



FIELD AGAINST PARKER. PLANS TO DEFEAT JUDGE.

Opponents Hope to End His Chances After Second Ballot.

The campaign against the nomination of Judge Parker at St. Louis is taking tangible form. Under the direction of Senator Gorman and Colonel James M. Guffey, of Pennsylvania, the field has been united against the Hill-Belmont-McCarren combination in this State, with the result that the Parker boom is not so flourishing. It was learned late last night that Colonel Guffey, who spent yesterday with the anti-Parker leaders in the financial district, had arranged for a conference of the anti-Parker men in this city on Monday night. It is likely to take place at the Holland House, but if it attracts too much attention in the mean time it will be shifted to another place. It will probably be presided over by Senator Gorman, Colonel Guffey, Charles F. Murphy, Thomas F. Ryan, ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., and a representative of William R. Hearst. It may be Mr. Hearst himself.

The general plan of campaign is to unite the field against Parker on the ground that his alliance with ex-Senator Hill, August Belmont and other interests identified with the trusts has killed all chances of his election if he should be nominated. Senator Gorman and Colonel Guffey, if they can prevent it, will not allow the impression to go out that the anti-Parker men are in favor of any particular candidate. All they desire until St. Louis is reached is that the field be united against Parker.

That the anti-Parker men are making headway was shown yesterday, when the Virginia convention not only decided not to instruct for Parker, but refused to approve the judge as a candidate. Two months ago the Parker men had control in Virginia. The change was effected by Thomas F. Ryan, who was elected a delegate to the St. Louis convention from the old Dominion, and who will really be the leader of the delegation.

THE FIGHT OVER LOCAL TRACTION.

The Ryan victory in Virginia brings once more into prominence the fact that one of the "star" features of the campaign is the bitter fight between the Ryan and Belmont syndicates for supremacy in local traction matters. This battle of the financiers is perfectly well known in Wall Street, but not so well known in the West and South. The Gorman-Guffey-Ryan men do not care much who is nominated, so long as it is not the man selected by ex-Senator Hill, August Belmont and William F. Sheehan. They are ready to unite at the last minute on Senator Gorman, Judge Gray, ex-President Cleveland or Mayor McClellan. With them it is "anything to beat Parker."

The result in Virginia yesterday caused joy among the Tammany men in this town. Charles F. Murphy's friends, to a man, predict that the Parker boom is damaged beyond hope of repair, and that the "antis" will be in control at St. Louis. They predict Parker's downfall on the third ballot. The Tammany men figure that the first ballot will be a "favorite son" ballot, and that no one will be selected. The second ballot will show the full Parker strength, and this at present is estimated at 425 votes. Six hundred and sixty-eight votes are necessary to nominate. On the third ballot it is expected that the Parker vote will begin to dwindle.

Ex-Senator Hill was busy yesterday with his attorneys in the financial district. He saw August Belmont and William F. Sheehan, Cord Meyer, Democratic State chairman, and Senator McCarran. Later at the Hoffman House he chatted with ex-Congressman John E. Lamb, of Indiana, and De Witt C. Flanagan, of Elizabeth. Mr. Hill did not look happy last night at the Holland House when seen by the reporters. He said that he would not discuss politics, nor would he say who called on him yesterday. He will return to Albany to-day. He has engaged rooms at the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, on the same floor with Charles F. Murphy. In fact, his room is next to one of the Tammany leaders. The intervening room is to be occupied by Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall. Mr. Hill will go to the convention the Saturday before, in company with ex-Senator Murphy, William F. Sheehan and probably August Belmont.

Colonel Guffey left the Holland House last night at 8 o'clock for Philadelphia. In the course of the day he saw Charles F. Murphy. CLEVELAND MEN WATCHING. The friends of ex-President Cleveland are keeping a sharp watch on the present developments. They argue that Mr. Cleveland is the only man who, in case the convention is deadlocked, can command the support of both sides. They assert, also, that he is the only man who can be nominated without reference to the party platform. Trouble is expected in framing the platform. The conservatives will not concede much to the radicals, and the radicals say that Cleveland would be his own platform, no matter what the radicals put into it, and that therefore he is the strongest candidate for the Democrats to name.

The McClellan men think that there is a chance for the Mayor in case of a deadlock. They say that after the third or fourth ballot the Alabama or Georgia delegates will be swung to the Mayor, and that other States will fall into line. The Mayor's intimate friends do not think his chances are very bright. Colonel Guffey seems to control the situation at this time. If the Parker men can get the sixty-eight votes in this delegation they will be able to vote the Parker boom in winning form more. In exchange for this valuable block of votes they are willing to give Mr. Guffey the Pennsylvania Committee chairmanship. The other side will do the same thing. Guffey is a personal friend of Charles F. Murphy, and would like to do him and Thomas F. Ryan a good turn if he could do it and "save his face." The Parker men say that Guffey is with them. Careful inquiry yesterday tended to show that the Parker men are deceived, and that the Pennsylvania Democratic boom really is tied up hard with Gorman and Murphy. The conference on Monday night is likely to clarify the situation.

TRIES TO GET \$5,000 BY THREATS.

Wealthy Man Gets Letter—Detectives Watch Children—Ex-Convict Suspected.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Glens Falls, N. Y., June 10.—At attempt was made yesterday to secure \$5,000 by threats from Frederick D. Howland, a wealthy resident of Sandy Hill. He received a letter Wednesday afternoon saying that if he did not place the money in a tin can in the roots of a tree in Oak-st. at 2:30 o'clock last night, one or more of his three children would be kidnapped. Mr. Howland sent for detectives, and his house and the tree were watched. He placed something in the can, but no one came near the tree in the course of the night or to-day. Detectives are shadowing a former convict, who is under suspicion. Mr. Howland asserts that he will have his children watched, and the house patrolled for months if necessary, and every effort will be made to secure the arrest and conviction of the writer of the letter. Mr. Howland is the son of the late Amasa Howland, the pioneer paper manufacturer of Northern New-York.

IT'S BRIGHT AND FRESH.

The World's Fair is very attractive now.

The World's Fair is very attractive now. The Pennsylvania Railroad has a Coach Excursion June 12 to 15 round trip from New-York—Advt.

PERMANENTLY IN PARK.

A LONG RAMP APPROACH.

Feature of Big Bridge Terminal—Sycamore Tree Threatened.

Bridge Commissioner Best's plans for relieving congestion on the bridge contemplate a permanent as well as a temporary structure encroaching on the park space about 170 feet. This fact was not made clear by Commissioner Best when he told a Tribune reporter on Thursday that the temporary structure would be taken down at the end of three years, when the large new terminal will have been completed.

The plans prepared by Chief Engineer Nichols of the Bridge Department include the following: An extension of the bridge tracks westerly across Park Row and Centre-st. to a point about 165 feet in the City Hall Park. This structure will be about fifty feet high at the peak of the roof and about forty feet wide. Six large steel columns will be necessary for its support in the park. The western end of the structure will reach nearly as far as the City Hall, between the City Hall and the Court-house. As soon as the new terminal, covering the site of the "Staats-Zeitung" Building and reaching to Duane-st., is built, there is to be thrown across Centre-st., reaching 170 feet toward the City Hall, a ramp, or inclined walk, about thirty or forty feet wide, somewhat like the inclined walk leading to the fireworks over the railroad tracks at Manhattan Beach. This ramp will start from the sidewalk close to the City Hall, and the incline will be sufficient to land the pedestrians on a level with the bridge cars at its eastern end.

"This proposed incline is not imperative," said Chief Engineer Nichols yesterday. "It is needed, however, to facilitate the handling of traffic on the bridge. One-half of the bridge traffic crosses City Hall Park foot, and climbs the stairs at the west side of Centre-st. The new ramp will take the place of the present bridge across Centre, but it will slope to a point near the City Hall. It is not feasible to provide a new terminal without temporarily extending the tracks into City Hall Park. One advantage to be gained by the new plan is that it will permit six car trains to cross the bridge. At present we are limited to five car trains. The plan we advocate is not a new one. The late Chief Engineer C. C. Martin urged its adoption for years. We desire to get the work started at once, because the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's lease of the bridge expires in about three years. We want the new terminal all done by the time a new lease is made."

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday laid over the best terminal plan until the Park Commissioner Pallas can, through his engineers, report on it. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment can alone prevent Commissioner Best from appropriating a part of the park. The Art Commission cannot object because the proposed temporary terminal does not cost \$1,000,000. Asking Park Commissioner Pallas's advice was a mere courtesy.

Controller Grout at the meeting of the Board of Estimate objected to Commissioner Best's plan on the ground that it would destroy one of the finest trees in the park. A large sycamore stands almost directly in the way of the proposed terminal. Making a foundation for the supports of the tracks in the park would kill the tree. The Controller said that if the tree were a maple that could be replaced in a few years, it would be different. The old sycamore, however, he said, was a landmark, reaching back for nearly a century. He wanted better care taken of the trees, and advised laying over the plans for the tracks in the park until the Park Commissioner could report on them. The matter will come up again next Friday.

SUICIDE FROM STEAMER.

Passenger Declares Norfolk Man Jumped Through Porthole.

George C. Billups, of Norfolk, Va., a first cabin passenger on the Old Dominion Line steamship Princess Anne, committed suicide yesterday by jumping overboard from the vessel off Long Branch as she was coming to this port.

David Compto, of White Plains, a passenger, says he saw the man jump through a porthole. He set up the cry "Man overboard!" and Captain Ira H. Rapley ordered the lifeboat manned. The ship was stopped, and twenty minutes afterward the body had been recovered. Captain Rapley ordered it taken into the smoking room and called for a physician.

Dr. A. McNeil Blair, of Buffalo, was on board, and used every effort toward resuscitation without avail. When the boat reached her North River pier the Coroner's office was informed, and the body was taken to the Leonard-st. station. It was later taken by an undertaker.

None of the officials of the boat would talk further than to say they did not know any reason for the act. They refused to make any explanation as to how Billups could have jumped through the porthole.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Norfolk, Va., June 10.—George C. Billups was forty-one years old. He was born in Norfolk, and since becoming of age had been associated with his father, C. O. Billups, in the agricultural implement business. The Billups family is one of the best in the city. Mr. Billups had been suffering from melancholia. He boarded the Princess Anne alone. In 1893 he married at New-Orleans Mrs. Arthur Hutchins, who was Miss Sionide Wilz, daughter of Louis Alfred Wilz, ex-Governor of Louisiana. Besides the wife, there is a son, George C. Billups, Jr., nine years old. Mr. Billups had threatened to jump overboard here.

JUNE DAYS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Next Coach Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad June 12 to 15 round trip from New-York—Advt.

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS WHO ARE TRYING TO DEFEAT JUDGE PARKER.



WILLIAM R. HEARST, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, JAMES SMITH, JR., ARTHUR P. GORMAN, CHARLES F. MURPHY, COLONEL JAMES M. GUFFEY.

NOTHING TO HOLD MRS. ELIAS. A BIG BRIBE OFFERED, INFAMY DISCLOSED.

NEGRESS DISCHARGED AFTER AGED ACCUSER FAILS TO SUBSTANTIATE CHARGES.

His Lawyer Refuses to Corroborate Evidence in Complaint—Magistrate Criticises District Attorney.

Without even going on the stand in her own defence, Mrs. Hannah Elias was discharged yesterday and the criminal action against her dismissed on recommendation of the District Attorney. There was practically no prosecution. Only two witnesses were examined. John R. Platt, the complainant, tottering in mind as in body, contradicted himself time and again; declared that he gave her money willingly and stood in no fear of her, and twice explicitly denied that the woman was his mistress, himself defeating his case. Lyman E. Warren, his counsel, put on the stand to tell of the evidence with which he was to back up Platt's statements as to blackmail, under the examination of James W. Osborne assumed the attitude of a defendant, refused to answer many questions, and, on being ordered by the magistrate to answer, made most peculiar admissions. He retired from the encounter flushed, flustered and extremely angry.

In dismissing the case Magistrate Ommen expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the way the District Attorney's office had handled it. Evidence which had been laid before him when he issued the warrant for the woman's arrest, he said, had not been brought out by the prosecution, and he seemed to feel that there would be cause to censure for him if he dismissed the case after issuing the warrant.

To this, Assistant District Attorney Rand, acting for Mr. Jewins, replied that he had made the most diligent search for evidence of criminality, but had found none. Platt's story, taken at its highest valuation, would hardly prove extortion, and the story as delivered on the witness stand was almost worthless as evidence. He almost frantically that the case be dismissed, to let "the parties to this miserable scandal stew in their own grease."

"I hope I'll never hear the name Elias again," said Magistrate Ommen to himself as he left the bench.

Immediately after her discharge Hannah Elias was arrested in the civil suit. A bond for \$20,000 was deposited with the Sheriff, and she drove at once to her central Park West house with her lawyer, Washington Brauns.

Seated in her parlor last night, she fairly bubbled with eagerness to tell her story, that the long misunderstanding of her might end.

"I never had any agent as to the outcome of the trial," she said. "I knew that I had done nothing wrong; my conscience was clear. I was perfectly willing to go on the stand. There was only one story for me to tell—the truth. I felt sorry for poor old Mr. Platt to-day. I think his evidence on the stand showed how the case stood. I never blackmailed him."

"I have been treated with the greatest consideration by the authorities, but it hurt me to part from my baby. I wanted her so badly, and was worried about her all the time. The first thing I did when I got home was to see baby, and she's fat and fine and healthy."

On many points of the case the woman would not touch, on the advice of her lawyer, because of the civil action pending. She was very willing to deny, however, that she had ever heard of Andrew H. Green until he was shot. Mention of other names met with the same vigorous denial, accompanied, at times, with great merit, as the idea seemed to her preposterous.

"No, Mr. Platt was the only man who gave me money," she said.

To many other questions her replies were frank. She is eager that many false statements about her be contradicted. The statements about her personal appearance annoyed her.

"I never did, save once, when I had a fever, and Dr. Robinson ordered that my hair be cut off. Now it's come in again, and it's all my own beautiful hair. I never held any Cleopatra reveals in my parlor or anywhere else. Neither did I hire women to dress them up, then humiliate them by tearing up their finery. I have always hired white servants—Irish girls or Japanese."

Two astonishing admissions were made. Asked about the girl who came from Philadelphia to bring suit against her, she said:

"That's not my daughter."

In speaking of the false reports circulated by an old Philadelphia neighbor, she said:

"I don't care about that; I don't care about colored folks, anyhow. I've made white people my friends."

This Mr. Brauns, her lawyer, deemed subject to great misconstruction, and he hastened to show a letter from an Industrial Home for Colored Boys, acknowledging a liberal contribution.

"Oh, yes," laughed his client, "I always gave liberally to all kinds of charities. Why, even to this Belle Marshall, who said she was my housekeeper and circulated all kinds of stories about me. I gave money when she was in need in Baltimore. She never was my housekeeper. She was a manicurist, who visited me once a week for a time."

Mrs. Elias will probably leave town soon for a seaside place. She has no fear of any developments in the civil suit, and in this her lawyer, Mr. Brauns, shares her confidence. For a few days she will stay in her home here, with her baby.

The scene at the Criminal Courts Building yesterday has seldom been equalled in any celebrated case. Hours before the time set for court opening a throng of hundreds had gathered in the side streets, and every time a carriage drove up there was a wild surging of the crowd toward it. Inside the building the ground

A BIG BRIBE OFFERED, INFAMY DISCLOSED.

Two Million Francs to Premier Combes to Keep Monks in France.

Paris, June 10.—In the course of an acrimonious discussion in the Chamber of Deputies to-day between Premier Combes and M. Millerand, the Socialist ex-Minister, some one on the Right shouted:

"What about the Carthusian millions?" alluding to a scandal that has been the subject of violent controversy in the press, and that was a subject of judicial investigation a few months ago.

"That is one of the most painful recollections of my life," replied the Premier. "I sacrificed certain proof of an infamy committed against me to high political considerations."

Immediately after the current question had been concluded a deputy asked leave to interpellate on a subject of the alleged bribery. Premier Combes expressed satisfaction at the opportunity to reveal a secret which had weighed on him, and he made the following statement:

In December, 1902, the Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior informed me that he had received a visit from a person offering two millions if I would bring in a bill authorizing the Carthusian monks to remain at Grande Chartreuse. [The Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior was Edgar Combes, the Premier's son.] I replied that the person had better not enter my room unless he wanted to go out the window, and attached no further importance to the incident until, a few months later, after a bill refusing an authorization to the Carthusians had been brought in, the newspapers accused the Secretary of having asked a million for me to make a speech in favor of the Carthusians. An investigation was made, and the intermediary, who was M. Lagrave, the commissioner of France to the St. Louis Exposition, was examined, but he refused to name the person for whom he had acted.

The Minister of Commerce called to M. Lagrave ordering him to give the name. He replied that he had communicated it to M. Millerand, his former chief. M. Millerand sought me and begged me not to divulge the name for important political reasons. The matter was then dropped.

A lively debate ensued. Several Deputies demanded a full public investigation of the attempt to corrupt the Premier. Premier Combes declared that the government wished full light to be thrown on the matter, and did not care whether an investigation was made by a Parliamentary commission or by the judicial authorities. The Chamber decided almost unanimously to appoint a commission of thirty-three Deputies, which will be selected on Tuesday, and to investigate the subject thoroughly.

BOMBS IN CZAR'S PALACE.

Reported Attempt to Blow Up Emperor at Tsarskoe Selo.

London, June 11.—"The Daily Mail" asserts that two infernal machines were found on the night of June 7 concealed in tobacco boxes in the Tsarskoe Selo Palace, where the Russian Emperor is now residing. One of the machines, the story says, was in the dining room, the other in the audience chamber. The mechanism in each was working when discovered.

"The strictest secrecy is observed," says "The Daily Mail," "and this statement, although true in every detail, is sure to be categorically denied."

DUNDONALD MUST GO.

Canadian Commander Forced to Resign His Post.

Ottawa, June 10.—Lord Dundonald, commanding officer of the Canadian militia, and a hero of the South African war, must resign his office, or his appointment will be cancelled by the Canadian government.

The cause of the rupture was a speech delivered recently at Montreal by Lord Dundonald in which he stated that the appointment of officers in the militia was by political preference.

The matter came up in the House of Commons to-day. A letter from Lord Dundonald was read, in which he adhered to his statement that Sydney Fisher, a Cabinet officer, was interfering with militia appointments. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, condemned Lord Dundonald's indiscretion in strong terms.

The commanding officer of the Canadian militia is appointed by the British government. As it would be impossible to retain an officer who was not in accord with the government of the Dominion, nothing remains for Lord Dundonald to do except to resign or allow his appointment to be cancelled.

MAY BE ALLEGED TOWER MURDERER.

Pennsylvania Road Detective Arrests Man Said to Be Jamison.

Olean, N. Y., June 10.—Detective Conover, of the Pennsylvania Railroad staff, to-day arrested a man said to be Jamison, the alleged robber and murderer of tower operators. The prisoner says his name is Fitzgerald, but the railroad officers are positive that his prisoner is Jamison. The crimes charged against Jamison were committed in Potter and Clinton counties, Penn., several months ago.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT.

MINERS ASK AN INQUIRY.

Moyer's Case Will Be Appealed to the Supreme Court.

Denver, June 10.—The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners decided to-day to appeal to President Roosevelt to investigate the conditions in Colorado. Secretary W. E. Haywood was instructed to send the following telegram to the President:

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.: I am daily shocked upon reading the news of the United States to investigate the terrible crimes that are being perpetrated in Colorado in the name of law and order. We will render every possible assistance to the proper authorities in such investigation of the case and that the people of the country may realize the outrages that are being inflicted on innocent persons by those in temporary official power.

W. E. HAYWOOD, Secretary.

It was further decided that a history of the labor troubles in Colorado shall be taken to Washington by an emissary and placed in the President's hands. It also was voted to appeal President Moyer's habeas corpus case to the United States Supreme Court.

THE MINE OWNERS' SIDE.

Record of the Western Federation of Miners.

Cripple Creek, Col., June 10.—Clarence C. Hamlin, secretary of the Cripple Creek District Mine Owners' Association, gave out a statement to-day in reply to a telegram from a New-York newspaper asking him, as "head of the vigilantes," to present his side of the labor troubles here. Mr. Hamlin's statement follows:

There is no vigilante committee in this community. The only movement that might be considered of that character occurred after the Independent mine owners had the question determined citizens took steps to bring about the resignation of several officers who were either incompetent or in sympathy and collusion with those responsible for the murders and dynamiting which have taken place here since the strike. These officers have been filled by capable men, and the situation is now in the hands of a sheriff fully capable to handle it. The action is in full harmony with the adjutant general of the State.

The position of the Cripple Creek operators has been placed in an absolutely false light by the Eastern press. The Eastern press attributes these troubles to the defeat of the Eight Hour Law in Colorado. The fact is that we have been working an eight hour day for ten years, paying a minimum wage of \$3 an hour and an average wage of about \$4 a day. The actual working time of a miner is but about seven hours. No grievance was lodged against the operators when the strike was called. The operators were left to the miners themselves 90 per cent would have voted against it. This strike is due to the fact that the striking power has been taken from the union members and lodged in the hands of a few lawless persons themselves, and dependent on crime to attain their ends.

While this strike is called a sympathetic one to aid certain mill men, most of them also work in an eight hour day. These operators are to compel every miner in this district to join the Western Federation of Miners or leave the country. This organization has a record of lawlessness, murder, arson and dynamiting in Coeur d'Alene, Butte, Leadville, Idaho Springs, Telluride, Cripple Creek and elsewhere, extending over a period of ten or fifteen years, which should appal humanity. These operators are now here on Monday, when fifteen men were blown into eternity and nearly as many maimed so that death would be a mercy. The only names of these men are found in the Mollie Maguire's of Pennsylvania, and their members were law-abiding citizens compared with the organization which we have to deal with. The peace and order which we have had in this organization has been exterminated root and branch. The responsibility for the above outrages is so well fixed that no person belongs to this organization and pretend to be a law-abiding citizen.

Since Monday's calamity we would close every mine in this district for ten years rather than let a single member of this organization work here. This is not necessary, for all our mines are working full handed with a better class of men, all non-union, than ever before.

The fact that no lawlessness is committed since the outrages of Monday, and that every good citizen is standing at the right hand of the Sheriff in his endeavor to maintain the law and to suppress this lawless organization, should be a sufficient guarantee of the good qualities of the people of this community. There is now no legal question involved in this controversy other than that of the right of a community to purge itself of a criminal organization whose very existence is a standing menace to the lives and property of those whose only offense is that they claim the right to work.

No fight has been necessary to suppress such a law-abiding criminal organization, and it will not be discontinued until no member of this organization is left in Teller County.

MINERS DEPORTED.

Trainload Shipped Out of Cripple Creek—More to Go To-day.

Colorado Springs, Col., June 10.—Acting under the orders of Adjutant General Sherman Bell, of the State National Guard, a special train was made up shortly after noon to-day in the Short Line yards at Victor for the deportation of seventy-six union miners. The train was composed of a combination baggage car and two day coaches. Almost immediately the work of loading the men began. They were marched to the train between heavy lines of military and deputies. A crowd of fully one thousand people had collected to see the men placed on board. Among the spectators were wives and sisters, fathers and mothers of the deported men, and the scenes were affecting. Mothers, sisters and sweethearts cried goody and tried to push through the lines for a parting handshake.

Mayor Harris of this city had been informed of the decision to deport the men, and immediately took steps to see that none of them landed here. Under his instructions a large force of officers and deputy sheriffs met the special train. No attempt was made to prevent the men from coming here, arrangements having previously been made to send them to the Kansas State line over the Santa Fe, because of protests made against taking them to Pueblo or Denver and leaving them there.

Another party will be sent out of the district to-morrow. Sixty men confined in the Cripple Creek lock-up were taken to the county jail to-day and charges of murder were placed against them.

Cripple Creek, Col., June 10.—The Woman's Auxiliary of the Miners' Union has been forbidden by the military authorities to hold meetings. All day a long line of women, plainly dressed and with tear stained faces, besieged the "bull pens" here and at Victor, begging the armed guards for permission to see husbands, fathers, brothers, and sweethearts. Admittance was denied during the forenoon, but all callers were allowed to see and talk with the prisoners in the afternoon. The prisoners are being supplied with good food and plenty of it, but the women brought them bundles and baskets of food, besides changes of clothing.

Creditors of the union stores in the district which were wrecked by mobs in the last few days have begun swearing out attachments for accounts. The accounts of the stores, it is said, will be guaranteed by the Western Federation of Miners, and the creditors will lose nothing. The total indebtedness of the various stores is said to be between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

George R. Kyner, Editor of "The Victor Record," intends getting out his paper under