

## BIDDERS FOR BONDS.

### No Lack of Applications to Take the New Issue of One Hundred Millions.

### Offers Made of Over Five Times the Amount Called For.

### The Morgan Syndicate Bid for the Whole Issue at a Figure Which One of the Members Claims Will Secure Sixty Per Cent. of the Bonds—Bids Received From Most All Sections of the Country, Showing That the People Have Confidence in the Government's Credit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Bids for \$100,000,000 thirty-year 4 per cent. United States bonds were opened at the Treasury Department at noon to-day under the conditions prescribed in the circular issued January 6th last by Secretary Carlisle. The bids were opened in the room of Secretary Carlisle. A large table was placed at the south end of the room, overlooking the Potomac River and the Washington Monument, at which sat Secretary Carlisle, Assistant Secretary Curtis and several clerks. In front of the desk were placed a number of chairs, and every seat was taken by those who had come in person to present bids, and many were compelled to stand. Hundreds of millions of dollars were represented. Nearly all those present as bidders came from New York, but there was a sprinkling of financiers and bankers from Chicago, Cincinnati and other Western cities.

A large tin box was placed on the table shortly before 12 o'clock. It contained the bids. They were done up by days, and upon each package was marked the date on which the bid was received.

Under the immediate charge of Assistant Secretary Curtis, the following committee opened the bids: James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency; Daniel N. Morgan, United States Treasurer, and A. T. Huntington, Chief of the Division of Loans and Currency, Secretary's office.

The Treasury Department was simply overwhelmed by the enormous number of bids received. With fifteen expert clerks at work scheduling the bids at 6 o'clock to-night, they having worked incessantly since 10 o'clock this morning, 1,200 bids remain unscheduled. They will be finished to-morrow.

The great feature of the bond bidding was the offer of J. P. Morgan's syndicate, which, as now composed, includes only his own banking house, the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, Germany, and Harvey Fiske & Sons of New York. They proposed to take the issue at 110.87 1/2. Only one other bid of anything like that amount was received.

Mr. Morgan, after figuring on the bids received, said to-night that he estimated that he would be awarded on his bids about 60 per cent. of the hundred million. He reached this conclusion after simply hearing the various bids read, as he did not think that more than \$40,000,000 of bids above that figure had been made.

Scarcely more than one-third of the actual bids received are included in the imperfect list now published. Several thousand bids below the obvious limit of acceptance are omitted. Bids for many millions of dollars came from New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Illinois, Connecticut, Vermont, Maryland, Nebraska, Missouri, South Carolina, North Carolina, Indiana, Michigan, Washington, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and, in fact, nearly every State in the Union was thrown into the most incongruous state of juxtaposition, and quite a number of offers from Canada were received at prices ranging from 109 downward.

The number of small bids was quite remarkable. The \$50 offers ran up into the hundreds, and at fairly good prices, and over 1,000 small banks and private individuals whose offers at the highest rates of acceptability ranged from \$500 up to \$8,000 or \$9,000 are not included in the list published.

The offers by the class of small bidders below the 110 and a fraction limit, which, it seems, shut off the issue, were still more numerous. An encouraging feature in these offers was that so many of those of large amount, ranging in many cases up to one or more millions of dollars, came from fiduciary institutions, which thereby indicated that they had a better outlet for their money than that afforded by the United States bonds at the price at which they will undoubtedly be awarded.

One of the curious incidents of the day was the fact that the bid of the Union Trust Company of New York for \$76,000,000 at 110.75 almost escaped notice in the monotony of the reading, while the bid of the Morgan syndicate was received with applause.

Secretary Carlisle said he was extremely gratified at the response of the people to the Government's appeal for subscriptions to the bond call. He simply showed that when the people were appealed to they would not fail to properly respond.

At 12:15 p. m. Comptroller Eckels appeared at the door with a list of bids in his hands. The first bid was received January 13th, of \$600 at 110. Among the first read were those of Jennie Waldeman, Chicago, \$1,000 at 109, and M. E. Hull, Chicago, \$200 at par. The first bids read out were in small amounts, ranging from \$50 to \$10,000 each.

The following list, in addition to bids received from points in the West, includes all bids of \$50,000 or over:

People's National Bank of Buffalo, \$50,000 at 110; Maine Savings Bank of Portland, Me., \$150,000 at 110; Williamsburg, N. Y., Savings Bank, \$500,000 at 111; Berney National Bank, Birmingham, Ala., \$30,000 at 109; Atchison National Bank, Atchison, Kas., \$50,000 at 104; Detroit National Bank, Detroit, Mich., \$100,000 at 110; Suffolk Savings Bank, Boston, Mass., \$200,000 at 111; West Branch National Bank, Williamsport, Pa., \$50,000 at 105.

Bids at 110.50: Bank of Charleston, S. C., \$75,000; National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston, \$100,000; Robert E. Glendenning & Co., Philadelphia, \$100,000; Hecht Bros. & Co., \$50,000; First National Bank, Ontario, N. Y., \$50,000; National City Bank of Cleveland, O., \$50,000. Merchants Loan and Trust Company, Chicago, \$100,000;

Merchants' National Bank, Albany, N. Y., \$100,000.

The bid of Joseph Pulitzer of New York for one million dollars at 114 had a memorandum attached to it stating that this bid at the highest market price to-day is in lieu of the offer to head the list with a subscription of \$1,000,000 to a popular loan on the basis which was not adopted of an open subscription at a fixed and equal rate.

Bids at 111: Williamsburg Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$500,000; Bradford, Pa., National Bank, \$70,000; Exchange National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa., \$50,000; First National Bank, Waterloo, Ia., \$50,000; First National Bank, Butte, Mont., \$25,000; Elliott National Bank, Boston, \$100,000; Lynn Safety Deposit and Trust Company, \$50,000; Equitable National Bank, Baltimore, Md., \$50,000; Northern Trust Company, Chicago, \$100,000; Hecht Bros. and Co., \$50,000; Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, \$50,000; First National Bank, Durango, Ia., \$12,500; Eutaw Savings Bank, Baltimore, \$100,000; First National Bank, West Point, Neb., \$12,000; Theodore W. Wiles, New York City, \$50,000; National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston, \$100,000; Union National Bank, Huntington, Pa., \$50,000; Carl Van Wagner, \$200,000; Erie County Savings Bank, Buffalo, N. Y., \$250,000; Knoxville, Ia., National Bank, \$15,000.

At 112.75: Robert E. Glendenning, Philadelphia, \$500,000.

At 112.78: Bank of California, \$100,000; Baker Boyer National Bank, Walla Walla, Wash., \$50,000; Jacob Harris, Boston, Mass., \$75,000.

At 114: First National Bank of Helena, Ark., \$10,000; Nevada Bank, San Francisco, \$100,000.

At 112: American Exchange Bank, St. Louis, \$50,000; Riggs & Co., Washington, D. C., \$100,000; W. H. Albertson & Co., Boston, \$400,000; National Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, O., \$50,000; Lamprecht Bros., Cleveland, O., \$100,000; First National Bank, Manhattan, Kas., \$10,000; National Bank of Urbana, O., \$50,000; First National Bank, Shamokin, Pa., \$50,000; Reading National Bank, Pa., \$105,000; Boatman's National Bank, St. Louis, \$50,000; Exchange National Bank, Pittsburg, \$50,000; Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, \$50,000.

At 110.0156: Irving W. Pollard and Abraham W. White, Boston, \$200,000.

At 110.13: The Union Savings and Trust Bank, Cincinnati, \$50,000.

At 110.0095: C. L. Leland, Boston, \$100,000.

At 110.92: Rhode Island Hospital and Trust Company, Providence, \$300,000.

At 110.3030: A. White, \$200,000.

At 110.60: Second National Bank, Toledo, O., \$50,000.

At 110.61: C. L. Leland, Boston, \$100,000.

At 110.50: Provident Institution for Savings in the Towns of Salisbury, and Amesbury, Mass., \$50,000; Winthrop National Bank, Boston, \$100,000.

At 110.375: The Globe National Bank, Boston, \$50,000.

At 110.75: Essex Savings Bank, Boston, \$100,000; The Merchants Loan and Trust Company, Chicago, \$100,000; Nebraska National Bank, Omaha, \$25,000; I. W. Pollard and Abraham White, Boston, \$200,000.

At 110.0035: Merchants' National Bank, Lowell, Mass., \$100,000.

At 110.27: People's National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa., \$105,000.

At 110.102: R. P. Sperry & Co., Baltimore, \$50,000; A. White, Boston, \$200,000; Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, Cincinnati, \$50,000.

At 116.6171: First National Bank, Pasadena, Cal., \$25,000.

At 115: Nevada Bank of San Francisco, \$200,000.

At 113.75: Albert L. Judson, \$500,000.

At 114.05: The Bank of California, San Francisco, \$50,000.

At 114.0566: German-American Savings Bank, Burlington, Ia., \$15,000; New Orleans National Bank, La., \$100,000; First National Bank, Fresno, Cal., \$10,000.

At 114.13: Sutro & Co., \$100,000.

At 110: People's Trust and Savings Bank of Clinton, Ia., \$10,000; Penn National Bank of Reading, Pa., \$50,000; National Bank of Sioux Falls, S. D., \$10,000; National Bank of Baltimore, \$100,000; Southport National Bank of Southport, Conn., \$50,000; First National Bank of Boston, \$125,000; Merchants' National Bank, \$50,000; National Bank of Commerce, Del., \$50,000; William W. Gray, \$50,000; Second National Bank of Wilkesbarre, Pa., \$100,000; Citizens' National Bank, of Covington, Ky., \$50,000; First National Bank of Franklin, Pa., \$50,000; Fort Worth National Bank of Fort Worth, Tex., \$50,000; Exchange National Bank of Jefferson City, Mo., \$50,000; Hecht Brothers & Co., \$50,000; First National Bank, Atchison, Kas., \$5,000; David J. Pearsall, \$50,000; Home Insurance Company of New York, \$50,000; Philbari, \$120,000; Second National Bank of Elmira, N. Y., \$50,000; First National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., \$50,000; Franklin Savings Institution of Greenfield, Mass., \$50,000; National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston, \$100,000; Fourth National Bank of Boston, \$50,000; National Bank of Redemption, Boston, \$60,000; New York Savings Bank, \$100,000; Fourth National Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich., \$110,000; A. M. Kidder & Co., \$100,000; Central National Bank of Boston, \$50,000; Samuel D. Davis & Co., \$100,000; I. W. Pollard & A. White, \$200,000; National Bank of Baltimore, \$100,000.

At 110.2992: I. W. Pollard & A. White, \$200,000; Detroit National Bank, \$110,000; Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans, \$50,000; H. N. Slater, \$100,000; Baumkranz National Bank of Salem, Mass., \$75,000; Globe National Bank of Boston, \$50,000.

At 111: Williamsburg Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., \$500,000; Bradford National Bank of Pennsylvania, \$70,000; Exchange National Bank of Pittsburg, Pa., \$50,000; First National Bank of Waterloo, O., \$50,000; First National Bank of Butte, Mont., \$50,000; Elliot National Bank of Boston, \$100,000.

At 112.10: A. W. Nitsch, \$100,000.

At 112.125: First National Bank of Fort Dodge, Ia., \$10,000.

At 113: Sutro & Co., \$100,000.

At 113.125: C. F. A. Keys, \$150,000.

At 113.25: Nevada Bank of San Francisco, \$100,000.

At 110.77: A. D. Ensing, \$90,000.

At 110.32: Merchants Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, \$100,000.

At 110.84: Merchants Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, \$100,000.

At 110.875: Illinois Trust and Savings Company of Chicago, \$100,000.

At 110.75: National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston, \$100,000.

At 110.85: Farmers' National Bank of Webster City, Ia., \$12,500.

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

## DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

### A Substitute Resolution Presented in the Senate Relating to the War in Cuba.

### Neutrality to be Maintained Between the Contending Factions.

### Senator Vest Criticises the Official Actions of Secretary of Agriculture Morton—The District of Columbia Appropriation Bill Voted Down in the House—The Result Secured Amid the Most Exciting Scenes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The concurrent resolution which the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee reported last week, requesting the President of the United States to use his influence with the Government of Spain to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, was practically set aside to-day by a substitute reported from the same committee by Morgan of Alabama. The substitute recognizes a condition of public war in Cuba, and declares that the United States shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending Powers, and shall account to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports of the United States. The resolution is on the Vice-President's table and may be taken up for action to-morrow.

The joint resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the agricultural appropriation for the current fiscal year, a substitute for the concurrent resolution of seeds and farmers' bulletins, was taken up and discussed during the morning hours.

Vest (Dem.) of Missouri made one of his characteristic speeches in support of the joint resolution, holding up the Secretary of Agriculture to ridicule in connection with the same question and with the Secretary's condemnation of the free silver movement.

"The devil," Vest said, "had owed the Democratic party a grudge, and had paid it in a Secretary of Agriculture, who had put the party in antagonism to the great agricultural interests of the country, which had heretofore been recognized close to the Democratic organization."

In conclusion, he gave a humorous description of Secretary Morton swinging his golden censer, filled with incense, at the executive mansion, shouting, "Holy, holy, art thou, Oh Grover, King of Kings and Lord of Lords."

The joint resolution went over without action, and the rest of the day was spent in the discussion of the resolution to distribute the appropriation bills among the several committees having charge of the subject.

During the morning hour when reports of committees were called for Morgan (Dem.) of Alabama reported from the committee on Foreign Relations a substitute for the concurrent resolution reported from the same committee on the 29th of January in relation to Cuba, as follows:

"Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives, concurring, That, in the opinion of Congress, a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending Powers and accord to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

Call (Dem.) of Florida gave notice that he would ask to have the resolution taken up after the morning hour.

Quay's resolution to recommit to the Finance Committee the War tariff bill and the committee's free coinage substitute went over until to-morrow, the Vice-President ruling that the joint resolution and the distribution of seeds had precedence. The last named resolution was advocated by Vest (Dem.) of Missouri, who, in the course of his remarks, spoke in strong terms of criticism of the administration of the Agricultural Department.

The most valuable results, Vest asserted, had come from the distribution of seeds to farmers. Then he exclaimed passionately: "The Democratic party has been most unfortunate, not only in the dissections that exist in its own ranks, but in the fact that—to use a Western phrase—the devil has owned the party a grudge and has paid it in a Secretary of Agriculture, who has put the party to which he belongs in antagonism to the great agricultural interests of the country which has heretofore been particularly close to the Democratic organization. The founder of the Democratic party was the best friend the agricultural interests ever had on this continent. Mr. Jefferson, while Minister to France, and while watching that great drama of the French revolution, while watching the court of Versailles, feasting and dancing as the mob roared like a wild beast, found time, while corresponding with the savants of Europe, to send seeds and plants to this country."

Vest proceeded to point out other instances of Government extravagance which had escaped the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture, instancing the eleven millions of profit to the bond syndicate, the enormous waste in public printing and the expenditure of \$110,000 in one year for orchids, lilies of the valleys and giant palms for the White House.

"But," said Vest, "when it comes to the poor farmers' seeds, the Secretary cries 'To arms! To arms! Congress is throwing away the people's money and is ruining the country.' I would rather give twice the amount of this appropriation to some poor man in a distant county in the West, who is fighting the hard battle of life, unaided by any Government, something that would make his home comfortable and bring light to his fireside. I would rather put the flower in the sick room of an over-worked girl or matron than have it said that I voted \$10,000 for flowers and exotics for the reception of the officials of the Government, where the chandelier flashes its light across the red wine, and the air is fragrant with perfume like the spicy breezes of Araby the blest. Just such things as this have caused the people of this country to doubt whether this is a Government of the people and for the people, and to think that they have no other rights except to pay taxes to support a Government of the rich. No wonder we hear such appeals as this coming from Wall street."

Here Vest sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a paragraph from the circular of a firm of Wall-street bankers and brokers, stating that the senators in their reports attacked currency and other reforms, and is "sinking lower and lower in public estimation."

"The Senator from South Carolina, Tillman," Vest said, "had been denounced as a communist because he spoke of an incipient revolution in this country. But here was a statement from New York bankers that unless the Senate did the bidding of the capitalists of the country, unless the Senate adopted their opinion and policy, revolution was at hand and a convulsion was coming."

Vest turned from this point to aim more shafts of contempt and ridicule at the Secretary of Agriculture, who, he said, acted as if he were also the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Morton, he said, was a monomaniac on the subject of gold, he saw nothing but gold, read gold and believed that everybody who did not understand the question as he did was a lunatic and ought to be regarded as a public enemy. He could not confine himself within the limited functions of his vegetable kingdom, but was filling the country with attacks upon those who could not see the money question in the same light as himself.

Vest concluded with a parting allusion to Secretary Morton by saying: He reported by day and dreams by night, occasionally swinging his golden censer filled with incense at the executive mansion and shouting: "Holy, holy, art thou, Oh Grover, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords." (General laughter on the floor and in the galleries.)

The joint resolution went over without action.

The regular and diplomatic appropriation bill was reported to the Senate this morning. Only \$11,000 has been added to the \$1,630,058 carried in the bill as it passed the House.

The position as Consul at Cape Town was advanced to that of Consul-General and \$1,000 added to the existing \$24,000 salary.

Volcott (Rep.) of Colorado said that he had secured a copy of resolutions of the Denver Trades Assembly condemning his attitude on the Monroe doctrine and approving that of the President and Congress.

The resolution for the distribution of the appropriation bills among the various committees having charge of the subject matter was then taken up. It was discussed until 4:35, when the report was read over without action, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, afterwards adjourning until to-morrow.

## IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—An unusual and what was said to be an unprecedented event occurred in the House to-day. A general appropriation (that of the District of Columbia) was defeated in a body containing 150 majority upon the side of the majority of the committee from which the bill was reported by a vote of 143 to 135. The reason for this defeat was twofold—the Democratic minority voted solidly against it, aided by those Republicans who opposed the insertion of any appropriations for secular and private charitable institutions in the district. This result was secured amidst the most exciting scenes that have been witnessed in the House of Congress, and apparently out of all proportion to the importance and magnitude of the matter involved, but underneath the surface the feeling was prevalent that the influence of the vote would be far reaching in the approaching political contest.

After a time the Republicans came together upon a motion by Grosvenor (Rep.) of Ohio to reconsider the vote and that was done. Then the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to revise the schedule of appropriations for charities. Before that motion was adopted, Crisp (Dem.) of Georgia sarcastically congratulated the Republican majority upon its capacity for doing the public business, asserting that whatever might have been the shortcomings and failures of the Democrats upon which the Speaker, when on the floor, had often reminded them, they had never got into such a state of infidelity that could not frame and pass a bill of extraordinary character.

In order to prevent the series of prize-fights and bull-fights advertised to begin on the 14th inst. near El Paso, Tex., from being carried out in the adjoining Territory of New Mexico, a bill was passed, on motion of Delegate Catron (Rep.) of New Mexico forbidding rights in any Territory of the United States or District of Columbia, under penalty of from one to five years' imprisonment.

At 3 o'clock the consideration of the bond bill with a free coinage silver substitute was begun in Committee of the Whole.

Dingley (Rep.) of Maine said that at the proper time he would move to non-concurrence in the act of the Senate and to insist upon the bill which passed the House. The House was entitled to some answer to the propositions contained in its bill, and he took it that the House intended to insist upon the propositions as it had originally framed them. Dingley reviewed the financial operations of the Treasury Department in the past three years to show the necessity of the legislation contained in the House bill; that the rate of interest on bonds sold for gold to maintain the gold reserve shall be reduced to 3 per cent.; that the proceeds of the sale of United States bonds shall be used for no other purpose than to build up the reserve, and that temporary deficiencies in revenues shall be met by the sale of certificates of indebtedness. The House has a right, he declared, to demand of the Senate that it concur in the action of the House or repeal the Act of 1875 providing for the sale of bonds and the maintenance of the gold reserve.

Dismissing some of the reasons assigned for advocating free coinage, Dingley said that the increased demand for silver hoped for from opening the mints was a delusion and a phantom. The "fixed price," one other reason urged, had no foundation in fact, he said. Taking the argument of the advocates of free coinage alone, Dingley said the only relief from the present situation was in an international agreement for coinage.

The committee then rose, and at 5 o'clock, on motion by Dingley, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be held on debate on the bill only.

Wm. H. English Not So Well.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 5.—William H. English was not so well to-day. His ailments have now affected his digestive organs, and the doctors fear serious results. His daughter is still at his bedside.

## BLOODY TRAGEDY.

### A Despondent Carpenter Murders His Father, Mother, Wife and Children.

### Ending His Crime With Blowing Out His Own Brains.

### Trouble Likely to Lead to Bloodshed Over the Efforts of a Railway Company to Clear a Right of Way Through the City of Perry, Oklahoma Territory—An Explosion at Chicago, Resulting in the Serious Injury of Two Persons.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—A terrible tragedy was discovered this morning in the house of Richard Kloetke, a carpenter, at 207 Bortean avenue. A neighbor went to the house to test some work done, and found it looking like a charnel house. The whole family, consisting of seven persons, lay dead, with ghastly wounds in their bodies, the victims of murder and suicide.

The family consisted of Richard Kloetke and his wife Kate, their three daughters, Mina, Anna and Emma, aged respectively 9, 8 and 7 years, and John and Mina Kloetke, the aged father and mother of Richard. Richard had supported the entire family by his labors, but for a long time he had been unable to find very little work, and the family was in a state of destitution. When the house was searched this morning after the tragedy no money could be found.

Kloetke had evidently become despondent on account of this enforced idleness, and had murdered the entire family, ending with blowing out his own brains. All had been killed by shots from a revolver, and the weapon with which the murderous work had been done, lay close beside Kloetke, where it had fallen from his hand after the last fatal shot had been fired.

Kloetke had been out of work ever since Christmas. One pathetic feature of the tragedy is that the neighbors called at the Kloetke cottage this morning, each with news of employment.

## FLASHLIGHT POWDER.

### An Explosion Which Resulted in Serious Injuries.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Persisting in his attempts to solve the secret of flashlight powder manufacture, P. T. Dunning, an employe of the firm of Powell & Laurence, photographers, at Yale and Sixty-third streets, Englewood, succeeded this morning in causing an explosion which wrecked the building in which the studio is located, severely injuring himself and Mrs. Laurence.

Mr. Laurence is the inventor of the powder, and has confided to no one the secret of its manufacture. He employed Dunning merely to mix and pack the material. He was working with two and a half ounces of the powder when it ignited and exploded over two pounds of the stuff in thirty-six boxes near by, ready for shipment.

The room is in the second story, and the explosion tore a door from another apartment, hurled it through a hall and into the street in the head. Dunning was found unconscious, covered with debris and bleeding from a dozen gashes. Mr. Laurence was in the gallery on the first floor, when the falling debris almost buried him. The lives of all the occupants were saved by the walls not collapsing.

This is the third explosion in the gallery caused by the flashlight powder, the second being yesterday. When the first one occurred some weeks ago Mr. Laurence was forced to jump from the second-story window and was seriously injured. Many windows in the vicinity were shattered by to-day's explosion.

## BLOODSHED MAY FOLLOW.

### Trouble Over the Efforts of a Railway to Lay Tracks at Perry, Ok.

PERRY (Ok.), Feb. 5.—Considerable excitement prevailed to-day over the efforts of the Santa Fe Railroad people to clear a right of way through the city. It is feared that bloodshed will follow.

The right of way has had many settlers on it since the opening of the strip, and recently the District Court decided the many cases between the railroad and the squatters in favor of the railroad, and fifty men with moving apparatus commenced work. Several houses are located on the right of way. Some are business houses and some are residences and warehouses. The fine plant of the Perry Ice, Light and Water Company, which cost \$50,000, is also located on the Santa Fe right of way.

## PRINCE HENRY.

### Funeral Services Over the Remains of the Queen's Son-in-Law.

COWES, Feb. 5.—The funeral of Prince Henry took place in Whippingham Church at Osborne to-day. Every ship in the harbor and every public house in town had flags at half-mast. At 10 o'clock Princess Beatrice and children went on board the royal yacht Albert, upon which the coffin had remained all night, watched by a military guard. They were followed by the Duke of Connaught, the Marchioness of Lorne (Princess Louise) and at noon the Queen arrived from Osborne House.

At noon the coffin, covered with wreaths, was taken from the Albert and placed upon a gun carriage draped with a union jack. The Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family in carriages took places ahead of the coffin, and the procession started. Various military detachments followed the body as the cortege slowly and solemnly took its way to Whippingham Church, in which edifice the Princess and Prince Henry were married in 1885. The services were conducted by the Right Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D. D., Bishop of Winchester.

## REDUCING WAGES.

### Cut of Ten Per Cent. in Salaries of Railroad Workmen.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), Feb. 5.—Notice was received by the heads of departments in the Santa Fe shops at Argentine notifying them of a cut of 10 per cent. in salaries. No employes were laid off, but a number of foremen were reduced and men under them consolidated with others, thus reducing expenses considerably. At Topeka to-

night 500 men employed in the shops were laid off. Of the number 150 are employed in the repair shops. For some time since the Kansas corn crop was assured an extra force had been employed in the repair department, getting the rolling stock in order for expected heavy shipments. Little work is moving, however, and repairs are no longer urgent.

## BOTH BADLY WOUNDED.

### Gun Fight Between Rival Lovers at Greensburg, Indiana.

GREENSBURG (Ind.), Feb. 5.—John Lee and James Bostic, rivals for the affections of a young woman of Adams, a quiet little town five miles west of here, attempted to settle the matter with pistols yesterday and both of them were badly wounded, while two bystanders also received stray bullets.

Bostic accompanied a young lady home from church several weeks ago, when she was insulted by Lee. A quarrel ensued and in a short while Lee had won the young lady's affections. She was engaged to Bostic and their wedding day was set, but she broke the engagement and was shortly to be married to Lee.

Bostic was drunk last night when he met Lee. They quarreled and Bostic threatened to kill his rival. An hour later Lee was among a group of friends in conversation when Bostic shot at him, firing ten or twelve times. Lee drew his revolver and fired several times, shooting his rival in the stomach and shoulder and seriously wounding him. Lee was shot three times, once in the head, once just below the heart, on the left side, and in the thigh. He will die. A ball from Bostic's revolver struck a stone building and glanced, striking Volney Cline, about sixty feet away, in the thigh and seriously wounding him.

The trouble occurred in front of Hazlerigg's drug store and the glass