not to be drawn into trouble, asserting that they had nothing to do with the strike at Pullman or its consequences.

**Pullman Car Cut Out.**

RATON, N. M., June 26.—In accordance with the instructions issued by the American Railway Union a committee of five stationed themselves at the Santa Fe depot here to-day and upon the arrival of the east-bound limited express cut out the Pullman car, Ghent making a switch to do so. The yardmaster was powerless to prevent the interference, and his switchmen would do nothing. The officers of the division have ordered the train held here until further orders, notwithstanding the fact of its being a mail train. Excitement is at high pitch, as the officers are trying to find an engineer to handle the car. So far their efforts have availed nothing.

**An Agreement Reached.**

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 26.—The operators and miners of the Mahoning valley have reached an agreement by which the miners are to return to work to-morrow morning. The price of mining is to be left to President McBride, whose decision is to bind both the operators and the miners. An effort will be made to have McBride come here, otherwise the operators and miners will each send a representative to Columbus, and in the meantime the miners will keep working.

**Some Return to Work.**

CINCINNATI, June 26.—The manager of the Pullman shops at Ludlow, Ky., posted a notice that all striking employes who did not promptly return to work would be discharged. Twenty-eight of the strikers returned to-day under the notice and resumed work. This caused some bad feeling, and the authorities sent a posse of deputies to protect the Cincinnati Southern's property, which is in the hands of a federal receiver.

**Off at Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, June 26.—On orders from President Debs, of the American Railway Union, the Pullman boycott was declared off here to-day at noon. Mr. Phelan, who was sent here by President Debs, states that this is simply a postponement and that the boycott might be ordered at midnight or any time. He says the American Railway Union does not want to tie up travel till the last effort at arbitration has been resorted to.

**No Trouble at Washington.**

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The proposed boycott against the Pullman Palace Car Company has not had any effect on the railroads centering here. Both the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio sent out a train since noon, each of which hauled one or more Pullman cars, and there was no move on the part of the employes to discontinue their service with the company because of this fact.

**Santa Fe Trains Tied Up.**

TRINIDAD, Col., June 26.—The railway men on the roads here will obey the order of the Railway Union and refuse to handle Pullman cars. The Santa Fe passenger train from the West, due here at 6 oclock, is tied up at Raton. The gulf train will be tied up here on its arrival from the South unless the officials permit it to go on without the Pullman.

**Pullman Strikers Vaccinated.**

CHICAGO, June 26.—The Pullman strikers were vaccinated to-day en masse. About four hundred men were treated at Kensington Turner Hall by city health physicians. The Chicago Typographical Union has sent $200 to the relief fund.

**At Other Points.**

DENVER, Col., June 26.—Captain Smith, of the Pullman company, thinks the boycott instituted by the American Railway Union will have little effect in this territory. So far no formal move has been made in the matter. The local lodge is not vigorous, but on the Rio Grande Western the organization is said to be strong. Nearly all the roads operating in Colorado own about two-thirds interest in the Pullman cars in use on the lines.

ST. PAUL, June 26.—There has been no move yet among local railway employes to put the boycott into effect. All trains on roads using the proscribed cars went out on schedule time with their usual number of sleeping cars attached. The local unions held a meeting this afternoon and decided to quietly await further orders. The American Railway Union has little strength in the Northwest except on the Great Northern.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 26.—The boycott against Pullman by the American Railway Union is supposed to have gone into effect at noon, but whatever action was taken by the union its effects have not yet been noticed this far west. Whatever instructions may be received by the Railway Union men here they declare they will follow implicitly, even though extreme measures are adopted.

CLEVELAND, O., June 26.—The officials of the four roads which run Pullman cars out of this city anticipate no trouble as a result of the boycott declared by the American Railway Union. The trainmen have given no indication of paying attention to the boycott, and it is probable that no attempt will be made to interfere with the running of trains.

PITTSBURG, June 26.—Careful inquiry among the local railroad employes failed to reveal any intention to obey the Pullman boycott order here, and it is not believed that the Pittsburg men will refuse to handle the cars. They had not shown any such intention at a late hour this afternoon.

KANSAS CITY, June 26.—The California and Mexican trains on the Santa Fe left here this afternoon carrying three Pullman coaches each. The railroad men handled them without question. The American Railway Union is not strongly organized here.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 26.—Dispatches from Chippewa Falls, Lacrosse and Mandan state that all trains have pulled out carrying Pullman cars without any interference. No strike orders have been received there.

## THE KEIGHLEY TORNADO.

### One Life Lost and Several Persons Reported Injured.

WICHITA, Kas., June 26.—The tornado at Keighley, so far as can be learned, resulted in only one fatality, that of a man named Thurman, who met death when his barn was demolished. A number of people are reported injured more or less seriously. Reports are meager. Leon, the nearest telegraph office, reports that Keighley was practically razed to the ground. A string of freight cars on the Frisco siding were lifted off the track and piled in a heap of kindling wood on the main line.

From Oswego, Gerard, Chanute and Pittsburg come reports of heavy rain and hail-storms.

**Storm at Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, June 26.—A rainstorm, with wind at thirty-six miles per hour, came roaring through this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Trees were prostrated everywhere in great numbers. Outhouses, sheds and fences were numerously demolished. The roof of Mueller's stone-cutting shop, on Front street, was carried off. A large plate glass window in the government building was demolished. The summer houses of Eichler's Garden were blown down and other similar damage was done. No fatalities or injuries have been reported.

**Several Persons Injured.**

WASHINGTON COURTHOUSE, O., June 26.—A heavy storm here this afternoon unroofed a large number of houses and demolished several others. The property damage is very large, though no estimate can be made of the loss at present. A number of people were injured by flying debris, but none fatally.

**Movements of Steamers.**

NEW YORK, June 26.—Arrived: Nomadic, from Liverpool; Kaiser Wilhelm II, from Genoa; Russia, from Hamburg; Wieland, from Naples.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Arrived: Laurentian, from Montreal; Pavonia, from Boston.

GLASGOW, June 26.—Arrived: Corean, from Philadelphia; Anchoria, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 26.—Arrived: Lahn, from New York.

HAVRE, June 26.—Arrived: Othello, from New York.

LIZARD, June 26.—Passed: Mohawk, from New York.

BREMEN, June 26.—Arrived: Aller, from New York.

LONDON, June 26.—Arrived: Venetian, from Boston.

**German Singers at a Picnic.**

NEW YORK, June 26.—The members of the National Saengerfest left the city in crowds to-day to attend a picnic at Ulmer Park, Gravesend beach. An immense crowd was present.

Make your engagements so that you can go to the races July 3, 4, 5 and 6 at the fair grounds. Admission 50 cents.

## LAY IT ON DWIGGINS

### PARIS SAID NOT TO BE AT FAULT IN GREENTOWN BANK SWINDLE.

**Banker Beach's Attorneys Spring a Good Point—Mayor Oakley, of Fort Wayne, Surprises the People.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKFORT Ind., June 26. — Attorneys for John Paris, on trial here for his part in the Greentown bank swindle, made a bold play for a continuance this morning when the case was resumed. A dispatch was read from Judge Winfield, of Logansport, announcing he had an attack of vertigo and could not attend. He is Paris's leading attorney, but Judge Kent couldn't see the necessity for postponing the case and the defense was forced to go ahead. Ex-Gov. Chase took the stand for cross-examination and little could be got from him that was not in favor of Paris. The prosecution submitted him to a hot fire in regard to the Mexican gold mine, and he was forced to admit that it was only an old played out mine that had not been operated for one hundred years. He said his company got hold of it for almost nothing and then proceeded to float the bonds. In regard to the loans made by the Greentown bank, Mr. Chase said he knew nothing of any loans excepting those made on good security. He took the word of Paris for the rest. He said he understood Paris was worth $25,000 or $30,000. Over the objection of the defense Mr. Chase was called on to testify as to his statement to other parties than James Curless, the prosecuting witness. His memory was bad at once. He did not know whether he stated all loans were on gilt-edge security with two freehold sureties; did not know whether he had represented Paris to be worth $60,000 or not. He remembered of going to the house of Ed Greenstreet with Waldron, but said he did not make any representations. The redirect examination was conducted by Judge O'Brian, but nothing new was developed. J. A. Paris, father of the defendant, an honest-looking Jasper county farmer, testified in behalf of his son.

After the noon recess Paris took the stand in his own behalf. He detailed his career from the time he left the farm until the present time. His first experience in a bank was at a salary of $15 a month at Oxford working for Dwiggins. Next he became cashier of the Citizens' Bank, at Attica, at a salary of $1,500, where he remained nine years, removing to Indianapolis in 1891, where he formed a partnership with Mr. Nave and started four banking institutions. The failure of these banks, he claimed, was due to the closing of the Columbia National, the firm having a deposit in that institution of $23,000 at the time. None of the depositors of the Paris-Nave banks lost a cent, he said, but the firm lost in the closing of their bank at Orleans $10,000 in 1893. He was employed by the United States Loan and Trust Company at a salary of $500 a month and expenses.

The purpose of the loan and trust company was then explained by the witness to the jury, which was to make real estate loans, then sell the lease and reloan the money. The income bonds were issued to increase the stock of the company, and these bonds used to purchase bank stock in banks throughout the country. Witness knew Dwiggins all his life, and prior to April of 1893 considered him worth all the way from $25,000 to $30,000. Paris was first connected with the gold mining company in 1889, and was a stockholder to the amount of 13,000 shares, representing an alleged capital of $30,000. Paris claimed he thought the mine would prove a good investment. The witness then told about his connection with Dwiggins in the Russiaville and Greentown banks from the time of the opening until the crash. He owed the Greentown bank $5,700 when it closed. He had always considered the bank solvent and said it was worth at a low estimate about $35,000 at the time. Paris was on the stand the entire afternoon. All the blame for the bank failure is being shifted to the shoulders of Dwiggins. Mr. Shirley began the cross-examination this evening, but had not proceeded far when court adjourned. The arguments will be reached to-morrow.

**Dwiggins Indicted at Chicago.**

CHICAGO, June 26.—Zimri Dwiggins, president, W. G. Bently, vice president, and John Greene, assistant cashier of the Columbia National Bank, which failed a year ago, were indicted by the grand jury, today, on a charge of receiving deposits when they knew the bank to be insolvent.

**THROUGH THE WINDOW.**

**The Coffin of Craig, the Danville Giant, Was Too Big for the Door.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DANVILLE, Ind., June 26.—The funeral of Indiana's giant, John H. Craig, to-day, was largely attended despite the fact that a heavy rain fell during the exercises. It was perhaps the strangest funeral ever held in the State. The coffin, which was six feet nine inches long, thirty-four inches wide and thirty inches deep, had to be taken out of a window. The casing and all had to be removed, and then it was a close shave. Mr. Craig was a member of a K. of P. lodge at Philadelphia, and the local lodge had charge of the burial, which was at Mount Pleasant, about five miles from town, where the remains of his first wife were buried. No hearse could accommodate the coffin, and a spring wagon was used. The mourners were his little three-year-old daughter and his faithful servant, William Roddy, who has been with him for a number of years. It is remembered that in 1881 his first wife died, and her remains had to be taken from the house through the window in the same manner that Mr. Craig's were to-day. The little girl will be cared for by Mr. Roddy, unless the mother takes charge of her. Nothing has been heard from her, as she is in the South.

**WESTERN WRITERS.**

**Public Entertainment Given at Warsaw Last Night.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WARSAW, Ind., June 26.—The opening event of the Western Association of Writers, which convened here to-day, was held in the auditorium of the M. E. Church. The always entertaining programme of the Western Writers at former annual sessions here was enough to insure a large audience of citizens, who paid their 25 cents cheerfully to be present. The delegates from all the Central and Northwestern States began arriving this morning, and everything points to an attendance that will be up to that if not better than former years. The day meetings will be held at Spring Fountain Park, on Eagle lake. Following was the programme tonight: Poem, Miss Bertha Farrow; A collaboration story by Messrs. Harris, Matthews, Pfrimmer and Parker; annual lecture, "The Man in History," Dr. J. C. Ridpath; poem, Col. Coates Kinney; character sketch (poem), Paul Dunbar; "The Poetry of the Hoosier Fiddle," Dr. W. H. Taylor.

**B FOR B-L-O-O-D.**

**Curious Initial Found on Oats Leaves in Miami County.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, Ind., June 26.—Farmers in the eastern and northern portion of this county report a curious freak of nature in the fact that a perfect letter "B" is to be found on the leaves of the growing oats. Samples brought in show a perfectly formed initial lying near the head of the leaf. Superstitious people regard it as an ill omen, and say it means blood. They claim that preceding the war of 1812, the Mexican and the civil war the same freak occurred all over the country. They argue that the recurrence of it now with the strained condition of capital and labor, internal strife and strikes all over the country means nothing more nor less than violent bloodshed.

**AN ANARCHICAL YAWP.**

**Goshen Democrats Must Suffer for the Wild Talk of Judge Wanner.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GOSHEN, Ind., June 26.—The anarchistic attack made on Goshen manufacturers at the Democratic convention last Saturday by Judge Lewellyn Wanner is yet the topic of conversation with everyone. The business men of the city are loud in their condemnation of the radical utterances of the Judge. Following is a sample of the arguments adduced by him as to why the rule of Democracy should be continued: "The hard times were caused by an unholy combination between the Republican manufacturers and the wily Republican politicians. Manufacturing was overdone in the country, and had to fail sooner or later. When the Democrats gained control of the national government in 1892 the unholy Republican manufacturers and politicians of Goshen said: 'Now is the time to get even with my employes. I will close my factory and let the workingmen starve,' and he did. They attempted to starve the people last winer. The Hawks Furniture Company did it, and E. W. Walker & Co. did it."

This was only part. The ignorant and unreasonable attack made on all Goshen manufacturers, and two of the largest in particular, has aroused a whirlwind of indignation, and will prove a veritable boomerang in the Democratic camp. Goshen has been singularly free from unemployed men. The factories, part of the time, ran at an actual loss in order to keep things moving and give employment. The city's laboring men are an intelligent class, who realize the true state of affairs and who will resent such attacks on their employers at the polls.

**IN THE STORM BELT.**

**Reports of Heavy Damage South of Terre Haute.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 26.—Reports are coming in from the surrounding country of much damage done by the wind and lightning early this morning. In the southeastern part of the city there was a cyclone causing several thousand dollars' loss. A number of houses were unroofed, barns blown down and a suburban church badly damaged. The track of the storm was narrow and about seven hundred feet in length. About the same time, twelve miles west of the city, at McKeen, Ill., the path of a cyclone not more than sixty feet wide was made through the woods. No houses were in the path. Lightning struck in a number of places in the country.

**Great Damage at Madison.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., June 26.—The storm here to-day played sad havoc. The third story of Baldwin's music house, occupied by S. R. Carlisle, was crushed by the weight of an adjoining brick wall being blown on it. The L. & M. woolen mill, Trow's elevator, Bowman's grocery, the Whitmore residence on the hill north of the city, Joseph Abbott's barn and other places were partially wrecked. Large trees were prostrated in the city limits. Almost a panic occurred on the steamer Columbia coming in from below with excursionists, and Kelly's army, which had just passed up the river in uncovered barges, was thoroughly drenched and in great danger. At Brooksburg the most costly bridge in the county was blown down.

**Heavy Storm in Owen County.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SPENCER, Ind., June 26.—A heavy rain and windstorm passed over this city and the east part of the county to-day. The large icehouse of the Spencer Ice Company was blown down. The wheat is lying flat on the ground. Much damage was done to the timber, especially near Gosport, from whence also comes report of the destruction of several barns.

**AGAINST A STUMP.**

**Prosecution in the Beach Case May Have to Shift.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 26. — The prosecution in the case of banker Beach, accused of embezzlement, received a setback to-day in a decision by Judge White. It was to the effect that the deed of trust made to Beach by the defaulting city treasurer, Fitzpatrick, could not be introduced to prove that Beach held a trust for the bondsmen of Fitzpatrick. The indictment charged Beach with embezzlement from the bondsmen. The judge decided that as the deed was not described in the indictment nor its purpose given it is an entirely independent and separate intrustment, creating a trust that is complete in itself. No testimony was taken, and the prosecution asked for an adjournment to consider the situation and determine on a policy to be pursued from this on. The other indictments pending are one for embezzlement of $50,000 from the Terre Haute Savings Bank, of which he was treasurer, and six for embezzlement from depositors in his Prairie City Bank under the special act of 1891 which makes it embezzlement for a banker to receive deposits within thirty days of his failure.

**JOLT FOR THE LAKE SHORE.**

**Its Attempt to Convict Witnesses of Perjury a Failure.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GOSHEN, Ind., June 26.—To-day's verdict of not guilty in the trial of Elmer Carlin for perjury was the final act in one of the longest, most complicated and expensive series of trials ever on in the Elkhart county circuit. It was the famous Peterson-Lake Shore case. Carlin, with six others, was accused of perjury in the damage suit of Peterson against the Lake Shore railway. Peterson won his case three times against the railway, the damages given him being increased in each case, the last verdict giving him $9,000. After three successive defeats the railway instigated the State to commence suit against six of Peterson's witnesses, charging them with perjury. The prosecution, carried on at a big expense to the county, caused a whirlwind of adverse comment, which played its part in defeating Judge Vanfleet for renomination. The damage suit, in which the plaintiff is a mere boy, and the resulting perjury cases have extended over several years and have arrested the most widespread attention. This is the fourth decision adverse to the railroad company's interest.

**Changes at the State Normal.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 26.—At the meeting of the board of trustees of the State Normal School, this week, the faculty for the next year will be chosen. It is known that there will be several changes. Mrs. Byers, who has been in charge of the department of mathematics for a number of years, will retire, and will be succeeded by Prof. O. L. Kelso, of the Richmond schools. Miss Mary Anderson will have a leave of absence during the year, and her department will be in charge of Prof. John R. Wisely, now of St. Cloud, Minn. Miss Foltz and Miss Beckman will withdraw from the faculty. Charles L. Pullicm, of Rockport, and Miss Moran, of Frankfort, will be new members. The annual report of the board of visitors has just been received. Under the law the State Board of Education every year appoints a board of three visitors, whose duty it is to inspect the school and report to the board of trustees. This year the board was composed of Prof. J. N. Study, superintendent of schools, Richmond; Prof. C. M. Thomas, superintendent of schools of Harrison county, and the Hon. B. Nelson Smith, of Lafayette. The visit was made in May. The record of attendance showed a total enrollment of different students for the year of 1,330, an increase of 240 over the preceding year, and a term enrollment of 1,182, an increase of 255 over the last spring term.

**Benadum Given Fifteen Years.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 26.—The jury in the Francis Benadum murder trial, at Winchester on change of venue from here, this morning returned a verdict, finding the defendant guilty of manslaughter and fixed his sentence at fifteen years. The jury was out fifteen hours. On the first ballot all were in favor of conviction. The sentence is nearly equivalent to life, as the defendant is fifty-five years old. Before the trial ended he stated that he could not survive a one-year sentence if convicted. The verdict meets with general approval in Muncie, and was no surprise to a large majority here. It is very likely that Michael Gorman, who was jointly charged with the crime of murdering lawyer Lemuel Bailey, will be released. Bailey was killed at Benadum's saloon here April 20.

**An Offset Against Green Smith.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., June 26.—The Green Smith school-fund grab will affect Greencastle to a small extent, $1,500 being claimed by the Attorney-general. The Greencastle school trustees will make a fight before submitting, as they claim they have a valid cause. One thousand dollars of their unexpended fund was earned by the accumulation of interest and premium on a United States government bond in which they are interested, held several years and then sold at a good premium. They think they should retain this $1,000, and will test the matter.

**District Epworth Meeting.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 26.—The annual convention of the Crawfordsville District Epworth League is in session at the Methodist Church. The opening address was made last evening by Rev. C. N. Sims, of Indianapolis. There was a sunrise prayer meeting, and at the regular morning session the address of welcome was made by Claude Travis, and the response by Rev. Dale. Papers have been read by Miss Frances Mahan, Rev. H. A. Tucker, Rev. S. B. Grimes, Rev. J. G. Campbell and Rev. G. P. Edmundson. The convention will close in the morning.

**Suit to Set Aside a Transfer.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 26.—The creditors of William H. Durham, who lately failed, have brought a suit to set aside the transfer of $6,700 stock in the Greencastle First National Bank, made to James Durham by W. H. Durham, shortly before his failure. Mr. Durham says it was merely paying a debt.

**Handle Works Burned.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., June 26.—At Lafontaine, this county, early this morning, the handle works of McCord & Co. burned. Loss on building and machinery, $10,000; insurance, $3,200, held in equal amounts by Phoenix of Brooklyn, Lancashire of England, Niagara of New York, and National of Hartford. Twenty-five men are thrown out of employment.

**Died on the Surgeon's Table.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 26.—Henry Dicsenee, engineer at a coal mine west of the city, died to-day while on a surgeon's operating table. His hand had been caught in a cable, and the surgeon was cutting off the fingers, having put Dicsenee under the influence of an anesthetic. The coroner is investigating the case.

**Indiana Deaths.**

COLUMBUS, Ind., June 26.—At his home, five miles east of this city, Frank Glick, a well-to-do young farmer, died a few hours after submitting to an operation in abdominal surgery. He was taken ill some weeks ago, and the surgical operation to-day showed that the intestines had become twisted in many places.

ELKHART, Ind., June 26. — Miss Della Yoder, a prominent young woman and student in the High School, died last night, aged eighteen.

**Indiana Notes.**

John O. Lewellen, Delaware county school superintendent, has been commissioned deputy grand chancellor Knights of Pythias for the district composed of Delaware, Henry, Wayne, Randolph, Jay, Blackford and Grant counties.

The White River Iron and Steel Company, of Muncie, has been recovered from the hands of the receiver, where it has been for some time, and is now in charge of a board of directors composed of E. C. Caleyron, E. R. Templer, W. L. Ball, V. O. Foulke and George M. Cobb. The capital stock is $100,000. The new articles of incorporation were filed yesterday.

## CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

### Returns from the Province of Ontario—A Majority for Sir Oliver Mowat.

TORONTO, Ont., June 26.—Elections for members of Parliament were held in Ontario to-day. As soon as results began to arrive crowds gathered around the newspaper offices, eagerly watching bulletins. Sir Oliver Mowat will have a majority of 2 over all in the next House. Toronto returns four Oppositionists, due to the fact that the P. P. A. voted solid against the government. The latter body was badly routed in Hamilton, its headquarters, both of its candidates being beaten. Two Ministers suffered defeat—Provincial Treasurer Harcourt and Commissioner of Public Works Harty. The Patrons of Industry had only one in the last election. The House now stands: Forty-eight Liberals, thirty-five Conservatives, ten Patrons of Industry and one P. P. A. Sir Oliver Mowat had a majority of 500 in his constituency, and W. R. Meredith, leader of the opposition, 150 majority. The elections were conducted quietly.

## SUIT AGAINST DUSS.

### Two Ex-Economites Want Him Ousted and a Receiver Appointed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 26.—A suit in equity was brought in the United States Court here to-day against John S. Duss and the members of the present Harmony Society. The suit is brought by two former members of the society, and asks for the appointment of a receiver and the ousting of Duss as president. The bill alleges that the property of the society was worth $4,000,000 when Duss assumed management, and that Duss is scheming to gain complete control. It is alleged that Duss and Dr. Teed, the head of the Koreshan, are working together, and that funds of the Harmony Society are being used for the erection of a building at Economy, where Teed and his angels are to be domiciled.

## COLD WELCOME.

**Original Coxeyites Do Not Want Other Commonwealers.**

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The original Coxey army is not anxious to extend a fraternal hand to the other commonwealers, the chief reason being that their own supply of provisions is so low that meals have become scanty and infrequent. Marshal Carl Browne has turned out of Camp Fry, and his army, who arrived here Sunday, tired, hungry and woe begone after their long journey from the West. Fry and his men went over to the Galvin camp, a mile away, where they were welcomed by the dozen members of that army who still remained in the vicinity. The Galvanites, however, had little to offer their fellow commonwealers. The Coxeyite brigades are slowly dwindling. No interest is taken in them now by the public and contributions have about ceased.

**Sweetland Released from Jail.**

NEW YORK, June 26.—"Gen." George A. Sweetland, the commonwealer who was arrested and indicted several weeks ago for marching his little band through the streets of New York without a permit, was discharged by Judge Martine in General Sessions to-day. About ten days ago Sweetland demanded a trial and, upon being refused, had his bondsman surrender him. Since that time he has occupied a cell in the Tombs. The Judge said to-day his imprisonment had been of as long duration as it would have been under sentence. The indictment still hangs over Sweetland.

**Commonwealers Released.**

SIDNEY, Neb., June 26.—The eighteen commonwealers charged with resisting officers at Big Springs were discharged this morning by Commissioner Frank, as the evidence was not sufficient. Several more are to be tried.

**Obituary.**

MONT CLAIR, N. J., June 26.—Thomas McDonough, son of the late Commodore McDonough, is dead, aged seventy-two years. He was one of the engineers of the Northern Pacific road.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 26.—Mrs. Ignatius Donnelly, wife of the author of the famous Shakspearean cryptogram, died at the Ryan Hotel to-day. She had been an invalid for a year.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 26.—Hon. John Egan, ex-Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly, died to-day, after a long illness. Mr. Egan was fifty-one years of age.

**General Hewston to Go Free.**

LONDON, June 26.—In the Old Bailey, today, the grand jury threw out the bill for manslaughter against Gen. John Hewston, which was found by a coroner's jury, June 5, on the charge of having caused the death of George Burton, a street musician, on May 30 last, by poking the point of an umbrella in his eye. The General's defense was that he was assaulted by a companion of Burton and that he raised his umbrella in self-defense when Burton was on the point of striking him with a camp stool.

**Cable Notes.**

Mr. Asquith announced in the British House of Commons, yesterday, that the government has decided to adopt the system of M. Bertillon for anthropometrical identifications of prisoners.

Lord Randolph Churchill has engaged passage for New York on board the White Star line steamship Teutonic on her next trip from Liverpool for New York. He will visit Chicago and will sail from Vancouver for Japan.

**Steamer Sunk in Collision.**

LONDON, June 26.—The steamers Crosshill and Norah collided in the Bristol channel. The Norah sank and several of her crew are missing. The Crosshill has been beached.

The Missouri river is eating away the banks at the foot of the business streets of St. Joseph, Mo.

## THE DEAD PRESIDENT

(Concluded from First Page.)

were beaten and kicked. The mob was reinforced and proceeded to the Italian consulate. The police vainly tried to check the mob. The leaders procured a ladder, fixed it to the balcony of the consulate, and several rioters, headed by a drunken carpenter, entered the consulate, tore up the Italian flag, smashed the escutcheon, broke the furniture, threw the statuettes upon the floor and kicked them to pieces. Then, seizing two large and handsome oil paintings, representing King Humbert and Queen Margaret, of Italy, they threw them into the street. A detachment of military engineers was summoned, and the soldiers charged upon the mob. After a short conflict the rioters were driven out of the consulate, which was then occupied by the troops, and the prefect made an apology to the Italian consul.

The riotous crowds spread throughout the city, seized upon all the Italians, men, women and children, and took them to the prefecture, believing that they were to be expelled from the city. The Italians were guarded by the police until this morning, when the disorder had temporarily subsided. The two leaders of the attack upon the Italian consulate were arrested to-day, and this caused a renewal of the disturbance. Several mobs gathered so soon as the news of the arrest of the ringleaders became known, and the prefect was compelled to summon the troops. At 11 o'clock this morning the military authorities had occupied all the public squares and boulevards with infantry, cavalry and artillery, and Grenoble was, to all intents and purposes, in a state of siege.

**RIOTERS ARRESTED.**

**Over Two Thousand Taken Into Custody at Lyons.**

LYONS, June 26.—About six hundred people were arrested during the rioting yesterday and fully 2,000 have been taken into custody to-day. The Mayor of Lyons has issued a proclamation, in which he says: "The malefactors who, in the guise of patriots, are committing heinous deeds of vandalism and pillage will be punished as vulgar criminals." The Mayor appeals to all honest citizens to assist the authorities in repressing rioting.

The disorders here and at other places in France resulting from the indignation of the people at the assassination of President Carnot were continued throughout last night and to-day. The crowds thronged the streets, and in spite of the efforts of the police and military, sacked Italian stores and taverns, and after throwing their contents into the streets, made bonfires of everything combustible. The police frequently charged the rioters, who, however, always retreated before the officers of the law, seeming determined to demonstrate the fact that they were vindictive against Italians only, and not seeking a conflict with the authorities. Here and in other towns of France excited by the murder of President Carnot, the Italian sculptors, wood carvers, image-makers, grocers and gilders suffered at the hands of the mob. When ferreted out they were beaten and rolled in the gutters; their belongings were seized and broken up or burned, and many of them barely escaped with their lives. Wholesale pillage reigned supreme throughout the night and large numbers of Italians have been hopelessly ruined. Others have fled from Lyons and more are expected to follow.

At 7 o'clock this evening a riotous mob gathered and marched upon the Italian quarter in the northern district of this city. There the rioters attacked and looted a number of stores. During the pillaging a barrel of petroleum exploded and burned three of the rioters to death. Troops were hastily dispatched to the northern district. All the dangerous points about Lyons have been occupied by the military.

The feeling against Italians in particular and foreigners in general, aroused by the assassination of the President, has caused several factories in the suburbs of Paris to discharge all the foreigners in their employ and it is expected that the same course will be adopted by other factories. It is hoped, however, that when the sympathetic action of the King of Italy, the Italian chambers and Premier Crispi become more generally known throughout France a great deal of this feeling against Italy will be softened.

The Mayor of Marseilles has issued an address urging citizens to refrain from molesting Italians, but a strong anti-Italian feeling exists. Twenty-five Italians employed in enlarging the St. Cyr College have been dismissed in deference of the wish of the other workmen. Several building contractors have been warned not to employ Italians.

**A False Rumor.**

PARIS, June 26.—A false newspaper rumor this afternoon that M. Billot, the French embassador to Italy, had been assassinated in Rome produced a sensation here, which threatened for a time to result in riots. The government telegraphed for some information, and, learning that the report was untrue, sent troops and seized the offending journal. This action quieted the popular excitement.

**Placards Posted by "Reds."**

LISBON, June 26.—Six Spaniards have been arrested in this city charged with posting red placards yesterday evening in the leading thoroughfares. The placards were inscribed: "Ravachol, Vaillant and Henry are avenged. Santo's arm has rendered them justice."

**SIX MONTHS OF OUTRAGE.**

**Anarchy's Recent Record in the French Republic.**

New York Herald.

The assassination of the French President, if perpetrated, as alleged, by an Anarchist, is the latest and most daring in a long series of Anarchist outrages which have taken place in France during the last six months. After the execution of Ravachol, in July, 1892, the forces of anarchy remained comparatively quiescent for more than a year.

Last December they broke out into fresh activity when Vaillant attempted to blow up the Chamber of Deputies, not long after the terrible outrage at the Liceo Theater had taken place at Barcelona. The bomb-thrower himself was hurt, arrested, confessed his crime and was executed on Feb. 5, defying the bourgeoisie on the scaffold and cheering with his last breath for anarchy. This execution made a deep impression upon Vaillant's fellow revolutionaries, and those behind the scenes soon became aware that reprisals would be undertaken.

There was not long to wait. Just a week after Vaillant had been guillotined a bomb was burst in the cafe of the Terminus Hotel at a time when it was crowded with customers. The bomb-thrower, Emil Henry, like his predecessor, by no means belonged to the outcasts and failures of society. Vaillant had been bribed with a considerable sum to give up his employment in order to make the attempt upon the Chamber. Henry was a skilled woodworker of the artistic type. He was a university man and had taken the degree of bachelor of science. He was the nephew of a marquis, and his anarchistic inclinations were said to have been caused by the refusal of his mother's sister, the Marquise, to help him and his brother when they were in distress. He had intended to go to the opera to throw his bomb, but was refused admission because of his dress. Then he went to the Cafe de Paris and the Cafe Americain, but they were not sufficiently crowded to suit his bloodthirsty purpose. After trying to get into the Comedie Francaise, where he was unable to procure a seat, he finally repaired to the Cafe Terminus. Here, after drinking two glasses of beer, he lighted the bomb with his cigar and flung the explosive toward the orchestra. The explosion caused the death of one person and serious injuries to several others. Henry made a desperate attempt to escape, shooting at and wounding a policeman who pursued him, but he was captured, tried and last month he was guillotined. During his trial he displayed extraordinary subtlety and perversity of intellect, as well as a morbid indifference to death. His address to the jury was a brilliant piece of distorted and criminal reasoning, and M. Paul de Cassagnac, commenting on the case, said: "This trial, by its publicity alone, will do more evil than all the revolutionary journals and all the anarchical preaching could do in several years."

A month after the outrage perpetrated by Henry came the explosion at the beautiful Church of the Madeleine, in which Pauwells, the Anarchist, who carried the bomb into the church, was blown to bits in much the same fashion as Bourdin had been destroyed by his own infernal machine shortly before in London. As he was entering one of the swinging doors rebounded violently and struck him on the arm. The

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shock caused him to jerk his hand from his pocket, and with it came the bomb, which fell upon the floor. Then came the explosion, and when the smoke cleared away the Anarchist, overtaken by a swift and terrible retribution, was seen lying across the threshold, mangled terribly and with his intestines protruding.

This was in March. On April 4 a bomb, charged with nitro-glycerine and old nails, was exploded on the window sill of the Restaurant Foyot, in the Rue de Conde, near the Luxembourg. Among the persons injured was Tailhade, the Anarchist poet. The damage done to property was considerable. The Senate chamber showed traces of the explosion. It has been conjectured that the original intention was to blow up the Senate house, but the affair is still wrapped in mystery, as, up to the present, the author of the attempt has not been discovered.

It will be observed that the latest exhibition of Anarchist malevolence possesses features which distinguish it from most outrages of the kind. As a rule the anarchist assassin—even when assailing a single individual, as in the case of Marshal Campos in Spain—prefers an explosive missile to a weapon which must be used at close quarters, and the employment of which, therefore, increases the risk of immediate arrest. The stabbing of M. Georgevitch, Servian envoy to Paris, by the young shoemaker, Lee Leauthier, last November, is another exception that will suggest itself, but in that instance the crime was decided upon on the spur of the moment. As a rule, premeditated anarchistic attempts are made not with the knife, but with the bomb.

Another point to be noticed about the present assassination is the nationality of the criminal. Usually Anarchist conspirators ply their evil trade in their own country, with the language and manners of which they are familiar, and where their personal resentment against the existing state of society is wrecked upon those who, in their eyes, are the more immediate cause of their discontent. This circumstance seems rather to point to a political or racial cause for the crime than to the Anarchist dissatisfaction with modern civilization in general.

In this connection it is impossible to forget the feelings of deepest resentment stirred throughout Italy by the murder of so many of their fellow-countrymen at Aigues-Mortes. At present all is conjecture, but it is possible that the crime of Sunday may have been the outcome of a desire to wreak vengeance for the tragic slaughter of Italian laborers last year. On the other hand, the truth of the matter may be that the Anarchists are at present attempting to carry out an international campaign, and the fact that the murder of President Carnot has followed so closely upon the attempted assassination of Signor Crispi and the report of a plot to blow up the Czar's train in Russia, lends this theory colorable support.

## JUSTUS SCHWAB PLEASED.

### The New York Anarchist Interviewed by a Reporter.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Justus Schwab, the Anarchist, talking of the assassination of Carnot in his beer saloon, to-night, said: "Yes, they sowed the wind and now they reap the storm. Yesterday General Tarsney was assassinated; yes, mark the word, assassinated. To-day it is Carnot. To-morrow, well, I will not predict. Society has warred on us; we retaliate. We have our revenge." Then Schwab took a few pulls at his briar pipe and sized up the reporter. Half a dozen friends were chatting near at hand. They all looked peaceful and well pleased.

"What do you think of the assassination of M. Carnot?" the reporter asked.

"Have you a pencil?" was Schwab's reply. When one was handed him he wr