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| EAST BOUND. | 2 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arr. from West. | A M | A M | A M | P M | P M |
| Chicago Div | 10.55 | ..... | *3.20 | 6.15 | *3.10 |
| Peoria Div | 11.05 | ..... | *3.25 | 6.35 | 3.10 |
| St. Louis Div | 10.35 | ..... | *3.20 | *6.20 | *3.10 |
| LEAVE FOR— | A M | A M | A M | P M | P M |
| Cleveland and East | 11.15 | ..... | *3.30 | *6.40 | *3.25 |
| Col. via Peoria Div | ..... | ..... | *3.40 | 6.50 | ..... |
| Col.&Day'n via Union | 11.15 | ..... | 3.30 | ..... | *3.25 |
| Cincinnati | 11.15 | *7.05 | *3.35 | 6.45 | *3.25 |

| WEST BOUND. | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arr. from East. | P M | A M | P M | A M | A M |
| Chicago Div | 4.55 | *12.15 | *11.10 | ..... | *11.10 |
| Peoria Div | ..... | ..... | *11.15 | ..... | 11.00 |
| Indianapolis Div | 5.00 | ..... | *11.20 | *7.00 | *11.10 |
| LEAVE FOR— | P M | A M | P M | A M | A M |
| Lafayette and Chicago | ..... | *12.30 | ..... | ..... | *11.20 |
| Lafayette | 5.15 | *12.30 | ..... | 7.10 | *11.20 |
| Laf. and Kankakee | ..... | *12.30 | ..... | 7.10 | *11.20 |
| Bloom'ton and Peoria | ..... | ..... | *11.30 | 7.45 | 11.45 |
| Craw. and Danville, Ill | 5.05 | ..... | *11.30 | 7.45 | 11.45 |
| Ter. H. and St. Louis | ..... | ..... | *11.35 | *7.30 | *11.20 |
| Ter. H. and Mattoon | 5.20 | ..... | *11.35 | *7.30 | *11.20 |

*Indicates daily.

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No. 22. Leaves for Anderson and Muncie 6:30 a. m.
No. 23. Arrives from " " " 11:00 "
No. 1. Arrives from Cincinnati at 10:35 a. m.
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### FUNERAL OF ANARCHIST FRICK.

**Exercises Marked by Red Flowers, Red Flags and Red Utterances by Johann Most.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 5.—In the undertaking rooms of H. Sampson, on Sixth avenue, this city, surrounded by evidences of wealth, in the presence of nearly one thousand persons, the obsequies of Anarchist Joseph Frick took place this afternoon. Johann Most delivered the eulogy, and took advantage of the occasion to make an appeal for anarchy. The dead man was attired in black. A blood red scarf encircled the throat and a blood-red rose was pinned to the coat lapel. Around the foot of the bier floated the folds of a carmine Anarchist flag. The rests beneath the casket were draped with bunting of the same sanguine hue. Two bouquets of fresh field flowers lay on the coffin lid, and over the coffin there hung two red garlands.

**Issues at Stake in Cleveland To-Day.**

CLEVELAND, O., April 5.—The hottest political battle ever fought in this city, not even excepting the local part of a presidential contest, will take place on Monday. The municipal reform law recently passed abolishes the whole of the city government, including the Council of forty members, the water-works, fire, police, and twelve other boards, and all of the city officials except Mayor, treasurer, police judge and police clerk, and all of these will also be elected on Monday. The new law makes the Mayor the responsible head of the whole government, and the extensive patronage of the city, including fifteen hundred positions of less or greater value, will be virtually at his disposal. On a full vote the city is extremely close. On the result the election of two Senators and six Representatives, and the control of the General Assembly to be elected this fall, and which will choose John Sherman's successor, is likely to depend.

**Vengeance of a Wronged Woman.**

BALTIMORE, Md. April 5.—Infuriated at the thought of her disgrace, Miss Lizzie Uhl last night met George Zaiser, whom she charged with having wronged her, and threw the contents of a large bottle of vitriol in his face, badly burning the whole right side of his head, blistering his hands and probably destroying the sight of his right eye.

**Bishop Gilmour's Condition Improved.**

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., April 5.—Bishop Gilmour's condition Father Houck reports to be decidedly improved. To-night Dr. Smith, who is in attendance, stated that the Bishop had passed the crisis, and was fairly on the way to recovery.


SPRING stirs up the bile. You lose your appetite, feel weak, too hot, and oh! so tired. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.


### NORTH INDIANA M. E. CONFERENCE.

**Two Interesting Anniversaries Celebrated—Next Meeting to Be Held at Anderson.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., April 4.—The Epworth League of the North Indiana M. E. Conference celebrated its first anniversary last night. An address was made by Dr. Moore, of Cincinnati. This young but vigorous society has had a wonderful growth during the brief period of its existence. There are now in the bounds of the conference over three hundred leagues, most of which have been established during the past year.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society also held interesting anniversary exercises. Addresses were made by the wife of Bishop Joyce and others. Mrs. C. G. Hudson, the efficient conference secretary, presided. About $3,400 has been raised by this society during the past year. A collection of $42 was taken at the meeting.

The ladies of Kokomo district, not to be outdone by their husbands and brothers, who had presented to their retiring presiding elder, Rev. J. E. Ervin, a beautiful gold watch, presented Mrs. Ervin with a fine dinner set of china. Mrs. Joyce made the presentation address, and Mrs. Ervin made a suitable response.

The pentecostal service was again largely attended. The various meetings of the conference are attracting very large congregations of citizens and visitors from other points. These annual conferences are seasons of peculiar interest to the local churches where they are held. Several places urgently solicited the privilege of entertaining the next session, although it means free entertainment for five hundred people for a week.

The Saturday morning's session was opened with devotional services of unusual interest. L. A. Sevits was transferred to the Michigan Conference and S. L. Bowman to the New York Conference. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. Moorman for her gift of $3,000 to the Preachers' Aid Society. The bishop was requested to appoint Charles O. Merica a professor in the Iowa Wesleyan University. William Parfitt was granted a location at his own request. Dr. A. A. Gee, of the Northwest Indiana Conference, was introduced.

A class of eleven young men were advanced to deacons of second class. John C. White, W. J. Waltz, A. A. Turner, J. W. Oborn, E. W. Reinhart, A. B. Frye, Geo. Glor, S. J. Mellinger, H. Wright, J. F. Radcliff, J. E. Croan, J. M. Walters, J. J. Fred and W. Bogue were continued on trial. J. Soule and S. D. Hillman were elected to local deacons' orders. J. E. Chamness, J. W. Riley and J. M. Baker, elders in the United Brethren Church, were admitted to this conference, and their orders as elders were recognized. A resolution was passed requiring that in the future ministers of other denominations, before being admitted to this conference, shall be required to pass examination on the various courses of study. L. A. Retz, L. D. Shackelford, N. H. Phillips, S. J. McElwee and A. S. Rodgers were granted superannuated relations. F. A. Robertson was made effective.

Anderson was selected as the place for holding the next session of the conference.

Rev. S. L. Clark, of Central Tennessee Conference, addressed the conference in reference to the education of white people in his State. A collection was taken to aid a school in Tennessee. The collection amounted to $72.

Dr. Gray, secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, was introduced, and addressed the conference, pleading for the work in the South. Dr. Johnson spoke in regard to the interest of education in India. J. W. Vigus, agent of the American Bible Society, also addressed the conference.

Rev. W. D. Parr, of Goshen district, on behalf of his brethren, presented the retiring presiding elder, F. D. Simpson, with a gold watch, as a token of their esteem. Mr. Simpson made a touching response.

**Savings Bank Wrecked.**

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 5.—Bank Commissioner Chapin announced to the trustees of the Stockbridge Savings Bank, Friday, that he had decided to put the bank in the hands of a receiver. They asked for delay, and action was withheld until Monday. Poor loans, aggregating $44,000, and Willis's defalcation of $29,000 are what necessitated this step. Willis's bond of $250,000 will make good his defalcation. There is no way, however, to make good the poor loans. These loans were really the cause of the wreckage of the bank, but Willis's embezzlement helped the disaster. The depositors will probably lose 25 per cent.

**Attempted Suicide in a Court-Room.**

DENVER, Col., April 5.—Thomas Heffner, who has been on trial in the Criminal Court here for the killing of Chinaman Jim Lay in this city last fall, was brought into court this morning to hear the verdict of the jury which had been out since late last evening. When the verdict, "murder in the second degree," was read Heffner was seen to raise a small vial to his mouth and swallow the contents. Physicians were called and a stomach-pump was applied which saved the life of the would-be suicide. The vial contained arsenic, and would have killed twenty men.

**His Resignation Forced by the Press.**

DETROIT, Mich., April 5.—The echo of the now famous abduction of Joseph Perrien recently was heard last night, when Chief of Police Martin V. Borgmann tendered his resignation at the request, it is said, of the police commission. When Perrien's abduction first became known the newspapers put their best men at work, with the result that they laid clews and news before the department. Borgmann laughed at the case and belittled it. The newspapers openly accused him of inefficiency and demanded his removal.

## OFFSET TO RUDINI'S DEMANDS

**Surrender of Paymaster McClure's Assassins May Be Asked by Mr. Blaine.**

**Necessity of More Stringent Immigration Laws and Better Coast Defenses Pointed Out by Representative Boatner.**

**Further Correspondence Concerning the Dispute to Be Conducted Less Hastily.**

**Subsidence of the Flurry Over the Incident—Aggressive Action Not Favored by Italian Republicans—Germany's Inquiries.**

**PAYMASTER M'CLURE'S ASSASSINS.**

**An Offset to the New Orleans Affair—More Stringent Immigration Laws Needed.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—It is not known here exactly what use Secretary Blaine proposes to make of the papers in connection with the Mountain tragedy, two years ago, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, when Paymaster McClure was foully murdered by Italian assassins, which the newspapers report this morning are to be forwarded to the State Department from Wilkesbarre. The Italian government, in that case, shielded two criminals who had fled from this country after they had been implicated by the confession of other murderers, by refusing to surrender them on technical grounds. It is probable, however, that Mr. Blaine intends to use this case as a club in settlement of the New Orleans matter. The presentation of these facts, alongside of those in connection with the Crescent City lynching party are alone sufficient to make a strong case. In the Pennsylvania case it was by the direct action of the Italian government that the assassins of an American citizen were prevented from being brought to justice in this country for their offense. In the New Orleans case the federal government has gone out of its way, through the action of the State Department, to deplore the occurrence and to impress upon the authorities of a sovereign State the necessity of bringing the ring-leaders of the mob to trial in the courts.

Representative Boatner, one of the ablest Democrats in the last Congress, who hails directly from the city of New Orleans, and who is, therefore, thoroughly familiar with the heterogeneous nature of the population of that city, puts an entirely different phase on the recent tragedy. He finds in it a resistless argument in favor of more stringent immigration laws. In New Orleans the population is a conglomerate one, made up largely of foreigners from all quarters of the globe. They take little interest in American institutions. Each nationality has its own opera-house, where theatrical performances are rendered in their native tongue. English is spoken under protest. What is true of New Orleans, he says, will eventually become true of other large cities, especially those on the seaboard. "The powerful foreign influx into this country," said he, "cannot help but strike the American mind forcibly after the train of events which followed the New Orleans affair. The resolutions adopted by the various Italian colonies denouncing our government would not have been tolerated in any other country. The Italians would not have passed such resolutions about the Italians in their own country, but right here among us they hold meetings that are calculated to breed trouble and discord. Another point that has been made clear to us is the almost defenseless condition of our sea-coast cities. This little difference with Italy will bring home to Congress, with tenfold force, the urgent necessity of providing adequate coast defenses.

"I want the United States to be in condition to enforce a vigorous foreign policy. We want to be in position at all times to protect and command respect for American citizens, no matter in what part of the world they may be, and at present we are not prepared to enforce a vigorous foreign policy. If there have been any doubts about the importance of amending our immigration and naturalization laws, the flurry with Italy ought to dispel it, and I believe Congress will give us some legislation on the subject. On the day of the acquittal of the men charged with the assassination of Chief Hennessy, the Italians in New Orleans had their homes and places of business decorated with the Italian flag, and the ships in the harbor which were owned by Italians floated the Italian flag over the American flag, although the ships bore American registry. As long as the Italians confined their killing to themselves—and it is next to impossible to get one to appear against the other—the authorities of New Orleans were willing to make the best of the evil, but when the Italians grew bolder and fired at each other in the public streets, endangering the lives of citizens, the time came to do something, and for hunting them down when Chief Hennessy was assassinated."

**One of the Assassins Dead.**

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 5.—A prominent Italian merchant in this city, in conversation with the Associated Press correspondent, this evening, stated that as far as Guisephe Bevino, one of the murderers of McClure and Flannagan, was concerned, there will be no further complications between this country and Italy. In proof of this he exhited a letter from one of Bevino's relatives in Italy, announcing that he had died in prison a short time ago, having been sentenced to twenty years for a crime committed there before he had escaped to the United States. He came from northern Sicily. Vallila is still alive, and believed to be at liberty. It is the general belief here that his return will be demanded.

**WILL TAKE MORE TIME.**

**Future Correspondence with Italy to Be Conducted with Less Haste.**

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The excitement over the Italian affair has almost completely subsided, and it was not a topic of sufficient live interest to engage attention in fashionable drawing-rooms to-day. Secretary Blaine is not yet prepared to make public anything throwing additional light on the situation, and unless there should be, contrary to all expectations, another bomb-shell as sudden and startling as the recall of Fava, it is probable that the Italian entanglement will not again be the subject of engrossing public interest, and that it will take the usual tedious course of diplomacy. There is some desire manifested to know the nature of the reply Secretary Blaine will make to the message of the Marquis Di Rudini, but the Secretary evidently prefers that there should be less haste in conducting this diplomatic affair, for he sent word down to-night that there was nothing new in the situation, and that his reply to Rudini was not ready for publication.

The speed with which the international correspondence arising out of the lynching of the Italians has thus far been conducted is said by diplomatists to be extraordinarily rapid, and they are not disposed to commend this new method of conducting the relations between nations by means of the telegraph and cables. While willing to utilize these modern methods so far as to keep their respective ministers acquainted with matters of especial importance, they express themselves as averse to pursuing this course where declarations of national policy must be outlined. Now that Secretary Blaine has succeeded in his efforts to calm the agitation of the Italian government, they expect that he will pursue the unusual dignified and more leisurely method of communicating by mail, and that the affair will be adjusted in the customary mode of elaborate, well-considered notes between the representatives of the two powers. The great advantage to be derived by this course, it is pointed out, lies in the fact that it eliminates to a great extent all sudden ebullitions of feeling and passion, and permits a calm, judicious consideration of the subject in the light of all the facts, laws and circumstances in the case.

The officers of the Department of Justice are at present engaged in an investigation which will have a very important bearing on the views which the two governments will take, and it may be that Mr. Blaine desires to have the result of that inquiry before him before he proceeds further. The Department of Justice will ascertain the nationality, character and life of each of the men killed, and the facts developed may modify materially the international aspect to be taken of the lynching. Moreover, as the consideration of these things will take some time, it will enable a sufficient interval to elapse to permit the national feeling in Italy, which, it is admitted, has had much to do with the affair, to become calmed. Meanwhile the Louisiana courts will show what course will be pursued there, and the matter of indemnity must, of course, remain practically in abeyance until Congress meets, the Secretary not having any appropriation on which to draw if it should be fully admitted that the families of any of the men lynched were entitled to a pecuniary recompense.

Baron Fava's health is very much improved, and it is probable that he will leave this country for Europe on one of next Saturday's steamers.

**WOULD NOT CONSENT TO WAR.**

**Italian Republicans Not in Sympathy with Rudini's Methods.**

PARIS, April 5.—The conflict between Italy and the United States continues to attract attention. Signor Raquem, a former Garibaldian, now editor of the Epoque, the organ of the Italian colony here, said in an interview to-day: "Of course there will be no war. The Republicans in Italy, who form a powerful minority, would not sanction a war with the United States. The Italians in Paris have discussed the New Orleans affair, and, while everybody reprobated the conduct of the lynchers, nobody approved the action of the Marquis di Rudini. Baron Fava was greatly blamed for creating the difficulty. He is an aristocrat, and is not in sympathy with Republican institutions. His reports to the Italian Cabinet, doubtless colored by his own antipathies, precipitated matters. The Epoque faithfully reflects the feeling of Republican Italy in advocating arbitration. According to our view, nothing ought to be done to embarrass Mr. Blaine in his efforts to effect an early and pacific settlement."

Signor Raquem's view of the situation does not cover a potent factor which has given the Italian government good reasons to pause in its hostile negotiations. Financial houses here having the closest relations with Italian houses say that in Italy widespread commercial troubles, long chronic, are becoming critical, and that apart from Italy's overwhelming public debt, which would disable her in an attempt to go to war unless backed by other European powers, any measures imperiling peace would produce a general financial crash. Already an effect of the American-Italian difficulty is felt in the hesitation of French financial houses to proceed with the negotiations pending for the prospective Italian loan, in which German houses are also concerned.

The Opinione, of Rome, referring to the New Orleans lynching imbroglio protests against what it terms the "alarmist statements" of the American press. It says these statements are intended to excite feeling against Italy and to obscure the real international question at issue, which concerns the whole world equally with Italy.

**Wants to Know if Germans Are Safe.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, April 6.—It is stated that the German government has sent instructions to its minister to ascertain what, if any, guarantee of protection the American government gives to German subjects residing in the United States. The present controversy between America and Italy is viewed with no little satisfaction at Berlin, and the worst possible form given to it by the German press generally. The motive is not as much unfriendliness to the United States as to put a stop to German emigration, which is already making itself severely felt in the lack of laborers for agriculture. The Conservative party and the large land-holders generally are in favor of prohibiting emigration for all, except Jews, as is done in Russia. The government is not prepared to go this far, but none the less appreciates the fact of the drain upon the industries of Germany. The impression is, therefore, sought to be created that America is a lawless country, and that scenes like the New Orleans massacre are of ordinary occurrence.

**Consuls Asked to Keep Cool.**

LONDON, April 6.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says the Cabinet has telegraphed to all Italian consuls in the United States, instructing them to act with calmness and prudence.

### GIRLS SAVED THE TRAIN,

**But They Planned the Wreck Themselves—Two Bogus Heroines Exposed.**

FREEHOLD, N. J., April 5.—Another chapter was added to the story of Laura and Flora Woolley yesterday. These girls are the twin sisters who piled ties on a railroad track near Farmingdale, last week, and then flagged the train, hoping to get a large reward. Their ruse was discovered. Laura has been greatly agitated ever since the matter became public, and yesterday she went to her bedroom and prepared to end her life. She tied one end of a stout rope to a hook in the wall, and with the other end she made a noose. Then she mounted a chair, placed the noose around her neck, and prepared to swing herself off into eternity. She sprang from the chair, and was strangling when her sister Flora rushed in at the door and rescued her. The girl is apparently not much the worse for her experiment, and her friends and relatives will try to persuade her that there is no reason why she should not continue to live.

The attempt to wreck the train occurred on Monday of last week. As the 4:30 o'clock P. M. express train from New York to Lakewood, on the New Jersey Southern railroad, neared a deep cut at Hendrickson's Switch, five miles from Lakewood, a young girl ran down the track frantically waving a red flag. Engineer William Narison put on the brakes, and the train stopped but a few feet from a heap of ties that had been piled across the track.

"I saw two men put them there and run into the woods," the girl said, apparently in great excitement, "and ran down to stop you."

Grateful passengers took up a collection that was reported at the time to amount to $105, and the maiden found herself a heroine.

George Fitzgerald, the section boss, could not quite see how such a scheme could be planned in that vicinity. Tramps were not numerous and the few families living in the vicinity were well known and above suspicion. A little investigation convinced him that the ties were not placed there to wreck the train. These suspicions were confirmed by a fellow-employe, Levi Burdge, a cousin of the "heroine of a day," who obtained from her a confession that she and her sister had planned and carried out the scheme to enrich a slender purse, and incidentally to win a little fleeting renown. The girl who had waved the flag was one of the twin sisters, Flora and Laura, daughters of George Woolley.

The Misses Woolley were in a sad predicament at the discovery of their plot. They had heard their father read in the newspapers, they said, of a girl who had saved a train for glory, and the idea suggested itself to them that the same thing might be done for money. They had carried the ties to the track and sent their younger brother, "Budd," to the house for a signal flag. The story about the men making for the woods was persisted in until Mr. Burdge wrung a confession from them.

Mr. Woolley, the father, was disposed to take a humorous view of the situation. He thought the girls had been very foolish. He had never known them to be "so bad" before, but guessed the whole matter would soon blow over. Section master Burdge was jubilant over his clever bit of detective work, as was his colleague, Fitzgerald. The matter has been laid before Supervisor Michael Murphy, of Long Branch, for his action.

### RAISED TO THE BISHOPRIC.

**Consecration of Rev. D. Thomas Brennan to the New Catholic See in Texas.**

ERIE, Pa., April 5.—The consecration to the bishopric of the new see in Texas of Rev. Dr. Thomas Brennan, of the Erie diocese, to-day, was a most important event in the history of the Roman Catholic Church. The services began at 5 o'clock, as many as fifty priests participating. Rt. Rev. Tobias Mullen, D. D., Bishop of the Erie diocese, was the consecrator, and was assisted by Bishops Phelan, of Pittsburg, and McGovern, of Harrisburg. Bishop Thomas Heslin, of Natchez, was also in the chancel. Very Rev. Thomas A. Casey, V. G. of Erie, read the papal bull authorizing the consecration. Very Rev. Dr. Walla, V. G. of Pittsburg, preached the sermon. This evening the newly consecrated bishop officiated at pontifical vespers and Bishop Heslin preached the sermon.

Bishop Brennan was born in Ireland, but got his public-school education in the lumber region of Pennsylvania, graduated at Allegany (N. Y.) College, studied classics in Rouen, France, under the Sulphicians, studied theology at Innsbruck, and won the doctor's cap in Rome, ten years ago. Since then he has built three churches in Forest, Potter and Elk counties, where he has labored hard for ten years, tramping day and night through unbroken forests to his priestly duties, defying the elements and wild beasts. Bishop Brennan has made trips through Spain, Germany, Russia, Africa and other countries, and represented the Erie diocese at the Pope's jubilee, and at that time was made domestic prelate, with the title of monsigner, by Pope Leo. Bishop Brennan will leave for his see in two weeks, and will stop with the Archbishop of New Orleans on his way to his episcopal see. He will make the Church of the Sacred Heart, in Dallas, the pro-cathedral, and will proceed at once to build a cathedral and orphan asylum and establish a new order of sisters and a religious order of men.

Bishop Brennan, who is the youngest prelate in the United States, has one of the largest dioceses, covering 22,000 square miles, with a Catholic population of 22,000. Dr. Brennan is a polyglot, speaking a score of languages. The consecration banquet was held at the Reed House.

### CRUSHED HER SKULL.

**Colored Woman Hacked to Death with a Hatchet in the Hands of Her Drunken Husband.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 5.—Edward W. Hallingar, colored, who it is said has been a preacher and a pugilist, murdered his wife in a most brutal manner, at an early hour this morning. The woman had recently left him on account of cruel treatment. Hallingar, while besotted with liquor, forced an entrance into the house where his wife was stopping, and began beating her on the head with a father's hatchet. Again and again he sank the weapon into the woman's skull. Even after the woman was dead the infuriated man kept striking her with the hatchet, and when he finally desisted, the woman's skull was crushed to a bloody mass. Both her arms were almost severed from her body, these having been cut while she raised them in an endeavor to ward off the blows. Hallingar then attempted to kill himself. He had cut himself severely about the head when the police arrived and disarmed him. The refusal of the woman to again live with him was the reason given by the murderer for his terrible crime.

### UNUSUAL CELESTIAL DISPLAY.

**Solar Halos, Rainbows and Sun-Dogs, Followed by a Drop in Temperature.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WATERLOO, Ia., April 5.—A wonderful display of solar halos was witnessed here yesterday afternoon. About 4 o'clock a circle of white light in the center of which was the sun, appeared encircling the heavens paralled with the horizon. At two points which, with the sun, divided the circle into three equal parts, were other representations of suns, except that they had no brilliancy. Another circle surrounded the sun and extended nearly to the zenith. The portion of this circle which was nearest the zenith was a brilliant rainbow, and at its highest point a reverse circle also displaying the prismatic colors, joined it. Inside this circle was another which was of a fainter light. Brilliant sun-dogs were also visible on either side of the sun. This display lasted about an hour. The sky was clear at the time but the temperature became noticeably cooler during the celestial display and the mercury registered 30 degrees above.

**Distillers Will Test the Tariff Law.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 5.—The Louisville Public Warehouse Company has brought suit to secure an interpretation of the clause of the McKinley tariff bill under which reimported whisky is taxed. At present tax is paid on the quantity of whisky in the barrel at the time it is entered for importation. The clause of the McKinley bill says any import withdrawn from a bonded warehouse shall pay duty only for the weight at the time of withdrawal. But whisky pays by gauge and not by weight, and the question is, whether being so reckoned it will come under the clause referred to. As whisky usually loses several gallons while lying in the government warehouse, the difference at 90 cents a gallon will save several hundred thousand dollars annually for importers. The whisky in question is mostly manufactured in America, exported to secure a longer time before tax must be paid and brought back when likely to be needed for sale.

**Brakeman Killed and Twelve Cars Wrecked.**

CINCINNATI, O., April 5.—North-bound freight, No. 18, on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, on approaching Ludlow, shortly before noon to-day, ran into a switch engine and fourteen cars which had pulled out on to the main track. The engineer of the incoming train saw the danger, whistled down brakes and reversed his engine, but finding that he could not avert the collision, jumped in time to save his life. The crash was terrific, and both engines were wrecked. Twelve cars were smashed into kindling wood, and brakeman Cayton, who was on his first trip over the road, was instantly killed. The other trainmen escaped with a few bruises. The loss will be about $25,000.

**Worst Storm in Twenty Years.**

DENNISPORT, Mass., March 5.—The storm of last Thursday and Friday played havoc with the shipping in this vicinity. Seafaring men say it was the worst storm that has occurred in twenty years. The schooners Addie, Little Fred and Henry Monterl and a number of small craft are ashore. It is thought they will be got off without serious damage. The schooner Lydia, which also went ashore, will prove a total loss. Numerous dwellings were damaged, and the wires were so badly affected that communication was interrupted for many hours.

## WATCHORN'S REPLY TO FRICK

**Denial of the Statement that He Is Responsible for the Coke Region Trouble.**

**Says He Has Always Advised Peaceable Methods, and Intimates that His Accuser Is Guilty of Importing Foreign Laborers.**

**Strenuous Efforts to Resume Work to Be Made by Several Companies This Week.**

**Unusually Quiet Sunday Throughout the Districts—A Little Flurry Caused by Two Drunken Strikers Firing Their Revolvers.**

**MR. FRICK'S CHARGES DENIED.**

**Mr. Watchorn Says He Has Always Counseled Peaceable Methods—Imported Labor.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 5.—Robert Watchorn, ex-secretary of the United Mine-workers of America, in replying to the charges made against him, in a recent interview, by H. C. Frick, says: "H. C. Frick censures me for what he is pleased to call my willful falsehoods without ascertaining whether I have used any such language or not. I do not propose to waste time in disavowing the language he ascribes to me, but will try to dislodge him from his self-constituted and presumed impregnable position.

"Unfortunately, there are many men in many localities in various States who assumed to advise their fellow-workingmen, but from want of better judgment and poverty of ideas make very improper remarks. As long as men select their leaders from among themselves—and where else should they secure them?—this will last as long as the mass of them remain illiterate and uninformed, but this does not justify any man, who happens to be rich, in attacking leaders in a wholesale manner and classifying them all as reckless, lawless persons. My advocacy, by influence, precept and example, by tongue and pen, has always been, is now, and always will be, ballots, not bullets; intelligent, law-abiding action, not defiant and lawless attacks on property, law or person.

"Mr. Frick says my presence here and my utterances might be regarded as coming from the Governor. He does me honor overmuch and reflects on the chief magistrate of the commonwealth who has a Cabinet to select from if he wants a mouthpiece at the scene of trouble. The facts are that the first thing I did upon hearing of the killing was to hurry to the coke regions and personally appeal to the miners, thousands of whom know and who, I am pleased to say respect me. I have met them and reasoned with them in their agitated state of mind, and I leave it to those most competent to judge with what result. If the influence I have used for peace has given any offense, let him speak, 'for him have I offended.'

"Mr. Frick has deliberately charged me with knowingly making a false statement. I propose to resent the language by a square denial, substantiated by sworn testimony. Personally, I know nothing of those importations, and whenever I have referred to them it has been on the strength of statements made by Mr. Frick's employes. Mr. Frick says: 'And I am now ready and willing to state that neither myself nor my company nor any one in its behalf, directly or indirectly assisted, procured or requested any men to emigrate to this country.'"

Mr. Watchorn incorporates in his letter several statements in regard to assisted immigration. James Collins says: "I signed an agreement at Widness, Lancashire, England, to come to America to work for the H. C. Frick Company, wages to be from $1.65 to $2 per day. They also stated in their agreement that there was no strike in the Connellsville region, nor was there any anticipated. On my arrival at Scottdale, to my surprise, the whole region was on strike. This was in the month of January, 1886."

Referring to men being compelled to go to work, Mr. Watchorn gives the following statement made by William Krozhburg; "William Mullan, superintendent of the H. C. Frick Company, came to my house on the 27th of March and asked me to go to work the following morning. I refused to work under the scale presented by the company. He still insisted, and when I again refused he ordered me to move from the house, and I have moved."

**A QUIET SUNDAY.**

**No Serious Trouble in Any Part of the Coke Region—Preparing to Resume Work.**

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., April 5.—Everything was quiet here to-day. The men in charge of the strike think there will be no more disorder. Their idea is to have large numbers of the strikers visit the plants now in operation and persuade the men to come out. At different places in the region notice was given to day that the fight for the eight-hour day and against a 10 per cent. reduction dates from to-day. The number wounded in last Thursday's trouble has been greatly exaggerated. The list will hardly exceed fifteen and they are all doing well.

Late to-night great excitement was created by the reports of four shots from the direction of the Morewood works. They came from the vicinity of where a corporal's guard was detailed to protect John Parfit, a labor boss, who is sheltering a dozen men who intend to go to work in the morning. It was found that two drunken strikers had been firing revolvers outside the lines. All is quiet now.

Superintendent Ramsey's house is surrounded by sentinels and eleven soldiers are sleeping in the kitchen. There is some ill feeling against him because men who are not on strike have been ordered to go to work. The strikers threaten violence to anyone who goes to work.

A check for $10,000 from the headquarters of the United Mine-workers of America was received by the local officials in Scottdale last night. The strikers throughout the region generally spent to-day in discussing the situation. Monday is usually the day for raiding, but there are no serious apprehensions in that line. The bringing of the State militia to the district has certainly restored quiet. The five companies quartered in passenger cars at Scottdale, on the Pennsylvania railroad tracks, spent the day in singing, talking and sight-seeing. They are expected to leave for Mount Pleasant to-morrow morning, although no official announcement has been made.

It is reported that several of the coke companies in the region will make strenuous efforts to resume this week, and that the attempt will be made to make the break in the morning. It is stated that the Clarisa and Nell plants are partly in operation, and that the Cora works of Newmyer & Son are in full resumption. It consists of only forty ovens, however. The Coal Brook plant of McClure continues in full blast. Coke is being shipped from the Adelaide plant of the Frick company and seventy-five deputies are on duty. The labor leaders state that they are fully fortified for a continuance of the strike struggle, and that the strikers are receiving a liberal distribution of the defense fund. A conference of operators and miners to abridge the vexed difficulties in this region is one of the probabilities of this week. There have not been many developments yet to warrant the statements, but some decisive steps will likely be taken in that direction in a few days. Master Workman Wilson, who is at Scottdale, said to-day: "I hope there will be a conference. We are always ready, and will meet our employers and discuss complex questions." The coke strike is now approaching its ninth week. A number of strikers' mass-meetings will be held at different points this week. Master Workman Wise and Vice-president Penna must keep away from