

The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK. NIGHT EDITION. TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1894. TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

IT BREAKS LOOSE.

Coxy Movement Develops Into Enormous Proportions.

They're Coming, Father Abraham, 500,000 Strong.

The Country Filled With Marching Commonwealers.

"ON TO WASHINGTON"

Is the Cry from Boston to San Francisco.

Baltimore Tailors Will Go at Their Own Expense.

OKLAHOMA'S BAND Will Pay \$5 a Head For Box Car Transportation.

Coxy Floating Toward Washington on Canal Boats.

GREEN SPRING, W. Va., April 18.—One long day of floating through the beautiful picturesque hill country in northwestern Maryland was all that the Coxy navy had to chronicle today in its long look. The two barges secured by Coxy for the canal trip from Cumberland to Williamsport moved out fully loaded from the head of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal basin at noon, with Coxy in command of one and Carl Browne commanding the other from the forward deck.

The trip was uneventful. At all the locks and settlements Browne stopped to distribute his pamphlets, but there was no meeting of importance and the chief meeting of the trip is expected at Hancock on Thursday night.

OMAHA STIRRED UP Over the Action of Iowa's Governor—Denounced by Commercial Club.

OMAHA, April 18.—Kelly's army is still at the old Chautauque grounds east of Council Bluffs and the situation is a dangerous one. The men are wet to the skin and chilled to the bone and the Iowa militiamen still surround them with fixed bayonets and keep them from the shelter of the buildings. There are rumblings in the ranks of the commonwealers, but discipline has thus far been maintained by the officers.

There was enough food on hand for breakfast today, and that fact, perhaps, prevented an open outbreak. But something must happen soon to relieve the tension, or violence will be sure to follow.

Laboring men of Omaha and Council Bluffs are greatly in sympathy with the army of the industrialists, and much indignation has been expressed at the treatment accorded the travelers by Governor Jackson of Iowa and the authorities of Council Bluffs. Meetings to express the indignation felt were called today by the Knights of Labor in both Omaha and Council Bluffs. The meeting in this city was held in front of the New York life building on Farnum street, and a crowd of probably 500 laboring men were on hand.

Many speeches were made denunciatory of the Iowa officials and the railroads and offers of aid were numerous. One man declared that if something was not done at once to carry the commonwealers east he favored securing recruits in Omaha and arming them and marching them against the Iowa militia now preventing the army from capturing a train.

He offered to purchase 2,000 rounds of ammunition at his own expense to arm those who might enlist. The crowd had by this time become very demonstrative and the police summarily broke up the gathering. The Knights of Labor have called other meetings for tonight. The Omaha Commercial club today through its officials, made a threat to boycott the railroads that are refusing to carry the Kellyites eastward.

As the result of the indignation meeting at Council Bluffs, Gov. Jackson at noon ordered the militia to break camp at the Chautauque grounds and return to Council Bluffs. This leaves the industrialists free to march east on foot, or to capture a train if one comes along.

MAYOR BEMIS IS AWRY. He Scores the Authorities of Iowa for the Treatment of Commonweal.

OMAHA, April 18.—Mayor Bemis of Omaha has issued this proclamation: "To all Citizens of Omaha—I will receive subscriptions at my office for the purpose of providing supplies for the commonweal army, now encamped near Council Bluffs. There are about 1,600 men of all trades and professions in this army, the large majority of whom I believe to be well deserving, and our citizens should join in keeping these men from starving at our very doors."

scored by Bemis. Mayor Bemis expressed himself forcibly as to the manner in which the army has been treated by the Council Bluffs people and the state authorities of Iowa. The action of the former in refusing food and shelter he characterized as less than human, and said that as they had failed to do their duty he hoped that Omaha, though not in duty bound to do so, would come to the rescue. The men, he declared, were neither tramps nor criminals, but simply unfortunate fellow-beings deserving of sympathy and assistance. Mayor Bemis also scored the state authorities and railroads of Iowa for what he said was their shameful treatment of the army. The expense incurred by the state at the behest of the railroad and other corporations to protect property from raids by law-abiding

and honest men would, he said, have fed the men and carried them to Chicago. The treatment the men have received in Iowa, Mayor Bemis concluded, and the fact that Omaha had already done its share, should not prevent the people of this city from doing still more, and preventing any starvation.

CARL BROWNE'S "GEM." He Issues a "General Order" in Characteristic Tone.

ORLEANS ROADS, Va., April 18.—The Commonwealth passed its night adroit between Green Spring and Bill Bell's lock, forty miles east of Cumberland. A meeting was addressed at Green Spring, which was the last stopping place for the night.

Browne's twenty-fourth general order was a gem of commonweal literature. The chief marshal said: "There are events in the lives of men like an oasis in a desert; green spots that can never be effaced from the memory of man so long as reason holds its sway. The past three days of the commonweal of Christ have been such spots, each succeeding day being more pleasant than the past, owing to the wonderful harmony existing among us, owing to your discarding a discordant element. For the first time since leaving Massillon we left camp on time."

The order referred in florid terms to the generosity of the people of Cumberland and the mayor and sheriff in particular.

The canal voyage Browne compared to the triumphant passage of Cleopatra down the Nile to meet her Marc Antony, the only difference being that instead of crying slaves beneath their gilded dress, the passengers were a band of stalwart brothers pressing forward to the ultimate hope of freedom from political and financial tyranny as harsh as that of Egypt's dreary queen.

Jesse Coxy has been reinstated as chief of the staff in command of boat No. 2 and Roy Kirk, Brown's secretary has been appointed assistant marshal, vice Smith, deposed.

It is expected that Hancock will be made by tonight and Williamsport on Thursday, which is one day ahead of schedule time.

BOSTON'S ARMY. It Will Start One Thousand Strong on Saturday Next.

BOSTON, April 18.—It has been decided that Boston will send her quota of unemployed to join Coxy's army, and a start will be made at noon next Saturday. At a meeting of the unemployed in this city last night final preparations were made for 1,000 men, under command of Major General Fitzgerald and his assistant, "Brigadier General" McCoy to tramp it to Washington.

The following route has been decided upon, where stops will be made and speeches delivered:

Dedham, Fall River, Bridgewater, New London, New Haven, Bridgeport, New York, Jersey City, Newark, Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Trenton, Bristol, Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington and Washington.

AT BUFFALO. An Industrial Legion Being Recruited For Washington.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 18.—Buffalo will have a delegation at Washington when Coxy's commonweal gets there, but it will not be made up of men who have walked. There is a movement on foot here to organize a company of men who are in sympathy with the avowed object of Coxy's army. These men will be joined by a company from Rochester, and will go to the capital by train in time to join in the protest against interest bearing bonds and other things Coxy considers obnoxious. A man is in Rochester now recruiting the army there. The first meeting of the promoters was held last night. A number of local Knights of Labor are at the head of the movement, and they say there will be a big delegation from the two cities.

AT HARTFORD. Two Hundred Men Who Will Join the Boston Contingent.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 18.—An army of commonwealers has been formed in Connecticut and the division will be prepared to join the New England division when the latter reaches this city. About 200 men from all parts of the state are quartered in Bloomfield awaiting the divisions at Boston, and will continue with them on the journey to Washington.

AT BALTIMORE. A Bohemian Commune Composed Entirely of Tailors.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—The Bohemian commune of the army of the commonweal was organized today. Sixty-four residents of Northeast Baltimore. The army will leave for Washington Monday next. The men are mainly tailors and will be called upon to pay their own expenses.

AT SALT LAKE. One Thousand Men Out of Work are Promised.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 18.—The working men held a meeting here last night and decided to raise an industrial army to go to Washington. About 500 enlistments were made. A labor meeting is to be held Saturday night at which they say they will get 1,000 recruits.

THROUGH WYOMING. Sixty "Rugged" Well Dressed Men Bound for the National Capital.

EVANSTON, Wyo., April 18.—Sixty rugged, fairly well-dressed men, under Capt. Morgan, arrived here today from the west, bound for Washington to join the industrial army. Between 100 and 200 are expected tomorrow. They will push forward as rapidly as possible.

Going to Stay in Washington. BALTIMORE, April 18.—A special to the Sun from the canal boats near Green Springs has an interview with General Coxy, outlining his intentions at Washington. Its purport is that the army will not disband but will permanently encamp at Washington and be maintained there until Congress either adjourns or passes the legislation he desires. He is making ample preparations to stay all summer if necessary.

PULLS THE LAW.

The Great Northern Company Gets an Injunction

Stopping Its Striking Employees from Interfering

WITH MOVING TRAINS. Former Precedents in Similar Cases Followed.

Passenger Trains Stopped and Side-Track by Strikers.

FARGO, N. D., April 18.—A temporary injunction has been issued by Judge Sanborn in the United States court returnable April 25, restraining the strikers on the Great Northern from interfering in the moving of trains. An attempt will be made to run a train from Fargo to Grand Forks under the protection of a posse of United States marshals.

The Great Northern is showing its fighting methods to be much the same as in the cases of such roads as are in the hands of the receivers.

The injunction issued today restrains its striking employees from in any manner interfering with the business of the road, or interfering with the men who want to continue at work, or who may be brought in to take the places of the strikers.

The injunction was also asked for on the ground that the strike is an interference with interstate commerce.

MARSHALS SENT OUT To Enforce the Court's Injunction Against the Strikers.

ST. PAUL, April 18.—In the circuit court of the United States for Minnesota and North Dakota, Judge Sanborn has issued orders enjoining strikers and all others from interfering by threats, force or intimidation, with the business of the Great Northern or with its property or employees, and the United States marshals sent out on today's trains large forces of deputy marshals to receive the orders.

Nothing will be left undone to afford adequate protection to the company's employees and its trains will be moved on its lines.

The company claims that it has the assurances of the men on the different branches of its service that they are ready to move trains and discharge their duties if they can be protected. It is reported that the interference has been from outsiders and discharged men.

The company has received offers from hundreds of men who want work but has taken no steps to replace the men in its employ.

Must Fight It Out. ST. PAUL, April 18.—Chiefs Sargent of the Ironmen, Arthur of the engineers, were in conference for some time today with President Hill, Vice President Clugh and General Manager Case of the Great Northern.

Vice President Howard, of the American Railway Union, prior to this conference had said that a great deal depended upon it. "It will develop," he said, "whether the chiefs are with the men or with the railroad. The issue is not between the brotherhood and the union, but whether the men will have their pay restored. When we find out where the chiefs stand, our path will be clearer."

After the conference the brotherhood chiefs would say nothing, but a reliable authority says that Arthur and Sargent gave Hill to understand that he must fight the matter out without their assistance, that they would not help or oppose the strike; but would leave it in the full charge of the union.

President Debs of the American Railway union will arrive this afternoon.

PASSENGER TRAINS STOPPED. Run On to the Side Tracks and Mixed With Box Cars.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 18.—A telephone to the Tribune from St. Cloud, after the closing of the telegraph office at that place, says: "No. 3 through passenger train going west met with the same fate as the Wilmar train last evening. After it was brought out of the depot it was side-tracked on reaching the switch, and in a short time the cars were uncoupled, the mail and other coaches being shoved down the sidetrack and mixed with box cars. The Wilmar train still remains on the track on orders of Supt. Wright and the mails have not been moved. It being the general opinion that they will be obliged to stay here.

President Foster addressed the crowd at the yards stating that the mail cars were not held by the American Railway union, but if by any one, it was the Great Northern Railway company. Matters have quieted down and it is thought that the company will not attempt to run any more trains.

ALL FOR BRODERICK. Delegates at Valley Falls Will Endorse His Course in Congress Unanimously.

VALLEY FALLS, April 18.—This city today is filled with delegates to the First district congressional convention, all the counties send a full delegation instructed for Broderick, who will be renominated by acclamation.

Many candidates for state offices are on the ground; there is much talk concerning gubernatorial candidates apparently in favor of Morrill. The only pronounced sentiment for minor positions is for Brown for secretary of state.

POLES STILL RIOTING. A Mob of 700 at Detroit Drives Laborers Away From Work.

DETROIT, April 18.—The trouble between the water board and the Polish laborers, who refuse to do piece work, or allow anyone else to do so, was renewed

today. A mob of about 700 assembled just outside the city limits and when the small gang appeared they drove them away with shovels and picks.

Actual trouble began over the digging of trenches east of the city limits, and riot, bloodshed and death resulted. The attitude of the Poles being so threatening, Engineer Williams attempted to withdraw his workmen peacefully when the men suddenly rushed upon Foreman Joe Catherly and assaulted him with picks.

At this time Sheriff Collins stood addressing one section of the mob, while Deputy Steyskal addressed another section. Suddenly there was a rush with uplifted picks and shovels and a second later the revolvers began to pop and everything was in the wildest confusion.

About fifteen men were laying pipe and the crowd rushed upon them. They left the trench, fleeing for their lives. Sheriff Collins emptied his revolver at the advancing rioters and six of the deputies who were present, followed suit.

The dead are: UNKNOWN POLE. ANDREA KARNOTSKI. Ten others are seriously cut and injured.

INDORSED BY GROVER. A New Seigniorage Bill Which the President Approves.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Mr. Bland's coinage committee met today for the first time since the silver seigniorage struggle and were treated to a genuine surprise. Representative Meyer of Louisiana, was present to urge his bill for joining the seigniorage and for low interest bonds, and he stated authoritatively that the measure had the approval and was in part suggested by Secretary Carlisle, and, in the judgment of the secretary, would be signed by the president.

To this extent the bill was regarded as an administration one, and as satisfactorily overcoming the objections of Mr. Cleveland's veto of the Bland bill. The bill, Mr. Meyer explained, provided for the coining of the seigniorage, and so amended the resumption act that 3 per cent bonds would in future be issued in lieu of the 4 1/2 and 5 per cent bonds.

After discussing the measure, Mr. Harter asked: "Is it to be understood that this bill is satisfactory to the secretary of the treasury and in his judgment will be approved by the president?"

Mr. Meyer answered: "Yes, I can say that the bill was submitted to the secretary and it meets his approval and in his judgment it will fully meet the views of the president and receive his signature."

Mr. Dingley expressed his surprise at this, as he said the objections of the president's veto would not be met by the low rate bonds of the Meyer bill.

Mr. Meyer asked: "I did not wish to revive the silver question if it was likely to result in a fruitless discussion and an anti-veto. The bill was therefore submitted to Secretary Carlisle with the suggestion that I did not wish to introduce it unless there was some assurance of its approval."

Mr. Carlisle considered it several days ago and suggested several changes. From these the present bill was framed which, in the opinion of Mr. Carlisle, will be broad enough to meet all contingencies. I can therefore state authoritatively that it meets the approval of the secretary of the treasury and the judgment will be approved by the president."

The measure was discussed by the committee, but no conclusion was reached upon it.

JUDGE FOSTER COMING. He Will Be Brought Home in a Special Car at Once.

George Sharit, clerk of the federal court, will start tomorrow for Texas in Santa Fe special car No. 101, for the purpose of bringing to Topeka Federal District Judge C. G. Foster. Mr. Sharit will be accompanied by his wife and daughter Susie, and also by District Attorney W. C. Perry and Mrs. Perry.

The party will start at 11:30 tomorrow, on No. 1. The trip will be made through Houston and San Antonio to Galveston, where Judge Foster has wintered since November 16. The return will be made over the M. & T.

There are grave doubts regarding Mr. Foster's health. Mr. Sharit professes to be in ignorance on the subject, but other reports indicate that no worse" is the best that can be said of his condition.

VANCE'S SUCCESSOR. He Will Be for Free Silver, Wilson Bill and Income Tax.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 18.—Regarding the successor to the late Senator Vance, the governor stated today that the appointment would probably be made next Friday and the man selected would be in sympathy with the Wilson bill, free silver and the income tax.

Vance's Body at Raleigh. The special Richmond and Danville train bearing the remains of the late Senator Vance, was greeted by thousands of people here when it rolled into the city. The body of the great statesman was turned over to the state authorities here and escorted to the capitol by the military and confederate veterans.

The bells of the city tolled and great crowds lined the streets draped with solid black. At half past 4 o'clock the train left for Asheville where the remains will be interred with great ceremony.

THE MEN GET LEFT. The Denver Crowd of Commonwealers Did Not Get a Train.

DENVER, April 18.—Coxy's Colorado contingent 110 strong intended to seize a B & M freight train east bound last night but the officers were too quick and the train pulled out without the army.

The men finally marched two miles in the slush to the Union Pacific round house at 40th and Larimer where they remained all night expecting to catch a freight in the morning on the Union Pacific or Rock Island. They are wet and cold and a suffering looking lot.

OKLAHOMA BAND. They Will Pay \$5 A Piece for Transportation.

GUTHRIE, Okla., April 18.—Coxy's army now here numbers 300. Arrangements have about been completed for box cars on the Santa Fe to Washington at \$5 per head, providing the full 300 go.

THE FIGHT IS ON

To Force the Railroads to Make Lower Rates.

Speeches Heard by the Railroad Commissioners Today.

LEEDY'S HOT WORDS. Semi-Political Address Made by Populist Solon.

Giving His Reasons Why Rates Should Come Down.

The traffic managers and representatives of the various railroads in Kansas are before the board of railroad commissioners today.

They are here in response to a circular issued by the commissioners requesting their presence to confer relative to a re-adjustment of all freight rates.

The board has received numerous petitions from various parts of the state asking for lower freight rates and it was in response to the petitions that the roads have been asked to be represented before the board today.

State Senator Leedy of Coffey county is the principal representative of the petitioners. He is prepared to show that freight rates are disproportionately high. Ex-Gov. Chas. Robinson has been invited by Gov. Leavelle to be present, and he will also appear in behalf of the petitioners. Gen. Bradshaw of Topeka will also have something to say. Brigadier General Sears of the Kansas national guard is evincing much interest in the conference.

At this morning's session many representatives of the roads had failed to arrive, and Judge Kelsa of the Missouri Pacific asked that the hearing be adjourned to 2 p. m.

Senator Leedy said he would not object, but he opened up and made a robust speech against the freight rates now in force. "There is a feeling among all classes," said he, "that freight rates are too high. Many people also complain that the companies make better rates to Texas and western points than to points in Kansas. People who live on lines removed from competing points feel that they are not given a fair chance. It seems to me that, for some reason, the grain men at competing points have an inside edge on the rate."

"I tried to buy grain myself in the little town in which I live and found myself forced to sell to the grain men at the competing points. The rates were so high I could not ship."

Senator Leedy then took up the money question. "We have adopted a different standard of money," he said. "The money men tell us that it is best for us and that our dollar will purchase more, and if that is true our dollar ought to buy more freight but there is no difference in the rate than before the new system was adopted."

"The bonds of the railroad companies are made payable in gold and they are largely responsible for the condition of things as they now exist."

He then took up the question from a political standpoint. He said that all the platforms of all political parties declared in favor of lower freight rates.

At the close of Senator Leedy's speech an adjournment was taken to 2 p. m.

The railroads are represented as follows: J. C. Lincoln, assistant general freight agent Missouri Pacific; John A. Sargent, assistant general freight agent Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis; A. T. Drew, general freight agent M. & T.; E. H. Wood, assistant freight agent Union Pacific; F. N. Sedgwick, attorney for M. & T.; N. H. Loomis, attorney for Union Pacific; Judge Kelsa, attorney for Missouri Pacific; C. R. Hudson, assistant general freight agent A. T. & S. F.

When the board of railroad commissioners met at 2 p. m., Hon. Bailey P. Waggener, attorney for the Missouri Pacific, asked whether a rate schedule had been prepared by the board and whether there were any specific charges of unjust freight rates.

The board then conferred and the chairman, Mr. Vincent, said that the board had called the traffic managers together to consider the matters contained in the petitions.

"As I look at these petitions," continued Mr. Waggener, "they appear to have all been written on the same typewriter, and no doubt by the same man. Do you know that the railroads are not making money; that three of our large systems are in the hands of receivers, and by this political movement, for that is what it is, you propose to confiscate the property of the railroad companies? You do not give us the time allowed before a justice of the peace in a \$10 case, and you evidently propose to readjust the entire freight traffic in Kansas."

Mr. Waggener asked under what section of the statute the investigation was ordered, and denied the right of the railroad commissioners to act in the matter and quoted from the act creating the board. He asked for thirty days time to allow the companies to be prepared.

Mr. Leedy objected, but the Santa Fe and Union Pacific representatives said they would require at least that much time.

At the time of going to press the matter of a continuance is still being argued.

NEW NORMAL ADDITION. It Will Be Finished in Ninety Days Says John Buckley.

John Buckley who is building the addition to the state normal school is conferring with the state board of public works. He says that the brick work of the new building is almost completed and it will be ready for occupancy in about ninety days.

The board has let the contracts for furnishing desks for the recitation rooms and opera chairs for the assembly room. A Chicago firm secured the former and a Mantowack firm the latter.

MORRILL SPEAKS.

The Aged Senator From Vermont Talks on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In the senate today the venerable Senator Morrill of Vermont, who recently celebrated his 84th birthday and is the Nestor of the senate, was recognized and during his remarks was accorded more respectful attention than has fallen to the lot of most of the speakers on the tariff question.

In spite of his advanced age, he spoke clearly though evidently suffering somewhat from a cold.

The senator from Vermont expressed his regret that the financial and industrial crisis had to be continued by a vain-glorious and attempt to carry out the Democratic platform. He made some rather biting references to the trouble in which the Democrats found themselves over the bill and pointed out some of the items in which he thought they had compromised with their principles and provided for a protective tariff on such articles as would win votes for the bill.

Concerning Rates of Duties. "Concerning the rates of duties reported in the tariff bill, it is no violation of the confidential relations of the senate committee on finance to state now they were all fixed and arranged without the votes of the Republican members and against even the votes of any hesitating or divergent minority of the Democratic members."

"Thus many of the most important questions may have been determined by the small fraction of three or four of a committee of eleven, but while the process of evolution was a great novelty, it will not be converted that all the rates of duty are of the purest Democratic origin. Tariffs for revenue only prove to be only political tariffs, valid only until after the election."

He pointed out in detail what he considered the special evils to the bill, the first being the obsolete ad valorem system. The purposes of the bill, he thought, were especially destructive towards the productions of the farmer.

Reciprocity arrangements which benefit farmers are to be abrogated. The income tax, he called an unusual blunder for even a Democratic administration to make.

"The charge of an excess of revenue lately iterated against protection is already abandoned by the party whose dominancy it is expected will cease March 4, 1895, but is now on a wild income hunt for revenue to fill the vacuum to be created by a Democratic tariff."

Income Tax a Foreign Excess. In closing Senator Morrill said the policy of some suggested partisans is to hold as their enemies, all corporations, however beneficent, as the Fiji Islanders, once-held Christian people, and though these fanatical partisans may love and forgive them, they really love them best roasted.

"The Democratic party cry for years has been against all internal revenue taxes except those on malt and spirituous liquors. The revolution now proposed is to give the lead to these taxes hitherto unathematized and so minimize customs revenue that even incidental protection shall be impossible."

"Should this bill, aided by the concurrent action of the senate ever reach the dignity of a law enacted by congress, I should profoundly regret it on account of the dire calamities with which its tariff chapters are pregnant."

"Throughout the world it would also be regretted by the friends of free popular government that the great republic of the United States, though everywhere at peace, should forfeit its ancient reputation of a treasury properly supported and seldom empty and suddenly earn the poor fame of being unequal to the legislative task of proposing a revenue measure for the ordinary support of government without a frantic and desperate resort to an income tax—the resort only of nations which are always wrestling with financial deficits. Surely we cannot afford to decorate the annals of our republic with a vile copy of this foreign excessance."

SONS OF NOTED SIRE. Meeting of Sons of the Revolution This Afternoon.

The meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution was held at the state historical rooms this afternoon. There was a small attendance of members. Dr. J. L. Furber, who was elected as a delegate to the national convention of the Sons of the Revolution at Washington, declined today, as he said it would be impossible for him to attend. Mayor T. W. Harrison is the alternate.

Applications for membership to the society were received from Thomas C. Vail, son of the late Bishop Thomas H. Vail, who is a descendant of Christopher Vail, and D. C. Tillotson, who is a descendant of Daniel Tillotson.

The new badges were received. They consist of a small button badge of silk with blue and white stripes. It is the official button badge of the national order. The following members were present:

A. Washburn, F. G. Adams, Dr. J. L. Furber, Geo. D. Hale, A. Holcraft, T. E. Bowman, and W. L. Scott of Holton.

TAX REPEAL INTRODUCED. Senator Palmer Presents the Measure Repealing Tax on State Banks.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Senator Palmer today introduced a bill repealing the state bank tax, but prohibiting the issuing of money by state banks or corporations, or by any other corporation of persons, except national banks.

Sacramento in Darkness. SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 18.—The entire electric plant of the Capital gas company which holds contracts for the lighting of the city and the running of street cars, burned today. Twenty-four dynamos were burned and half a dozen of the most powerful engines on the coast were practically destroyed. Loss \$300,000.

Shoe Stitchers' Strike. MANCHESTER, N. H., April 18.—Two hundred stitchers in Kimball's shoe factory are on a strike today, on account of a reduction in wages.

The case against Fannie Wright, or Brown, charged with assault on "Min" Saunders with intent to kill, is on trial this afternoon before Justice Cheaney.