



A YELLOW ASTER. COLLINS, KIPLING, CARLISLE, TALLMAGE, SERMONS, ONE, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, SEE BOOK COUPON, PAGE 5.

MILITIA EN ROUTE.

Waite Sends Troops to Cripple Creek.

STRIKE IS NOT YET OVER.

The Citizen Soldiers May Only Reopen the War.

ARMS AGAIN IN READINESS.

The Situation Among the Coal Miners is Also Alarming in Many States.

DENVER, June 5.—General Brooks has received private instructions from Governor Waite, which, in connection with the movement of deputies to-day, may reopen the question at Cripple Creek and hasten a bloody conflict.

General Brooks' instructions are to proceed with his troops as far as Colorado Springs. When he is to get the consent of every mine-owner to abide by the articles of agreement and not to step further unless his mission there is successful. If successful he will then go to the Cripple Creek district and get a like acknowledgment from the miners. If assent of both sides is obtained he is to carry out the instructions of the Governor as outlined last night, but not until then.

In accordance with Governor Waite's instructions the entire State militia is on the move to-night for Cripple Creek. The country companies have already started, and the Denver companies were at 9:30 o'clock at the depot ready to board the special that had been provided for them. The Denver force consists of the signal corps, the Chaffee Light Artillery and three companies of infantry. The country forces consist of cavalry and infantry. In all they number 800 men. The troops will be accompanied by Adjutant-General Tarsney, but will be commanded by General Brooks.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 5.—The news that the strike had been settled caused the morning hours to be spent in a manner fitting the occasion. The stars and stripes were run up on the liberty pole, and almost every merchant and householder in the city followed the example. Flags and bunting floated from almost every window, men and women wore small flags about their persons and everybody gave evidence of the relief they felt. Alexander McIntosh, State organizer for the Miners' Union, read the arbitration statement to the assembled miners, and immediately all the men on Bull Hill laid down their arms, the pickets were called in and the fortification abandoned. The camp was decorated with flags, and rejoicing over the settlement of the strike is general.

Shortly before the noon hour, however, rumors of a nature to dampen the ardor began to pass from mouth to mouth. One was to the effect that some of the mine-owners were not satisfied with the agreement and would not be bound by it. As the agreement is satisfactory to the heaviest owners, however, it is thought the dissatisfaction will not stand in the way of a resumption of work.

That the trouble is over but very few doubt, unless some outbreak is made when Sheriff Bowers attempts to arrest the leaders and others who destroyed either property or life.

The outlook for peace is not so favorable to-night. The strikers are dissatisfied because the agreement binds only Hagerman and Moffatt, besides which the deputies made a threatening move. A company of sixty deputies advanced to Midland and took possession of the town, and later were re-enforced by a large body. To-night a telegram was received stating that Sheriff Bowers would move the deputies toward Bull Hill. The strikers look upon the movement of deputies as an indication that the agreement will not be adhered to, and they are greatly angered in consequence.

Immediately upon receipt of information that the deputies had advanced to Midland, couriers were sent in every direction, and in a short time all the strikers were again under arms. A body of four companies immediately began the march in a heavy snowstorm to Midland to meet the deputies. About 500 remained at Bull Hill to meet the deputies, and the other parties went to Victor and other points.

COAL FAMINE IMMINENT. But Still the Colorado Miners Will Not Work.

DENVER, June 5.—Unless the trouble with the Colorado coal-miners is speedily settled this city will experience a serious coal famine. The Tramway and city cable companies have but seven days' supply of fuel on hand, and no way of securing more. The Consolidated Electric Light Company is said to be in an even worse condition, with the gas company not much better situated.

THIRD CO., June 5.—There are but nine men working at the Hastings mine to-day and none at Road Cliff. To-day 1700 miners, led by the Fremont County band, arrived here and camped just outside the city limits. They will stay here until Thursday, when they will march to one of the other mines and request the men to come out.

RETURNED THE FIRE. Sharp Encounter With the Eastern Coal-Miners.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., June 5.—One thousand strikers camped near Painter's works last night. At daybreak some deputies fired upon them for the purpose of frightening them off. The fire was returned and one man was slightly wounded. The strikers succeeded in keeping new men away, and no coke will be drawn to-day. The strikers are elated over their success, and claim that by the end of the week they will have all the works shut down.

out of the Hoffman mines near Cumberland to-day, and threatened them with punishment if they resume work while the strike continues. The strikers then marched to the Consolidated Coal Company's mines, demanding that the miners quit. It is reported the Sheriff's posse was captured by the strikers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—The Sheriff of Williamson County wired the Governor to-day: "The miners fired on the regular train to-day at Cartersville. I make a demand for State militia for protection."

Three companies of militia have been ordered ready to move at any moment. The Governor this afternoon ordered troops to be sent to Cartersville at once.

PITTSBURGH, June 5.—Fifteen thousand men, women and children assembled about the National Tube Works at McKeesport and tried to compel the few men at work to-day to come out. The men attempted to leave the works, but were forced back by a mob. In the crush one man was injured. The Mayor ordered the entire police force on duty.

SULLIVAN, Ind., June 5.—The report of a battle last night at Farmersburg was without foundation. A coal train, captured last night and run out of Alumcivic branch, has been wrecked and the coal fired. The track is blocked by burning coal. The freight has been blown up with dynamite. The troops left Farmersburg to-day to march to Alumcivic.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 5.—The officers and district presidents of the Union Mine-workers of America met here to-day in executive session. An effort is being made to have them declare for a resumption of work at all the mines where the operators consent to pay the price asked for mining. It is argued that while the miners, as a rule, have been law-abiding, some seem disposed to disobey President McBride's injunction to keep within the law, and thereby public sympathy may turn the other way.

A strong feeling prevails among the operators to the effect that the miners' officials would like to confer with the operators' committee for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The operators, it is believed, would settle on 69 cents for Pennsylvania, 60 cents for Erie and other districts on the same ratio. It is known that the conference will be accessible to the miners. It is known a conference will be called about Wednesday. The Ohio operators will not enter, as they favor the differential.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 5.—The Belmont miners have finally shut off the last channel of coal supply to the lakes by stopping the B. and O. trains. Two thousand cars of coal are blocked. An attempt was made to blow up Yeohum's mines, east of here, last night. The damage was slight.

TO SUCCEED JACKSON. Campbell P. Berry Is Named for Sub-Treasurer.

Career of the Energetic Politician Who Was Backed by White for the Place.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Treasurer, Campbell P. Berry of California to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco. Eugene B. Braden of Montana to be assayer in the United States Assayer's office at Helena.

J. A. Andrews of Texas, agent for the Indians at the Lemhi Agency, Idaho. Consul—Alexander C. Brice of Iowa at Matanzas, Cuba; Perry Bartholomew of Missouri at Pilsen, Germany; John P. Campbell of California at Port Louis, Mauritius; William P. Roberts of North Carolina at Victoria, B. C.

Campbell P. Berry some years ago occupied such a prominent position in the Democratic fold that on the strength of his anti-Chinese record he was regarded as the best strong candidate for the gubernatorial nomination.

Born in Jackson County, Ala., on November 7, 1834, he removed to Arkansas in 1841, and came to California in 1857. He graduated in the Methodist College in Vacaville in 1855, engaged in farming, and was Supervisor of Sutter County for three years. He was a member of the Legislature in 1867-71, 1875 and 1877, and the latter term was Speaker of the House. He was elected a Representative from California to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, and declined a re-nomination.

It was at the Democratic State convention at San Jose in June, 1882, that Berry made his strongest political showing. He had previously figured as a champion of the interests of the people, and the strong anti-Chinese sentiment then prevailing again brought him prominently forward. He was then in the race for the gubernatorial chair, and had a strong delegation behind him. Those who were also in the race for the nomination were: Clay W. Taylor, James A. Johnson, George Hearst, George Stoneman and Lawrence Archer. On the tenth ballot Berry threw his forces over to the Stoneman camp, and on the fourteenth ballot the old veteran was nominated. In the history of California politics during the past twenty years the name of Campbell P. Berry is frequently mentioned.

In the competition for the sub-treasurer appointment he was backed by Senator White and the majority of the Congressional delegation.

ENGLAND'S GREAT DERBY. It May Cause the Fulfillment of Rosbery's Prophecy.

LONDON, June 5.—To-morrow will see the running of the greatest horse race in the world—the Derby. For many years it was the custom of the House of Commons to adjourn over Derby day, but in 1892, owing to the great press of business, the House refused to rise for the day.

The extraordinary interest manifested in the race is due to the fact that Prime Minister Rosebery's boy colt Ladis entered and his performance thus far leads to the belief that he will be a most dangerous competitor for the 5000 sovereigns and the honors that go to the winner.

MARRIAGE BELLS.

Simple Ceremony Held in Gotham.

ST. THOMAS' IS THE SCENE.

Mrs. Rutherford and George Crocker the Happy Couple.

PRETTY COSTUME OF THE BRIDE

The Newly Wedded San Franciscans Will Spend the Honeymoon Abroad.

NEW YORK, June 5.—St. Thomas Church on Fifth avenue, the most fashionable Episcopal church in this city, was the scene at noon to-day of the marriage of Mrs. Emma H. Rutherford and George Crocker, both of San Francisco. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of the church.

The church was handsomely and profusely decorated with flowers. There was a large attendance at the wedding, but not large for St. Thomas Church, for most members of New York society have gone to summer homes or to Europe. The departures from town for the summer are



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE CROCKER.

now made much earlier than formerly, and June weddings are not so frequent or so largely attended as in the past.

The bride was unattended and there were no ushers. The best man was Edwin H. Hawley. Colonel Charles F. Crocker, brother of the bridegroom, was to have filled that position, but he and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, brother-in-law and sister of the bridegroom, were detained in their trip from the coast by a washout and unable to be present at the wedding.

The bride was escorted to the chancel by her father, Lewis J. Hanchette of San Jose. She is a most attractive woman, of the blonde type, rather petite, of pretty figure and charming manner. She looked unusually handsome in an exquisite gown of opal-tinted mesh striped with white satin. The corsage was trimmed with pink lace. Her ornaments were diamonds. The costume was artistically completed by a chic Parisian bonnet of white lace, combined with pink mossrose buds. Her gloves were pink to harmonize with the roseate hue. Her opalescent-colored silk gown was trimmed with point lace. She carried a bouquet of pink orchids.

The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast at the Hotel Waldorf, the newest and finest hotel in the city, at which forty guests were present, including Herman Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Hoff, Miss Hoff, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gillig, Frank Unger and Mrs. Maddox.

To-morrow Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker will sail for Europe on the Paris for a six-months tour. Miss Rutherford, the bride's charming young daughter, will accompany them and remain abroad a year.

NATIVE OF NEVADA CITY. Fashionable Career of Mrs. Rutherford in This City.

Mrs. Rutherford was the widow of A. H. Rutherford, a well-known mining man, who died suddenly about a year and a half ago upon returning home from an afternoon at the Bohemian Club. The Rutherfords resided at 1105 Bush street, and entertained a great deal, their festivities largely inclining to dinners. She has been prominent in the fashionable set of San Francisco since her first marriage, which took place at San Jose about twenty years ago.

She was a Miss Hanchett, and was born at Nevada City, but educated at Laurel Hill, near San Mateo. The Hanchetts were well-known people in the Santa Clara Valley and were also prominent at Sacramento luncheons. The bride's yesterday is the eldest daughter. Her second sister was the late Mrs. J. B. Wright of Sacramento, and the youngest is the wife of Edgar B. Carroll of Sacramento.

smart set at Del Monte, where Mrs. Rutherford was noted as much for her accomplishments in the water as in the ballroom. She is an expert and daring swimmer, and her aquatic costumes created sensations during more than one season. The family spent the opening summer at Castle Craig, and were at Santa Cruz during one of the recent seasons.

In appearance Mrs. Rutherford has much to attract. She is pleasant looking, and her manners are particularly attractive. She is a demi-blonde, with a well-rounded figure and a striking carriage. She is probably nearer 45 than 40, but looks younger.

Connected with all the fashionable charities of the city, there are few better known women in San Francisco. She has traveled a good deal, having been thrice to Europe in the last fifteen years and having spent much time in the East. After the death of Mr. Rutherford she went to New York to complete the education of her daughters and prepare them for society.

George Crocker and his bride are odd-time friends. He is several years the junior of his wife, but it has been generally understood that the Crocker family approved the match, being anxious that the youngest son should have the advantage of a domestic anchorage. The two families have been intimate for years, and the bride, then Mrs. Rutherford, was present at the death of Mrs. Charles Crocker, the mother of the groom.

The youngest son of Charles Crocker, George, has never cared for society. He has been well known as a clubman, and is an active member of the Pacific-Union, Bohemian and Country clubs. He has always been half-friendly with his friends, of whom he has well-merited. Almost the only exception in his general

avoidance of society was at the Rutherford mansion, where he was frequently entertained. He usually went to Del Monte in the summer, where the Rutherfords were his special friends. The announcement of his engagement and marriage yesterday to the widow of his old friend occasioned little surprise.

SHE MAY REJECT IT.

Speculation on the Claim Sent to Mrs. Stanford.

It Was Filed in Order That Uncle Sam's Interests Will Not Be Overlooked.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Representative Maguire of California voices for the statement that Attorney-General Olney has filed in behalf of the United States a claim against the estate of the late Senator Stanford for \$15,000,000.

The claim will be presented to Mrs. Stanford, who is executrix of the estate. Mrs. Stanford is not in the city, but is believed to be either in San Francisco or Menlo Park. It cannot be said what action she will take in the matter, but it is believed here that she will reject the claim.

The claim is the proportionate share of the debt of the Central Pacific Railroad, which the Department of Justice estimates that the estate owes the United States, upon the theory that the personal assets of individual members of the original Central Pacific syndicate are liable for the debt of that corporation now due or which will become due the Government.

If Mrs. Stanford rejects the claim the Department of Justice will have to decide what further steps shall be taken.

It is understood the claim was filed under California statutes so that the statute of limitation may not prevail against it. The claim is filed now to protect every possible interest the United States may have in the Stanford estate through the affairs of the Central Pacific road.

MURDER OF A MERCHANT. Shot by a Robber, Who Made His Escape.

CHICAGO, June 5.—E. E. Whitmore, one of the heaviest business men in this part of the State, was shot and killed by a robber who entered his store just as he was about to close. The murderer made his escape.

Insurgents in Corea. LONDON, June 5.—A dispatch to the Times from Tientsin reports that the insurgents in Corea have achieved a considerable amount of success and are now threatening to attack Seoul, the capital.

Republicans of Maine. LEWISTON, June 5.—The Republican State convention was held to-day and Henry B. Cleaves was renominated for Governor.

SUGAR SQUABBLES

Some Sharp Talk in the Senate.

SPECULATION NOT RIGHT.

Sensational Debate in Regard to the Trust.

STATESMEN SEVERELY SCORED.

During the Tariff Debate Crimination and Recrimination Furiously Prevalled.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The compromise amendments to the sugar schedule were all adopted in the Senate to-day, and the pivotal schedule on which the fate of the tariff measure depended went through without change. On the vital amendment to place all sugars on the free list the Democratic line was drawn. But the Republicans were unable to hold their own forces in the act. Manderson and Perkins voted against the amendment and Quay was paired against it, while Sherman, who was present, did not vote at all. Only one of the Populists, Peffer, voted for free sugar. Kyle and Allen in the final issue joined with the majority of Democrats against it. Had all the Republicans and Populists and the two disaffected Democrats joined hands sugar, raw and refined, would have gone on the free list. On all the other amendments offered by Republicans the majority against them ranged from three to ten.

The adoption of the sugar schedule practically insures the passage of the bill at an early date, although it intimated that the Republicans will make a final stand on the sugar schedule when it is reported and considered in the Senate. An adopted to-day the schedule imposes a duty of 40 cent ad valorem on all sugars, raw and refined, with a differential of one-eighth of a cent per pound on sugars above 16 Dutch standard and additional one-tenth of a cent against sugar imported from countries paying an export bounty. It continues the Hawaiian treaty admitting sugars from the Sandwich Islands free of duty and places a duty of 2 cents per gallon on molasses testing above 40 degrees by the polariscope. The schedule goes into effect January 1, 1895, and the bounty is continued until that date.

The sugar schedule of the tariff bill was again taken up. Higgins of Delaware opened the debate with an argument in favor of continuing the present bounty. Voting on the sugar schedule began promptly at 1 p. m. The first vote was on Jones' amendment fixing the date when the sugar schedule should go into effect and the sugar bounty be terminated as January 1, 1895. This was adopted by a vote of 49 yeas, 31 nays.

Hill did not vote. Peffer voted with the Republicans, and Allen and Kyle with the Democrats. Manderson next proposed an amendment decreasing the bounty 1-10 cent, to exist until the time fixed by the McKinley law for expiration. This was defeated—yeas 34, nays 37—Allen and Kyle voting aye. Brice and Vilas withdrew their votes, being paired with Waicott and Mitchell of Oregon. Manderson's amendment providing for the retention of the bounty provision in the McKinley law was defeated—yeas 32, nays 40. Hill, Allen and Kyle voted no. Peffer voted with the Republicans. Manderson's third amendment was defeated—yeas 31, nays 39. Allen and Kyle voted no.

Allen offered an amendment to add at the end of the Hawaiian proviso, that the bounty be eight-tenths of one cent for sugar produced in the United States in 1894. This was defeated—yeas 32, nays 40. Before voting on the sugar schedule began there was a sensational debate in regard to the sugar trust, in which Chandler, Aldrich and Sherman on the Republican side, and Vest and Brice on the Democratic side, the Democrats striking out the same fluctuations in sugar stock created before the McKinley act passed as now, and that the trust dictated the 50 per cent protection given by the bill.

Chandler expressed his belief that Senators should not have speculated in shares of the sugar trust while the tariff question was pending. He said no votes should have been taken until the investigation committee had probed the whole subject of undue influence.

Aldrich, alluding to the statements made in the Senate yesterday regarding the alleged influence of the sugar trust in framing the McKinley law, said while there was a sugar trust in 1890 it was not the gigantic concern it is now, and speculating in its shares was comparatively trivial.

Vest retorted that in three weeks sugar shares went up thirty-five points. "There were then," he said, "the same lines, the same falsifications, the same attacks on public men as have characterized the consideration of the pending bill."

Senator Sherman also insisted that the trust of 1890 was not the trust of to-day. "Do you know what the capital of the sugar trust in 1890 was?" asked Brice. "It was \$500,000," replied Sherman. "It was \$50,000,000," said Brice. "The stock of that corporation went up from 63 to 95. The stock advanced \$32,000,000 by virtue of the act of your committee."

"Between what periods did this fluctuation occur?" asked Aldrich. "Between May and October," replied Brice, emphatically adding, "after the representatives of the trust had made their agreement with those who controlled the bill."

Aldrich protested that he did not understand what the Senator from Ohio meant by an agreement existing between the sugar trust and those in power in 1890, but he did know that the sugar trust had dictated the sugar schedule in the present bill.

"Who dictated the 50-cent protection in the McKinley bill?" inquired Vest, passionately. "No sugar trust," said Vest, "and you yourself admitted it in the Record. You said you could not resist the arguments of the Philadelphia sugar refiners."

1, 1895, as the date on which the repeal of the sugar bounty system should go into effect.

Allen's amendment to have the bill go into effect upon the passage of the bill was lost—37 yeas, 33 nays.

Lodge's amendment to substitute the original schedule reported by the Finance Committee for the Jones compromise schedule was lost—28 yeas, 37 yeas, Kyle and Allen voted in the negative.

Allison offered an amendment to reduce the sugar bounty for the remainder of the calendar year to eight-tenths of a cent per pound and to make the sugar schedule go into effect on the passage of the bill.

The three Populists this time voted with the Democrats. There were no party lines and it was defeated, 32 to 40.

The Senate then passed to the next paragraph, No. 182 1/2, fixing the duty on sugar. Jones offered the "compromise" amendment, fixing the duty on raw and refined sugar at 40 per cent ad valorem, with a differential of one-eighth of a cent on sugars above 16 Dutch standard and an additional one-tenth on sugars imported from countries giving an export bounty, continuing the Hawaiian treaty in force and imposing a duty of 2 cents a gallon on molasses.

Lodge offered a substitute to the amendment originally reported by the Senate Committee on Finance, fixing a specific duty on sugar, beginning with 1 cent per pound on sugar testing 80 degrees by the polariscope and grading the duty according to fineness. This was lost by a vote of 28 to 37.

Peffer, Allen and Kyle voted with the Democrats. Peffer offered an amendment to place all sugar on the free list.

Hill asked if this would precipitate the direct question as to whether sugar should go on the free list or not, and being informed it would said he hoped a re-reading-making vote would be had upon it. Hill voted in favor of free sugar, and announced that he was authorized to say that Irby, who was absent, would have voted for free sugar had he been present. The amendment was lost, 26 to 37, as follows:

Ayes—Aldrich, Allison, Cameron, Chandler, Cullom, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Lodge, McMillan, Mitchell of Oregon, Morrill, Patton, Peffer, Pettigrew, Platt, Power, Shoup, Teller and Washburn—26.

Nays—Allen, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Caffery, Call, Camden, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Faulkner, Gibson, Gordon, Gray, Harris, Huntton, Jarvis, Jones (Arkansas), Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Manderson, Martin, Mills, Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Perkins, Pugh, Rankin, Ransom, Smith, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, White. Total 37.

The pairs were as follows, the first named would have voted aye and the last named no: Proctor and Bate, Wolcott and Brice, Carey and Mitchell of Wisconsin, Davis and Turpie, Dixon and McPherson, Jones of Nevada and Gorman, Hansbrough and Sherman, Irby and Quay, Squire and Walsh, Wilson and Berry.

Sensors Sherman and Stewart did not vote and were not paired.

Two Republicans—Manderson and Perkins—voted against free sugar, and Quay was paired off the same way, while Sherman did not vote. Of the Democrats, Hill voted for free sugar, while Irby was paired off in the same way. Of the Populists Peffer voted for free sugar, Allen and Kyle against and Stewart did not vote.

Pettigrew (R. of South Dakota) offered an amendment to strike out the one-eighth of one cent differential given to the refiners. It was lost—30 yeas, 38 nays. Hill and the Populists voted in favor of striking out the differential given the sugar trust.

Manderson proposed an amendment to cut the duty down one-half and the bounty one-half. Lost on a rising vote—23 to 31.

The question was then on the Jones' amendment to paragraph 182 1/2, the amendment being the schedule agreed on by the Democrats side. The Jones compromise amendment fixing the sugar duty was carried—35 to 28. The vote in detail was as follows:

Ayes—Allen, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Caffery, Camden, Cockrell, Coke, Faulkner, Gibson, Gordon, Gray, Harris, Huntton, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Lindsay, Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morgan, Morrill of Oregon, Peffer, Perkins, Platt, Power, Patton, Shoup, Teller and Washburn. Total 27.

Pairs (first voting aye and last no)—Bate and Proctor, Berry and Wilson, Brice and Wolcott, Call and Morrill, Daniel and Squire, Gorman and Jones (Nevada), McPherson and Irby, Jarvis and Sherman, McLaurin and Dixon, Palmer and Hansbrough, Stewart was absent and not brought. Perkins was present, but is not recorded as either voting or pairing. The Jones amendments increasing the duty on sugar candy from 30 to 35 per cent and making the duty on saccharine 25 per cent were agreed to.

This completed the sugar schedule and at 5:45 p. m. on motion of Harris the Senate went into executive session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

TRACING THE SCANDAL. One Witness Overheard Senators Talking About Sugar.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Before the Senate committee investigating the alleged operations of the sugar trust in its efforts to influence tariff legislation Walter Gaston, the wire-manufacturer of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was examined to-day. He stated that he came to Washington in March in the interest of the tariff on wire and was assigned to the Arlington Hotel. He was assigned room 33 on the 6th day of the month. Much wearied he retired early. About 10 o'clock he was aroused by talking in the next room, participated in by several persons. The voices of some he recognized. They were discussing the sugar schedule and some of the participants in the conversation were exceedingly anxious that a duty on refined sugar be provided for. He said also that he heard the names of certain Senators mentioned in the conversation.

Gaston did not refuse to answer any questions, but to the many queries he replied he did not know. He supposed there were Senators in conversation with Mr. Terrel, by the knowledge they displayed of what had taken place in the Committee of Finance that day. He said he never told any one that he recognized voices of Senators in the room occupied by Terrel. He did not know the name of the Congressman to whom he gave the story, and who he told it to Mr. Shriver. He was given until to-morrow to consider whether he would disclose the Congressional man's name.

BRUTAL STRIKERS.

Scenes of Lawlessness at McKeesport.

NON-UNION MEN ASSAILED.

Foreigners Capture the National Tube Works.

AND THEN THEY RUN THE TOWN

Unfortunate Workmen Are Cornered by Mobs and Mercilessly Beaten.

McKEESPORT, Pa., June 5.—Never has this city witnessed scenes of defiance of law and the inability of the authorities to cope with the law-breakers to the extent of repressing lawlessness as have been enacted here to-day and were in progress during the night.

The troubles grew out of the strike at the National Tube Works and the strikers after nightfall outwitted the police, broke into the mill yard and made systematic tours of the works and their surroundings.

The plant resumed in two departments to-day and about twenty-five men went to work. The news quickly spread and by noon a mob of nearly 10,000 had assembled about the gates awaiting the appearance of the workmen. Most of the men remained inside, but a few attempted to go to their homes and were caught by the mob and terribly beaten.

The mob then dispersed in part, but toward evening reassembled and by 6 o'clock probably 5000 men were massed in front of the entrance to the works on Fourth avenue, and it was seen fully three-fourths of the men were foreigners.

They captured a Slav workman and beat him terribly. At the mills the mob surged around the entrance until 7 o'clock this evening when a run was made and they broke into the yards.

Then began a wild chase and pursuit of the hunted workmen inside. Several welders took to the river and made their escape to Millville. Township pursued by crowds of strikers, and were finally chased off into the darkness toward Duquesne.

The strikers were in complete possession of the place. They ranged over the grounds and finally routed out ten hidden workmen, who made a dash for freedom, but were cut off and surrounded. With no compunction, about ten men armed with clubs attacked one defenseless man, the mob set upon these men in swarms and beat them shockingly.

In the crush to get at the prostrate men one fellow was badly stabbed. It was the Homestead fight over again with variations. One poor fellow was discovered, and was pushed close by the pursuers, and in desperation swung into an electric car passing along the street. The strikers surrounded the car, and the motorman tried to force it through the crowd. The trolley pole was pulled down and the car stalled. Then the fugitive was dragged from the car and beaten and kicked into insensibility.

As midnight approached the crowds decreased, and comparative quiet now reigns. All the law-abiding people are indoors, with the exception of the curious, who are willing to take the risk of watching. The strikers are virtually in possession of the town.

LATER—1 A. M.—The situation at this hour is quiet but critical. In obedience to a proclamation by the Mayor the strikers have dispersed. They are all under cover however. Pickets have been posted along the river to give the alarm, as was done at Homestead. At least thirty-five men were injured in the riot, two of whom the physicians say will die.

ITALY'S CABINET RESIGNS. The King Reserves His Acceptance of the Withdrawals.

ROME, June 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Premier Crispi announced that the Cabinet had resigned. The King reserved his decision in regard to accepting the resignation. This step is the outcome of a conference at midnight with Ministers, who discussed the smallness of the majority by which Crispi's proposal to bring about financial reform was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

What Causes Pimples?

Clogging of the pores or mouths of the sebaceous glands with sebum or oily matter. The plug of sebum in the centre of the pimple is called a blackhead, grub, or comedone. Nature will not allow the clogging of the pores to continue long, hence, Inflammation, pain, swelling and redness, later pus or matter forms, breaks or is opened, the plug comes out and the pore is once more free