

THE BAYONET USED

In a Fierce Charge Upon Riotous French Strikers by the Soldiers.

HAND-TO-HAND CONFLICTS,

In Which the Stubborn Strikers Are Only Dispersed After Being Roughly Handled.

BOULANGER IS CLOSELY WATCHED.

He is Suspected of Having Incited Many of the Outbreaks in Different Parts of France.

A BIG HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION.

Sixty Thousand Workmen Will Assemble There Today, After a Muster Parade, for an Eight-Hour Day.

THE STRIKES ON THIS SIDE OF THE WATER

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, May 2.—All reports reaching here from France and Belgium state that the rioting in the mining districts of both countries continues. Resentment for the sentences of two years' imprisonment imposed on the Anarchist leaders in the riots which took place in Chartreuse and St. Quentin, in France, led to renewed scenes of disorder in those places to-day, while in Seraing and Liege, in Belgium, determined attempts were made by the strikers to prevent any of the men who refused to join their ranks from working.

When the non-strikers attempted to commence work they were attacked by the strikers, who assailed them with a shower of stones and other missiles. The gendarmes, who had been placed on duty at the mines to protect the men who were willing to work, found that all their efforts to repress the disturbance were useless, and they were finally compelled to invoke the aid of the military. At the Harlez colliery, in St. Nicholas, where the soldiers had been ordered out to preserve the peace, a rifle fire failed to awe the rioters, although several of them fell wounded.

Charged by the Cavalry. The strikers very stubbornly resisted the military and even withstood a charge made on them with drawn swords and only dispersed the face of a cavalry charge. About 30 of the rioters were arrested.

During the riot at Beke, in Hungary, a number of enraged peasants made a savage attack on the place, for prohibiting the people from holding May Day demonstrations. The magistrate was thrown to the ground and the peasants trampled upon and kicked his prostrate form, inflicting terrible injuries on the unfortunate man.

Finally, upon the rioters persisting in their refusal to retire, the soldiers fired, and the rioters, in their desperate attempt to escape, were killed and wounded a number of others. The soldiers, acting under their officers' instructions, and in order to avoid the taking of life, fired low, at the feet of the people, with the result that many limbs of rioters have been amputated as one result of the labor disturbances.

After this severe lesson the mob fled, and was comparatively quiet during the night. The rioters remained on duty during the night, and were partly relieved this morning, it being apparent that all danger of an outbreak was over. A number of the Anarchist and Socialist leaders arrested in Paris remain in custody. The rioters were released to-day, but all are retained in custody against whom there is evidence of having incited to riot.

Lying Low for Boulanger.

The police of Paris are not relaxing their efforts to trace the authorship of the revolutionary circulars distributed to the troops. It is stated that the Government will endeavor to secure the conviction and deportation to New Caledonia of all who may be held responsible for the attempt to undermine the loyalty of the military. M. Constans is in receipt of congratulations from all sides on his successful prevention of the threatened blow to the Republic.

Should it be proven that Boulanger has had anything to do with the plots against the public safety, the British Government will be asked to refuse him any longer the privilege of asylum. It is known that on Monday last, and throughout the week, frequent messages passed between Boulanger and his leading adherents in Paris.

News of further rioting in Belgium has been received here. It is known that a conflict took place in Mons to-night between the gendarmes and rioters, and that the officers opened fire upon the rioters, two of whom were seriously wounded.

LONDON STRIKING CARPENTERS.

Ten Thousand of Their Fellow Workmen Assemble in Hyde Park.

LONDON, May 2.—Ten thousand carpenters and joiners met to-day in Hyde Park in support of the 4,000 of those trades who went out on a strike to-day for 47 hours' work a week and 10 pence per hour. The speakers who addressed the meeting decried the strikers' harsh policy of money, and that they did not stand in any fear of "scabs."

IOWA MINERS SIGN CONTRACTS.

They Make No Demand for Eight Hours, and Will Get \$1 a Ton.

BOONE, IA., May 2.—The miners of the Boone coal fields to-day signed contracts fixing the price of mining for the next year at \$1 a ton. There are about 1,000 miners employed here. No demand for an eight-hour day was made.

A CRISIS AT ROME.

Scenes of Turmoil in the Chamber of Deputies Over the Riots.

ROME, May 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, amid noisy interruptions, Signor Nicotera, Minister of the Interior, recounted the events of May 1, and read telegrams to show that the country was tranquil. The troubles in Rome, he said, were due to the Anarchist, Landi, who had been sent expressly from Paris to incite a disturbance. He did not blame the deputies who were shrieked out at the top of their voice to the accompaniment of wild yells.

seemed to upset some of the Englishmen present, who, although calling themselves Anarchists, are not accustomed to such highly seasoned French fare. Put into cold print here is what he said: "Strikes were in the air, whether or not they were decreed, whether they preceded or followed May 1. The strike was imposed on them by the logic of events; a strike of despair, which would not be stopped by the exhaustion of their resources, since it would be begun without a strike fund and would only end after victory had been achieved. A waiting policy would only entail more wretchedness on them.

A Salute for Anarchy.

"They had not assembled that afternoon to salute a nation, but to salute a nation of labor. They sought not only to uplift the people, but to liberate them, and in that work they had a huge army behind them. Let them salute all those who revolt. Let them salute all those who smash the windows of shops, mansions, and clubs. Let them salute all those who plunder and even let them salute those who plunder. Let them salute all over the world those who have lived in luxury and ease while millions and millions of others starved and died, that at least their time had arrived."

The long-threatened strike of the London carpenters and joiners commenced this morning, when 3,000 men were called out from three large firms who have important contracts on hand and have been selected for the first attack. The strike is likely to be a sharp one, as both employers and men are well organized and corporately wealthy. The trouble commenced six months ago when the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners gave notice to the Master Builders' Association that unless the men's demands for a working week of 47 hours and wages at the rate of 10 pence per hour were granted they would be called out on a strike at a convenient opportunity.

Fifteen Thousand Men Meet.

Negotiations have been going on ever since, but no compromise could be arranged and the strike commenced to-day. The carpenters have been talking of resorting to a general lockout; but as this is the busiest season of the year in the building trade, the length at the threat. This afternoon, despite a pouring rain, 15,000 workmen met in Hyde Park, and amid much enthusiasm, pledged themselves to support the strike.

The union treasury at this moment contains enough money to pay full wages for several months in every man on strike, and the funds will be kept in good shape by a levy upon those in the trade not on strike, and by promised contributions by other trade unions.

The three months' agreement with the master builders, by the Shipping Federation has notified its employees that after Sunday they will cease to supply them with food, but will, for the present, continue to supply them with coal. It was also informed that their situation would be permanent for the next two months.

The Soldiers Attacked.

Further particulars received in regard to the labor riot at Fourmies, France, say that the rioting was a mob composed of about 1,200 people, armed with sticks and armed with revolvers, surrounded the gendarmes. The mob attacked the Town Hall, and the gendarmes were ordered out to preserve the peace, a rifle fire failed to awe the rioters, although several of them fell wounded.

Charged by the Cavalry. The strikers very stubbornly resisted the military and even withstood a charge made on them with drawn swords and only dispersed the face of a cavalry charge. About 30 of the rioters were arrested.

During the riot at Beke, in Hungary, a number of enraged peasants made a savage attack on the place, for prohibiting the people from holding May Day demonstrations. The magistrate was thrown to the ground and the peasants trampled upon and kicked his prostrate form, inflicting terrible injuries on the unfortunate man.

Finally, upon the rioters persisting in their refusal to retire, the soldiers fired, and the rioters, in their desperate attempt to escape, were killed and wounded a number of others. The soldiers, acting under their officers' instructions, and in order to avoid the taking of life, fired low, at the feet of the people, with the result that many limbs of rioters have been amputated as one result of the labor disturbances.

After this severe lesson the mob fled, and was comparatively quiet during the night. The rioters remained on duty during the night, and were partly relieved this morning, it being apparent that all danger of an outbreak was over. A number of the Anarchist and Socialist leaders arrested in Paris remain in custody. The rioters were released to-day, but all are retained in custody against whom there is evidence of having incited to riot.

Lying Low for Boulanger.

The police of Paris are not relaxing their efforts to trace the authorship of the revolutionary circulars distributed to the troops. It is stated that the Government will endeavor to secure the conviction and deportation to New Caledonia of all who may be held responsible for the attempt to undermine the loyalty of the military. M. Constans is in receipt of congratulations from all sides on his successful prevention of the threatened blow to the Republic.

Should it be proven that Boulanger has had anything to do with the plots against the public safety, the British Government will be asked to refuse him any longer the privilege of asylum. It is known that on Monday last, and throughout the week, frequent messages passed between Boulanger and his leading adherents in Paris.

News of further rioting in Belgium has been received here. It is known that a conflict took place in Mons to-night between the gendarmes and rioters, and that the officers opened fire upon the rioters, two of whom were seriously wounded.

LONDON STRIKING CARPENTERS.

Ten Thousand of Their Fellow Workmen Assemble in Hyde Park.

LONDON, May 2.—Ten thousand carpenters and joiners met to-day in Hyde Park in support of the 4,000 of those trades who went out on a strike to-day for 47 hours' work a week and 10 pence per hour. The speakers who addressed the meeting decried the strikers' harsh policy of money, and that they did not stand in any fear of "scabs."

IOWA MINERS SIGN CONTRACTS.

They Make No Demand for Eight Hours, and Will Get \$1 a Ton.

BOONE, IA., May 2.—The miners of the Boone coal fields to-day signed contracts fixing the price of mining for the next year at \$1 a ton. There are about 1,000 miners employed here. No demand for an eight-hour day was made.

A CRISIS AT ROME.

Scenes of Turmoil in the Chamber of Deputies Over the Riots.

ROME, May 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, amid noisy interruptions, Signor Nicotera, Minister of the Interior, recounted the events of May 1, and read telegrams to show that the country was tranquil. The troubles in Rome, he said, were due to the Anarchist, Landi, who had been sent expressly from Paris to incite a disturbance. He did not blame the deputies who were shrieked out at the top of their voice to the accompaniment of wild yells.

have been better if they had held aloof and defended the military and police who had erred rather on the side of tolerance. In view of the coming judicial inquiry, he asked members to withdraw their interpellations, otherwise he must move to adjourn to debate for six months.

Signor Imbriani provoked a storm of protest by persisting in the face of Signor Nicotera's denial, that an officer was brutally attacked by Barzell. The turmoil caused the President to suspend the sitting and upon it being resumed, decided to adjourn it until to-morrow, when the Government would demand an explicit vote of confidence.

WHERE POWDERY STANDS.

TOO BUSY WITH LAND, RAILROADS AND CURRENCY TO TALK.

Evidently Not Taking Much Interest in Eight Hours.—The Relations Between Him and Gompers—Very Hot Shot Put Into Camp.

CHICAGO, May 2.—T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman K. of L., is in the city. "We have hardly had time to pay attention to the wage question at present," he said. "The other three questions—the land, the railroad and the currency—are occupying every officer's time. The eight-hour movement will be successful before a great while, because there are so many machines being brought upon the market that there will soon be an overproduction of goods."

"We will try to do away with the gold standard. The public, so long deluded, is crying for the gold standard, but when it realizes that there is not \$350,000,000 in gold in circulation, and that Rockefeller, Gould and Astor could buy every gold piece in the nation, and thus get a grip on the government, it will be difficult to break, they will decide to do so."

A dispatch from New York says: The United Mine Workers of America have issued a circular, dated at Columbus, Ohio, appealing to miners everywhere to organize and "unorganize." To send them aid for the coke strikers. The United Mine Workers are composed of two organizations—the "United Mine Workers' Association" and the "United Mine Workers' Association."

There is plenty of chance for Pittsburg in this matter. The only really influential requests are the two before mentioned. The request for the name of "Lexington" will least be complied with, and if one of the largest cruisers will be selected, possibly either No. 12 or No. 13, each of which is of the capacity of about 1,000 tons each, and the practice vessel of the class, No. 14, of 5,000 tons each, and in construction and all under the same design.

Hitherto, in naming vessels, the tendency has been to revive names of historical wars, but this is probably more because of the fact that the names of historical wars are more popular than any other reason. There is really nothing in the way of Pittsburg's securing a name in the navy, except the indifference of the class and the fact that the navy is well recognized at the department.

REWARDS OF MERIT.

Officers and Enlisted Men of the Army Honored in General Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Major General commanding has published in orders to the army the names of the following officers and enlisted men, who, during the year 1883, distinguished themselves by "especially meritorious acts or conduct in service": Major Henry Carroll, First Cavalry (then Captain, Ninth Cavalry) for firmness and prudence in conducting operations resulting in clearing the Indian Territory of the Indians; and Sergeant John J. Conroy, Second Cavalry, for courage, ability and devotion to duty in a laborious march, followed by the capture of a camp of hostiles, under Chato and Bonito, the defeat of the Indians, the destruction of their camp, the rescue of five captives and the recovery of a large amount of stolen property; this near the headwaters of the Rio Grande, in the Sierra Madre Mountains, Sonora, Mexico.

First Sergeant Joachim C. Jorgensen, Sergeant E. Dwight Chapman and Saddler Jacob Frank, Troop Sergeant Cavalry (all non-commissioned officers) for gallantry and courage in carrying out of a burning building at Ft. Wingate, N. M., burning boxes of cartridges and some powder standing near.

REAGAN'S RESIGNATION.

Official Correspondence Between Him and Vice President Morton.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The following correspondence was made public to-day: PALESTINE, TEX., April 24. Hon. Levi P. Morton, Vice President, Washington. "MY DEAR SENATOR—Having agreed to accept a leave of absence from my position as Senator in the Congress of the United States, I have tendered my resignation to the Governor of the State of Texas of the position of a Senator in the Congress of the United States, to take effect on the 10th of June next. It is a pleasure to me to be permitted to resign from a position of less dignity and of less emolument. And I leave the Senate with the sincerest wishes for the success of the Republic, and with the assurance of my high regard and respectfulness. JOHN H. REAGAN."

MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY SUMMONED TO HIS BEDSIDE at San Diego.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The family of Charles P. Taft, this city, received brief news to-night of the dying condition of Judge Alfonso Taft in San Diego, Cal. It is feared that his son, William H. Taft, the Solicitor General, will not arrive before the supreme court. The family of Charles P. Taft have been trying to find means of reaching him by wire, but have not succeeded.

Judge Taft suffered so severely from pneumonia while in St. Petersburg as to have been pronounced by the attending physician to be beyond recovery. A comfortable illness followed, and recently he went to Chile, where he spent some time trying to recuperate his health. It was on his return that he stopped at San Diego, where his family and friends appeared to improve. He was intending to return to Cincinnati when summer weather set in. This news of a change for the worse was received here, and it was feared that he had been had to expect, since the last advices from him by mail encouraged hope.

CLEVELAND DECLARED IN DEFAULT.

He Falls to Appear in a Suit Involving the Folsom Estate.

OMAHA, May 2.—In the District Court to-day ex-President Grover Cleveland was called in the suit of the Folsom heirs, of which Mrs. Cleveland is one, for the partition of the estate. The bailiff announced that Mr. Cleveland could not be found, and he was declared in default.

Called All Imagination.

The old talk of the Duquesne and Pittsburg Traction Companies combining has been revived and it is as emotionally believed by all concerned.

PITTSBURG'S CLAIMS

For Naval Recognition in the Naming of the New Cruisers.

THE REQUEST PLACED ON FILE,

In Accordance With the Project Initiated by the Dispatch.

A HINT TO ALLEGHENY COUNTY LADIES

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The request of citizens of Pittsburg, in accordance with the project initiated by THE DISPATCH, that one of the new cruisers be christened the Pittsburg, has been received at the Navy Department and placed on file with several other petitions of a similar character. These will not be taken up for some time, but when they are, Pittsburg can rest assured that the claims for recognition of a city which plays so important a part in the production of cruisers and war vessels will not be ignored.

All sorts of requests for all sorts of names and in the voluminous file of papers relating to the christening of the new vessels, The Governors of each and every State of the Union have joined in a petition to have one of the large cruisers named the "Lexington." This was probably worked up by the people of Lexington, Ky., as the requests have a common type-written form and suggest a systematic effort. An association of leading ladies of the city has been formed to accomplish the naming of one of the vessels in memory of the battle of North Point, and this suggests that it might be a good idea to have the name of the Pittsburg put on file with the Navy Department, and to have the ladies of Allegheny county arrange for a monster petition, signed only by ladies, to the Secretary of the Navy, requesting that a cruiser be named the "Pittsburg."

There is plenty of chance for Pittsburg in this matter. The only really influential requests are the two before mentioned. The request for the name of "Lexington" will least be complied with, and if one of the largest cruisers will be selected, possibly either No. 12 or No. 13, each of which is of the capacity of about 1,000 tons each, and the practice vessel of the class, No. 14, of 5,000 tons each, and in construction and all under the same design.

Hitherto, in naming vessels, the tendency has been to revive names of historical wars, but this is probably more because of the fact that the names of historical wars are more popular than any other reason. There is really nothing in the way of Pittsburg's securing a name in the navy, except the indifference of the class and the fact that the navy is well recognized at the department.

REWARDS OF MERIT.

Officers and Enlisted Men of the Army Honored in General Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Major General commanding has published in orders to the army the names of the following officers and enlisted men, who, during the year 1883, distinguished themselves by "especially meritorious acts or conduct in service": Major Henry Carroll, First Cavalry (then Captain, Ninth Cavalry) for firmness and prudence in conducting operations resulting in clearing the Indian Territory of the Indians; and Sergeant John J. Conroy, Second Cavalry, for courage, ability and devotion to duty in a laborious march, followed by the capture of a camp of hostiles, under Chato and Bonito, the defeat of the Indians, the destruction of their camp, the rescue of five captives and the recovery of a large amount of stolen property; this near the headwaters of the Rio Grande, in the Sierra Madre Mountains, Sonora, Mexico.

First Sergeant Joachim C. Jorgensen, Sergeant E. Dwight Chapman and Saddler Jacob Frank, Troop Sergeant Cavalry (all non-commissioned officers) for gallantry and courage in carrying out of a burning building at Ft. Wingate, N. M., burning boxes of cartridges and some powder standing near.

REAGAN'S RESIGNATION.

Official Correspondence Between Him and Vice President Morton.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The following correspondence was made public to-day: PALESTINE, TEX., April 24. Hon. Levi P. Morton, Vice President, Washington. "MY DEAR SENATOR—Having agreed to accept a leave of absence from my position as Senator in the Congress of the United States, I have tendered my resignation to the Governor of the State of Texas of the position of a Senator in the Congress of the United States, to take effect on the 10th of June next. It is a pleasure to me to be permitted to resign from a position of less dignity and of less emolument. And I leave the Senate with the sincerest wishes for the success of the Republic, and with the assurance of my high regard and respectfulness. JOHN H. REAGAN."

MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY SUMMONED TO HIS BEDSIDE at San Diego.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The family of Charles P. Taft, this city, received brief news to-night of the dying condition of Judge Alfonso Taft in San Diego, Cal. It is feared that his son, William H. Taft, the Solicitor General, will not arrive before the supreme court. The family of Charles P. Taft have been trying to find means of reaching him by wire, but have not succeeded.

Judge Taft suffered so severely from pneumonia while in St. Petersburg as to have been pronounced by the attending physician to be beyond recovery. A comfortable illness followed, and recently he went to Chile, where he spent some time trying to recuperate his health. It was on his return that he stopped at San Diego, where his family and friends appeared to improve. He was intending to return to Cincinnati when summer weather set in. This news of a change for the worse was received here, and it was feared that he had been had to expect, since the last advices from him by mail encouraged hope.

CLEVELAND DECLARED IN DEFAULT.

He Falls to Appear in a Suit Involving the Folsom Estate.

OMAHA, May 2.—In the District Court to-day ex-President Grover Cleveland was called in the suit of the Folsom heirs, of which Mrs. Cleveland is one, for the partition of the estate. The bailiff announced that Mr. Cleveland could not be found, and he was declared in default.

Called All Imagination.

The old talk of the Duquesne and Pittsburg Traction Companies combining has been revived and it is as emotionally believed by all concerned.

TREASURY FINANCES.

A STATEMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The Amount of Coin and Notes Held by the Treasurer of the United States—Outstanding Drafts and Checks and the Interest Now Due.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The following statement, prepared at the Treasury Department by Mr. Whelpley, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, shows the percentage of assets the Treasury holds against demand liabilities, exclusive of the amount known as "trust funds," for which the full amount is held:

Assets and liabilities of the United States Treasury on April 30, 1891, including the liabilities, \$346,681,016. United States notes outstanding: Assets, gold coin, 220,774,094 03; Standard silver, 314,000,000 00; Standard dollars, act 1890, 21,286,430 00; Fractional silver, 20,508,400 81; United States notes, 829,098 99; Bullion, 96,850,415 49; Silver, act 1890, 486,233 45; Silver, act 1891, 22,142,943 74; Trade dollar bars, 5,011,137 70; Current coin, 3,238,987 29; Treasury notes of 1890, 4,710,948 00; National bank notes, 4,055,730 90; United States notes, 2,309,200 00; Gold certificates, 29,549,449 44; Deposits, 29,549,449 44; Total, \$751,160,081 28; Liabilities, 404,478,999 00; Trust funds—gold certificates, \$109,190,999 00; Land warrants, \$14,242,547 50; Certificates deposited, 14,242,547 50; United States notes, 41,000,000 00; Treasury notes, act of July, 1890, 17,200,000 00; Total, \$388,174,006 00; National Bank 5 per cent redemption fund, 4,869,383 01; Depository business, 84,297,981 16; Postoffice funds, 4,926,615 33; Outstanding drafts and checks, 5,328,987 29; Matured debt and interest, 1,804,735 50; Interest due and unpaid, 1,802,891 07; United States notes, 346,681,016 00; Total, \$404,478,999 00; Less just claims, 38,310,000 00; Total, \$366,168,999 00; Less just claims, 38,310,000 00; Total, \$327,858,999 00.

TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

A Contest Between Applicants for Priority of Invention.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Examiner of Inventions of the Patent Office has been for two days listening to an interesting argument of Interferences of the Patent Office has been for two days listening to an interesting argument, which was closed this afternoon. The case is that of Jacob H. Morganthaler, Morganthaler and Jacob Shuckers, each of whom claims priority of invention for a justifying device for type-setting machines. The controversy is between the applicants, who have each applied for a patent for a specific form of wedge mechanism for effecting the justification of the line of type dies in a machine for producing type machines.

The only feature in controversy between the parties to the present interference case is the specific form of the spacing or justifying device, consisting of oppositely tapered wedges, connected by a sliding joint, and so arranged that one of them is looked fast while its companion is passing through the type.

MONUMENT FOR COLUMBUS.

Proposal to Erect It at the Place Where He Landed in America.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Colonel E. F. Wilder, an American capitalist residing in Chicago, has proposed to the Department of State that a subscription list be opened at Chicago during the World's Fair to raise money to erect a monument on the spot where Columbus first stood on the continent of America.

It was ascertained that it is now known as Point Castilla, near Traxillo, Honduras.

MAYOR KARL'S ORDER.

Columbus' New Executive Issues an Edict Against Vandalism Shows.

COLUMBUS, May 2.—Mayor Karl, the new Democratic head of the city government, has issued an order for the closing of all variety show houses in the city where drinks are sold. The order was somewhat in the nature of a bomb in the camp where these places have grown to large numbers, but as it was to take effect at once, it was thought that it would make a general opposition in the part of the proprietors. Only one arrest, however, was made to-night, the other places remaining closed.

The object is to close the places where wine are admitted and drinks sold. The prevailing opinion is that the order was not issued in good faith, as the vandals have opened up several law rooms since the election of Karl, and it is understood that everything in this line will go open. The Phillips law, which was enacted this year, is also claiming attention. It prohibits the sale of liquors in the city of Columbus in irreparable houses. It is understood the proprietors of Columbus held a consultation to-day, at which they concluded to test the constitutionality of the law. It is claimed that the character of legislation is a legal recognition of the existence of such places, and they will demand rights as the ordinary saloonist after having paid the tax and license.

GOOD WORDS FOR PARNELL.

Ben Butler Praising the Irish Leader in the Most Eulogistic Terms.

BOSTON, May 2.—General Butler, in declining to preside at a meeting in Music Hall to-morrow night, called to welcome the Irish envoys to Boston, had this to say about the Irish cause: "The liberty-loving people of America should and will, I doubt not, do everything in their power to aid their cause. I must leave to the people of Ireland and their representatives to determine on the manner and details of their movements. We are not the army of the United States, and we should be the friend commissaries of that army, and no true friend of Ireland can fail to have the sympathy, persistency and integrity of purpose with which Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell has brought the Irish people to be a power in the Parliament of Great Britain."

SEVEN CONSUMPTIVES CURED.

Koch's Lymph and Colorado Climate Effect the Result.

DENVER, May 2.—Dr. Joseph Meek Hospital discharged from the Koch Hospital the following patients, who have been pronounced permanently cured of consumption: Philip Johnson, Nathan Pollock, Edward Lynch, John Small, John McCoy, Ed Bergman and Frank Vadeboncoer. They have been pronounced entirely cured by the use of Koch's lymph. This is the first cure made in the West, and perhaps the largest number since the use of the lymph in America, and serves to show that, with the aid of Colorado climate, it is a success.



OUR OWN COLOSSUS OF RHODES.

ARRESTED ONCE MORE.

Ex-Senator Delamater's Statement to the Creditors' Committee.

CAUSES TROUBLE AT MEADVILLE.

An Official Report of the Situation to Be Made To-Morrow.

EFFORT TO GET THE BANKERS IN JAIL.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

MEADVILLE, May 2.—The proposition of Delamater & Co. to settle with their unsecured creditors on a 50-cent basis, has fallen through. The terms of the proposition were that it should be unanimously accepted by May 1, and a meeting of the creditors was held last evening, at which it was shown that only about \$22,000 of the money remained assigned for. The committee proposed to assume the responsibility for the amount, and demanded of Delamater & Co. that they consider the proposition accepted, and proceed to fulfill their part of the contract.

Ex-Senator G. W. Delamater withheld his reply until to-day, when he stated to the committee that the terms of the proposition had not been complied with, and that the friends who had proposed to assist him in making the first payment of 10 per cent would not consent to have the time for securing the balance of the signatures of the creditors extended. The creditors' Executive Committee are preparing a statement which will be made public Monday.

The committee consists of Messrs. W. E. Porter, Charles Fahr, Thomas Boddy and Charles Neith. It is understood that the failure to comply with the agreement was not unexpected to the members. Mr. Fahr expressed himself very forcibly this afternoon. "The whole thing is gone," he said, "and the work of the committee, which has been laborious, has been in vain. The committee will make a statement, and may publish it Monday."

This afternoon John Kelling, a contractor and builder, who had \$300 in the bank when the assignment was announced on December 5, 1890, made information against George Wallace, George B. Victor M. and T. A. Del