

AN AWFUL TANGLE

In the House of Representatives Throughout the Entire Day.

THE CRISP RULES VS. REED'S RULES.

Crisp Will Eventually Prevail Because He Has the Majority,

BUT THE RULE IS TYRANNICAL

And Altogether Absurd—Giants Cross Swords and the Republican Minority Holds the Democratic Majority at Bay for Six Hours Under the Brilliant Leadership of Ex-Speaker Reed—Democrats Take Heroic Measures to Stop Filibustering and to Defeat Mr. Reed's Effort to Force Them to Adopt His Method—And Thereby Hangs a Tale.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—The Democratic managers of the house today decided that the time had come when some effective methods should be adopted to force the Republicans to participate in legislation. Throughout the last Congress and during the recent Congress the Republicans have on frequent occasions dead-locked the house for days by refusing to answer to their names, thus breaking a quorum. Without the authorization of a rule the house was constantly at the mercy of the minority. The question of the adoption of some method to compel the Republicans to vote was agitated during the last Congress and at various times during the present session. Many different plans were offered by different Democrats, and there were no inconsiderable number of them who favored a rule which would empower the speaker or clerk to record as "present, but not voting," the Republicans who declined to respond to their names.

Mr. Reed himself has been constantly fighting to force the speaker to adopt the quorum counting device of which he is the author, but there was on the Democratic side a large and bitter opposition to this expedient. For the last few days, however, the Republicans blocked business and there was a widespread belief on the Democratic side that this was in pursuance of a preconcerted arrangement with the Republicans at the senate end of the capitol to delay all business with a view to postponing action on the tariff bill. It was intimated that a quorum would be called after being demanded not only on partisan measures, but on the routine business of the house. Under such a stress of circumstances, Speaker Crisp, Mr. Catchings and Mr. Outhwaite, comprising the Democratic end of the committee on rules, decided this morning that the time had come to act.

A resolution embodying a new rule designed to fine members \$10 for refusing to vote was prepared and presented when the house met. The Democrats were by no means unanimous in their approval of it. While the general sentiment of the house favored some modification of the rule to accomplish the purpose desired, a wide difference of opinion existed as to what that modification should be. Some of them, like Mr. Cockeran, (New York), preferred an out and out quorum counting rule on the line of the amendment to the rules offered some time ago by Mr. Springer, others preferred a rule to enforce section 40 of the revised statutes, which provides for a deduction from the salaries of absentees for such days as they are absent except on account of sickness. The Democrats today were unable to muster a quorum to act on the new rule and finding themselves unable to proceed, a resolution was offered to revoke leaves of absence and compel the attendance of absentees. By a resort to every means known to parliamentary law the Republicans succeeded in preventing the adoption of this order for six hours and a half.

To-morrow the struggle will be resumed. It may be that the Democratic opposition to the new rule as drawn will result in its modification, or possibly a complete substitution of some other method to prevent filibustering, but there is no doubt that when the present struggle is over the wings of the filibusters will be clipped, and a new order of things will be in vogue in the house of representatives.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The House in a Tangle All Day—Ex-Speaker Reed Forcing the Democrats to Adopt a Rule to Stop Filibustering—Adjournment With Everything in Confusion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—The Democratic members in the house today decided to take heroic measures to force the Republicans to participate in the proceedings. The committee of rules consisting of Speaker Crisp, Messrs. Outhwaite and Catchings and Messrs. Reed and Burrows held a meeting today and formulated a plan to crush filibustering, making the penalty of failure to vote punishable by a fine. The Republicans having cognizance of the rule by which their hands were to be tied before the meeting of the house, Messrs. Reed and Burrows determined to contest every inch of the ground and a fierce parliamentary fight was immediately precipitated. Speaker Crisp, however, was in no humor for trifling, and with a stern hand he swept aside the preliminaries and forced the fight on the main issue. As soon as the journal had been read he recognized Mr. Catchings from the committee on rules to present the report.

Mr. Burrows attempted to raise the point of order that no quorum was present, but the speaker held that the journal having been approved the point of order could not be made save on a vote upon some pending question. Mr. Burrows then tried a flank movement with an appeal from the decision of the chair and the speaker declared that he could not take Mr. Catchings off the floor for that purpose.

The reading with appeals for recognition on a point of order, but the speaker with averted head refused to listen to him and Mr. Reed finding his efforts futile sank down in his chair.

THE NEW RULE. The report from the committee on rules provided a rule that in case a member is absent from the house without excuse, or if he fails to answer to his name when the roll is called for a vote on any question, shall be fined the sum of ten dollars and the speaker shall cause an entry of such fine to be made against such members on the journal of the house and the same shall be collected and paid into the treasury of the United States.

Mr. Reed was again on his feet when the reading was completed, but the speaker recognized Mr. Catchings to demand the previous question. Then he turned to Mr. Reed, who said he desired to raise a point of order.

"Does the chair recognize me?" asked Mr. Reed.

"The chair will hear the gentleman," replied the speaker.

"I am to understand then that the chair recognizes me to make a point of order?"

"The chair has recognized the gentleman from Mississippi to demand the previous question and pending that he will hear the gentleman," retorted the speaker.

This did not suit Mr. Reed's purpose, however. He wanted a definite assertion from the speaker that he was recognized in his own right. While indulging in some delicate fencing with the speaker on this point the speaker seemingly lost patience and with a bang of the gavel stated the question to be on the demand for the previous question. Mr. Reed was left standing in the aisle while the speaker took a rising vote. The Republicans declined to vote and when the speaker announced the result, 99 to 0, Mr. Burrows made the point of no quorum.

IN A TANGLE. The yeas and nays were demanded. The Republicans were determined to force the Democrats to produce a quorum at every stage of the parliamentary proceedings looking to the adoption of the rule, and when the roll was called declined to vote. Eleven of the Democrats refused to give the proposed rule their approval and voted against the demand for the previous question. These eleven were as follows: Causey, Delaware; Coombs, Cummings, New York; Geary, California; Gisson-hainer, New Jersey; Kilgore, Texas; Maguire, California; McAleer, Pennsylvania; Warner, Louisiana; Ryan, New York; Warner, New York. The Populists voted with the Democrats in favor of the demand. The announcement of the vote 141—11, showed that the Democrats were thirty-seven short of a quorum. On motion of Mr. Catchings a call of the house was ordered.

At 2 o'clock the situation in the house was anomalous. Parliamentary speaking, it was tied in a double bow-knot. During the proceedings to determine who the absentees were under the call of the house a motion was entertained and a roll call was on a motion to excuse Mr. Hull.

On this motion a point of order was raised and overruled. The motion to excuse was lost, 84 to 105.

Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.) was recognized to offer a resolution, but before it was read Mr. Lacey claimed the floor to move a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Mr. Reed contended that the motion to reconsider under the rules took precedence of all motions. "I trust," said he, sarcastically, "that out of the wreck of the parliamentary world some precedents will be saved."

Mr. Richardson, who was in the chair, directed the clerk to read the resolution, which proved to be a resolution revoking all leaves of absence except on account of sickness. Both Mr. Reed and Boutelle jumped to their feet when the reading of the resolution was completed, and made the point of order that it did not take precedence of a motion to reconsider.

REED'S TAUNT. Mr. Reed taunted the Democratic side, with its 100 majority, with being powerless to transact business without smashing every rule of parliamentary law. When he sat down, Mr. Hutchinson, (Dem., Texas), evidently smarting under the sting of the ex-speaker's words, declared he was tired of being lectured and lacerated by Mr. Reed. As a Democrat, when Mr. Reed had counted a quorum, he had agreed with him.

A wave of Republican applause greeted this statement.

Mr. Hutchinson wheeled around, and facing his political adversaries, shouted: "Oh, don't applaud, I shall strike you in the short ribs in a moment." He went on to explain that he believed in counting a quorum because it appeared to be a straight-forward business proposition. He endorsed it as a business man, but the rule had been so tyrannically executed, so much vicious legislation had been passed under it that a liberty-loving people had condemned it. He had abused a good rule. Mr. Reed had crucified it and he objected to the crucifier of the rule claiming to be its father.

The debate over the point of order continued for over an hour, the giants on both sides crossing swords. Ex-Speaker Grow, Messrs. Boutelle, Burrows, Hooker, Reed, Catchings and others were at various times engaged in the fray. At the conclusion of the debate Mr. Richardson, who was still in the chair, held that while it was competent to enter a motion to reconsider, a previous motion having been made in the form of Mr. Catchings' resolution, the latter took precedence, but would not prevent the disposal of the motion to reconsider at a subsequent period. He therefore sustained the point of order. This had the effect of making Mr. Catchings' resolution the pending question. Mr. Lacey appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Catchings moved to lay the appeal on the table, pending which Mr. Pickler moved to adjourn. The motion to adjourn was lost, 157 to 27, and the motion to lay the appeal from the decision of the chair on the table was carried, 144 to 24. Mr. Pickler then renewed his motion to adjourn. The motion to adjourn was again lost, 94 to 148. Mr. Reed then attempted to enter a motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call, but the speaker called it out of order and the vote was about to recur on the demand of the previous question when Mr. Reed again moved to adjourn. Again the motion to adjourn was lost and the vote was then taken on the demand for the previous question on the resolution to re-

volve leaves of absence and telegraph for absentees and it was ordered 123 to 3.

Mr. Reed made the point of no quorum. The chair overruled the point of order. Mr. Boutelle moved to adjourn. It was lost. The resolution was then adopted without a division and at 6:30 the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Peffer Champions the Coxy Army of the Commonwealth.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Both sides of the chamber showed a good attendance when the senate met to-day. During the transaction of the routine morning business, Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment relative to marriage and divorce, which was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Peffer was recognized and delivered the third installment of his speech on the tariff bill.

He announced his purpose of offering at the proper time a substitute for the pending bill based on the principle of taxing the articles used by the rich while exempting those articles of prime necessity used by the poor, whether manufactured abroad or not.

He defended the Coxy army of the Commonwealth, and outlined his plan for the amelioration of the condition of the people. Referring to the approach of the army, he exclaimed, in the language of Israel of old: "We are coming, father Abraham. The vanguard is snow-bound, though, I understand."

[Laughter.] He referred to the entrance into Washington last Saturday night of a band of forty men, who were immediately arrested without committing any offense.

"They had as much right to come here as the president of the New York Central Railroad Company or any other citizen." As Congress was not bound down to such restrictions, he continued, he would insist upon Congress passing a bill obliging the President to provide employment for all the men and women of the country. It would not be in the way of building good roads, for he thought that a special province of the states, but he would set them to work at building a straight double track railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific and another from the great lakes to the gulf.

He went on to argue for a duty on wool and for free sugar.

OPPOSED TO FORECLOSURE.

The Commissioner of Railroads on the Pacific Railroad Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—General Wade Hamilton, the commissioner of railroads, has submitted to the house committee having supervision of the matter sundry memoranda on the various pending bills for a settlement of the debt of the Pacific railroads to the United States. From this memoranda it appears that the commissioner is opposed to the foreclosure of the lien of the roads and the management thereof by Congress, as proposed by one bill, but is favorably disposed to the maintenance of the sinking fund and the payment into it of a larger proportion of net earnings. He says that on the maturity of the debts of these roads, three forms of settlement with the committees will be presented, from which a choice must be made, viz: foreclosure, second, maintaining the sinking fund, and require that a larger percentage of the net earnings be paid into it, and third, refund the debt.

Discussing the question of foreclosure he says: "A foreclosure of the lien, it is admitted, will not satisfy the debt, as a sale of the subsidized loans under decree of court would not realize more than enough to cancel the amount of the first mortgage bonds, in which case the United States would be required either to lose the claim or buy in the lines and pay off the first mortgage indebtedness. Railway management by Congress, aside from being opposed to the settled policy of the government, would not only be a doubtful but a dangerous experiment. It could not well be divorced from politics, associated as the latter is with the attendant danger of a corruption of the civil service. This alternative, therefore, should be rejected."

Under the second form of settlement he says the sinking fund may be maintained and a larger proportion of net earnings required to be paid into it, so that not only current interest may be met by the principal of the bonds gradually diminished.

This proposition, he says, he has already commended for adoption in the form of a proposed bill which was submitted to the secretary of the interior for the transmission to the committee.

British House of Commons.

LONDON, April 12.—In the house of commons to-day a motion made by John Morley, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the working of the Irish land act gave rise to considerable debate. Finally, Mr. Balfour consented to the appointment of such a committee provided that the discussion of the land bill introduced yesterday be suspended in the meantime.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRE.

In the German Reichstag the commercial treaty with Uruguay was read, for the third time without debate.

Advices have reached Buenos Ayres showing that the forces of President Peixoto have recaptured Paranaqua from the insurgents.

The five weeks' drought in England, Germany, France, Austria and Poland is causing much uneasiness to farmers in those countries.

Senator McMillan will introduce an amendment to the tariff bill, changing the duty on cigars from \$3 per pound and 25 per cent, to \$4.50 and 25 per cent ad valorem.

Near Collinsburg, Texas, Frank Cross, a farm hand, shot and mortally wounded his employer, Thomas Murrell, without warning. Mrs. Morrill rushed to her husband's assistance and drew her throat, killing her instantly.

The Washington express on the New Haven railroad ran into a freight train at Port Chester while running at a high rate of speed. Three of the freight cars were burned. Conductor St. Clair and brakeman Kennedy, of the freight train, were injured.

Arthur Zimmerman's manager who arrived from Europe yesterday, says that the terms of his contract for his professional tour are \$150 for each event and the prize money he may win. At each race meet he will receive 30 per cent of the gate receipts.

DEATH BY FIRE.

The Burning of the American Glucose Factory at Buffalo.

UNKNOWN NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

It May Be Fifty and It May Be a Smaller Number,

BUT NOT UNTIL A CENSUS IS TAKEN

Of the Surviving Workmen Will the Exact Loss of Life Be Known—Firemen Among the Victims—Several Fatally Hurt Rescued from the Burning Buildings—A Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed and Only Half Insured—The Immense Plant Goes Up in Smoke in a Short Time—Other Buildings Burned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 12.—The plant of the American Glucose Company burned to-night. The loss will be about \$1,000,000. The insurance is \$585,000. The works of the company consisted of an eleven-story brick building, used for the manufacture of glucose and starch; an eight-story brick building, used as a power house and as a place for making the cattle feeding product; an eight-story brick building, used as a refinery, and an eight-story store-house. The fire was discovered in the dynamo room of the main building shortly after 7 o'clock by the engineer. He gave the alarm and he and his fireman rushed out. In ten minutes the whole eleven floors were on fire; flames were bursting through the windows and darting from the roof.

AWFUL PROBABILITY. There was, perhaps, 125 men at work to-night. It will not be known until a census of the employees is taken to-morrow whether one man or fifty men were cremated. It is known that some of the men escaped by the fire escapes, and some of those on the lower jumped into the canal. A great many of the men at work on the upper floors were ignorant Poles and Germans. They may have been burned and they may not. It is impossible to tell now. The chances are, however, that several men were burned to death. As it was, four of the men who jumped were hurt.

John Young, a workman, jumped; he was not hurt and he escaped.

Two Poles, cannot speak English, names unknown, both severely injured. One had both legs broken.

John Stein, a workman, severely burned.

A MASS OF FLAMES. In fifteen minutes the entire main building was a mass of flames. In twenty minutes the walls began to fall and they fell at frequent intervals until, inside of forty-five minutes, there was but one corner standing. Meanwhile the city fish market, just across the street, caught fire, and five firemen were sent inside it to fight the flames, and a number of streams were turned on the roof. The building was a long, low, brick structure and the firemen made a good fight to save it, but a portion of a blazing wall fell on it and started the roof to burning fiercely.

The firemen inside did not know of this, and no one told them. The consequence was that in a few minutes the roof fell in and buried the five firemen. Three of them escaped with no other injuries than a few bruises, but John Weber and Louis Schraeder, of the same company, were not so fortunate. Weber was taken out unconscious. His face is badly burned, some of his ribs broken and he also has internal injuries. It is a question whether he lives or dies.

Lieutenant Schraeder had his back and legs hurt. Both were taken to hospitals.

STILL BURNING. The feed house was completely destroyed, the walls all having fallen by 10 o'clock. The refinery and the store house went next, and by 11 o'clock there was nothing left of the mammoth establishment but a few tottering walls. The glucose works were owned and controlled by C. J. Hamlin, the famous trotting horse man, and his sons.

After 12 o'clock the progress of the fire was checked. It will be several hours before it is completely under control.

THE STORM AT SEA.

Big Steamships Have a Rough Time—The Gale Making Eastward.

New York, April 12.—The heavy northeast gale which has prevailed all along the coast for thirty-six hours, moderated somewhat this morning although a fresh northeast breeze still blew and a heavy sea was running outside. The White Star liner Majestic and the Croft from Dundee, report a fearful sea on. They were obliged to lay to outside the light ship all night, not daring to run up to the bar. Captain Robinson, of the steamer Croft, states that he was on the bridge continuously for twenty-four hours. Fortunately his ship received no damage. The Ward Line Vigilantia from Havana, encountered extreme weather.

The hurricane struck her early yesterday morning off Barneget and blew with terrific fury. Enormous seas broke over her bows, washing her decks fore and aft. Her starboard forecastle was washed away.

"The storm," said Weather Forecaster Duan to-day, "has gone out to sea and is traveling eastward directly in the line of the ocean steamship routes." One and two teeth inches is the total fall of rain, sleet and snow here during the storm.

MOBILE LIVES LOST

In the Great Storm on the Atlantic Coast. Missing Yachmen.

New York, April 12.—Three men who sailed in the yacht Sudisco, on Friday, from Rockville Centre for Long Branch, have probably been drowned. They are Thomas Mack, a wealthy yachtsman, of 72 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn; Carl Ayers, wholesale plumber, of 217 Fifth avenue,

Brooklyn, who lives here, and Captain James Hutchinson, of the yacht, Jones Inlet, the outlet from the bay, has been the scene of many wrecks. Searching parties have not been able to find any trace of the boat or men.

Daniel D'Emott, superintendent of the saw mills at Rockville Center, Long Island, and his son, Robert, who sailed oceanward in the yacht Joseph before the storm began are missing. It is thought that they were caught outside by the gale and that both have been drowned.

Three duck hunters started out on Monday afternoon from Freeport, Long Island, and have not been heard from since. It is believed that they may have been drowned. It is reported that a large sloop yacht was sunk in the storm in the bay near Douglasstown.

BISHOP BONACUM'S TRIAL

Began at Omaha—A Long List of Charges Against Him.

OMAHA, NEB., April 12.—The trial of Bishop Bonacum, which promised to be a nine days' sensation in Roman Catholic church circles, commenced to-day without a witness being summoned. The only thing done was to read the charges against the bishop. The charges were extensive in character, including mis-administration of office, tyranny and oppression, insubordination, inciting strife, personal slander, arbitrary use of power, violation of the statutes, misappropriation of church funds, falsehood, speculation with church funds, perjury and many others. The complainant tendered the services of a stenographer and guaranteed secrecy on his part, but the bishop would not agree to it, stating that the secretaries would take all minutes necessary.

THE JONES DIVISION

Of the Army Starts from Philadelphia. Four Men Instead of Fifteen Hundred.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 12.—Promptly at the appointed time to-day Christopher Columbus Jones, the Philadelphia division marshal of Coxy's commonwealth army, and three recruits started on their march to join the main body of the commonwealth at Rockville, Md., a small town about fifteen miles from Washington. Marshal Jones came forth from his headquarters at 1312 Filbert street, followed by about a dozen persons. He passed on the pavement, a few moments and then shouted: "March!" The first person to make a move was a six-footer, bearing a badly faded United States flag. The others followed in a moment.

The cold drizzling rain had a dampening effect on their ardor and all but two decided to desert the army. These desertions had no apparent effect on Christopher Columbus Jones. With a small tent wrapped in a shawl strap in one hand and a map of the route to be traversed in the other, the marshal and his three faithfuls, Secretary T. McKee, William Phillips and the big flag bearer, followed by three or four hundred shouting men and boys, turned into Market street and were soon fairly on their dreary march. The army will travel but five miles to-day. Their first stop will be Darby, a small town on the outskirts of this city. Marshal Jones had made great preparations for his army at Darby. A large hall, the workshop place of the "Heavenly Recruits," had been engaged for Jones' prospective 1,500 followers, but the marshal now says his little tent will afford ample shelter for the army.

CAPTURED A TRAIN.

Kelly's Division of the Coxy Army Steals a Long Ride.

EVANSTON, Wyo., April 12.—At midnight last night General Kelly's army of the Commonwealth which had encamped on the plains of Utah, eight miles out of Ogden, quickly broke camp and captured a Union Pacific freight train made up of box cars enroute to the mines. General Kelly at once assumed command of the train full of footsore and weary crusaders. The engineer and fireman obeyed orders as issued by the commandant, as the had instructions to do from Superintendent Bancroft, of the Mountain division. The capture was totally unexpected. Several of the most trusted of Kelly's lieutenants took places in the cab of the engine, fearful of treachery on the part of the engineer and fireman.

The army ought to reach Cheyenne to-morrow night, barring mishaps and the side-tracking of the train, which will undoubtedly be attempted on the part of the railroad.

Hard Tack for Lunch.

SOMERFIELD, Pa., April 12.—The Commonwealth halted here at noon for lunch. No provision for feeding the army was made by citizens, and the hard tack and coffee had to be fallen back upon. Short speeches were made from the porch of the Enley hotel by Coxy and Brown. The army camped at Addison to-night. Coxy is in Pittsburgh on business.

A Coxy Organizer Dead.

LOS ANGELES, CALA., April 12.—M. W. Gatcheller, one of the founders of the Populist party in this state, and who is said to have directed the movements of several industrial armies which have left this state for Washington, died here this morning of pneumonia, aged thirty-nine.

Will Vaccinate Them.

OMAHA, NEB., April 12.—The Omaha board of health to-day made arrangements to quarantine General Kelly's army outside the city limits and vaccinate every man. Several cases of small-pox have been brought to Omaha by tramps in the last few days.

A Female Brigade.

OAKLAND, CALA., April 11.—A female brigade of the industrial army is being organized here. Two hundred names are now on the list. Arrangements are being made for the transportation east. Frank Carter has been elected colonel and last evening the first drill was had.

It Still Spreads.

DENVER, COL., April 12.—Captain W. L. Grayson has made a call for all unemployed men and women to meet to-morrow to organize the Colorado industrial army and join the army from California.

James J. Corbett, the pugilist, called for Europe yesterday on board the Fuerst Bismarck. The champion expressed confidence that his match with Jackson would come off.

WILLIE WILDE MARRIES.

The Divorced Husband of Mrs. Leslie in a Peculiar Position.

WAS FORBIDDEN TO MARRY AGAIN

By the American Court, But He Did It Anyway, and Says the United States Laws Have No Jurisdiction Over Him—His Relations With Mrs. Frank Leslie, He Says, are "Friendly," and He Recently Had a Business Interview With Her, While His Mother Corresponds With Her.

LONDON, April 12.—"Willie" Wilde, formerly the husband of Mrs. Frank Leslie, was married a few days ago to Miss Sophia Lees by special license in this city. The bride is the granddaughter of Mr. Thomas Orde Lees, of Merion, near Dublin.

Mr. Wilde claims that prior to his marriage he consulted high legal authorities in America in regard to his right to marry again, and that finally he obtained the authority of the chief registrar of Somerset House regarding his position. In an interview to-night Mr. Wilde said that fortunately he did not take out citizenship papers during his residence in New York. He added: "The American courts have no jurisdiction over me. I allowed the action brought against me by Mrs. Leslie to go by default. The New York courts said I would not be allowed to marry again, but I'm advised that this decision is not binding. Possibly I might have trouble if I went back to New York state, but nowhere else in America. I have no present intention of going to the United States. No, Mrs. Leslie knows nothing about my marriage. She is still in frequent communication with my mother, Lady Wilde. I do not desire to say anything against Mrs. Leslie; simply, we did not get on together, I saw her on business when she was last in London. Our interview was friendly, but we have not corresponded with each other. She wished to condemn me to a life of immoral celibacy as a punishment for my deeds in America. My marriage, which was solemnized on January 11, was kept secret for family reasons. Only my family, the family of my wife and a few intimate friends were cognizant of the event."

Then reverting to his past ties, Mr. Wilde said:

"While I deplore the fact of a divorce, I'm perfectly confident that I have done the right thing in remarrying."

Mr. Wilde concluded by saying: "As for the rumor that Mrs. Leslie stated when she was in London that she is still my wife—well, I am glad that that question has been logically and legally disposed of."

B. & O. TAXES.

Judge Jackson Restrains the Sheriff of Wood County—Many Thousands Involved.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., April 12.—Judge Jackson, of the United States district court, to-day granted a temporary injunction restraining the sheriff of this county from collecting taxes assessed against the property of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in this city. State Auditor Johnson certified to the sheriff a tax bill unpaid for \$1,042 for the 1893 taxes. The sheriff levied on two locomotives claim to satisfy the claim. The B. & O. Company sets up certain ordinances and contracts made in 1855 with the city upon which they refuse to pay. Thousands of dollars are depending upon the result of the suit.

Exaggerated Reports.

MADRID, April 12.—The government was questioned to-day in regard to the attacks made by a mob in Valencia upon the Spanish pilgrims bound for Rome. The minister of the interior replied that the reports of the affair received in Madrid were exaggerated. Ultimately a motion condemning the outrage was adopted.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair, winds shifting to easterly, and slightly warmer.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHEFFNER, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

Table with 2 columns: Time and Temperature. 7 a. m. 45, 9 a. m. 48, 12 m. 52, 3 p. m. 53, 7 p. m. 52, 10 p. m. 51, Weather—Fair.

COUPON FOR PART No. 2, GLIMPSES OF AMERICA

This Coupon, with 10c is good for Part 2 of "GLIMPSES OF AMERICA." One part issued each week.

ART PORTFOLIO DEPARTMENT Intelligencer Publishing Co.

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

Coupon No. 5.

To secure this coupon contact agent or bring 6 coupons like this of different numbers with 10c in coin to Art Portfolio Department, INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

This coupon not good for "World's Fair Portfolio."