TELEGRAPHIC.

THE VOTERS ARMED.

Trouble On Account of An Attempt to Keep Negroes from Voting.

A DESPERATE CONFLICT LIKELY.

Regulators Creating Consternation Among Peaceful Inhabitants in Louisiana.

OPELOUSAS, La., April 20.—At 2 p. m. 500 armed men of both parties are on the move and a desperate conflict is expected at any time. Over 200 regulators armed with Winchesters have surrounded the town, and their rendezvous appears to be the square of the courthouse. On the vote of the Opelousas ward depends their success or defeat in the parish, and they are concentrating their efforts here. They realize that if a full vote is polled the combine will win.

The report came to this place early today that the regulators were assembling at the Belleview bridge, three miles south of town. At 10 o'clock advices from the country reported that 200 men on horseback and armed with Winchesters, shotguns and pistols were gathered there and were planning an invasion of the town. Upon the receipt of the news, the combined people of anti-regulators began to assemble around the courthouse square, armed to the teeth and prepared to resist the invasion. The sheriff was in town when the news first arrived, but he did not attempt to go and disband the armed body of men. District Judge W. A. Parkerson rode out to the camp of the regulators and endeavored by persuasion to get them to disband, but his efforts availed nothing.

This afternoon Diamondes Darby, a leading planter, C. M. Thomas, clerk of the district court, and Eve Simon, a citizen, were in town of Dunbar's Bayou.

"I was under a tree with my children near me," said Mr. Darby, "when suddenly fifty regulators, led by one Reed, passed my house. They surrounded behind a clump of trees and I went out in the field to see what they were doing. When near them they fired six shots at me. My friends came to my assistance and we returned him six twelve shots. We then fell down and the regulators fled fully fifty yards as we, shooting my horse in two places. Half of them ran away, the others remained behind a group and appeared to be helping some one on a horse. I could know neither one of them. I was in the open and they could not hit any of them at all. We sent word to Lowe for reinforcements, but when the news came the regulators were out of sight."

Mr. Thomas corroborated Mr. Darby's story.

It is rumored that two regulators were shot and one killed. Impossible to verify rumors.

Later—It is now stated positively that one regulator, Alec Reed, was killed and another mortally wounded in the skirmish at Dunbar.

At this twilight the town is quiet. Armed squads are on duty at every road entering the place and the courthouse is a perfect arsenal. The Washington, Lousiana boys, thirty strong, who came to Ball with the citizens against the regulators have hurried home. A courier brings the news that Washington is being surrounded and that the regulators are drawing reinforcements among the inhabitants of Bellaire cove.

All day long there has not been a sign of parish officer, not even a constable, in town. It is impossible for a town to be in a more martial state. It is believed now that the regulators will not come this town until morning. There are 150 armed men waiting for them. The sheriff attorney has sent in word that the regulators will enter town tomorrow, and that he has twenty Winchesters at his back to say "no one shall ride."

The anti-regulators declare they will hold the court house if its hell runs with blood. The regulators have moved back a mile or two in the country from King Bridge.

Troubles in Opelousas grew out of an effort on the part of white Democrats to prevent registration of the negroes. A military company was sent there and the negroes all registered. They are in the majority, and the movement of the regulators or white supremacy crowd now is intended to prevent the negroes from voting tomorrow.

Cheaper Bicycles.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A special to the World from Boston says: The bicycle makers here who are said to be in the $10,000,000 syndicate are not selling stock. Thomas W. Lawson of Lawson, Wadsworth & Co., active representative of the trust, said the corporation was assured, that the capital had been paid to and banked and that within a week a prospectus would be issued. The company will organize under the laws of New York. He says the trust will cut the price of each grade wheels from $100 to about $65 and will make money at that.

Congress of Religious Education.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The first session of the first National Congress of religious education was held tonight in the New York Avenue Presbyterian church. Gen. John Eaton, ex-United States commissioner of education, was president of the American Society of Religious education, presided. The theme of the evening was Religious Education and National Prosperity, the speakers being Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the United States Senate; Rev. D. E. Grammer of Baltimore and Senator J. M. Thurston of Nebraska. The latter said that the body of American laws, almost without exception, were written indirectly in the spirit of the Christian religion, because they knew that all law was traced upon the Mosaic code. The only excuse of good government, he said, was morality and religion, leading to sobriety. There was no school for women of three epochs of destruction of the home, or the family preaching the religion of Jesus Christ.

The Indiana a Good Ship.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The battleship Indiana, the largest United States warship, sailed from Hampton Roads up the coast on Saturday with the naval board of inspection. She has answered all the expectations. This is the Indiana's first visit to this port. The inspection board came ashore and took the first passenger train for Washington. The board are in receipt of telegrams and report on the seaworthiness of the Iowa, the new battleship as they are on the Indiana. The eight-inch guns are the finest ever seen, or as some them as they are on the Kearsarge and Kentucky novel stamp exists. There is a feeling of wonder in paying our latest acquisitions, but on firing of the upper guns is liable to throw the men in the turret below. Two shots were fired on the way up. Lieutenant Henderson was in the turret during the eight-inch guns and experienced no bad effects.

Lieutenant Commander William Swift says that the Indiana has shown herself to be a very able fighting ship, and that she was the best assigned to man every board.

World's Fair Diplomas and Medals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The long-expected distribution of Columbian World's Fair diplomas and medals over the logs at least 1000 special 1000 diplomas and medals, covering all of the successful German exhibitors at the fair, was turned over to Baron Tettenbach, the German minister, who will ship them immediately to the government for distribution. Those awarded to American exhibitors will be ready for delivery within the next few days or two weeks at the earliest, and the awards to England, France, Russia, Spain, Italy and other foreign countries will be ready for delivery to their respective diplomatic representatives within a month.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

President Kruger's Refusal to Visit England.

LONDON, April 20.—The South African situation still shows a large share of public attention and apprehensions for the safety of the English in Matabeleland and particularly in Buluwayo, are not yet stated. There is an appreciable sense of relief over the news that a supply train from Mafeking has got through to Buluwayo and that the reinforcements of imperial troops from Mafeking are being rapidly pushed forward for the relief of the place, which is to all purposes besieged, so closely invested by the native. The numerous attitudes are occurring almost in the outskirts of the town. Friends of the people in Buluwayo (and one includes, so far as sentiment is concerned, all Englands) are relieved to hear that no extensive disaster movement is planned at present against the native. There have been grave fears that the whites would be rash and invite a disaster.

The reply of President Kruger to the invitation of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain to visit England will come with him what requests can to applied to the grievances of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal, is the newest factor in the South African problem. The reply is not accorded a very kindly reception by the English public.

In its editorial commenting upon President Kruger's reply to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, the Times says:

"If President Kruger and his supporters willfully close their eyes to obvious facts and moderately refuse to redress the grievances of the Uitlanders, circumstances may occur that will force us to rely upon the primary duties of all communities to save themselves from imminent peril."

The Times tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Pretoria which says President Kruger's reply to Mr. Chamberlain is friendly and conciliatory, but it fails to advance the negotiations. It requests that the Premier cabled are the Transvaal is content to be left to England until a basis for the Jameson is settled."

The Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—Judge Brewer delivered the opinion of the Supreme court today in the case of the Central Pacific Railway company vs the state of Nevada, involving the right of the state to tax the lands of the railroad company. The case came to the Supreme court from the Nevada supreme court on a writ of error issued by the railroad company.

The state courts said that the state was entitled to levy taxes upon platted lands, and also for lands which had not been platted but which had been surveyed and as to which the act of surveying had not been paid. Justice Brewer's opinion affirms this decision.

"It," he said, "the railroads lose a necessary claim to the lands they are taxable under the statute of Nevada."

Something upon the plea that the land sought to be taxed where the cover most reserved mineral lands from the grant, he said:

"If the state has no power to exclude because the lands are mineral, it certainly cannot be injured by a sale of the lands to pay the tax." He said he thinks it possible that the railroad company's contention would prevail if the mineral nature of the land is not known until the character of the land as to mineral could be ascertained.

Justice Field dissented on the ground that the reservation of mineral lands from the grant made it impossible to determine what lands could be taxed by and against the railroad company.

BUCKLING IN GERMANY.

The Matter Seriously Discussed in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, April 20.—Herr Bachem, center, in the Reichstag today, called upon the house to take action to prevent duelling. He said that in the public indignation caused by the killing of Baron Von Stumm by Count Von Kanitz, and other affairs, the government had not taken the steps they knew of Von Kanitz's intention to fight the Baron. Herr Bachem said that the prince regent had established the abolition of the duelle in England, and asked why the emperor could not find a remedy for this terrible misery. (Laughter.)

Dr. Von Boetticher, the minister of the interior, replied on the occasion. Prince Von Hohenlohe, who, he said, was indisposed, was unable to attend. The government, he asserted, sincerely regretted the duels, but it could not be blamed for failing to prevent them.

Dr. Von Boetticher added that duellists would always find means to gain their ends. However, Prince Hohenlohe unexpectedly presented measures to secure respect for the law upon the part of all classes.

Herr Bebel demanded that the reform should comply with the military courts of honor.

Herr Bebel said that the socialists did not object to the "so-called higher classes" using the work of manual servants, but, he added, the duelle causes were aping the vices of the aristocracy and duelling was spreading because the duellists were confident of pardon.

Platform of Reform Republicans.

HOUSTON, Tex., April 20.—The reform Republicans (Lily-Whites) held their state convention here today. No Presidential instructions were given. Following are the main features of the platform adopted:

"We favor bimetallism, the use of gold and silver coin as money of ultimate redemption. We favor the immediate calling of an international monetary and bankers' conference for the adoption of an international agreement, with such reciprocal measures as to place between countries that rally the action of the conference as will force every country, through self-interest, to accept the base thus established. We favor changing the present basis of representation in national conventions so that congressional districts not represented by Republican congressmen shall be entitled to elect but one delegate and one alternate. We insist in the payment by the government of the money to sugar producers and manufacturers under the McKinley act of 1894. We believe in a protective tariff that will insure a market for American wages for American workmen.

A. P. A. Objections to McKinley.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Since last Tuesday there has been quite a secret political meeting of the national officers and national executive board of the A. P. A. The purpose is unanimously hostile to McKinley for President. A survey will be reported in a day or two.

Judge J. H. D. Stevens of St. Louis, chairman of the national advisory committee and chairman of the propaganda and campaign committee, issued a circular today to notify some "false statements in the press," the substance of which is:

First—The hostility of the order to McKinley is not against him as a man, but on account of his sympathy to the order shown in appointments while governor.

Second—The order made every effort consistent with manhood to reach McKinley, without success.

Third—Conversions (Governor) Jones that he refused to see by A. P. A. committee and that he violently insulted it in motion.

Fourth—A statement of Congressman Linton's withdrawal from the membership of St. Louis are misstatements, and they were sent out by some one of the A. P. A. to defeat his nomination.

Convicted of Murder.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Joseph Wolfram was convicted of the murder of Caleb L. Bunn, cash register at the West Chicago street Railway company, June 29, 1895, and sentenced to death. Jamie Bennett, who was jointly tried with Wolfram, confessed that he and Wolfram did the killing.

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