

DEATH UNDISGUISED.

"O Death, thou subtle Proteus, dost wear
Such shifting shapes in human fantasies,
Fain would I see thy face without disguise,
And know thee as thou art, for foul or fair."
Then Death appeared, responsive to my
prayer,
In his own aspect, grandly calm and wise,
With a strange light of knowledge in his
eyes,
But kind and gracious—and he bled me there.
And from that day, as friend would walk
with friend,
We walked the world together, he and I,
And oft he holds with me high colloquy;
So that the ways of life through which we
wend
Are lit with fuller purpose, and the end
And final goal seems blent with the far sky.
—Frank T. Marshall.

THE FRENCH CROWN JEWELS.

The Famous Regent Diamond—A New
Diamond Field in Brazil—Prices.

It is understood that the famous gems
and jewels of France, which accumulated
during the reigns of its kings, are to
be sold to provide funds for the care
of aged workmen. In 1849, there were
64,812 of these jewels, 9,547 of which
were diamonds, 506 pearls, and then all
other precious stones were represented
in proportion. It is supposed that these
gems will bring 30,000,000 francs or \$6,
000,000.

In this collection is the famous
Regent diamond, which laid the foundation
of the house of William Pitt, who
bought it in India for \$60,000, and sold
it for \$3,375,000 francs. To-day, it is said
to be worth 16,000,000 francs as the price
of diamonds has risen since then. Deal-
ers in precious stones report the finding
of a new diamond field at Salobro, in
Brazil. In a league of soil, the returns
have been as high as from \$35,000 to
\$50,000 per month in diamonds. The re-
markable thing about this find is that
the diamonds of Salobro excel those
found in any other place in quality,
purity of color, and water. The only
defect is that none of them weigh more
than twenty carats. There is always a
large demand for diamonds.—Demorest's
Monthly.

The Sunday Newspapers.

The family appetite for the newspaper
is at no time so keen or so universal as
on Sunday morning, when all the house-
hold has time to bestow upon its perusal,
and when the plans for the coming week,
both for business and for pleasure, are
determined by the contents of the news-
papers. The paper, being in half a
dozen separate pieces, can be handed
around the room, and no member of the
household is obliged to wait for his turn.
The father may be flattered and put off—
if he will submit to it—with the sheet
containing the markets, while the mother
loses herself in the multitudinous and
bewildering expanses of the dry goods
advertisements. The young lady seizes
the portion containing the theatrical and
social news, while the boys fly with
fury to the piece exhibiting the base-ball
and polo intelligence. And when these are
all distributed there will still be a frag-
ment for pious Aunt Mary, who is
athirst for the religious news of the
week.—James Parton in The Forum.

A Very Peculiar Mental Condition.

The mental condition of the hysterical
case, male or female, is very peculiar.
There is an irresistible yearning for sym-
pathy that causes them to exaggerate all
their symptoms. There is a diseased de-
sire for notoriety in many of them—to be
considered as remarkable cases. This is
sufficient to induce some of them to sub-
mit to what would seem to be an incredi-
ble amount of discomfort or actual suf-
fering. There is a perversion of the will
power which prevents them from usual
and customary exercise of their powers
of mind and body, but directs both in un-
usual directions. The deceit, falsehoods,
etc., which mark so many of these cases
are as much a disease as a high tempera-
ture is to typhoid fever, or a cough a
part of the history of a case of consump-
tion.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Workmen in the Tobacco Factories.

Some medical authorities assert that
the manufacture of tobacco is not only
not injurious to the men, but that it even
prevents phthisis and other diseases of
the chest. A New York physician, who
has investigated the subject, with the
greatest care and attention, states that
fresh workmen have always some diffi-
culty in accustoming themselves to the
atmosphere of the workshop, charged
as it is with particles of the tobacco.
Once the first difficulties surmounted,
the workmen become habituated to the
work and cease complaining; indeed, it
seems as if they do not perceive the
emanations that surround them. They
appear to like to sleep on tobacco leaves,
and the belief is very general among
them that the manufacture is favorable
to rheumatic pains.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Origin of the Doric Shaft.

The Doric shaft, with its characteristic
diminution and channelings, was known
in Egypt more than 1,000 years before its
introduction into Greece, and is proved
by the monuments of Beni-Hassan. Com-
mercial relations had existed be-
tween the two countries for centuries,
and it can not be assumed that the
Greeks had not seen Egyptian works of
architecture; they could not have arrived
at precisely the same results by inde-
pendent invention.—Boston Budget.

Entire Arable Land of Japan.

According to recent statistics, the
entire arable land of the Japanese empire
is officially put at only 11,215,000 acres,
but it is so fertile and thoroughly culti-
vated that it feeds a population of 37,
000,000—about that of France. Rice is
one of the principal crops, and of this
some 200,000,000 bushels are raised
yearly.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Customs Duties of European Countries.

England levies more customs duties on
its imports than any other country in
Europe. In 1889, the last year for which
the figures were complete, the amount
of duties collected was as follows:
Austria Hungary, \$12,750; Russian em-
pire, \$44,485; German empire, \$46,745;
France, \$65,480,000, and Great Britain,
\$60,050,000.—Exchange.

Scene at an Ape's Death-Bed.

In his recently published treatise on
the anthropoid apes, Professor Hart-
mann, of the Berlin university, tells a
touching story of a large monkey which
belonged to the zoological gardens of
Dresden. Maifuca, as she was named by
Herr Schopf, the director of the gardens,
was a personage of polite manners. She
would blow her nose with a handker-
chief, put on her own boots, wring out
the linen, steal keys and open locks. She
had of cup of tea every morning, and one
of cocoa every evening, and at any time
would fill her own cup or tumbler with-
out spilling a drop—suggesting at once
a sense of propriety and of appreciation
of the beverage. Her death was quite
pathetic. After some years' experience
of the Dresden climate, she showed
symptoms of consumption; and, if un-
able to realize the progress of the dis-
ease, she was quite conscious when it
was drawing to a close. She would
scarcely allow her friend Dr. Schopf,
who nursed her throughout her illness,
to leave her sight. When the end ap-
proached, feeling her forces ebbing, she
threw her arms around his neck, kissing
him repeatedly, held out her hand to
grasp his and fell back lifeless.—Illustrated
London News.

Extent of Street Railroad Business.

Few people have any idea of the tre-
mendous possibilities of the street rail-
road business. The little 5-cent contribu-
tions which no man feels swell in the
aggregate to millions. The money is in
the till every night, ready to be con-
verted into a bank account after the ex-
penses are paid. That is where the pub-
lic franchises are especially valuable. In
1884 the railroads of New York carried
384,115,883 passengers. If the fares had
been uniform at 5 cents on the elevated
roads these passengers would have paid
their servants, the common carriers, the
sum of \$14,205,793 for their annual car-
fare.

The increase of travel, which is now
calculated at 20,000,000 annually, gives a
ratio for the estimate of the future of
street lines. It means that in 1890 there
will be 420,000,000 passengers and in
1900 not less than 620,000,000. Think
of the snug little sum of \$31,000,000
which will be poured into the treasury
of the street railways in 1900 if these fig-
ures are sustained, and you will not
think it any wonder that men are fight-
ing like mad creatures over franchises.—
New York Tribune.

Managing a Big Detective Agency.

There are two ways of managing a big
detective agency, and both systems pay.
One method is to look after the reporters,
cultivate their acquaintance, and by
working on their good feelings, secure
notice of every little \$10 thief who is cap-
tured and sentenced. Then there is the
more conservative plan of keeping the
news-gatherers at arms' length, telling
him nothing about your daily routine,
embracing all classes of criminals, and
studiously avoiding notoriety. That is
what I call the most profitable branch,
for you will then secure the patronage of
heavy merchants who dislike scandal, and
will not stop at paying a handsome
price for special information. I am con-
stantly amused at the many remarkable
captures reported from all sections of the
world, and enjoy the fun, for in our line
of work we do not interfere with either
class of detectives.—Globe-Democrat In-
terview.

Desbarrolle, the Persian Fortune Teller.

Desbarrolle, the fortune teller, died re-
cently at the age of 85. Desbarrolle was
originally a painter of considerable tal-
ent, and it was during a journey in
Spain with the elder Dumas that he be-
gan to study fortune telling under the
guidance of gypsies. Finally he aban-
doned painting, studied divination by the
lines of the hand more deeply, and pro-
claimed it to be a veritable science based
on physiology. This theory he main-
tained in books, lectures and statements
before learned societies. For the last
thirty years he has lived comfortably by
chirromancy and graphology, and many
well-known people in Paris allowed this
amiable sorcerer to shape their lives and
those of their children at the rate of 20
francs a consultation. The younger
Dumas is an ardent disciple of Des-
barrolle.—Boston Budget.

Hair-Dressing Five Centuries Ago.

A rather curious arrangement of the
hair came into vogue in 1330. The hair
was parted in the middle, two very short
locks being made to curve out on either
side the forehead, the two hind plaits
were then crossed and brought under
the ears up the sides of the face, be-
ing fastened among the hair which
hung loose on the sides of the head.
In 1340 the two plaits were carried up
the sides of the face, having between
them and the cheek a long piece of
straight hair cut squarely to the length
of the plaits. In the frescoes of the
chapel of St. Stephens, Westminster,
Queen Philippa and her three daughters
are represented with their hair thus ar-
ranged.—Exchange.

A Cheap Method of Water Carriage.

B. B. Barnhill, of Joggins mines, Cum-
berland county, N. S., has under con-
struction an immense raft for the pur-
pose of carrying to New York 3,000,000
feet of piles, logs, spars, hard wood tim-
ber and boards. Its dimensions are:
Length, 410 feet; width, 55 feet; depth,
25 feet, and it will draw 21 feet of water.
The raft is being built upon a cradle,
which will be launched with the raft and
removed from it in the water. The raft
will weigh 8,000 tons and cost about
\$30,000. It is to be towed to New York.
Should Barnhill's scheme be successful
he will have provided a cheap method of
water carriage for products of the for-
ests.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Very Stringent Rules at Vienna.

The Vienna police have recently in-
terdicted the use of masked balls of "all
colors, cassocks, veils, crosses and other
symbols intended to cast ridicule upon
the customs of sacred institutions." Moreover,
the newspaper offices are now
closed so hermetically on the Sabbath
that they can not issue their Monday
paper before 5 p. m.—Dr. Felix L. Os-
wald.

BOYS & GIRLS

A Bear's Sleigh Ride.

Lieut. Schwatka tells in Wild Awake a
funny story about how a big white polar
bear had a sleigh ride much against his will.
Nannook was a little Eskimo boy, 9
years old. He lived with his parents up
at the northern part of Hudson's bay. (Where is
Hudson's bay?) His father took him on-
day on a trip to haul sealskin bags of the oil
which serves the Eskimo for both light
and fuel in the dark northern winters.
It was a great day for Nannook. They
traveled in a sledge drawn by the half-wild
Eskimo dogs. The trip required a whole
day. Nannook's little brother, 4 years old,
begged to go along, and, as he was a great
pet, he was allowed to. Nannook caught the
dogs, one by one, and harnessed them to the
sledge. There were ten of them and they
made a long train. The dog is the Eskimo's
horse. No horse could live in those
frozen regions. There would be nothing for
him to eat.

The boys watched the dogs and sledge,
while their father went to a rough place
where the stones were piled upon the oil bags.
The pile of stones was called a cairn. He
began to tear away the stones. Nannook
and his little brother sat upon the sledge. Sudden-
ly the dogs sprang up, snuffed the air,
and started off at a mad gallop. The next
moment Nannook saw a huge polar bear
a few hundred feet away. He was trying to
tear open the cairn on the island and get at
the meat and oil. The dogs were in a mad
chase towards him, with the children upon
the sledge. Worst of all, the little brother
had been tied fast to the sledge slats with
reindeer thongs, to keep the fur around him.
Nannook would not leave the child, but



THE BEAR ON THE SLEDGE.

worked with all his might at the leather
straps. Finally he got them loose, just be-
fore the wild dogs, dragging the sledge behind
them, came on the bear. The children rolled
off the sledge. The sledge flew on like the
wind. The dogs came up behind the big
bear and nipped his heels. The flying sledge
ran under his feet, tripped him up, and landed
him on top of it. The sight was a very com-
ical one. The dogs ran on, barking at the
bear and taking him a sleigh ride at the same
time.

But there was not much time for laughing.
Nannook's father ran up with his gun and
shot the great creature. That night, and for
many days, the family feasted on bear meat.

How Teddy Brown Apologized.

One day my friend Teddy saw one of his
schoolmates abusing some colored children,
and finding that George was not to be in-
fluenced by moral suasion, he tried the efficacy
of fists. George at once took to his heels in
the direction of home, and Ted, feeling that
he had not been sufficiently chastised, boldly
gave chase, following him up the steps and
into the house. George's mother chanced to
be away from home, and the servant girl,
hearing the commotion in the hall, rushed up-
stairs and unceremoniously ordered Ted out.
Ted, in conscious reticence, flung back an in-
dignant answer before the door closed behind
him, and on Mrs. D.'s return the incensed
Bridget lost no time in reporting her grievance.
That afternoon Mrs. D. stopped Ted's sis-
ter on her way from school, and requested
her to say to her mother that Teddy had
been behaving very badly. "He has not only
been abusing my son George, but he used
very improper language to Bridget; and
Bridget is a lady, and I will not have her in-
sulted." Flo sadly but faithfully reported
the message.

"Teddy," said his mother, that evening at
bedtime, "I want you to tell me what you
have been doing to-day, and what you said
to Mrs. D.'s Bridget." Ted knew by the
look in his mother's eyes that there was
nothing for him to do but own up; and when
it comes to that he is not the sort of boy to
beat about the bush.

"Why, the way of it was, mother, George
was teasing those little Bates children, and I
said to him that he better stop that, 'cause
colored people had as good a right to live as
white folks; but he up and told me to mind
my own business, and kept right on teasing
them. Of course, I wasn't going to stand
that, so I pitched into him, and he, great
booby! put for home. But I was found to
have it out with him, and when we got into
the house the hired girl she heard us and
came upstairs, and began to interfere, and I
just told her that it was none of her affairs,
and I wouldn't take any of her sweet...
And that's all there is to it."



TEDDY APOLOGIZING.

"That is quite enough, my son," said
mamma, trying to speak severely; "I don't
wonder Mrs. D. thought you behaved badly."
And having tucked him in and kissed him
good-night, she went downstairs to report the
case to her husband.

"Theodore," said his father the next
morning, as he was starting for business, "it
will be well for you to call at Mrs. D.'s on your
way to school and apologize."

"I'd a good deal rather be whipped," said
Ted, as soon as his father was out of hearing.
"But, my dear," said mamma, "even if you
took the whipping it would be necessary for
you to apologize, all the same."

"Oh, come on! I'll go with you," said his
friend Artie, who had stopped to have a
game of ball before school; "I'd rather 'polog-
ize any day than get a whipping."
"Well, if I must, the sooner it's over the
better," said Ted, and, whistling to keep his
courage up, he started on the distasteful er-
rand.

At bedtime mamma gently inquired what
he had said for an apology.

"Well, ma, I just said, 'I'm sorry, Mrs. D.,
that I came into your house and made any
trouble when you were out, but if George
does so any more I'll lick him again—and
harder!'"—Good Cheer.

BLOOD FLOWING.

Three Deputies Shot to Pieces and
Several Strikers Suppose to Have
Been Killed.

St. Louis, April 3.—A Post-Dispatch
special from Dallas, says: A special to
the Herald from Fort Worth, states
that at 10 o'clock this morning 1,500
people assembled at the Missouri
Pacific depot to see Sheriff Maddox
sent out a train, which he said last
night he would do, or die in the at-
tempt. At 11 o'clock an engine with
twenty deputies backed into the
yard to take out a train of
twenty cars, when ready the
engine backed down the track and for
some unknown cause there remains
Sheriff Maddox and thirty deputies
are guarding the yards, warning the
strikers to keep away. It now seems
as though it will not be possible to send
the train out before this afternoon.

LATER—It is this moment learned
the train pulled out for the south and
reached the New Orleans crossing, two
miles south of the city, and that
Sheriff Maddox and posse was attacked
at 1 o'clock and a regular battle ensued.
Three deputies are shot to pieces and
several of the strikers are supposed to
have been killed. The names of the
deputies wounded are Charles Sneed,
J. J. Trueford, and Dick Townsend,
Sneed will die.

Several hundred merchants and citi-
zens are now marching down Main
street, armed with Winchester rifles
and shot guns. Several men are now
dead and a number are wounded. The
gunshots are closed and under guard.

A later Fort Worth, Texas, special
to the Post-Dispatch says: "The citi-
zens are arming on all sides. A fight
is now going on between the strikers
and fifty mounted police. The strikers
are well armed with Winchesters, and
everything is in an extremely feverish
condition."

The details of the desperate affair at
Fort Worth, Texas, are given as fol-
lows in specials to the Post-Dispatch:
"The suggestive quiet that marked the
passage of the freight train through
the city was not without its sequel.
When the train left the depot it was
under the protection of a posse of offi-
cers, commanded by Jim Courtright.
The train proceeded to the crossing of
the Fort Worth & New Orleans road,
when it stopped accustomed. What fol-
lowed is reported by a railroad em-
ployee, who was on the train. He says
that when the train stopped it was
noticed that several men were con-
gregated on the track in front of the
train. The posse's commander ap-
proached the men and asked why they
impeded the progress of the train. To
which they replied that they had
nothing to do with it; that they were
not armed, and had no intention of
interfering with the road. As the
officers returned to the train they
noticed several men sitting or
lying in the grass a few yards from
the track. The entire posse advanced
toward the men in ambush until they
had reached the ditch alongside of the
track, when they commanded a throw-
ing up of hands. The command was
obeyed, but as the hands came up they
brought Winchester rifles with them,
which belched forth a deadly fire. The
posse returned the fire, it is said, with
fatal effect. There were, per-
haps, one hundred shots fired; after
the first fire the posse advanced
and continued firing. The ambushers
retreated behind some piles of ties
which proved a most excellent breast-
work, and from the security of which
they poured a murderous fire into the
posse. From this position they were
finally dislodged and driven beyond
range of the posse's pistols. The casu-
alties among the posse were found to
be three, Police Officer Tilford shot
through both thighs; Special
Officer Dick Townsend shot through
the left breast near the nipple, fatal;
Special Officer Charles Sneed, shot
through the heart and jaw. The casu-
alties among the ambushers is only a
matter of conjecture, though there seems to be good
grounds for saying that three or more
of them were wounded, probably
fatally. The same authority says there
were half a dozen or more horses
visible from the train that were
ambushed, which it is believed
belong to the ambushing party. The
posse carried the wounded men aboard
the train which backed into the Union
depot where the wounded were lying
when the Mail reporter saw them.
From another source the Mail
gets the following: It was
the determination of the strikers
that no trains should run
on the Missouri Pacific, injunction or
no injunction. It was arranged that
should the train pass through Fort
Worth it must be stopped elsewhere.
To this end a number of strikers had
been detailed to watch the road south
of the city. The train arrived at the
crossing when it was flagged by the
strikers, not obeying the strikers next
resorted to throwing a switch; as the
man approached and threw the switch
he was fired upon by the posse, and
the fire was promptly re-
turned by the men in ambush. This
narrator says it was not the intention
of the strikers to resort to any violence
unless forced to, but when they were
fired upon they returned the fire. They
were well armed and their work shows
that they were pretty good marksmen.
One think may be set down as settled,
continued the narrator, and that is no
train will be allowed to pass over the
Missouri Pacific until the demand of
the strikers for arbitration is acceded
to.

A Foot Over the Danger Line.

LOUISVILLE, APRIL 3.—The river here
was twenty-five feet at noon, a foot
over the danger line, and is rising two
inches an hour. This is the highest
point ever reached at this time of the
year, since 1860. Four more feet are
expected. No damage is reported as
yet.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

The Freight Blockade Partially
Broken—The Strikers a Good Deal
Disappointed—Arrest of Some of
the Strikers Indicted by the Grand
Jury.

St. Louis, April 3.—The latest in-
formation from East St. Louis is to
the effect that the freight blockade is
practically broken in that place.
Switching is progressing in most yards
without interruption, and several
trains have been sent out by the Chi-
cago & Alton and the Ohio & Missis-
sippi. The Vandalia, the Chicago,
Burlington & Quincy, the Indianapolis
& St. Louis all have switch engines at
work. The coal brought in by the
Vandalia yesterday was hauled over
the bridge or taken across the river in
wagons by the ferry, and no attempt
was made by the strikers to molest the
teamsters. Other coal trains will be
sent over the bridge during the day.
The Vandalia sent out two trains of
empty cars without interference and
other roads sent out freight trains and
several trains came in. Business is
progressing very much as though
there was no strike, and were it
not for the heavy snow fall,
which retards the movement of
cars conveniently, there would be a
great rush of work. When the strikers
witnessed the partial resumption of
traffic they seemed a good deal disap-
pointed, but none of them had much to
say. Sheriff Ropicquet made his first
arrest to-day of the striker who was
indicted by the St. Clair county grand
jury yesterday. Charles Bailey was
the man, and he was taken to Belle-
ville by the first train out. The fact
that some fifty strikers were indicted
yesterday seems to have had much in-
fluence in shaping the course of the
strikers in the yards to-day.

Later reports from East St.
Louis show that affairs did not
run so smoothly there as was previ-
ously reported. Two engineers running
switch engines in Vandalia yards, were
forced to take the engines back to the
round-house, and an engineer at the
Cairo short line yard was persuaded to
abandon his engine. Another train of
coal came over the bridge at noon and
a big train of empties was sent back to
the other side.

Doc Anderson, another indicted
striker, and an active leader among
them has been arrested. Sheriff Ropic-
quet has sworn in as special deputies
all the present employees in the various
yards. The Transfer Company strik-
ing teamsters are still out. The Wash-
ing is receiving and sending out
trains without interruption.

University Boat Race.

LONDON, April 3.—The annual uni-
versity boat race, between the Oxford
and Cambridge crews was rowed this
afternoon on the Thames river, over
the usual course from Putney to Mort-
lake, and resulted as was expected, in
a victory for the latter. The sky was
cloudy, the weather mild and the wind
pretty strong at the start and during
the race. The water was sufficiently
lumpy to put to a thorough test the
stamina of the men engaged in the
contest. The betting was in favor of
the Cambridge crew. The river banks
were both crowded with people, thou-
sands of people making of the race an
event for a holiday. Yankee enter-
prise entertained the sightseers almost
as much as the contest between the
University Athletes. A manufactur-
ing company of New England sent up
several hundred small balloons from
Putney containing advertisements of
the wares and offering, some of them
free to the finder of the balloons.
There was consequently great rushing
by immense crowds to receive the
balloons as they came to the ground.
The sport occasioned by the whole
affair was great and indescribable.

Blood Hounds Employed to Track a Murderer.

GALVESTON, April 3.—A special to
the News from Woodville, Texas, says:
"News reached here last night of the
killing of Capt. Brown Harrison, a
prominent citizen of Cook county,
North Texas, by a negro named Hamp
Butler. The killing occurred near the
village of Big Spring in the adjoining
county of Polk. Butler has been guilty
of numerous outrages, and Capt. Har-
rison, who was visiting in the vicinity,
volunteered to lead a posse of citizens
to capture him. When the posse ap-
proached the cabin where Butler was
secreted, the desperado opened fire
on them, killing their leader and then
made his escape to the woods. A
posse yesterday was engaged in search-
ing for him. Blood hounds have been
sent for."

From Jackson.

Special to the Commercial Herald.
JACKSON, April 3.—A meeting of the
drummers of the State has been called
at this place on the 24th inst., for the
purpose of organizing a branch of the
Travelers Protective Association. The
recent action of the legislature in im-
posing a privilege tax on drummers
will be discussed, and the right of
cities and towns to levy 50 per cent.
of this amount, as well as other matters
of interest to the organization. This
step is deemed necessary, and it is
thought the meeting will be largely
attended.

From Yazoo City.

Special to the Commercial Herald.
YAZOO CITY, April 3.—The famous
Crump will case on which the chancery
court has been engaged for over a
week, concluded to-day in a jury ver-
dict for the heirs at law, who are com-
posed of sisters, nephews and nieces in
this and adjoining States. The estate
is said to be worth from thirty all the
way to fifty thousand dollars. It will
doubtless find its way to the supreme
court before the end is reached.

CONSIDERING THE STRIKE.

Frederic Turner and William H.
Bailey, Members of the Executive
Board of Knights of Labor, Arrive
in St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 3.—Frederic Turn-
er, the secretary of the general exec-
utive board of the Knights of Labor,
and William H. Bailey, a member of
the same committee, arrived in this
city from Cincinnati, this morning, and
proceeded to the rooms of the local
executive committee, where they are
now considering the strike situation.
After this conference shall have been
finished, and some definite line of ac-
tion decided upon, Mr. Turner will at-
tempt to see Mr. Hoxie and ascertain
what plan he intends to follow in re-
employing the striking Knights of
Labor; a second conference will
then be held with the local com-
mittee, and an agreement
formulated which will be presented to
Mr. Hoxie for his signature. Mr.
Turner in an interview this morning
stated that his plan is that all the
positions not now filled by the new
men, who have been employed since
the inauguration of the strike, shall be
open to application from the knights.
That those who apply shall be em-
ployed, and from them shall be selected
the arbitration committee, which will
attempt to arrive at some amicable
understanding concerning the grievance
of the Missouri Pacific knights. Mr.
Turner in reply to an inquiry if he
should request that all the
striking Knights of Labor be re-
employed replied, "No sir, such has
never been the case heretofore even
when we have been most victorious in
our struggles with capital, and we can
hardly expect such a course to be pur-
sued by the railroad company now. We
don't expect them to discharge compe-
tent men, who have been employed
during the strike, and we shall make
no such demand. All we ask is that
the places now vacant be filled by the
Knights who may make application for
them, and that from them shall be
chosen an arbitration committee to
treat with Mr. Hoxie. Neither shall we
demand that those who have com-
mitted depredations upon the company's
property be taken back. Such a de-
mand would be inconsistent with the
principles laid down in our constitu-
tion."

A Feud of Long Standing Settled.

CHICAGO, April 3.—A special dis-
patch from Durango, Col., says: "A
feud of long standing has existed be-
tween C. L. Creek, a gambler, and
Marshal Peck, of this town. Creek
has frequently boasted that the mar-
shal could not take him alive. Yester-
day afternoon a warrant for Creek's
arrest for some misdemeanor was
placed in Marshal Peck's hands, and
the two men met in front of the post-
office. When twenty-five feet away,
Peck, with a drawn revolver, ordered
Creek to hold up his hands. The
answer was a shot from Creek, the ball
passing through the officer's body near
the right nipple. The two men then
emptied their weapons at each other,
standing almost in their tracks. When
the shooting was over Marshal Peck
fell, having three shots in his body.
Creek was shot in the side and once in
the foot, neither of the shots being
fatal. Peck is mortally wounded."

Militia Take Charge of the Missouri Pacific Yards.

PAUNSONS, KANSAS, April 3.—Eight
companies of the first regiment of
Kansas militia arrived in the city last
night and took charge of the Missouri
Pacific yards and this morning the
Kansas National Guards commenced
making up trains, the engines being
guarded on each side by the bayonets
of the soldiers. One freight train has
been sent out and it is expected the
yards will be at once cleared of all
freight cars. The strikers have made
no disturbance or resistance and seem
to accept the situation as inevitable.
The company is now paying off all the
men engaged in the strike, and some
of them are feeling rather blue at the
prospect of being indefinitely out of a
job. The feeling here is that an em-
bargo will be laid on the trains as soon
as the militia return to their homes.

No Prospect of Tranquillity.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, April 3.—The
Missouri Pacific is still in the hands of
the strikers here. An injunction was
obtained yesterday from the Judge re-
straining all persons not in the em-
ploy of the company from entering
the company's yards. United States
Marshal Cabell with his deputies is
here ready to render assistance to-day
if needed. The authorities are deter-
mined that trains shall move to-day
and the strikers are equally deter-
mined that freight shall not move until
the company agrees to take the ex-em-
ployees back. Serious trouble is feared.
But for the aid the strikers are
receiving from the Farmers Alliance
of different States and from outside
Knights they would probably have
gone to work long ago.

Five Thousand Persons Homeless.

CHATTANOOGA, April 3.—The river
at 11 o'clock registered fifty-two feet
and was stationary. The river will
begin falling by 6 p. m. Some 5,000
persons who are homeless are well
taken care of by the Citizens relief
committee. A third person was drown-
ed late last night. The damage to
property cannot be estimated now,
though in this city it will be