

"OUIDA" DIES IN ITALY. LONG SUFFERING ENDED.

The Novelist's Life Closes in Dressing Poverty.

Florence, Jan. 25.—"Ouida" (Louise de la Ramée), the novelist, died to-day at Viareggio after a long illness. She died in most distressing poverty, her only attendant being an old servant woman, in whose arms she expired. She was blind in one eye and the other eye was badly affected from suffering, exposure and



Mlle. Louise de la Ramée ("Ouida"). Who died in Italy yesterday.

privation. During the last few months of her life she was compelled at times to sleep in the open air when unable to pay for a night's lodging. The immediate cause of death is set down as asthma, complicated with heart disease.

"Ouida" had a passionate fondness for dogs and up to the last was surrounded by many of them, depriving herself of even necessary food in order to feed them.

The Minister of Instruction had sent her on several occasions recently considerable contributions which had been subscribed for her aid.

Louise de la Ramée, known to the world of fiction readers by her pen name "Ouida," was of English birth. Her father was English and her mother was French. She was born at Bury St. Edmunds in 1819. Her youth was spent in that place and in France, and at the age of twenty she went to London with her mother and grandmother, her parents having separated. While young she began to write stories, and she adopted the name "Ouida," which was her own childish mispronunciation of Louisa. Her first novel was "Granville de Vienne," which was published in "Colburn's New Monthly" in 1850. It was issued in book form in 1852 under the title "Hold in Bondage."

For thirty years her pen was active in the production of three volume novels, short stories and essays. A number of plays have been founded on the scenes in her fiction.

The best known of these is perhaps "Under Two Flags," which was published as a book in 1867 and was dramatized by Paul M. Potter recently. "Moths," a novel of Russian, French and English life, which appeared in 1880, has also been put on the stage. Mlle. de la Ramée was familiar with the life of nearly all continental countries and was equally at home in speaking and writing English, French, Italian and German, and read other languages. For many years she made her home at Florence, where she was known as "The Lady of the Dogs," from her fondness for her canine friends.

In all there were forty-one works which bear the name of "Ouida." Among the best known of these, besides those mentioned, are "Strathmore," "Chandos," "Trocitorin," "Folie Farine," "Two Little Wooden Shoes," "Friendship," "In Maremma," "Pascale," "Puck," "Ariadne, the Story of a Dream," "A Dog of Flanders," "Toxin, an Altruist," "Wanda," "The Silver Christ" and "Street Days." "Himil" is a story for children, and "Two Offenders" volume of short stories. A collection of varied opinions on literary and other topics, entitled "Views and Opinions," appeared in 1885, and a similar volume, called "Critical Studies," in 1890.

One authority says of her fiction: "Her novels, though tawdry in sentiment, exhibit picturesque power and striking dramatic interest. An other writer says: "Distinctly French as to the views of morality set forth in them, and, from a literary point of view, gaudy and full of defects in style. Ouida's books show a vigor and a certain power of character drawing, combined with an originality and dexterity in plot and treatment which account for their popularity."

Another view of her books is the following: "Muscular, heathenish, nature worship and an encyclopedic ignorance are the prevailing notes of these books, which remind one of some paintings, very clever, but wholly unreal. There is a dash and go about them, a glamour and glitter, and withal a singular baseness. One wears of their brown hues and hazy aristocrats; one comes even to be amused with their classical and cosmopolitan malapropisms."

Last year surprise was caused by reports that Mlle. de la Ramée was living in poverty at Florence, and in lack of the necessities of existence. The British government put her name on the civil list, with a pension of \$50 a year. A London newspaper published a pathetic account of her situation. It stated that about three years ago the novelist lived in a handsome villa at St. Albans, Lucca. Among her eccentricities was the care of a large number of dogs, and at one time she gathered all the dogs of Lucca and fed them meat, milk and bread when she and her household had nothing to eat. When finally ejected from the villa by the proprietor she brought suit and won her case in three courts, but the expenses were so great that she took a smaller villa. She was unable to manage her financial affairs, and at one time she and her maid went three days without food. In her more affluent life in Florence she had as many as thirty dogs and many horses, but when reduced to want she kept only three dogs as her constant companions. In her old age she was afflicted with one eye and deafness added to her distresses. While the age of "Ouida" was a matter of dispute among those who have written of her career, the books of reference agree that she was born in 1819.

HURT ON THE ST. PAUL.

Three First Cabin Passengers Injured in Rough Trip.

Plymouth, Jan. 25.—The American Line steamship St. Paul, which left New York on January 18, arrived here to-day after an exceedingly rough passage, in which there were snow squalls and gales. The passengers were kept below during the greater part of the voyage. Mrs. Frank Wright, Miss D. Manford and Harry Hildon, first cabin passengers, and Charles Hildon and H. Clegg, second cabin passengers, were injured by the rolling of the ship.

SHALL FIRE AT MOVING PICTURE SHOW. Puzos, N. J., Jan. 25 (Special).—During a moving picture performance at the Pacific Theatre this afternoon fire broke out between the orchestra and the level floor on which the former rests. There were one hundred persons in the theatre at the time, but all escaped safely. A careless man threw a lit cigarette into an opening in the floor. The fire was in front of the theatre, near the main entrance, and did little damage. Windows on the main floor are the only rear exits.

BRIGADES SENT EAST.

Russia Alarmed Over the Chinese-Japanese Relations.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—The Minister of War has ordered four brigades of infantry now stationed at Odessa to Transbaikalia to strengthen the garrison in the neighborhood of the Russo-Chinese frontier. This is the largest transfer of troops in Russia since the war with Japan, and is a plain intimation of the disquieting character of recent military activity on the part of China with reference to the Sino-Japanese relations.

BIG LOAN TO FARMERS.

Canada to Advance \$4,000,000 for Seed Grain.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—The Dominion government has decided to lend to the farmers of the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan whose crops were a failure funds sufficient to purchase seed grain.

HAYTIAN REVOLT ENDS.

Government Reports Capture and Execution of Leader.

Port-au-Prince, Jan. 25.—The revolution has been suppressed. Jean Jumeau, the leader of the movement, has been captured at Dessalines, a hamlet near Gonaves, and was at once shot to death by the government troops who made him prisoner. Gonaves has been occupied by a government force.

Washington, Jan. 25.—A cable dispatch received at the State Department to-day from American Minister Furness, at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, says that the local authorities have permitted a Dutch vessel to pass the blockade at St. Marc, discharging cargo and mail for New York. It is understood that the blockade will not be enforced against vessels loaded with mercantile goods. The Haytian warship Centaure is to remain at Port-au-Prince to Gonaves to maintain the blockade at that point. The Haytian Minister, Mr. Lezer, called at the State Department to-day to confer with the assistant Secretary of State respecting the revolutionary developments, and denied reports that the rebellion was extending in the neighborhood of Cape Haytien, on the north coast.

The revolutionary movement in Hayti which has come to an end with the execution of its leader, Jean Jumeau, was of short duration. It began with the landing on January 15 of an expedition of adventurers on the Haytian coast, not far from Gonaves, which was quickly occupied. The Haytian government at once sent troops against the invaders. The American gunboat Eagle was at once sent to Hayti and the Navy Department stood ready to send two other warships. President Nord was on the point of bombarding St. Marc, where the rebels had gathered, but was dissuaded by the protest of the American Minister, Dr. Furness. The rebellion sustained another setback by the arrest in New York City five days ago of José St. Pierre Giordani, the agent of the insurgents, on the charge of counterfeiting the paper money of the Haytian government.

General Firmin, who was the leader of the Haytian revolution of 1902, was also implicated in this movement. At the head of a score or more of exiled Haytians he made an unsuccessful attempt last week to land on the coast.

THE PADUCAH SAILS FOR HAYTI.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The gunboat Paducah left New Orleans to-day, with Hayti as her destination. She will stop at Guantanamo for final orders. It will take about six days to get to the island. The probability is that Port-au-Prince will be the headquarters of the vessel in Haytian waters.

FORAKER MAY AID.

Opposition to Postmasters Named by Porter.

Washington, Jan. 25.—It is not improbable that the opposition of Senator Foraker and his friends in the Senate may extend even to the appointments of postmasters in the 34th New York District, that of Representative Peter A. Porter and ex-Representative Wadsworth. With the recommendation of Mr. Porter the President on Thursday sent the names of five postmasters to the Senate for confirmation, and although no action was taken it is reported that the appointments will be held up.

The reason for this is said to be that Mr. Wadsworth is bent on carrying his opposition of the President as far as he can, and to this end he has asked the support of the New York Senators, but both, it is understood, have refused to protest against the confirmations. It is further reported, however, that Mr. Wadsworth is counting on the support of Senator Foraker and his colleague, Senator Dick, who in turn will call on the other anti-Roosevelt Senators.

Mr. Porter is by no means alarmed at the situation, but expects that the appointments will be confirmed, as they are not political. The men whom he has named are H. B. Flach, of Attica; W. L. Lewis, of Arcade; Nathaniel Roberts, of Lockport; J. B. Morey, of Danville, and G. M. Nellis, of Barker.

TO BLOCK NEGRO VOTE.

Maryland Amendment Prepared—To Be Introduced This Week.

Baltimore, Jan. 25.—The committee of Democratic lawyers appointed by the Democratic Attorney General to draft a disfranchising amendment to the constitution has completed its work. The amendment will be introduced in the Legislature next week and rushed through by the Democratic majority.

The amendment provides for a grandfather clause, a naturalized voter clause, a property qualification allowing those who pay taxes on \$500 worth of property to vote, an educational test requiring the prospective voter to write on dictation a section of the constitution, and provides for an appeal to the courts in case registration is refused to the voter. There is a provision in the law which permits all foreign born citizens who are now voters but who would not come under the grandfather clause to register without further examination. The grandfather clause provides that any person who could vote in 1869, or a descendant of such a person, shall be entitled to register without restriction.

Under these regulations it is believed that not more than 10 per cent of the present negro voters will be allowed to vote.

TAFI DINES WITH PARSONS.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Secretary Taft dined informally to-night with Representative Herbert Parsons at the latter's home, having accepted an invitation ten days ago to meet his old friend of college days, O. T. Barnard.

WAR OF THE WHISKERS.

ANARCHISTS IN PROTEST. Mention of Work at Socialist Meeting Causes Riot—Irish Quiet.

The East Side Crisis Conference held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Clinton Hall. So did the Anarchist Federation of America, although it was not pro schedule.

Then Patrolmen "Tom" Lynch and "Andy" Reardon came in and decided who had control of that hall, anyhow. Many faces on both sides of the argument were found slightly marred when the dust settled.

It all started this way. There is a vast army of the unemployed in New York City. The East Side Crisis Conference wished to organize a parade, and, as one of the speakers expressed it, "despite the helmets and nightsticks, march into the office of the little gas Mayor and demand work." The idea of demanding work made the other party fretful, and that is how the fight began.

When the meeting was called at 1 p. m., under the auspices of the Eighth Assembly District Socialist Club, it was presided over by Louis Slotkin, who played a prominent part in the East Side rent strikes. A movement part in the unemployed, including several hundred of the foreman and workers of a street cleaning gang in the neighborhood, were present to launch the good ship Trouble.

Slotkin wasn't alone on the stage, for, sure enough, there were Louis Davidson, Max Penn, of the United Hebrew Trades; Charles Frommer, of the Fur Workers' Union; Louis Zeltner and several reporters.

By virtue of his title Slotkin was permitted to open the engagement, and he started off well. After abusing everybody who had over \$4 (only one reporter, whose "ghost" had walked that afternoon, looking the least bit conscious out of the whole crowd), Slotkin told his hearers that the only thing to do to make an impression in New York was to form a parade and demand work in a body. It will march to the City Hall," said Slotkin, "and march into the office of the little gas Mayor. Don't let helmets or nightsticks stop you, but force them, as McCellan will sneer and laugh at you as only a man of this kind can. Didn't he steal the election in 1907?"

"Yes," yelled the audience and there was prolonged cheering.

COMPLIMENTS TO MAYOR.

"McCellan is only a Tiger dummy and we will get no redress from him, but we will succeed," he ended, and he sat down well satisfied.

Frommer was next on the impromptu programme, and he said that he thought that if plans for such a parade were formed over one hundred and fifty thousand members of the United Hebrew Trades would march and see that the unemployed had fair play.

Davidson came next, and with him came that peevish bird Disorder. During the meeting representatives of the Anarchist Federation of America had been busy in the audience distributing circulars in large type with the heading, "To the Unemployed and Homeless." The pamphlets in strong language denounced everybody who had a bank account of over \$5 in the following manner, or words to that effect:

Fellow sufferers! Shall we starve while the capitalist thieves and idlers roll in luxury and waste the wealth we have created? Shall we and our families suffer for the necessities of life while the stores and warehouses are overfilled with all the things we need and which we ourselves have created? We have fed and clothed and warmed the country; shall we now be content to starve and freeze?

There is plenty of food in our country. Why, then, should we starve? There is plenty of clothing. Why, then, should we go about half-dressed? There is plenty of houses. Why, then, should we be shelterless?

Fellow sufferers! We must deprive the rich robbers of the wealth they have stolen from us. We must take away from them the control they have usurped over the sources of life and the means of production. We, the workmen, will labor in comradely solidarity for the benefit of all producers; we shall share no more for the profit and the petty privileges of a band of capitalist robbers.

Long live anarchy, direct action and the general strike! Let us become truly free and put into practice the noble teachings of anarchism, which means free co-operation, solidarity and liberty.

After this verbal vitriol had seeped through the matted locks of the red flag followers for a few minutes a tall, bewiskered man in the audience arose as if by signal and, interrupting the speaker, asked that he might be allowed to say a few words.

The desired permission was granted, and the unknown then asked that he might be allowed to speak from the platform.

ARRIVAL OF TROUBLE.

Before any one had a chance to say yes the bewiskered one, assisted by several friends, had reached the stage and launched forth.

"What's the use of walking down to see McCellan?" he asked. "Don't take that trouble. He can't do you any good. It is the capitalists that we want to get at. Use a gatling gun on them, and if you cannot get a gatling gun use bombs. I know where there are some good ones that won't fail."

The hall was in an uproar by this time, disciples of the anarchist faith, who had evidently been planted in all parts of the hall, cheering on their representative, while the Socialists groaned in Yiddish.

The anarchists clustered around the stairs leading to the stage and seemed determined that their spellbinder should finish his harangue.

"I don't often believe in murder," yelled "Whiskers," "but in a case like this I think that murder is a profession."

More Yiddish cheers and groans.

"Bombs are the only"—but the socialists could stand the strain no longer, and some gentleman of socialist aspirations landed "Whiskers" a jolt on the solar plexus that landed him in a heap at the foot of the stage, and oratory was all out.

The order of the day was hit the man next to you, preference given to men with whiskers. The participants in the "battle royal" played few favorites, however, and one reporter who ventured too close to the firing line lost his notes and the natural coloring of one eye.

The socialists had possession of the stage, and whenever a strange head showed itself above the limelight a coin was turned to see who would have the pleasure of hitting it.

The battle was still raging, the indignant reporters clutching their police cards, which didn't do them any good, as they were in English, when the door of the hall opened and in came Patrolmen Reardon and Lynch in uniform and with a look on their faces that left no doubt as to the kind to which they owed their birth.

UNEMPLOYED JOIN ARMY.

RECRUITS FLOCKING IN. Officers Report That All Records Since the War Have Been Broken.

Eight thousand men, it is estimated, have been turned away from the United States army recruiting stations in this city since it became filled with unemployed, two months ago. Of this number every recruiting station is so rapidly enlisting men for the army that the former records are increased 300 per cent. At no time since the war has the rush to recruiting stations been so great, and while only a small percentage of those applying for enlistment are accepted the officers in charge of the stations declare that it would be possible to accept twice the number of men now enlisted if some of the minor defects were overlooked.

The majority of the men who are entering the army after weeks of unemployment are former cashiers, clerks and mechanics, and are well educated. At the same time hundreds of foreigners have made application to join the army, but were refused because of their inability to speak the English language properly, while the defective eyesight and hearing have barred many more from the ranks.

Since the rush on the recruiting stations began the officers in charge have kept the requirements to enter the service so stringent that only a few were allowed to be passed to the headquarters of the recruiting service at Fort Slocum, David's Island. Here the men are again examined, and in many cases have been found with defects which disqualified them before they were finally allowed to sign enlistment papers.

At the recruiting station at No. 147 Park Row, which is a branch of Major W. L. Kenly's headquarters, at No. 749 Sixth avenue, 217 men have been accepted since January 1, while two hundred men were entered from the station in December. The record for the same months of last year is on an average of one recruit a day, and according to the sergeant in charge it was difficult to get the thirty men in a month.

Of the recruits sent from the Park Row branch to Fort Slocum, nearly all were finally accepted. In the elimination process adopted by the officers in charge of the local stations more than six hundred men were examined this month, while more than that number applied for admission to the army last year and were refused on account of disease or underweight. Scores of unemployed who declared that they had been unable to get work for several weeks after they came here from outside cities applied to the recruiting office yesterday, but in most cases the men had so little to eat that they were declared unfit for the service and were refused. In nearly all cases the men appeared to be of the better class and were well dressed, although they had been forced to pawn their overcoats and whatever extra clothes they had.

In the main office, in charge of Colonel E. E. Hardin, at No. 25 Third avenue, it was said that nearly two hundred and fifty men have been picked from seven hundred applicants for the army. These men were characterized as able bodied and of good habits, as their recommendations in most cases showed that they had worked in commercial houses for long periods and had been discharged because of lack of work. At this station it was estimated that at least half of the applicants were Rumanians, while the nationality of the others was mostly given as American, English and French, with a large percentage of Germans.

Reports from the branch office at No. 2362 Third avenue showed an increase of 200 per cent over last year. It was said that forty-five men were received there. At No. 962 Third avenue the number of recruits was placed at twenty-five for this month, while it was said that last year the branch could not have had more than ten men in a month. A similar condition was explained by the officer in charge of the branch office at No. 308 East 34th street, where forty men have been received since Christmas.

While these numbers appear low, it was explained by the recruiting officer yesterday that every station has turned away from five hundred to eight hundred men since December 1 and that many more men could be accepted if the enlistment conditions were not so rigidly observed. Only the best men are selected for the army, and unless they can pass the physician's examination they are regarded as being unfit.

Besides these nine stations, a recruiting bureau is maintained at Governor's Island and three enlistment places in charge of a lieutenant colonel are in Brooklyn. The enlistment at these places has not increased more than half over last year. The Governor's Island office is for cavalry enlistments, and the men are at once taken in the service, while the accepted men at the other offices are sent to Major Coyle, who is in charge of the enlistment service of this division. Recruits for the navy are sent to the nearest navy yard and from there to Newport News, where they are finally accepted. The enlistments in this branch of the United States service are not greatly increased, although it was said that the reports for December and January have not yet been made.

Men who have been employed as electricians and hostlers are either sent to the artillery branch or to the cavalry for service, while others are detailed to the infantry. Of the eight men who were accepted at the recruiting station at No. 749 Sixth avenue yesterday, three declared that they had been bookkeepers and had been out of work since December. The knowledge of the recruiting system, it was said by the officer in charge of one of the branches yesterday, led many vagrants to take advantage of the food and lodging, which are sometimes extended several days. A close watch is being kept on the applicants and they are escorted to the main station under guard, so that they can be released only on account of disability or at their own appeal, when their names are noted for future references.

NANTUCKET HARD HIT.

Worst Storm in Fifty Years—Fishing Fleet Demoralized.

Nantucket, Mass., Jan. 25.—No storm in the last fifty years has caused so much damage on this island as the blizzard which raged all day yesterday and early to-day. For more than thirty hours the island was in the grasp of a gale of almost hurricane force. The wind velocity was at no time less than seventy miles and there were squalls at intervals which were gauged at one hundred miles an hour.

Damage reaching to thousands of dollars was wrought about the wharves and along the east shore of the island. Bulkheads, piers, fish houses and other waterfront property were swept away.

The fishing fleet is practically demoralized. Dozens of damaged catboats and launches are piled up on shore. Deep drifts of snow cover the entire island. There has been no communication with Siasconset for two days.

FLORIDA, AIKEN & AUGUSTA.

Southern Ry. Limited, L. N. Y. 4911, except Sunday, 2:35 A. M.; Sunday, 3:25 A. M.; Pullman Drawing-room Steamers Sleeping Cars. Dining Car service. N. Y. Offices, 271 & 1200 B'way.—Adv.

QUICKEST FLORIDA ROUTE 52 HOURS.

Atlantic Coast Line R. R., N. Y. & Fla. Special, 2:15 P. M. Office, E'way, cor. 29th St.—Adv.

BACKING FOR HUGHES.

Parsons, Bennet and Fassett Say They Are in the Fight to Win.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Representatives Parsons, Bennet and Fassett put themselves on record to-day as being in the Hughes fight to win. They made it plain that if they can prevail the Governor will have New York's solid dereliction at his back as long as he wants or needs it.

"We are not backing the Governor in a complimentary way," said Mr. Parsons, "but we are in the fight for him to win. He will have the united backing of his state, and we do not intend to go to some other candidate after we have delivered the goods the first time. He can have the votes just as long as he wants or needs them."

Mr. Parsons said there were "some men backing Hughes now because they want to control the organization and not because they have any particular friendship for the Governor." Then he added: "These are the men that need watching."

"What do you think of Governor Hughes's chances?" Mr. Parsons was asked.

"I am no prophet," he replied, with a laugh. "You'll have to ask some of the professional prognosticators about that."

"The people in New York state and city have no doubt about our sincerity in this matter," said Representative Bennet. "Mr. Parsons and I are both in this fight to win for Governor Hughes, and those who know our records know where we stand. We never threw anybody in our lives, and are not preparing to 'throw' Hughes."

"Suppose the Governor aligns himself with the so-called 'reactionaries'?" Mr. Bennet was asked. "Suppose that on the 31st he should make a speech that would not fill the bill with those who believe in the Roosevelt policies and ideals?"

"Don't worry about the Governor's speech," said Mr. Bennet. "You will find that the speech he makes on the 31st will be all right. It will please the Republicans of the state as well as of the Union, and will be accepted at its face value. It will show that the Governor will be a worthy successor to the man now in the White House."

Mr. Fassett echoed the sentiments of Messrs. Parsons and Bennet, and said he expected that the Governor's candidacy would be heartily endorsed by the county committee at its meeting on next Wednesday.

ROCKEFELLER AIDS IDLE.

Italians Discharged at Pocantico Hills to Give Work to Townsmen.

Owing to the large number of unemployed in Tarrytown, John D. Rockefeller has given orders that the Italians working on his estate be laid off and that their places be given to local men. When the news was made known in the town yesterday it was hailed with delight. Many wives of husbands out of employment visited Mr. Rockefeller before he went South and told him such pathetic stories that he decided to come to the laboring men's relief. The order states that all Tarrytown men who report at his Pocantico Hills estate on Monday morning will be given employment.

Mr. Rockefeller has had hundreds of Italians working about his estate and on his new mansion on the hill. They were all laid off yesterday, and large numbers of them left town. The people in town are rejoicing, and praise for Mr. Rockefeller is heard on all sides. In addition to giving men employment he has given them permission to go into his woods and cut wood to warm their homes.

OLD RAIL RATES BACK.

Pennsylvania Company Acts on Decision Against Two-Cent Lux.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced to-day that as the 2-cent fare law passed by the last Legislature had been declared by the State Supreme Court to be inapplicable to that company, its branches and leased lines, the company on February 1 will restore the schedule of fares which had prevailed before the 2-cent act went into effect.

JACK LONDON IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Returns to Attend to Business—Snark Undergoing Repairs at Tahiti.

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—Jack London, who left here last May on a seven-year trip around the world to procure material for literary work and for whose safety fears have been entertained, returned to San Francisco to-day on the steamship Mariposa from Tahiti.

London is accompanied by his wife. He says that he came back to attend to business. He will leave San Francisco again on the Mariposa on February 1. The Snark, the 50-foot boat in which he is making his trip, was left at Tahiti for repairs to the engine.

"We had absolutely no adventures," said London, "and the reason for our delayed arrival at the Marquesas Islands, which gave rise to the reports that we had been lost, was simply trouble with our gas engine and because we spent some time cruising among various islands."

ATTEMPTED LYNCHING IN IOWA.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Jan. 25.—A mob of two hundred men gathered at the county jail to-night and demanded Roy Edwards, a negro, who is under arrest for attacking Mrs. Clara Ervin last night. A riot call brought policemen, and Sheriff Jackson told the mob that Edwards had been taken out of town. The mob marched through the main streets and returned to the jail, with the intention of breaking in. Four men were allowed to inspect the jail. They found that the sheriff had really sent Edwards away, and the mob then dispersed.

SUFFERING FROM CATARRH.

Relieved Immediately and Cured Permanently by New Discovery.

New York, Jan. 25.—Records of the most starting cases of catarrh, asthma and bronchitis by means of the now justly renowned drug, continue to pour into the Austrian Laboratory, 22 West 25th street, New York City. The demand for the remedy has become so universal and its field of usefulness so broad, extending from coughs and colds to the most serious maladies, that the directors of this large laboratory have been persuaded to place accents on sale at all reliable drug stores, including Riker's and Hegehan's, of New York and Brooklyn.

GOVERNMENT TO SUE.

HARRIMAN ROADS. MR. BONAPARTE STATES HIS PLANS.

Action in Equity to Dissolve Alleged Merger of Pacific Lines Ordered—Harriman Among Defendants.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Attorney General Bonaparte to-day directed that a bill in equity be filed to set aside the control by the Union Pacific Railroad Company and its subsidiary corporations of the Southern Pacific and the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Road; also to have declared illegal the ownership by the Union Pacific or the Oregon Short Line of stock in the Santa Fe, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, it being alleged that all these lines are competitors of the Union Pacific. On the allegation that they conceived and carried out the conspiracy complained of, E. H. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff, Otto H. Kahn, James Stillman, Henry C. Frick, Henry H. Rogers and William A. Clark are cited as individual defendants.

It is the assertion of the government that this case is analogous to the suit brought against the Northern Securities Company, in which the Supreme Court ordered that company to relinquish its control of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy roads. This suit grew out of the investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the so-called Harriman roads. It is learned that the decision to bring a civil suit disposes of all question of a criminal suit, and also that the government will bring no suit as a result of its investigation of the alleged manipulation of the Alton road.

MR. BONAPARTE'S STATEMENT.

The Attorney General issued an official statement, which, after referring to the extended investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission into the relations existing between the various lines of road engaged in transcontinental traffic, says:

From the evidence so adduced and from independent investigation the commission designed to arrive at the conclusion that the stockholding of the Union Pacific and its subsidiary company in the other corporations mentioned above is in direct violation of the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890, as it is sought by means thereof to break up a substantial monopoly of the transportation business of the country between Missouri River on the east and the entire Pacific Coast south of Portland on the west.

Aside from the railway companies above named, the other defendants in the suit are the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, which is the depository of all the stock of the San Pedro Road under a contract by which it is required to give proxies to such persons as may be named by Mr. Harriman and Mr. Clark for a period of years. There are also the following individual defendants, who are alleged to have conceived and carried out the conspiracy complained of: E. H. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff, Otto H. Kahn, James Stillman, Henry C. Frick, Henry H. Rogers and William A. Clark.

While naming the individual defendants, the statement makes no mention of any intention to prosecute any of these officials personally in any criminal proceeding. The statement continues:

It appears by the testimony in the possession of the department that a combination was formed about the beginning of the year 1891 by E. H. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff and Charles H. Rockwell, president and chairman of the executive board of the Union Pacific