitted to return. While no ruling has yet been made on the point, it is believed that firm members who left the United States prior to November 3d without knowing that as the law then stood they would not be permitted to return will be allowed to prove that they are bona fide members of firms, provided, however, that the firm name be at once changed so as to include their several names. It is the opinion of some of the officials that if this restriction is literally and rigidly enforced, fully 90 per cent. of all the merchants who left this country prior to November 3d will be debarred from returning.

PUBLIC LANDS.

New Rule Governing Motions for Review on Land Office Rulings.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Secretary of the Interior has rescinded rule 114 of the rules of practice governing motions for review on decisions on public lands, to take effect June 1st. The following rule, making an important change, will be substituted:

"Matters for review and motions for rehearings before the Secretary must be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office within thirty days after notice of the decision complained of and will act as a supersedeas of the decision until otherwise directed by the Secretary.

"Each motion must state so concisely and specifically, without argument, the grounds upon which it is based. On receipt of such motion the Commissioner of the General Land Office will forward the same immediately to this department, where it will be treated as 'special.' If the motion does not show proper grounds for review or rehearing, it will be denied and sent to the files of the General Land Office, whereupon the Commissioner will resume the suspension and proceed to execute the judgement before rendered. But if, upon examination, proper grounds are shown, the motion will be entertained and the parties notified, whereupon the moving party will be allowed thirty days within which to file an argument and serve the same upon the opposite party, who will be allowed thirty days in which to file and serve an answer, after which no further amendment will be received. Thereafter the case will not be reopened except under such circumstances as would induce a court of equity to grant relief against any judgment of the court of law.

"All rules or parts of rules inconsistent herewith are rescinded.

"HOKE SMITH, Secretary."

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Quay Occupies the Time of the Open Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The open session of the Senate to-day lasted only until 2 o'clock. The time was consumed entirely by Quay, who gave another chapter of his serial speech on the tariff question. Gallinger remained by his side constantly, relieving the Pennsylvanian at intervals by reading extracts Quay desired to insert in his remarks. The balance of the day after 2 o'clock was spent behind closed doors, considering executive business. At 5:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Promptly after the reading of yesterday's journal the Speaker laid some bills from the Senate before the House. At 12:30 the House went into Committee of the Whole on motion of Catchings, to consider the river and harbor appropriations bill, Hatch in the chair.

Fifteen minutes before the usual time for a recess Catchings asked unanimous consent that the House should continue in session until 2 o'clock for the purpose of completing consideration of the river and harbor bill, when he would ask that when the House adjourned it would be until Monday. This was agreed to, and the consideration of the bill was resumed. The consideration of the bill without action being taken on further amendments was continued until shortly after 6 P. M., when the Committee of the Whole rose, reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

Thereupon a recess was taken until 8 o'clock for the consideration of the private pension bills.

CONGRESSIONAL PAY-DAY.

Representatives Docked for the Days They Were Absent From the House.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Congressional salaries for the month of April became due to-day, so members had their first experience with the new procedure of docking for absenteeism. Up to last night 213 members had filed their certificates showing the number of days, if any, they had been absent. To-day about fifty certificates were put in, leaving about 100 unaccounted for. The great majority of the members certify that they have not been absent all, and the most of them that certify to absence limit the period to one or two days. At this rate the total deductions will be small. The Congressmen are showing an uneasiness in making out the certificates, as there is nothing behind their word of honor to show how many days they have been absent. They feel reluctant to surrender a part of their salary, and yet are bound in honor to report the days for which the deductions should be made.

A Bishop Joins the Salvation Army.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The announcement by Mrs. Ballington Booth at the Midland Congress of the Salvation Army, that Bishop D. S. Tuttle of the Missouri diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church had joined the army, has created considerable excitement. It was further announced that he is the first Bishop in the world to join the army. It seems, however, that the Bishop has not joined the army proper, but only that branch known as the "Salvation Army Auxiliary League."

TROUBLE IN COKE REGIONS.

Bloody Riot in the Scottdale District, Pennsylvania.

MANY PERSONS WOUNDED, OF WHOM SEVERAL MAY DIE.

Women and Children Lead the Attack—Two Officers Terribly Beaten, and Five Men and Two Women on the Strikers' Side Shot—Sixty-Three Rioters, Among Them Twelve Women and Ten Children Taken to Jail.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SCOTTDALE (Pa.), May 4.—The north end of the Connellsville coke region is in a fever of fear and excitement to-night. The terrible work at the Painter plant of the McClure Company, bad as it was in itself, is feared as still more foreshadowing the beginning of the times and conditions that are inevitable unless the strike is speedily settled.

The battle to-day was between striking Poles, a small number of deputies and the comparatively few men at work at the Painter plant. Deputy Sheriff Sanford White and Chief Clerk Ewing B. Roddy were terribly beaten, and are in a critical condition to-night. Five men and two women on the strikers' side were shot, and two of the men are dangerously wounded.

The Painter plant was closed down by the strikers on the 24th ult., and was idle until Wednesday last. Early this morning Joe Sconesky's wife went about to the other houses and got the women of the striking Poles to join her in a raid on the plant. About 6 o'clock she had 150 men, women and children in the ranks ready for the raid. The men remained in the rear, and the women and children, led by Mrs. Sconesky, made a rush for the coke yard.

This region has seen many savage affairs in which women unsex themselves by deeds of violence, but the old-timers say that never before have they seen such a spectacle as this. Every person in the assaulting party had some sort of striking weapon, even the children, screaming as they flourished sticks suited to their size. Many of the women bore axes, and some of the men of the mob carried ball bats and hatchets.

Deputy White was the first on whom a blow fell. Mrs. Sconesky had a club, and her husband wielded an ax, which went down before the front rank of the raiders. Roddy and a clerk named James Tarr saw him fall. In the face of the fearful odds these two men sprang to his rescue and fought their way to his side. Then the frantic raiders fell upon Tarr and Roddy as White struggled to his feet, but covered with blood. The three men fought desperately, but the odds were too great, and finally all were down again under the feet of the mob. Roddy was beaten and cut about the head almost as badly as White.

While all this was going on the deputies, who had begun to use Winchesters, shot one woman.

There is great excitement throughout the entire region. The strikers are becoming desperate, and mobs are assembling at various points to raid the plant.

Dr. W. H. Cole, company physician, states that fifteen strikers went down in three charges. Three men and one woman were carried off the ground after the first charge, and when the mob finally retreated they bore away at least ten more. Three wounded were left near the works, two of whom will die. White is suffering intense agony and his recovery is doubtful. Roddy is believed to be fatally wounded.

It is feared the foreigners will avenge the death of their countrymen. It will not be a surprise here if the strikers should resort to dynamite to blow up the works.

The injured, as far as the names are known, are: Sanford White, Superintendent, terribly beaten, condition critical.

Ewing B. Reddy, badly beaten, condition critical.

John Sconesky, shot through the thigh.

Stephen Yenski, shot through both thighs.

Joseph Skoleski, head split with an ax.

Hutes Scheinonski, shot in the shoulder.

Unknown Slavish woman shot in the thigh.

Sheriff Richards of Fayette County is at the scene of battle with forty men armed with Winchesters.

The latest reports are that White will die. Roddy was taken to his home here. He is vomiting blood, and is very badly injured. Two of the Poles shot in the melee are pronounced to be in a very dangerous condition, and are likely to die. Sixty-three rioters, among them twelve women and ten children, have been taken to jail, and warrants for fifty others have been sworn out, but the men can not be found.

To-night the Painter plant is in charge of a large number of deputies, and the company is determined to operate it.

TROUBLE IN MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, May 4.—Marshal Free tried to suppress a disturbance among some striking miners at Mountain Iron this evening, when Matt Matson threatened him with a revolver. The Marshal promptly shot him twice in the abdomen, and he will probably die. Word of the affair was sent to the strikers at Virginia, and a mob of 1,200 started for Mountain Iron with the avowed intention of lynching Free. Sheriff Showry ordered the militia out and they took charge of the affair. There is great excitement at Mountain Iron, and trouble is feared when the strikers arrive, as the miners were much embittered over Free's action. Company H is under arms and will be sent at once to reinforce the militia now there. At 10:30 no word could be had from Mountain Iron, and it is believed the wires are cut.

VIOLENCE IMMINENT AT CONNELLSVILLE.

CONNELLSVILLE (Pa.), May 4.—The action of the coke companies in putting an armed force into the Vanderbilt prevented a riot there to-day. The mob that closed down the Fort Hill works yesterday remained in camp all night preparing to attack the Paul and Nellie, but when they learned that an army of deputies was patroling the works they concluded not to attack and dispersed.

At no time since the strike was inaugurated has violence been so imminent as now. The wholesale evictions to be made, and the resumption by the companies are sure to incite to violence. The companies say they will start unless the Rainey works are closed down to-morrow. Rainey is securing all the large contracts at handsome figures, and the companies will not stand idly by and see themselves ruled out of the market. Two of the leading companies say they will start up their works if in doing so they have to deputize half their men and ask for more protection from the State troops.

A number of deputies were sent to the Calumet works to-day. There is every indication of trouble there and at Monmouth. Miners from Latrobe and other places gathered there and are camped on the hillside. During the day they paraded to and past the works at Monmouth. The red flag was prominently displayed and incendiary threats were uttered.