COEUR D'ALENE MINERS' STRIKE.

First Shot in the Pending Trouble Has Been Fired,

And the Town of Wardner Suddenly Turned Into an Armed Camp.

Non-Union Workmen Forced by the Strikers to Turn Back From the Mines on Penalty of Death—A Shot Fired at a Door Behind Which Working Miners Were Believed to Be in Hiding.

WARDNER (Idaho), April 26.—The first shot has been fired, and the place has suddenly been turned into an armed camp.

The strikers were in session all night long at their hall. At 5:30 o'clock a company of men headed by President Boyle started up the canyon. They halted a short distance from the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine. Soon after in little bunches came the non-union miners to go to work. They were stopped by the strikers, and Boyle urged them not to go to work. One or two of the non-union men tried to push through the crowd of strikers, but were forced back, with the remark that the union did not intend the men to go to work.

Then T. S. Murray, a leader of the strikers, pulled a big revolver, which he leveled at a bunch of Bunker Hill employes.

"I tell you what the proposition is," he shouted. "You walk down that hill again inside of four minutes, or else go down some other way."

He drew his watch, and as he counted the seconds the working miners faltered and started down the hill. A half dozen of them went into Black's boarding-house, on the main street of the town. They were pursued into the house by the strikers.

"What will we do with them?" shouted somebody.

"Run them down the canyon," was the reply.

With that they started the non-union men toward the foot of the town. Dr. France, Coroner and physician of the hospital, remonstrated.

"We will run you out of town, too," some one shouted, and one of the strikers struck him in the face.

The doctor stepped aside, and was not further molested.

The strikers then dispersed, and the non-union men were invited into a friendly saloon, and later returned to the boarding-house.

Later, in a fight between a number of strikers and the men from the Bunker Hill, one of the union men fired the initial shot of the strike. It was directed at a door behind which some of the working miners were believed to be in hiding.

To-night no attempt was made to interfere with the working force, and about eighty men went on duty when the shifts changed.

Sheriff Young arrived from Wallace to-day. To-night armed men are on guard both at the Bunker Hill mine and the mill. They halt all comers, and demand the countersign.

MARTIN KELLOG METCALF.

Receives the Appointment of a Cadetship at Annapolis.

BERKELEY, April 26.—Martin Kellogg Metcalf of Berkeley to-day received the appointment to the cadetship at the Annapolis Naval Academy from the Third Congressional District. The appointment was made by Congressman-elect Victor H. Metcalf, upon recommendation of the Board of Examiners.

Young Metcalf is the son of George D. Metcalf of Bushnell Place. He is also a nephew of Martin J. Kellogg, President of the University of California. While in the Berkeley High School he belonged to the Class of 1900, and his popularity among the pupils gained for him the managership of the High School track team for 1898. He is not a relative of Congressman Metcalf.

A Forty-Niner Passes Away.

STOCKTON, April 26.—A. B. Bennett, one of the pioneers who reached San Francisco on the ship Salem on March 12, 1849, died to-night in this city. He was one of the first peace officers of the State, and framed the afterward famous mining laws of the Columbia District, which for years stood as the model laws for miners in this State. He was the first deputy of the veteran Sheriff, Thomas Cunningham, serving as his Under Sheriff during the first term of that officer. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1822. He was never married, and his only living relative is a half-sister, whose home is in San Francisco.

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Since moving into our new store we have added to our stock a complete assortment of

Mechanics' Working Garments

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made in the very best manner and

SOLD AT FACTORY PRICES.

An examination of our goods and prices is earnestly requested.

EAGLESON & CO.

717 K Street, next Postoffice.

CLAIMS TO BE AN HEIRESS.

A Young Girl Under Arrest on a Charge of Vagrancy.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—A young woman known as Mildred Wilson, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of vagrancy, claims to be heiress to property valued at half a million dollars. Daniel Webster, an engineer at Mare Island, who raised the girl, says she was born at Burke's Point, Butler County, Mo., and is now 16 years of age. Her father, whose name was Whittaker, owned nearly the half of Butler County, and she and her sister, who is now living at Cairo, Ill., were the sole heirs to the estate. The girl recently ran away from her home in Vallejo with a soldier, who has gone to Manila.

Cigars Seized at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, April 26.—Deputy Louis Noah of the Internal Revenue service made a seizure to-day of several thousand cigars, the boxes of which were stamped with the famous counterfeit stamp which has been giving the department so much trouble of late. The stamp is a splendid imitation of the regular eighteen-cent stamp, and was detected originally through the color and the lack of care with which the stars on the stamp were engraved.

Moore in Jail at Nevada City.

NEVADA CITY, April 26.—Ed. Moore, Policeman Kilroy's murderer, was safely landed in jail here at 5 o'clock this morning. The officers brought him in a carriage from Colfax, sixteen miles away, outwitting hundreds of men and boys, who stayed up till midnight expecting he would come by rail.

At every station on the Central Pacific hundreds of people gathered to get a glimpse of Moore. Many newspaper men tried to interview him, but he would not talk.

Congregational Association.

PACIFIC GROVE, April 26.—The Santa Clara Association of Congregational Churches closed its annual spring meeting here to-night. The association held three sessions during the day, two of them being devoted exclusively to business. In the evening Rev. J. Borro of Santa Cruz spoke on "Our Debt to the Spirit of Missions," and Rev. H. M. Lumey of San Jose delivered an address on "The White Man's Burden."

Banker Speyer at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—James Speyer of New York City, President of the New York and London banking house of Speyer & Co., has arrived in this city. He will be a guest at an elaborate banquet to be given to-morrow night at the Palace Hotel by the local heads of the Southern Pacific to President C. P. Huntington and General Hubbard, First Vice President of the company.

Prof. Fryer Going to China.

BERKELEY, April 27.—Professor John Fryer, head of the Department of Oriental Languages and Literature in the University of California, will leave on Friday for a three months' trip to China. Professor Fryer goes in the interest of the Chinese Imperial Government to consult on several educational matters, the chief of which is the establishment of a Chinese University at Nanking.

Knocked Out in Third Round.

STOCKTON, April 26.—Rufe Turner of this city knocked out "Doc" Flynn of the Olympic Club of San Francisco in the third round of what was to have been a ten-round fight before the Stockton Athletic Association to-night. A well directed swing on the chin ended Flynn's chances of a decision. Jack Mahon and "Kid" Johnson fought an eight-round draw as a preliminary. Mahon was handicapped with a bad knee.

Cutting Expenses.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The State Board of Harbor Commissioners has resolved to reduce expenses by discharging a number of men now carried on the pay-roll, whose services it is believed can be dispensed with. The salaries of those said to have been marked for dismissal aggregate over $1,000 a month, and a still further cut is to be made.

The Ranger to Go to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The United States ship Ranger has just had her dock trial at Mare Island, and will soon be ready to go into commission, a new ship to all intents and purposes. She will be sent to Manila as soon as she is ready. On account of her light draught, she will be a valuable addition to Admiral Dewey's fleet.

Killed by a Train of Freight Cars.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—A man having the appearance of a laborer was run over and killed by a train of freight cars on the railroad near the water front to-night. He is supposed to have fallen under the wheels in the darkness.

A Solano County Pioneer Dead.

SUISUN, April 26.—William Cook, a pioneer resident of Bird's Landing, is dead in his seventy-third year.

A MONSTER COMBINE.

Talk of All Iron and Steel Interests Pooling Issues.

PITTSBURG, April 26.—The "Commercial Gazette" to-morrow will say that negotiations are on foot for merging of the National Steel Company, capitalized at $59,000,000; the American Tinplate Company, $50,000,000, and the American Steel Hoop Company, $33,000,000, into a single stock company.

It is said by a leader of one of the interests that the deal will go through, and he states further that the ultimate object is to combine all iron and steel interests of the country, which will include the Federal Steel Company, the American Steel and Wire Company, the Carnegie Company and the Union Steel and Chain Company, together with Rockefeller. A rough estimate of the capitalization of this vast combine is placed at $500,000,000.

Pardons Granted by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President has commuted the sentence of Frank Odell and William Lamoreux, convicted in Wyoming in 1896, for manslaughter and sentenced for a term of four years. In the case of James G. Martin, William Christie, Horace T. Taylor and Burnett G. Haskell, convicted in California of trespass on public lands and sentenced to pay a fine of $301 and stand committed to jail until paid, the President has granted a pardon.

VAST RESOURCES OF UNITED STATES.

Its Wonderful Progress in the Line of Production.

What Should Be Done for the Development of Foreign Commerce.

All Necessary Facilities for Deep Draught Ships Must Be Provided For, and All Our Imports and Exports Carried in Our Own Ships and Under Our Own Flag—A Great Future For the Commerce of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Senator William P. Frye of Maine, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, was given a dinner to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria as a testimonial for his efforts in obtaining for New York City the improvements allowed in the recent river and harbor bill passed by Congress. The dinner was given by the leading commercial organizations of New York. Nearly 600 guests sat down to the fifteen tables in the grand banquet hall. The room was resplendent with flags and flowers.

The guests marched to the banquet room at 7:30 o'clock. Governor Roosevelt was Chairman. Others present at the guests of honor table, seated on either side of Governor Roosevelt and Senator Frye, were: Abner McKinley, former Governor Morton, General Merritt, Senator Depew, Senator Pasco, Senator Gorman, Senator Platt, Charles A. Schierin, Wm. L. Strong and Congressman Cummings.

While the dinner was in progress Mr. and Mrs. George C. Boldt entertained at their house in honor of Mrs. Senator Frye and her two granddaughters, the Misses White and Briggs. After dinner the party went to the hotel to listen to the speeches.

A letter of regret from President McKinley was read, in which the President said: "I beg you will convey to the guest of honor of the evening, Senator Frye, my congratulations upon this splendid recognition of his devotion to the commercial and industrial interests of the country."

Senator Frye spoke of the vast resources of America, its wonderful progress in the line of production, of the over-production which ensued and the necessity for the development of foreign commerce. He recited the brave efforts in this line and the measure of success met with. He continued:

"The commercial war upon which the world has entered will become fiercer and fiercer. Germany will be our most dangerous rival. Germany is our most formidable commercial enemy. She is skilled in the arts of commerce and mechanics; she is persistent, aggressive, annoying and indomitable—I tell you, gentlemen, that we have more to fear from Germany than from any other nation on earth. But despite all her efforts, we will surpass her, and be more successful than her in the contest for prestige in foreign commerce. Her wages paid are not one-half of ours. Shall we reduce ours to the plane of hers? That might breed a discontent which would endanger the republic; would certainly reduce the purchasing power of our people and still more increase the surplus. Shall we run our mills on one-third or one-half time? That would reduce our purchasing power and largely increase the cost of our product.

"I do not believe that our railroads can reduce freights much unless a new motive power is found, but our water carriers can and probably will. Freight ships will be increased in carrying capacity, and rates still further reduced. Let me illustrate the effect of such increased capacity. When the larger freighter was 3,000 tons, the rate across the Atlantic was $8.50 a ton; when 6,000 tons, $6 a ton; when 8,000 tons, $3.50 a ton; when 10,000 tons, $2.50 a ton.

"All the necessary facilities for these deep draught ships must be provided for. It was just a look into this future which compelled me to insist even to the point of obstinacy that seven millions of dollars should be expended in New York harbor, and that our ships should find there a channel 2,000 feet wide, with a depth of forty feet and ample dockage room. I trust, too, that the time is not far distant when we shall have a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, still further increasing our facilities and decreasing our rates.

"Another thing, in my judgment, is imperatively required. We should carry in our own ships, under our own flag, all of our imports and exports. We should pay to our people the $100,000 a day we now pay to foreigners. We should make of the officers of those ships active, intelligent and interested agents for the discovery of new markets and the promotion of our trade. Suppose to accomplish it does cost us eight or ten million of dollars annually, will not there be ample compensation? Great Britain, Germany and France will not surrender this carrying trade without a determined conflict, which alone will reduce freight rates at least 25 per cent. The best estimate, and I think a correct one, of the amount in tons of our foreign commerce is about fifty million. The average freight rate for the world over is $4 a ton. Twenty-five per cent. reduction on rates will save to our people $50,000,000 annually.

"Consider for a moment another, and in my opinion a most important aid to our foreign commerce. Where is the most promising field for it in the near future? Surely in the Orient. Humboldt, more than fifty years ago, declared that the commerce of the Pacific would in time exceed that of the Atlantic, and what intelligent man to-day doubts the realization in the near future of what then seemed a dream? Do not England, France, Germany, Russia and Italy, by their conduct recognize that the prophesy is to be fulfilled? How shall we secure our share of this commerce?

"The Suez Canal was opened in 1870. Before that New York was almost as near the Orient as Liverpool was, but after, Liverpool had the advantage by from three to four thousand miles. From 1870 to 1888 England's commerce with the East increased 40 per cent., and with the rest of the world only 17. Shortened routes and lessened freight charges had their legitimate results. Our Government should construct the Nicaragua Canal, or some other isthmian water route, at the earliest possible time, making it neutral to the world, except to any nation at war with us. This would bring us one day's sail nearer Shanghai than Liverpool will be; the average a thousand miles nearer all the northern ports of China, where we now look for an export trade and shall hereafter; 1,800 miles nearer Yokohama; 2,000 miles nearer Corea; 1,000 miles nearer Melbourne; 1,800 miles nearer Sydney; 3,800 miles nearer New Zealand; from 3,000 to 5,000 miles nearer to all of the western coast of South America; would bring us from 1,000 to 5,000 miles nearer peoples whose imports last year amounted to $1,120,000,000.

"I am silent as to the magnificent advantage such a route promises to our domestic trade, bringing this city 10,000 miles nearer by water to San Francisco, the Columbia River and Puget Sound, shortening the time by steam from forty to twenty days, by sail from 120 to 65, and reducing the freight rates at least one-third; for my discussion this evening is confined to our export trade and its extension."

He spoke of the Spanish war and the gratitude of the Cubans, which must redound to the good of this country in a commercial way. He added:

"Porto Rico is ours, and its trade will be. But more promising than the acquirement of many such islands is the acquisition by us, under the terms of the same treaty, of the Philippine archipelago, undoubtedly the most fertile and productive unexplored land under the sun. For three hundred years, under Spanish domain, more oppressive and cruel than known elsewhere in the world; treated as a mere sponge to be squeezed by the hand of the oppressor; burdened by taxation the most ingenious and intolerable; without railroads or highways; without any labor having machinery, a third of its products rotting on the ground for want of transportation to the sea; its revenues plundered by Spanish officials; yet in 1897, with rebellion rife, according to United States Commissioner Hardin, the exports were $41,342,000, and imports $17,343,000; balance in favor, $23,999,000.

"Give the islands a good government, protection to life and property, an advancing civilization, increasing intelligence, fairer wages, honest collection of revenues, railroads and highways, improved agricultural implements, cable connection with our country and telegraphic lines between them, and who doubts that commerce will in a few years be quadrupled? The bulk of it will be ours, even with the open door, for we shall have the advantage of England, Germany and France in distance and in freight rates. Under present conditions those rates have been since 1877 from Manila to the United States a little less on the average than one-half those from Manila to England, and 10 per cent. less from our country to Manila than from England. The islands are marvelously rich and productive, and yet not more than one-quarter of the tillable land is under cultivation."

After mentioning the possibilities of the domestic trade of the islands, he said:

"But the value to us of the domestic trade of these possessions is insignificant compared to that regarded from a commercial-strategic point of view. They front the entire China Sea, are only two days' sail from Hongkong; they introduce us to the Orient with its 700,000,000 or 800,000,000 of people, with imports now exceeding $1,500,000,000 annually, which advancing civilization will double in a few years. They give us for the first time a tremendous moral force, a most potent voice for the preservation of the open door in China. Who can estimate the value in the future of such a commanding position to our foreign commerce?

"Are we to fold our hands and allow this harvest to be gathered by our rivals? We have treaties with China, guaranteeing to us commercial rights and privileges equal to those of the most favored nation. Are we to sit silently by and see our treaty rights invaded and the doors closed against us? The nations of the earth are to-day near neighbors. They all heard the thunder of Dewey's guns, and recognize this Republic, for the first time, as one of the great Powers of the world. Are we alone, of all these, to ignore this stupendous fact?

"What shall we do with the Philippine Islands? Restore them to Spain? Not one even of Mr. Carnegie's Reform Leaguers, by whom, according to the press, the name of President McKinley was hissed, and that of Aguinaldo cheered at a recent meeting in Boston, proposed this. Shall we forthwith surrender the sovereignty to a native Government? There is not an intelligent man in the world who has familiarized himself with the conditions; there is not an officer of the United States with experience, from Admiral Dewey down; there is not an investigator of the islands and their peoples; there is not a writer who instructs us from personal observation, who does not declare their unfitness for Government. There was not a witness before our Paris Commission who did not unhesitatingly assert it.

"What shall we do with the Philippines? In my judgment, there will be no uncertain sound in the answer of our people. They have been acquired hastily, and in their acquirement we have dealt generously with Spain. We will hold them as our own, for the good of the peoples who inhabit them and for the immense advantage, commercially, they promise us. We will give them a good Government, relief from burdensome taxation, ample security in all their civil and religious rights. We will build highways, construct railroads, erect schoolhouses and churches. We will allow them to participate in government so far and so fast as we may find them capable. We will give employment to labor, and good wages to the laborer. We will arouse them to an ambition to become good citizens, competent to manage their own local affairs and interests. We will make it possible for them some time in the future to form a stable republican Government, capable of making treaties, enforcing their rights under them and observing their obligations. Then we alone, being the judges of their competency, will surrender to them the sovereignty, reserving to ourselves the naval and coaling stations necessary for our commerce and its protection. In the meantime, we will not restore a rod to Spain or sell a rod to any nation on earth, nor will we permit our supreme authority to be diminished or questioned by any Power within or without the islands.

"Such utterances as these may subject me to the charge of being an expansionist. I plead guilty to the indictment and find myself in most exalted company."

Senator Frye then mentioned the several vast acquisitions of territory since the establishment of the Government to show that expansion has always been the nation's policy.

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SAN PEDRO HARBOR.

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIANS HOLDING A JUBILEE

In Honor of the Commencement of Work on the Government Breakwater.

SAN PEDRO, April 26.—The great jubilee in which all of Southern California is participating, began here to-day. The celebration is in honor of the beginning of actual work on the breakwater the Government is building here.

An immense crowd gathered in this little seaport town to-day, the people coming from all parts of California, and even from Arizona, to participate in the events of the jubilee.

At 11 o'clock this morning, Los Angeles time, President McKinley pressed an electric button in the White House, and flashed a signal over the wires of the Postal Telegraph Company, for the first barge load of rock to be deposited on the breakwater site. The arrangements were perfect, and the affair passed off without a hitch. Following this literary exercises were held, when addresses were made by United States Senators George C. Perkins and Stephen M. White, Colonel S. A. Houghton, Thomas E. Gibbon, George C. Patton, Will A. Harris and others.

The speakers gave a review of the work done by the citizens of Southern California, the newspapers, the railroad companies and the representatives in Congress for the harbor project from its beginning down to the present day, and several of the speakers also indulged in flights of fancy in depicting the future of Southern California under the influence of the harbor at San Pedro.

An immense multitude, variously estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000 people were fed on barbecued beef, beans, bread, clams and coffee at noon. Several bands discoursed music while the people were being served by 200 waiters and an army of coffee boys. It was the largest barbecue ever attempted in Southern California, and was a success, for no one went away hungry. Fifteen thousands pounds of beef, 1,250 pounds of beans, 25,000 buns, 500 pounds of coffee and five tons of clams were used up.

To-night there was a grand illuminated display on the harbor, which could be seen from all the country around. From boats moored in the harbor and from Dead Man's Island skyrockets, bombs and fireworks were exploded.

To-morrow the celebration will be continued at Los Angeles, when a grand parade and other exercises will be given.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President at 1:30 this afternoon dispatched the following telegram from the White House:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, April 26th:

"Charles C. Davis, Chairman Committee on Literary Exercises, San Pedro Jubilee, Los Angeles, Cal.: I am glad to have the opportunity of joining with those who to-day celebrate the beginning of the work on San Pedro harbor. Accept my congratulations and best wishes. WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

The occasion of the sending of the telegram was the placing of the first barge load of rocks on the breakwater ordered to be built at San Pedro for the purpose of opening a deep-water harbor there.

The Raleigh at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26. — The cruiser Raleigh, which is to take part in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the Grant monument in Fairmount Park on Thursday, reached her anchorage to-day. The President and party will arrive to-morrow morning. Following the unveiling the President will attend a banquet at the Union League, and later in the evening will attend a public meeting at the Academy of Music. He will make no speeches. On Friday there will be a demonstration on the river, when President McKinley, in honor of the Raleigh and her crew, will pay a visit to Captain Coughlan.

Mazet Committee Investigation.

ALBANY (N. Y.), April 26.—Majority and minority reports from the Mazet Committee were submitted to the Assembly to-day. The former asks for more power in the scope of investigation, and urges that the committee be empowered to sit ad libitum during legislative vacation. The latter urges the futility of further investigation, and prays the Assembly to discharge the committee. Accompanying the majority report was a resolution empowering the committee to investigate county as well as city officials and departments.

A vote was then taken upon the adoption of the majority report, and it was adopted—85 to 62.

Confederate Decoration Day.

VICKSBURG, April 26.—The Confederate Decoration Day ceremonies to-day were probably the most notable which have ever ocurred here, a detachment of seventy-five marines and sailors from the United States gunboat Nashville, fully armed and equipped, taking a leading part in the ceremonies. The blue jackets were heartily cheered by Company 32, U. C. V. They wheeled into line just behind the old soldiers, and received a tremendous ovation all along the line of march, and at the cemetery. Several officers of the gunboat also took part in the exercises.

Chinese Actors and Performers.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Ching Ling Foo, the Chinese conjurer, and his troupe, were discharged to-day from the custody of the United States authorities by United States Judge Kohlsaat, who thereby determined an important point in the attitude of the United States toward Chinese actors and performers. Because he is an actor and not a laborer, it is decided that the alien labor law does not apply to the conjurer.

THE NONPAREIL STORE.

There's interest here for the whole family— Everyday needs in seasonable, serviceable and desirable goods. Every quoted article of a superior value to that indicated by the special price. Peruse this list and you'll no doubt find you've an opportunity to get just what you want, and even a better article, at even less than you expected to pay for it.

Child's Hose, Special at 10c.

Children's 15c values in 1 by 1 ribbed fast black cotton hose, with long elastic legs, double knee, heel and toe; sizes 5 to 9½. Special price, 10c pair.

Ladies' Hose, Special at 18c.

Women's hosiery, which you've many times paid 25c for regular; they're fast black, full finished, 40 gauge, with double heel and toe; sizes 8½ to 10.

Boys' Waists, Special at 19c.

Pretty calico, blouse and shirt waists for boys; the regular 25c kind; principally in dark colors; all neat patterns, and well made; ages 9 to 14 years.

Boys' Waists, Special at 50c.

Gives you a choice from our regular 85c quality of the Mother's Friend boys' laundered shirt waist with detachable button band, with either small or sailor collar; made of madras cloth in pretty stripes and plaids; ages 4 to 14 years.

Women's Vests, Special at 3c.

Women's jersey ribbed cotton knit vests, low neck and sleeveless, soft and elastic, color cream, thin and cool for Summer wear.

Women's Vests, Special at 9c

Is the mark you'll find on our regular 12½c values in women's low neck jersey ribbed fancy, striped vests, neck and arms run with tape, colors pink and white and blue and white.

Muslin Drawers, Special at 48c.

Women's muslin or cambric drawers, made of best quality muslin or cambric, trimmed in wide embroidery with cluster of tucks above; regular price, 5c. Special price, 48c.

Cambric Drawers, Special at 48c.

Women's cambric drawers, trimmed in lawn ruffle, edged with 2-inch lace ruffle, and cluster of tucks above; regular price, 65c. Special price, 48c.

Muslin Gowns, Special at 45c.

Women's muslin Mother Hubbard gown, yoke of fine embroidery and tucks, neck and sleeves trimmed in embroidery; regular price, 75c. Special price, 45c.

Muslin Gowns, Special at 64c.

Women's muslin Mother Hubbard gown, round yoke, of fine tucks, and lace embroidery insertion; lace ruffle around yoke; sold regular at 85c. Special price, 64c.

Muslin Gowns, Special at 64c.

Women's muslin Empire gown, large collar, trimmed in embroidery, with band of embroidery insertion and ruffle across front; sold regular at 90c. Special price, 64c.

Sateen Skirts, Special at 79c.

Women's fast black sateen skirts, made with a Spanish flounce, corded, durable, well made garments; sold regular at $1. Special price, 79c.

Child's Napoleon Hats, 15c.

Child's figured grass cloth Napoleon, fancy quill in front; former price, 50c. Sale price, 15c.

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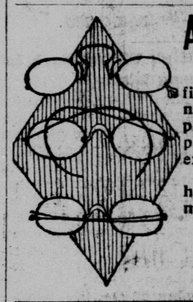

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ENDED IN A GENERAL FIGHT.

Five American Soldiers Create a Disturbance at Havana.

HAVANA, April 26.—A body of five mounted men appeared in the streets of San Nicholas, province of Pinar del Rio, last night. They were met by rural guards, who exchanged shots with them. The outlaws escaped, but twenty-five guards have gone in pursuit.

Shortly after 12 o'clock last night five American soldiers, one wearing a police badge on his coat, entered a cafe and called for refreshments. The refusal of the waiters to serve drinks angered them, and they seized the bottles. The proprietor summoned the police, and their arrival was the signal for a general fight. The soldiers succeeded in escaping from the cafe with one exception, whom the police attempted to carry to the police station. When passing the encampment of the Second Artillery the soldier escaped and ran into camp, the guard refusing to allow the police to pass the line.

General Gomez and the committee of consulting Cuban Generals are sending dispatches around the island asking the various subordinate commanders to make returns of the number of their men, as it is believed that the rolls submitted contain too many cooks, camp followers and privates who left the army long ago. In the opinion of General Gomez, no more than 30,000 are entitled to pay.

There was one death from yellow fever in the hospital to-day, but no new cases have developed.

STORM IN NEBRASKA.

Wind and Hailstones Do Great Damage at St. Edwards.

OMAHA, April 26.—A special to the "Bee" from St. Edwards, Neb., says:

A terrific windstorm swept over this place to-night, doing a great deal of damage to property and injuring several persons. The wind was accompanied by hail, which covered the ground to the depth of two inches. Some of the hail stones measured five inches in diameter.

Two and a half miles south of town the house of Mr. Russell was blown to pieces. The family took refuge in a cave and escaped injury. The barn and granaries were destroyed, and considerable livestock killed. Leon Sisson, living near here, had his barn, granaries and kitchen torn down. At the farm of W. A. McCutchin the house was wrecked, trees torn up and livestock killed. Several persons were injured.

The storm passed to the northwest, tearing down fences and destroying considerable property.

Everybody in St. Edwards went into caves or cellars. Hail broke most of the windows in town.

Meager reports of damage come from the country, but it is feared that some lives have been lost.

Fatal Explosion.

BERLIN, April 26.—A dispatch from Odessa says three non-commissioned officers, an officer and four privates have been killed by an explosion which occurred in one of the barracks there. In addition six men were injured.

OFF FOR EUROPE.

Richard Croker Sails on the Steamship New York.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Richard Croker sailed for Europe to-day aboard the American line steamship New York. Save for his sister, Mrs. Warren, Mr. Croker was unaccompanied.

When the Tammany chief reached the pier half an hour before the big liner pulled out of her berth, he was met by a party of friends who had come down to say "bon voyage." Mr. Croker was all smiles, and he nodded pleasantly to as many as caught his eye.

Speaker Thomas B. Reed was also a passenger for Southampton with his family. A number of friends were at the pier to wish him a pleasant voyage, but in the rush of Tammanyites they were scarcely distinguishable. Mr. Reed said to a reporter that he was going abroad for a vacation of about three months' duration, and that upon his return he would settle in New York. He refused to discuss the political outlook. Being asked if he would talk with his fellow passenger, Mr. Croker, Mr. Reed said: "Oh, we will probably say 'how do you do' to each other."

TRIAL OF MRS. GEORGE.

The Case Likely to Be Given to the Jury This Afternoon.

CANTON (O.), April 26.—The closing argument in the trial of Mrs. George was in progress when court adjourned this evening. Prosecuting Attorney Pomerene began his argument shortly after 2 o'clock, and will probably occupy the greater part, if not all, of to-morrow forenoon in completing it.

It is now thought the jury will be charged immediately after the noon recess on Thursday.

Holocaust in Hungary.

BUDAPEST, April 26.—About 300 houses of the town of Guta, in the Combin district, have been burned. The charred remains of seven women and four children have been recovered from the ruins, but it is feared there are more victims.

Moffat Bests Purcell.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Jack Moffatt of Chicago received the decision against Frank Purcell of San Francisco at the end of twenty rounds here to-night.

Wages to Be Increased.

DENVER, April 26.—On Monday next the wages of carpenters in Denver will be increased fifty cents a day, making the minimum wages per day $3. About 500 men are affected.

No man means evil but the devil.—Shakespeare.