

# "ALL IS FALSE,"

## Says Col. Breckinridge of Miss Pollard's Statements.

### The Distinguished Plaintiff's Third Day on the Stand.

He Denies All Knowledge of the Babes—He Denies the Scene in Maj. Moore's Office—The Defendant Wanted Himself or Made Locked Up.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—As soon as the circuit court met Monday morning Col. Breckinridge took the stand and began his third day's testimony concerning the relations between Madeline Pollard and himself. As usual he was one of the earliest comers, in fact he appeared before Miss Pollard or her counsel or any of his own counsel entered the court room. When he took the stand he leaned somewhat forlornly on Judge Bradley's desk.

Maj. Butterworth began by quoting the testimony of Miss Pollard with reference to the alleged proposal of marriage in August, 1893, which the plaintiff claims took place in a carriage in this city.

Col. Breckinridge denied all these statements of the plaintiff concerning the alleged conversation during the ride. He said he did not see the plaintiff in August, 1893, and did not know she was in Washington at the time. Maj. Butterworth made reference to Miss Pollard's statements that the defendant had made her give up her child and that he had talked with her about his deceased wife.

I never in any way mentioned to her the name of my wife," he said, in answer to Maj. Butterworth's question whether this was true. "I never knew she had given birth to a living child and I never asked her to give it up."

Col. Breckinridge also denied Miss Pollard's statements concerning their meetings at the Hoffman house in New York.

I did not see the plaintiff at the Hoffman house on the evening of April 30," he said, "because I was not there. I spent the evening after dusk in my wife's apartments. I did not tell her, as she states, that I had an engagement with Wm. C. Whitney or Charles F. Fairchild, and that they were to send me abroad in the interests of a \$20,000,000 railroad scheme. I did not tell her on April 30 that I was going to spend the night in a private car. None of her statements are true."

What took place on your first visit to Maj. Moore in reference to your promise to marry the plaintiff and what was said at that time?" asked Maj. Butterworth.

My recollection is that the conversation did not cover, at the outside, over 10 or 15 minutes. It was a very rapid and very earnest conversation. I think my opening sentence was, 'I have come to deliver this young woman or myself into your custody. I might lose my life by her, and that I desired that he should hear what I had to say and arrest either me or her. She threw up her hands and said she had not threatened to take my life; that her hands were her only weapons.'

She said to me during our talk that she would not kill me if I would marry her that month. I replied: 'I will marry you on the last day of the month if God does not interpose.' I then said I was going to tell the whole matter. Then she said: 'Is it necessary to tell everything?' I answered that I intended to tell everything that had happened to me. She placed her hand on my shoulder and remonstrated about my telling. I asked her if she would do what I wanted if I did not tell. She said she would. I turned to Maj. Moore and said, 'I think we can settle this matter between us.' I took her there for the purpose of delivering her over to the police, and if she had not made her promise to me to do as I asked I would have done it.

There was no request to Maj. Moore that he should preserve the secret. I told her that the matters would probably be in the newspapers; that we had probably been seen going into the office of the chief of police, and that a public scandal would result. I told her she could not get another dollar out of me—not a dollar more for her support. She then began to cry.

The examination-in-chief of Col. Breckinridge was concluded about noon Monday without eliciting anything new or startling except defendant's emphatic assertion that the statement that he had maintained relations with Miss Pollard after his private marriage was absolutely false.

### Senator Carey's Land Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Senator Carey is much encouraged over prospects of his bill for the cession on the part of the government of a million acres to each of the arid land states and territories, to be improved by means of irrigation. There has been such a general expression of opinion on the part of members in favor of the bill that there is little doubt that it will be favorably reported soon by the committee on public lands. Mr. Carey is led to believe that the bill will receive the unanimous indorsement of the committee.

### New Presidential Post Offices.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Seventeen fourth-class post offices have been raised to the presidential class to take effect April 1. The list, with the new salary of each postmaster, is as follows: Chicago Heights, Ill., \$1,200; Akron and La. Ia., \$1,000 each; Uniontown, Pa., \$1,000; New Martins and Vandalla, Ala., \$1,000; Los Angeles, \$1,000; Luzerne, Pa., \$1,000; Duquesne, Pa., \$1,000; and Tax., \$1,000.

### New Paper at Boston.

Boston, April 3.—The Daily Telegraph afternoon penny paper, is to appear here on April 3, published by Terry E. Ward, will be democratic and will address the advanced school of binet-

## DUNNING TREACHERY.

Of a Journeyman Toward the Woman He Had Wronged—Dragged His Bride and Felled Off Another Man for the Groom. PATTERSON, N. J., April 3.—John Martin, a well-to-do contractor of this city, met Annie Van Dorn, of Passaic, in 1892, and in less than a month they were engaged. Martin betrayed the young woman's confidence and put off the marriage until the birth of their child, when he promised to right the wrong he had done. When they talked over the wedding, Martin said he would have his cousin, John Duncan, of Brooklyn, act as best man. The next night he visited the home of Rev. Geo. M. Dorwart, rector of the church of the Holy Communion, and arranged for the wedding to take place on the following night. This was on September 4, 1893, and the next day brought Duncan from Brooklyn. The cousins resembled each other in height and features. When they got together, there is reason to believe, Martin told Duncan of his love episode, and said it was his desire to get rid of the woman, but how should he do it? Duncan said he would marry her himself. "Sure, she'll not know the difference, as we look so much alike," he added "and I can assume any name but my own."

It was agreed that Duncan should be the groom and that they should drug the bride, at least that is an apparently well founded presumption. That night they set out from this city, for Passaic in a coach and got Miss Van Dorn. On the way back Martin stopped the carriage at a hotel and brought out drinks for all. When they reached the parsonage Miss Van Dorn complained of feeling ill. She says she felt "as if her senses had left her." She can not recollect even to this day, she says, what was said and done at the minister's home. She knows she was married, and that is all.

Martin returned home with her after the ceremony, and they lived together for several months. One day he had a quarrel with her, and told her he was not her husband and had never married her. He added that the marriage certificate, which she had not looked at since it was given to her by the officiating clergyman, would disclose who her husband was. She hastily searched for the certificate, and, to her astonishment, found she was married to a man named John Powers, and that Martin was only a witness. Martin told her that during the ceremony, Duncan, his cousin, had taken his place at her side, and given his name to the rector as John Powers—"It was done so quick no one knew the difference." Martin then deserted her.

A few days ago Miss Van Dorn retained counsel and on Saturday had Martin arrested and arraigned before Justice Senior on a charge of conspiracy. He was released under \$1,000 bail.

Rev. Mr. Dorwart remembers the wedding and says he noticed nothing unusual in the action of the participants. The records of the registrar of vital statistics shows the entry of the marriage as follows: "John Powers, aged 22, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Anna Van Dorn, aged 20, of Passaic, N. J., by the Rev. George M. Dorwart, John Martin, witness."

### A PLUCKY WOMAN.

Shot a Tramp Who Tried to Kiss Her, Near Nortonville, Ky.

HENDERSON, Ky., April 3.—Mrs. Nora Green, living near Nortonville, on the Paducah and Louisville railway, gave a vicious tramp a lesson he will not soon forget. About 12 o'clock a roughly dressed, pedicarian stopped at her house, and, finding Mrs. Green alone, imperatively demanded food, backed by oaths and dire threats. While she was getting some bread and meat from a cupboard the ruffian threw his arms around her and attempted to kiss her. She broke loose, ran into an adjoining room and seized her husband's revolver. As the vagrant followed her she fired at close range, the bullet striking the fellow's right arm, when he turned and fled.

The lady then swooned, and on recovering ascertained that her assailant had disappeared, but a broad trail of blood showed that he had been severely wounded.

### DECAPITATED.

By a Blow From a Hatchet—A Horrible Murder at Howardstown, Ky.

LEBANON, Ky., April 3.—Lewis J. Ratliff met a horrible death at Howardstown Sunday morning at the hands of a man named Mahoney. Ratliff went to Mahoney's distillery early in the morning and was not long picking a quarrel with the owner, who struck him a fearful blow on the head with a hatchet.

The infuriated man then dragged Ratliff's lifeless form a short distance, and placing his neck across a log, completely severed the head from his body. Ratliff leaves a widow and several children. His home was in this county and he had been in more bad rows than any other man in the county. Mahoney is a quiet and peaceable man and has never before been in trouble.

### Railway Conductors Dismissed.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 3.—There is great alarm among the railway conductors over the belief that the dismissal of passenger conductors has spread from the Big Four to other lines. Sixteen Monon conductors are reported to have been dismissed, and fifty per cent of those employed on the entire system are said to be booked to go. Altogether thirty-one conductors have been released by the Big Four. They are accused of "knocking down" cash fares and with selling unpunched tickets to scalpers.

### Bishop of Trenton Dead.

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—Right Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Trenton, died early Monday morning at the Episcopal residence. Vicar General McPaul was with him in his last moments.

### The Ems Arrives.

LONDON, April 3.—The steamer Ems arrived at Foyal Monday morning in tow, having broken her screw frame. She was 14 days out, and much commotion was felt on this side and in New York.

## MR. VOORHEES.

### He Makes the Opening Address in the Tariff Debate.

### Makes an Assertion That the Proposed Bill Will Reduce

### The Rates and Provide More Revenue.—Mr. Voorhees Defended the Ad Valorem Duties as Against the Specific Tax—Whisky and Sugar Tax Touched.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Mr. Voorhees in the senate Monday made the opening speech on the tariff question. Mr. Voorhees challenged the attention of the senate and the country to the fact that by the provision of this bill the seeming paradox of a reduction of taxes and at the same time an increase of public revenue will be reconciled when it becomes a law. The reductions, he claims, were as follows:

On chemicals, \$1,000,000; on pottery, \$1,900,000; on glass, \$1,500,000; on metals, \$12,500,000; on wood, \$300,000; on tobacco, \$3,800,000; on agricultural products, \$3,300,000; on spirits, wines, etc., \$1,500,000; on cotton manufactures, \$3,450,000; on flax, hemp and jute manufactures, \$3,000,000; on woolen manufactures, \$2,500,000; on paper and pulp, \$300,000; on sundries, \$2,450,000, transferred to the free list, \$12,170,000; total, \$78,670,000.

To these reductions must be added, he said, the imposing fact that the bill provides for a full and ample revenue, largely in excess of present supplies, with which to meet all the requirements of the public credit.

Taking the estimated expenditures of the fiscal year, 1894, at \$451,400,000 there are to be placed against those estimates the estimated revenues expected to accrue under the provisions of the bill as follows:

Internal revenue, under present laws, \$160,000,000. Additions made by the pending bill: Income tax, \$50,000,000; spirits, \$30,000,000; cards, \$3,000,000; customs, \$163,561,000; miscellaneous, \$30,000,000; postal service, \$84,427,760; total, \$480,788,760, thus leaving a surplus of over \$29,000,000.

There is no terror to me, he said, in a surplus like this. On the contrary, it is a source of safety, and can at any time be wisely and honorably devoted to the best purposes of good government, the payment of debts, and the stoppage of interest. It can also be reduced by a revision of tariff rates whenever found necessary.

Mr. Voorhees defended the ad valorem duties as against the specific tax. He declared that on the subject of sugar the McKinley law is a juggler and a fraud, and was intended as a fraud. Absolute free trade in sugar is an attractive theme, but no such thing has ever existed for a single hour since the organization of this government. It is conceded by all parties that the duties paid on all imported sugar goes more fairly and squarely into the treasury than any other duty provided by law, and it follows, as light follows darkness, that tariff taxation can therefore be reduced in proportion on other things which the people have to buy and use.

Speaking of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley bill, Mr. Voorhees said: Here is a tariff schedule containing five articles of prime necessity to the American people which are to be heavily taxed and their cost to the consumer largely increased, at the mere will and pleasure of the president of the United States, whoever he may happen to be, and as often as he pleases.

With the same stroke of his pen he can, by virtue of this law, put a tariff tax of 3 cents per pound on coffee, 10 cents per pound on tea and 1 1/2 cents per pound on raw and unpeeled hides. These burdens, when imposed as they are authorized, will have to be borne by the American consumer and taxpayer, and by no one else. The inhabitants of the offending country against whom proclamation is made are indifferent or, perhaps, amused spectators of our retaliatory proceedings against our own citizens.

As to the whisky tax, Mr. Voorhees said he would be glad to have made it \$1.20 instead of \$1.10 per gallon, and he defended the proposed extension of the bonded period.

In regard to the income tax, Mr. Voorhees said in part: The proposition contained in the pending bill to levy a tax of 2 per cent on all net incomes of corporations and of individuals in excess of \$4,000 per annum is so just and equitable toward the hard-working taxpayers of meager resources throughout the entire country that no word in its defense or explanation would seem necessary here or anywhere else.

The commissioner of internal revenue, in a recent communication to the ways and means committee of the house, estimates the present population of the United States at not less than \$65,000,000, and the wealth of the country at \$65,000,000,000, or an average of \$1,000 per capita, if there was an equal distribution. His further estimate, however, is that so great has been the condensation of capital into the ownership of a small and powerful class, that the tax here proposed on incomes of over \$4,000 will reach only about \$5,000 individuals and corporations out of more than 65,000,000.

These figures may well give the country pause. They recall the worst days of Rome and of other governments, both ancient and modern, whose liberties were lost by the accumulation and power of wealth in the hands of patrician aristocracies.

Taking up next the wool tax, he declared that if he believed in putting wool on the free list would hurt the farmers, he would not vote for the bill, but it was a matter of actual demonstration that free wool, accompanied by such reduced rates as can then be placed on manufacturers of wool, and which are placed on the bill, is one of the greatest blessings that can befall the farmers.

His peroration was as follows: "Sir, this is the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. One hundred and fifty years ago to-day he came into the world, the greatest emancipator of thought, philosopher of liberty and teacher of the natural rights of men ever known in human history. The blows he struck for freedom, justice and equality in government are yet resounding throughout the earth, and they will never cease to be heard until the last shackle of privilege and tyranny is broken. Ten days before his soul took flight from his mountain home he wrote his parting words to his own countrymen and to all the races of mankind. With this great dying message before us, and in its spirit, we take new courage and go on with our work."

"All eyes are open, or opening," he said, "to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately by the grace of God."

"Hail, mighty message, and hail its speedy and certain fulfillment. All hail the counsels of Thomas Jefferson in this hour of caste based on wealth, of privilege granted by law and of monopoly fastened on the slavery of labor."

### The Ohio Municipal Elections.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The result of the municipal elections in Ohio was summed up Tuesday morning by the Cincinnati Enquirer, democratic, in the following display headlines: "Dod gad 'em! They trimmed us again—They trimmed us, Clarence, good and strong—They've lambasted us up the front, down the back, until there are only a few of us left—Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo and Springfield go crazy, but we still thrive in the Gem City of the Miami—Ohio towns, you wouldn't 'a' think it, turn loose, and the democracy gets a good lickin'!"

### The Election in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., April 3.—The results of Monday's elections in this state, as far as have been received show sweeping republican victories everywhere. At Albion the republicans elected alderman Martin Haven for supervisor. The A. P. A. was an important factor at Jackson, which is usually democratic by about 300 majority. Almost the entire republican ticket is elected, and the democrats only get two supervisors.

### Political Revolution at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., April 3.—The republicans have won, according to official returns from about one-half of the polling places. The pluralities range from 3,000 to 5,000. The city went democratic in the presidential election of 1892 by 4,000, and last spring the democratic mayoralty candidate received a plurality of nearly 1,500. The vote Monday was light, the election being for a school director; members of the school council and city council.

### The Election in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—An exciting election for city officials took place in this city. There were three tickets in the field, republican, citizens' and democratic. For mayor the vote resulted as follows: Congressman Caldwell, rep., 26,672; Theo Horstman, cit., 20,063; J. J. Miller, dem., 11,571. The rest of the republican ticket was elected by larger majorities, the fight having been made on the mayoralty.]

### Anti-Saloon Mayor Elected.

MAKETTA, O., April 3.—All candidates for office Monday were on the independent ticket. The fight centered on mayor, and was the saloon element against the anti-saloons. Jewett Palmer, the anti-saloon candidate, is elected mayor by 400 majority. The saloons put up large money and a great deal of beer, and the fight was squarely against them. There is great rejoicing among the victors.

### It is Constitutional.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 3.—The constitutionality of the railroad act of 1872 was sustained Monday by the supreme court. The act authorizes the railroad and warehouse commissioners to fix a reasonable maximum rate schedule for all the railroads of the state.

### Republicans Victorious at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., April 3.—The republicans swept this city Monday, electing every man on the ticket by the largest majority ever given in any year to the candidates of any party. As a result, several democratic incumbents will go out of office.

### Republicans in South Dakota.

YANKTON, S. D., April 3.—The republicans elected their full ticket in this city, and elected all but one of the members of the council. At Wahpeton, N. D., which is normally democratic, the republicans were victorious by a large majority.

### Hangs Himself.

COLUMBUS, O., April 3.—Charles E. Eberly, a machinist who resides at 279 East Long street, while temporarily insane as the result of insomnia and melancholia, hung himself in a coal-shed Monday morning.

### Republicans Successful at Akron.

AKRON, O., April 3.—The entire republican city ticket was elected by a plurality of 900 on the head, and the republicans get five out of seven councilmen, and every member of the board of education.

### Badly Mixed Election at Dayton.

DAYTON, O., April 3.—The result of the election here Monday was badly mixed. The democrats re-elected Mayor McMillen by 806 and two others on the city ticket, and the republicans elected the remainder of the ticket.

### Toledo Municipal Election.

TOLEDO, April 3.—The entire republican city ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 100 to 500. The populists had a ticket in the field, but did not poll over 100 votes. The prohibitionists made no contest.

### A Fatal Shooting.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., April 3.—Mrs. Lena Rock, living a short distance out in the country, was fatally shot by her son-in-law, Isadore Taylor. The two had quarreled over the division of property. The shooter escaped.

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## THE STRIKE ON.

### Five Thousand of the Nine Thousand Coke Men Go Out.

### A Day of General Apprehension in the Pennsylvania Coke Region.

### Some Rioting, and Many Deputy Sheriffs Sworn In, But No Serious Trouble May Occur—Deputy Sheriffs Demand Expenses Before Being Sworn In.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 3.—The coke strike really began Monday at more than half the works in the region, and large numbers of Frick men refused to go to work Monday morning, in contradiction to the expressed belief of that company and general opinion. At least five thousand out of the nine thousand men at work in the region struck Monday morning, and the day has been one of general apprehension throughout the coke region, with some rioting and destruction of property.

The first call on the sheriff of Fayette for protection was made by the Oliver Coke and Furnace Co., just north of this place, where 600 men are employed, and the company had been assured the men would not strike.

The trouble began early Monday morning when a number of the English speaking workmen went in the yards to draw coke. The foreign element at once raided them and drove them off. This firm has 1,500 tons of coke in the ovens ready to be drawn, which will be spoiled in a few days.

Sheriff Wilhelm was called on for deputies to protect the men who wanted to work, but said the company must put up cash to pay them before they would be sworn in. This is a new move. As soon as the funds necessary to pay the deputies were arranged for by the operators the sheriff began acting and has already sworn in several hundred men.

Shortly before noon Monday the strikers marched upon the Elm Grove works of the W. J. Rainey Co., armed with guns and clubs. The workmen were driven away after a fierce battle with stones and clubs. Several of the workmen were hit with flying missiles from the hands of the strikers. W. J. Rainey dispatched for the sheriff, who was soon on the grounds. Fifty deputies were sworn in and armed with Winchester. Tuesday morning trouble is looked for at these works.

The Meyer works of the same company were operated Monday, and the Elm Grove works will try and start again Tuesday. Here the first struggle will likely take place, seventy-five Hungarians having struck at the former place Monday. Rainey said Monday night that any attempt to drive the men from the plants would be met with bloodshed, as he expected to protect his workmen.

At Morrell and Wheeler, where a riot occurred Monday morning, forty deputies were sworn in Monday evening.

### Labor Riot at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 3.—Monday morning a thousand Polish laborers surrounded a party of the Barber Asphalt Co.'s employes on Lothrop avenue, and threatened to stone them to death. Several were badly injured by flying rocks. A \$25,000 machine used for grading was also badly damaged. It was it that caused the trouble. Heretofore the grading has been done by manual labor. Monday morning, however, a newly patented machine was put to work. The situation became so serious that a detail was sent from the police station, and Superintendent Bull went to the scene of the trouble.

### Contractors Protest.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Jas. Purcell, of Hudson, N. Y., the lowest bidder for the stamped envelope and newspaper wrapper contract, will be given an opportunity to prove his ability to carry out the agreement. Postmaster General Bissell has notified him that he will be given a hearing this week. It is probable that another hearing will be given in the latter part of the week as a result of the protest filed by the Plimpton-Morgan Co. of Hartford, Mass., against three of the other bidders. All of the bidders will probably be represented.

### In Imitation of Coxe.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 3.—The coal miners of the Clearfield region are preparing for a movement like that of Coxe to induce miners in competing regions to join them in a demand or strike for higher wages. They propose to march in a body across the state to Maryland and camp in the Cumberland and Georges creek regions until they succeed in inducing the miners there to join them.

### A \$20,000 Shortage.

LANSING, Mich., April 3.—A check-up Monday of Ex-Assistant Secretary of State Linholm's accounts shows a total shortage of about \$20,000, and it may run a little larger. Mrs. Linholm handed Secretary of State Gardner a letter Monday from Linholm, in which he said he took the money to put in his business, hoping to be able to pay it back.

### Celebrates His 105th Birthday.

SCOTTSDALE, Ind., April 3.—Monday was the birthday anniversary of Daniel Baugh. The occasion might pass unnoticed but for the fact that it is the one hundred and fifth day on which Mr. Baugh has had the same right to celebrate the beginning of his earthly career. Mr. Baugh claims to be the oldest man in the state of Indiana.

### Corbett Confident.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Champion James J. Corbett said Monday night: "I will not fight Peter Jackson in England. The articles of agreement distinctly specify that we are to fight in America, north of the Mason and Dixon line. America is good enough for me. If I fight Jackson I will whip him in less than twenty rounds."