READ THE HERALD'S Great Offer. "Business Educational Course." One Coupon and 10c is all it Costs.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

Picturesque America. Edited by Wm. Cullen Bryant. Published by D. Appleton & Co. Read our Unparalleled offer.

VOLUME XLIX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1894. NUMBER 151.

NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, TRADE AND COMMERCE--BUT FIRST OF ALL, THE NEWS.

EVEN THE BABIES FOUGHT

Terrible Work of a Mob Led by a Wife and Mother.

NEVER DID WOMEN SO UNSEX THEMSELVES.

Bloody Fight in Which Many Are Badly Injured.

It Is More Than Probable That Several Will Die—Entire North End of the Connellsville Coke Region in a Fever of Fear and Excitement—Yesterday's Battle Merely Foreshadows the Beginning of More Serious Troubles Unless the Strike Is Speedily Settled.

Scottdale, Pa., May 4.—The north end of the Connellsville coke region is in a fever of fear and excitement tonight.

The terrible work at the Painter plant of the McClure company, bad as it was in itself, is feared as still more foreshadowing the beginning of times and conditions that are inevitable unless this strike is speedily settled.

The battle today was between striking Poles, a small number of deputies and a comparatively few men at work at the Painter plant.

Deputy Sheriff Sanford White and Chief Clerk Ewing B. Roddy were terribly beaten and are in a critical condition tonight.

Five men and two women on the strikers' side were shot and two of the men are dangerously wounded. Six of the rioters have been arrested and are now in the Uniontown jail. The Painter plant was closed down by the strikers on the 24th inst and was idle until Wednesday last.

Led By a Tigress.

Early this morning, Joe Sconesky's wife went about to the other houses and got the women of the striking Poles to join her in a raid on the plant. About 6 o'clock, she had 150 men, women and children in the ranks ready for the raid.

The men remained in the rear and the women and children, led by Mrs. Sconesky, made a rush for the coke yard.

This region has seen many savage affairs in which women unsexed themselves by deeds of violence, but the old timers say that never before has there been seen such a spectacle as this.

Every person in the assaulting party had some sort of striking weapon, even the children, screaming as they flourished sticks, suited to their size.

Many of the women bore axes and some of the men of the mob carried ball bats and hatchets.

Deputy White was the first on whom a blow fell. Mrs. Sconesky had a club and her husband wielded an axe.

Roddy and a clerk named James Tarr saw him fall. In the face of the fearful odds these two men sprang to his rescue and fought their way to his side. Then the frantic raiders fell upon Tarr and Roddy, as White struggled to his feet, covered with blood. The three men fought desperately, but the odds were too great and finally all were down again, under the feet of the mob. Roddy was beaten and cut about the head almost as badly as White.

The Bloody Work.

The company made an effort to start this and other plants on Tuesday, and to lay the women determined to drive the "blacklegs" from work. With tin pans, clubs, coke forks and brooms they marched to the coke yards. Sanford White, the mine superintendent, Ewing B. Roddy, the bookkeeper, and a lot of deputies were on guard.

A shot was fired to scare the women, men rushed to the scene, and White opened fire on the crowd, which numbered over a hundred.

At the first fire, three men fell wounded, one shot through the thigh, one through both legs and the third in the neck. The women carried off the wounded and the infuriated men set upon White and Roddy. White was beaten over the head, knocked down, kicked and bruised about the body. His recovery is doubtful.

A big Hungarian had White down and was standing over him with an axe when he was knocked down by James Tarr, the store clerk. Roddy was at first thought to be badly injured, but he escaped with only slight bruises. While all this was going on the deputies, who had begun to use Winchesters, shot one woman, who is said to be dying. It is now believed that at least sixteen were shot.

There is great excitement throughout the entire region. The strikers are becoming desperate, and mobs are assembling at various points to raid the plants.

Fifteen Went Down.

Dr. W. H. Cole, the company physician, states that fifteen strikers went down in three charges. Three men and one woman were carried off the ground after the first charge, and when the mob finally retreated they bore away at least ten more. Three wounded were left near the works, two of whom will die.

White is suffering intense agony and his recovery is doubtful. Roddy is believed to be fatally wounded. It is feared the foreigners will avenge the death of their countrymen. It will not be a surprise to the people here should the strikers resort to the use of dynamite to blow up the works.

The injured as far as known are:

Sanford White, superintendent, terribly beaten, condition critical.

Ewing B. Roddy, terribly beaten, in a critical condition.

John Sconeski, shot through the thigh.

Stepzen Yonski, shot through both thighs.

Joseph Skoleski, head split with an axe.

Murtes Schenonski, shot in the shoulder.

An unknown Slavish woman, shot in the thigh.

Sheriff Richards, of Fayette county, is near the scene of the battle with forty men armed with Winchesters and has already arrested twenty persons, who now are on their way to Uniontown.

Called Out the Police.

Dallas, Tex., May 4.—The miners in the Indian Territory, who number 3,000, are getting ugly and have made demonstrations which necessitated the calling out of the entire Indian police for protection.

Strikers Are Ugly.

Duluth, May 4.—Advices from Virginia this afternoon indicate that the situation at Mesaba range is growing critical. Sheriff Harvey has telegraphed for fifty more deputies. The men at the Oliver mine and at Drake and Strattons went to work under protection today. The strikers are ugly.

Sixty-three Rioters Arrested.

Tonight White is in the miners' hospital at Connellsville. The latest reports are that he will die. Roddy was brought to his home here. He is vomiting blood and is very badly injured. Two of the Poles shot in the melee are pronounced to be in a very dangerous condition and are likely to die.

Sixty-three rioters, among them twelve women and ten children, have been taken to jail and warrants for fifty others have been sworn out, but the men cannot now be found. Tonight the Painter plant is in charge of a large number of deputies, and the company is determined to operate it.

THE RED RAG DISPLAYED.

Winchesters Seem to Be the Only Peace Persuaders.

Connellsville, Pa., May 4.—The action of the coke companies in arming a large force of men in the Vanderbilt region prevented a riot there today.

The mob that closed down the Fort Hill works yesterday remained in camp all night preparing to attack Paul and Nellie, but when they learned an army of deputies was patrolling the works, they concluded not to attack and dispersed.

The strikers have a code of signals by which they can be collected at any point in the vicinity on short notice, but the operators say they will keep the deputies on guard as long as there is any danger of violence.

The men at Fort Hill who were forced out returned to work immediately after the mob had dispersed and are working under protection of fifty Winchesters. The formidable display of guns at Moyer also discouraged the mob of strikers there and they dispersed at midnight.

At no time since the strike was inaugurated has violence been so imminent as now. The wholesale evictions to be made and the resumption of the companies are sure to incite violence. The companies say they will start unless the Rainey works are closed down tomorrow. Rainey is securing all the large contracts at handsome figures and the other companies will not stand idly by and see themselves ruled out of the market. Two of the leading companies announce they will start up all their works, if in doing so they have to deputize half their men and ask for more protection from the state troops.

A number of deputies were sent to the Calumet works today. There is every indication of trouble there, and at Monmouth. Miners from Latrobe and other places gathered there and are camped on the hillside. During the day they paraded to and fro past the works at Monmouth.

The red flag was prominently displayed and incendiary threats were uttered.

SHOT BY A MARSHAL.

Fatal Results of a Threat to Use a Gun.

Duluth, Minn., May 4.—Marshal Free tried to suppress disturbance among some striking miners at Mountain Iron this evening, when Mat Matson threatened him with a revolver. The marshal promptly shot him twice in the abdomen, and he will probably die. Word of the affair was sent to the strikers at Virginia, and a mob of 1,200 started for Mountain Iron with the avowed intention of lynching Free. Sheriff Showry ordered the militia out and they took charge of affairs. There is great excitement in Mountain Iron and trouble is feared when the strikers arrive as the miners were much embittered over Free's action. Company H is under arms and will be sent at once to reinforce the militia now there.

At 10:30 no word could be had from Mountain Iron and it is believed the wires are cut.

THE TIE-UP IS COMPLETE.

Not a Solitary Mine Now in Operation.

Brazil, Ind., May 4.—Not a single block coal mine in the district is in operation. A lodge with 350 members has been organized in this city by the United States Workers of America, and the organizers say they will not stop until every miner in the country is in the organization. Orders are received every day by the operators asking for coal at any price. The Wever-Getz company, of Center Point, offered their men $1.10 a ton if they would resume work. This is 25 cents above the old price. The men refused.

Winchesters Did the Work.

Chicago, May 4.—The striking brick moulders gathered today at the brick yards in the V. Puriton county, Blue Island, where non-union men were at work under the protection of the sheriff. Deputies with Winchesters threatened to shoot the invaders. The men sullenly withdrew.

Quiet on the Range.

Duluth, May 4.—All is quiet on the Mosaba range. The men are at work on the Mountain Iron mine, but still out at the Franklin mine, where the trouble began. The militia has not been used.

Marshal Cronin Burned in Effigy.

Devil's Lake, May 4.—Citizens last night hanged and burned Marshal Cronin in effigy for his action during the Great Northern strike.

EIGHT TOURISTS IMPRISONED.

All Hope of Saving Them Nearly Abandoned.

Gratz, Austria, May 4.—The party of eight tourists who were imprisoned by a sudden rise of water while exploring a cavern on Saturday, have not yet been rescued and all hope of saving the imprisoned people has nearly been abandoned. There seems to be no doubt that some of the tourists are still alive, as blows made by a hammer have been recently heard coming from the interior of the cavern.

The authorities of this city have sent a telegram to Emperor Francis Joseph entreating him to send a detachment of military engineers to the spot.

CROKER WILL RETIRE.

Washington, May 4.—Richard Croker, the Tammany officer, is spending a few days in Washington. Mr. Croker is said to be contemplating permanent retirement from politics. His physician has advised him to take an indefinite period of rest and to that end he feels that he must get out of politics at once. It is, therefore, probable that he will give up the leadership of Tammany and devote himself strictly to his private business.

JUDGE JENKINS IS ROASTED TO A TURN.

Report of the Special Investigating Committee.

GROSS ABUSE OF POWER IS PLAINLY SHOWN.

Orders Were Beyond His Jurisdiction as a Judge.

Second Order Was Much More Reprehensible Than the First—Nothing However, Found in the Testimony Taken That Savors of Corruption and His Impeachment Is, Therefore, Not Recommended—It Is Quite Possible That His Acts Were Sincere—But They Were Wrong.

Washington, May 4.—Representative Boatner, chairman of the special committee of the House judiciary committee appointed to investigate the Northern Pacific decisions of Judge Jenkins, today submitted to the full judiciary committee the majority report of the special committee.

The report was discussed for two hours, but no action was taken by the full committee. The report was made the special order for the full committee next Tuesday.

Representative W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, the Republican member of the committee, dissents from the majority report on the ground that it is an attempt to make a judicial ruling, but he has not yet submitted a minority report.

After reciting the well known facts and circumstances leading up to the granting of the two orders of injunction by Judge Jenkins, the majority report proceeds as follows:

The Majority Report.

Notwithstanding the suggestion of the employees that they desired to confer, the orders were immediately obtained without waiting the results of a conference or being in possession of any definite information of the intention of the employees with respect to the schedules upon which they solicited a conference. The original order received on December 19 had a two-fold aspect. It reduced existing wages and enjoined and prohibited those who were to receive them if they remained in the service of the company, from quitting the service with or without notice; cripple the property or injure the operating of the road. On being advised that if so ordered or advised by the officers of the organization to which they belonged the men would quit the service in a body and under the constructions placed upon the existing order (the injunction) by those who had obtained it, they would thereby commit a contempt of court and were liable to punishment for so doing, the officers of the company immediately asked for and the judge granted the second order of injunction, December 23. The object of this was to insure to the company the compulsory views of the operatives then in its employ, because under the first order of injunction the men could not quit without being guilty of contempt and would not do so unless ordered by the officers of their several organizations, and if these officers were prohibited from advising the strike, it was perfectly evident that the officers so enjoined could not discharge this function of their office and the men could not quit when prohibited from so doing by the court and not authorized to do so by the organization by whose rules and regulations they were governed. This was the object sought to be obtained; that the order was drawn to effectuate it and it was signed by the judge with that intent; the language of the order and the concomitant circumstances left no room for doubt.

Gross Abuse of Power.

Your committee has no hesitation in declaring that the orders rendered were a gross abuse of the power of the court; were supported by neither reason nor authority; were beyond the jurisdiction of the judge and were therefore void. The second or supplementary writ was more reprehensible than the first, because the judge was advised before he rendered it of the exact object and purpose sought to be accomplished. There was no suggestion in either of these letters of any fear of illegal acts, but the fear from suspense of traffic, of an attending damage to the road and inconvenience to the public were the sole reasons for the action which the judge took. Your committee also finds that no measures looking to a strike had been inaugurated nor does any seem to have been in contemplation, nor does it appear that any of the persons named or referred to in the writ of injunction have remained in the service of the company against their will. It does appear, however, that while they regarded the writ void, they believed that so long as it was in force they were bound to obey it under penalty of punishment or contempt if they violated it, and this consideration might have been more effective than they were aware of in inducing them to remain in the service of the receivers.

"Your committee does not concur in the opinion of the judge that the decision rendered in the Toledo cases, page 54, federal reports by Judges Taft and Ricks et al., support the contention in the case under consideration. On the contrary, both of the cases clearly recognize the principle that courts of equity cannot enforce the specific performance of the contract for personal service by writs of injunction and other processes, but that in such cases the remedy is at law by an action for damages." They also clearly recognize the right of the laboring people, as a means of selling their labor at a higher price, of coercing employers to accede to their demands. In detecting the lawfulness of a proceeding of this kind, the judges justly take the law as sustaining the employee, and inconvenience to the general public cannot be considered.

Lawful Rights Defined.

If employees have the lawful right to combine in a strike for the purpose of forcing compliance with their demands or securing the highest wages and best terms possible, that right cannot be removed by the fact that its exercise levied on the interests of others. Its principle applies, of course, only to those strikes which exist in the withdrawal from service by concerted combination. Should violence be done to the person or property of the employer by those who have combined against him; if others would supply the service which the strikers have abandoned and are prevented from doing so by violence, intimidation, threats or other unlawful means; these acts are not only unlawful, but in most instances would constitute violations of the criminal laws and be punishable as such.

The conclusion of the judge that the employees of the Northern Pacific Railroad company might be forced by him by writs or injunction to protect that company from loss and the public from inconvenience, by remaining in its service at a rate of wages to which they had not given their assent, is one in which we cannot concur, and which in our judgment is supported by none of the decisions which he cited.

Nothing Corrupt.

Your committee find nothing in the testimony, nor see any corrupt intention on the part of the judge to render these orders. It is altogether possible that he was sincere in his conviction. This view prevents us from recommending any proceedings looking to impeachment, but in order that there may be no further excuse for the rendition of such orders or decrees and that the courts of equity of the United States may not be deceived as to the extent of their powers of enforcing contracts for personal services by legal process, we recommend the enactment of a statute which will prevent them from doing so.

We also feel constrained to call attention to the abuses which have grown up under the powers assumed by judges of the courts of the United States to appoint receivers for railroad corporations, these orders being rendered in court under proceedings instituted nominally for the purpose of effecting foreclosures, but really for the purpose of averting the pursuit of creditors and the enforcement of unlawful obligations, are considered as interlocutionary and not subject to appeal. If, however, the appeal is granted, it does not have the effect of suspending the execution of the decree and the road going into the hands of a receiver, who operates it at least pending appeal, and this action of the judge is entirely independent of any control whatever by the owner and creditors of the party. Powers exercised by courts through receivers are purely their own creation, the result of judicial construction not ascertained or limited by statute, and therefore dangerous. Your committee is of the opinion that cases for which receivership may be ordered in the courts of the United States should be declared by statute.

The Anomaly Presented.

The anomaly has been presented for years of great railway corporations being operated and the business of common carriers carried on by the United States through judicial lines of the government, and by judges possessing at once powers pertaining to other judicial officers which become binding, with those powers of the president and directors of the corporation united in one and the same person.

The committee is also of the opinion that the power asserted by the judges of the United States courts to punish for contempt is dangerous and should be limited by law.

In the case reported in the Federal Reporter, in re Rigins, Judge Pardee declared that his power to punish for contempt was unlimited, both as to the amount of the fine and duration of imprisonment. In his judgment he could decide, without appeal, what constituted a contempt; who committed the act, the extent of punishment to be inflicted. In that case, he held a number of violations of the criminal laws of state of Texas likewise to be contempt of his court.

Under his construction, an assault and battery or any other violence or unfairness committed by an employee or servant of a railroad company in the hands of a receiver would be considered a contempt of his court. If this principle is a correct one, and the decisions seem to have been cited by other courts, when approved, it would be extremely convenient to substitute it for the criminal laws of the states. Exercise of police powers and the protection of life and property by those agencies would be relieved by the authority of a United States judge who instituted proceedings for contempt. Limitations contained in the constitution, viz.: Providing for trials by jury, being confronted by witnesses, being represented by counsel, etc., etc., would likewise be relieved. Without taking issue with the judges as to whether they have correctly or incorrectly stated the law on this important subject, your committee is of the opinion that the protection of the property rights should be left in the hands of executive officers, and that violations of laws should be punished by proceedings defined and provided by law, and that in order to prevent the abuse of authority claimed by the judiciary their power to punish for contempt should be defined and limited by law.

LOOKS LIKE A GENERAL FIGHT.

Nothing Accomplished at the Railway Meeting Yesterday.

Chicago, May 4.—Presidents and general managers of the Central Traffic association were in session today considering the existing demoralization in both passenger and freight rates. Nothing was occomplished today. If the lines do not get together at the present meeting, it is likely that the bars will be thrown down for a general fight all along the line.

The Western Passenger association lines have adjourned their meeting subject to call of Chairman Caldwell, with the understanding that he is not to wait longer than Thursday of next week before calling a meeting. Matters between the association and the Union Pacific were not arranged and stand about where they stood ten days ago.

Case Resigns.

St. Paul, Minn., May 4.—It is reported that E. C. McNeil, general manager of the Iowa Central, has been offered the general managership of the Great Northern, to succeed G. W. Case, resigned.

DON'T LIKE THE DOCKING.

Congressmen Squirm Under Their New Experience.

Washington, May 4.—Congressional salaries for the month of April became due today, so members had their first experience with the new procedure of docking for absenteeism.

Up to last night, 213 members had filed their certificates showing the number of days, if any, they had been absent. Today about fifty certificates were put in, leaving about one hundred unaccounted for. The great majority of the members certify that they have not been absent at all, and the most of them that certify to absence limit the period to one or two days. At this rate, the total deductions will be small. The Congressmen are showing an uneasiness in making out the certificates as there is nothing behind their word of honor to show how many days they have been absent. They feel reluctant to surrender a part of their salary, and yet are bound in honor to report the days for which the deductions should be made.

DEATH FROM A SNAKE'S BITE.

Madison, Fla., May 4.—A little daughter of Mrs. Bond, was sent to the barn to get some eggs. She thrust her hand into the nest in the hay and something struck it. Seven times her hand was struck, but she got the eggs and returned to the house and told her mother that the hen had pecked her hand. It was bitten by a highland moccasin. The child died in awful agony. The snake's fangs measured one and a half inches in length.

AMENDMENTS TO THE INCOME TAX FEATURE.

Some Sweeping Changes Proposed by Senator Vest.

HOME BUILDERS WILL BE AMPLY PROTECTED.

Charity, Religious and Educational Institutions Exempted.

Individuals Not to Be Compelled to Exhibit Books and Papers, and When the Assessor Has Made His Estimate the Taxpayer Will Have an Opportunity to Appear and Prove That He Has Been Assessed Too High, if That is the Case.

Washington, May 4.—Senator Vest today offered an amendment to the income tax feature of the tariff bill, the object being to relieve individual investors in corporations and have the profits of the corporation taxed.

Instead of compelling an individual exhibit of books and papers, the assessor may estimate the amount of income, and the person so assessed may appear and prove that he has been assessed tooo high, if such is the case.

The changes in detail are: Sections 19, 60 and 61 stricken out and the following sections substituted therefor:

"That there shall be levied and collected a tax of 2 per cent. per annum on the profits or income of ordinary working or operating expenses of all banks, banking institutions, trust companies, saving institutions, fire, marine, life and other insurance companies, railroads, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, slack water, telephone, telegraph, electric light, gas, water, street railway companies and all other corporations, companies or associations doing business for profit in the United States, no matter how created and organized. The said tax shall be paid on or before the first of July in each year, and if the president or other chief officer of any corporation, company or association shall neglect or refuse to file with the collector of internal revenue district in which said corporation, company or association shall be located or engaged in business, a statement verified by his oath or affirmation, showing the amount, net profits or income received by said corporation, company or association during the whole calendar year preceding the date of filing of said statement, as hereinafter defined, the corporation, company or association making default shall forfeit as a penalty the sum of $1,000 and 10 per cent. of the amount of taxes due for each month until the same is paid, the payment of said penalty to be enforced as provided in other cases of neglect and refusal to pay penalties and taxes under the revenue law.

Building Associations Exempt.

"The profits or income of all corporations, companies or associations shall include the amounts paid to the shareholders and bond holders or holders of certificates of indebtedness of any kind or character, the account of any funds used for construction, enlargement of plant or any other expenditures or investment representing the net annual profits made or acquired by said corporation, company or association.

"That nothing herein shall apply to states, counties or municipalities, nor to corporations, companies or associations, organized and conducted solely for charity, religion, or educational purposes, nor to the stocks, shares, funds or securities held by any judiciary or trustee for charitable, religious or educational purposes, nor to such building or loan associations as are organized under the laws of any state or territory, or of the District of Columbia, which makes loans to their shareholders to enable them to provide for themselves homes."

The above is substituted for sections 59, 60 and 61 of the tariff bill, in which section 59 is provided for levying 2 per cent. tax on banking and like corporations. Section 60 provided how the tax on such institutions should be levied and collected. Section 61 provided for the 2 per cent. tax on the interests on stocks, dividends or profits of railroad, telephone, gas and like corporations and provided how it shall be collected.

Wilful False Statements.

Other amendments insert the word "wilfully," in providing a penalty for false statements, as, for instance, in section 56, where a penalty of 5 per cent. is added for false statements. This is, of course, intended to prevent the infliction of penalties in case of unintentional false returns. It also deprives the revenue agent of the privilege of examining the books or accounts of persons accused of making false returns, and restricts the examination to the person himself.

In many cases the amendments put corporations, companies and associations upon the same level as individuals, giving them the privilege of proving the amount of income, where the statement of income has been increased by the revenue agent. It also gives to corporations, companies and associations the rights granted to individuals to appeal from the deputy collector and from the collector's decision to that of the commissioner of the internal revenue. That relieves them from the assessment of penalties as it does individuals, except upon reasonable notice of the time and place of the hearing. The salaries of state, county and municipal officials are relieved from the operations of the proposed tax law.

The amendment providing for the time limit of the operation of the act, made in sections 54 and 60, says the levying of the tax shall begin on June 1, 1895 and end on January 1, 1900. An important amendment is made to section 55 which is as follows:

Other Modifications.

"Provided, also, that in compiling the income of any person, corporation, company or association there shall not be included the amount received from any company, corporation or association as interests or dividends on the bonds on stocks of such corporation, company or association, if the tax of 2 per cent. has been paid on its net profits by said corporation, company or association as required by this act."

The clause in paragraph 59 requiring estimates to be made upon the shares of persons in the gains or profits of companies in levying the income tax is stricken out.

The intention of these amendments is to prevent double taxation upon incomes received from corporations.

Amendments are made to section 65, providing for returns of corporations; as to include companies and associations and place them upon the same terms under the same law as corporations.

Democrats Are Confident.

The Democrats express the greatest confidence in the success of the bill. Senator Faulkner said today the bill would become a law before the 15th of June, and that Congress would adjourn by the 4th of July.

Senator Jones has put in the entire day in his committee room and has had Senator Vest with him a part of the time. They have been engaged principally on the wool and cotton schedules, which it is believed are to be still further changed than they have been.

Senator Mills interested himself in the schedules and there is little doubt he will secure more liberal concessions than have been granted.

Republicans are Doubters.

Washington, May 4.—Notwithstanding the truce agreed upon between the Democratic and Republican senators, whereby it was arranged that hostilities on the tariff should cease until next Tuesday, there has not been a day when there was bolder talk and stronger protestations on the respective sides of the chamber than today. While the Republican senators have allowed the Democrats to infer that when the amendments are publicly announced and the assurance of a vote sufficient to pass the bill is given, they will yield to the majority, they assert privately that they know the necessary votes cannot be obtained, and declare the Democrats in the Senate are gradually approaching more serious trouble than they have yet encountered; and in making this statement they assert Senators Murphy and Smith are as doubtful as is Senator Hill in the support of the bill, as it is amended.

PUBLIC LAND MATTERS.

Secretary Smith Gives Out a Substitute For Rule 114.

Washington, May 4.—The secretary of the interior has rescinded rule 114 of the rules of the practice governing motions for review on decisions on public lands, to take effect June 1. The following rule, making an important change, will be substituted :

"Motions for review and motions for rehearings before the secretary must be filed with the commissioner of the general land office within thirty days after notice of the decision complained of, and will act as supersedeas of the decision until otherwise directed by the secretary. Each motion must state concisely and specifically, without argument, the grounds upon which it is based. On receipt of such the commissioner of the general land office will forward the same immediately to this department, where it will be treated as 'special.' If the motion does not show proper grounds for review or rehearing, it will be denied and sent to the file of the general land office, whereupon the commissioner will resume the suspension and move to execute the judgment before rendered. But if, upon examination, proper grounds are shown, the motion will be entertained and the parties notified, whereupon the moving party will be allowed thirty days within which to file an argument and have the same served upon the opposite party, who will be allowed thirty days in which to file and serve an answer; after which no further amendment will be received. Thereafter the case will not be reopened, except under such circumstances as would induce a court of equity to grant relief against any judgment of the court at law.

"All rules or parts of rules inconsistent herewith are rescinded.

(Signed.) "HOKE SMITH,
"Secretary."

FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Movement Far Better Than the "On to Washington."

Macon, Wash., May 4.—L. C. Dillman, a prominent business man of Spokane, is in the city maturing a scheme whereby he proposes to make a big step towards developing central Washington and at the same time offer work to all the unemployed laborers in the state. The scheme is to build three big irrigation ditches, and pay the employees their board, clothing and other expenses and the balance of their wages in interest-bearing bonds secured by lands along the ditches. Mr. Dillman has two associates, J. M. Buckley, of Spokane, and H. H. Smith, of this city. They have an option on 90,000 acres of Northern Pacific railroad land in central Washington, and propose that the chambers of commerce of Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane shall each appoint one person, the six making a board of directors to manage the company's affairs. The company, if organized, is to contract for the purchase of these 90,000 acres, and at once sell enough on long installments, with a small cash payment to lay in sufficient tools and provisions to keep the men at work. Mr. Dillman says the land is to be bought by the company at a very reasonable price. He thinks the purchase is already assured. It will extend from Priest Rapids toward Prosser Falls, on the west side of the Columbia river and water 30,000 acres; the second extends from Wallula to Ainsworth, embracing 15,000 acres, and the third leaves Snake river near Riparia at the crossing of the Union Pacific railroad and traverses the Eureka flat, through 45,000 acres.

CHEAP COAL FOR THE COAST.

It Went Begging and Was Bought For $1 Per Ton.

San Francisco, Cal., May 4.—Twenty-five hundred tons of coal from Tonquin, recently brought to this port by the British ship Somali, were today bought at auction by a local coal broker for $1 per ton. The shipment of the coal to San Francisco appears to have been a most unprofitable transaction. The coal was taken by steamer from Tonquin to Hong Kong at a cost of $3 per ton. From Hong Kong to San Francisco on the Somali, the rate was about $2 per ton and the duty 75 cents. Coal of this kind appears not to commend itself to the San Francisco buyer, for it went begging for a purchaser for several weeks, until finally it brought $1.

PEST AMONG CLOVER FIELDS.

Huntington, Pa., May 4.—A strange green worm, measuring from ¼ to ½ an inch in length has lately made its appearance in this county among the fields of growing clover. They appear in countless numbers and when once they attack a clover field, they continue in their destructive work until every vestage of the blossom and leaves is eaten up. No one here has yet been able to determine their origin.

TEXAS TREASURY EMPTY.

Austin, Tex., May 4.—The treasury of Texas is today without a dollar, a condition of affairs that has not existed for twenty-five years, during which time its revenue balance has ranged annually from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. Before the end of the year there will be a deficiency of several hundred thousand dollars and it is doubtful if the state will be able to meet the interest on its bonds, amounting to $4,000,000.

NO AMBITION TO RESUME POWER.

London, May 5.—The Times correspondent at Berlin says that Prince Bismarck, in his speech to the delegation representing the military clubs of Southern Holstein, which presents him an address of sympathy at Friedrichsruhe Wednesday, declared he had no ambition to resume power.

SUGAR BOUNTY LAW MAY BE REPEALED.

Dockery Introduces a Resolution in the House.

QUAY CONTINUES HIS TARIFF STORY.

River add Harbor Appropriation Bill Passes the House.

List of Army Officers Recently Selected for Brevet Rank on Account of Gallant Services in Indian Campaign All Confirmed, Save One—A Board Is Investigating the Armor Plate Frauds, But Proceedings Go on Behind Closed Doors.

Washington, May 4.—It has been considered probable that in the course of this session of the House, there may be an attempt made to attach on the appropriation bill an amendment providing for the repeal of the sugar bounty clause of the McKinley act. There has been hesitation about this, among the Democratic members, as it will be taken as an indication they had some doubts about passing the tariff bill in the Senate.

Today, however, Mr. Dockery (Democrat) introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on rules:

"Resolved, That the committee on ways and means is hereby directed to prepare and report to the House for consideration, in connection with the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, when the same shall be reported at this session, an amendment as follows:

"That so much of the act entitled: 'An act to reduce revenue, equalize duty and for other purposes,' approved Oct. 1, 1890, as provides for and authorizes the issue of licenses to produce sugar and for the payment of a bounty to the producers of sugar from beets, sorghum or cane, in the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, and the same is hereby repealed, to take effect July 1, 1894, and thereafter it shall be unlawful to issue any license to produce sugar or to pay any bounty for the production of sugar of any kind under the said act."

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The Appropriation Bill is Passed by the House.

Washington, May 4.—Promptly after the reading of yesterday's journal, the speaker laid some bills from the Senate before the House.

At 12:30, the House went into committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. Catchings, to consider the river and harbor bill, Mr. Hatch in the chair.

Fifteen minutes before the usual time for a recess, Mr. Catchings asked unanimous consent that the House should continue in session until 5 o'clock for the purpose of completing consideration of the river and harbor bill, when he would ask that when the House adjourned it would be until Monday.

This was agreed to, and the consideration of the bill was resumed.

The consideration of the bill, without action being taken on further amendments, was continued until shortly after 6 o'clock, when the committee of the whole rose, reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

Thereupon, a recess was taken until 8 o'clock for the consideration of private pension bills.

The evening session continued until 9:40 p. m., and the House then adjourned until Monday.

TWELVE TORPEDO BOATS.

Amendment to the Bill Favorably Reported From the Committee.

Washington, May 4.—Senator McPherson, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, today favorably reported from that committee the amendment to the naval appropriation bill authorizing the construction of twelve new torpedo boats. The amendment provides that the cost of the boats shall not exceed $200,000 and they shall be capable of making a speed of twenty-five knots per hour. A premium of $8,000 is to be added for speed in excess of twenty-five knots and a penalty of that amount in case the speed of the boats falls below twenty-five knots. Eight of the boats are to be constructed east of the Rocky mountains and four on the Pacific coast. The secretary of the navy, in a letter to the chairman of the committee on naval affairs, says he should be glad if Congress shall determine to authorize the construction of these boats. He recommends the appropriation of $1,000,000 in case the construction of the boats is authorized.

ARMOR PLATE FRAUDS.

Investigation Going on, But No Evidence Given Out.

Washington, May 4.—Today Captain Sampson, Professor Alger and Lieutenant Ackerman, a board appointed by Secretary Herbert, examined at length evidence submitted by Attorney Wallace, of McKeesport, to support the allegations of McLuckie and other ex-Homestead workingmen that there have been extensive frauds in connection with the fabrication of naval armor plates, in addition to those already discovered by Mr. Herbert.

The board is conducting its inquiries privately, and the present purpose is to ascertain whether Mr. Wallace's changes relate to armor plates on which penalties have not been levied already by the department.

QUAY'S SERIAL STORY.

Another Chapter of it Unloaded on the Senate.

Washington, May 4.—The open session of the Senate today lasted only until 2 o'clock. The time was consumed entirely by Mr. Quay, who gave another chapter of his serial speech on the tariff. Mr. Gallinger remained by his side constantly, relieving the Pennsylvanian at intervals by reading such extracts as Mr. Quay desired to insert in his remarks.

The balance of the day, after 2 o'clock, was spent behind closed doors, considering executive business.

At 5:50 the Senate adjourned.

Confirmations Yesterday.

Washington, May 4.—The Senate today made public the following confirmations: James McLaughlin, to be agent of the Indians at Standing Rock agency, in North Dakota. The list of army officers recently nominated for brevet rank for gallant services in the Indian campaign was confirmed with the exception of First Lieutenant Joshua W. Jacobs, Seventh Infantry.