

MILAN RAISED A ROW

His Arrival in Belgrade Causes the Serbian Cabinet to Resign.

HE WAS SUMMONED BY KING ALEXANDER

Suspicious that He is to Assist His Son in Forming a Military Government.

PRESENT RULER ON A TOTTERING THRONE

Intrigues to Raise Prince Astenkara, Georgewitch to Power.

RUMOR OF ALEXANDER'S ASSASSINATION

As Yet No Authoritative Denial or Confirmation of the Report is Obtainable—Partisans of Russia Declare Against the King.

Belgrade, Jan. 21.—Ex-King Milan arrived here this afternoon in answer to the summons from King Alexander, who met him at the railroad station with a large number of generals and other officers. Premier Grulich immediately resigned his resignation to Alexander, giving Milan's arrival as a reason. He refused to give any other cause for surrendering his office. King Alexander assured him Milan's presence did not imply the adoption of an unconstitutional or unpatriotic course. It is said a coalition provided for by Nicolaievitch is forming. King Alexander has accepted the resignation of Premier Grulich.

Suspicious Anxious.

London, Jan. 21.—A dispatch to the News from Vienna says that the radicals and King Alexander is the work of ex-King Milan, and the latter intends to help his son in forming a military government. It is no longer, says the dispatch, a question of parties, but will King Alexander be able to keep the throne? With him the Obrenovitch dynasty must stand or fall, and Milan has gone to Belgrade to avert the danger. A part of the radicals, however, are in favor of an absolute monarch, Grutch, and ex-Premier Pastich, a partisan of Russia, has openly declared in favor of the descendants of King George. The real pretender to the throne is Prince Astenkara, who married the Princess Demidoff, and is now in the czar's train. Way the Cabinet Resigned.

A dispatch to the Standard from Vienna says the Serbian cabinet resigned because of the presence of ex-King Milan at Belgrade. This, they declared is illegal, but they did not care to compromise with the crown by Milan's arrest and expulsion. M. Pastich, president of the Skupstina, is en route to Belgrade from St. Petersburg. He is willing to form a new cabinet possibly the crisis may be deferred. The real cause of Milan's arrival at Belgrade was the difference between the king and his radical ministers. The king appealed to his father, who advised him not to break with the radicals unless he wanted to surrender the crown to Alexander. A military regime, which Milan strongly deprecated.

King Alexander replied if he could not have his own way he would abdicate and leave Serbia, whereupon Milan started immediately for Belgrade.

A Daily News dispatch from Vienna says it is rumored there is no king of Serbia has been murdered. The rumor as yet lacks confirmation.

Obituary Honored.

Madrid, Jan. 21.—All the political parties in the Basque provinces have united in sending to Mr. Glavin a message of condolence and admiration, accompanied by a gold inlaid casket, containing a sprig from the historic oak at Gurnica, the meeting place of the parliament of Basque senators, which originally sat beneath the canopy of the ancient oak which still stands in the town. The present oak was planted about 1811. In 1794 the French cut down the ancient oak, which was a refuge for patriots, as no Basque would be arrested without summons to appear under it, learn the charge against him and thus prepare his defense. Hence the oak is regarded as a symbol of Basque liberty.

Will Paralyze Business.

Calcutta, Jan. 21.—In commenting upon the government's announcement that in view of the beginning of the export season it does not propose to maintain the minimum of council bills and that one to three and one-quarter per cent. interest on their merits. The Englishman, the leading newspaper of Calcutta, says business is likely to be paralyzed until the result of next Wednesday's meeting. Sir John, secretary of State Kimberly's decision, it is believed, will be equally as surprising to the Indian government as to the public.

French Imports.

London, Jan. 21.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says that December returns show a general decline, except in the imports of raw material, which amount to 255,000,000 francs, as compared with 204,000,000 in 1892. The exports of manufactured goods amount to 175,000,000 francs, against 178,000,000 in 1892, and the imports of manufactured goods 54,000,000 francs, as against 60,000,000 in 1892. The returns for the whole of 1893 show the imports of raw material to have amounted to 2,233,000,000 francs, against 1,770,000,000 francs in 1892.

Narrow Escape of the Divine Wrath.

Paris, Jan. 21.—It has transpired that Sarah Bernhardt had a narrow escape from death by poison while performing in her piece, "The Day After Tomorrow." Her new Albanian servant, Keraz, who had been at rehearsal, poured some laudanum into her cup of tea by mistake. Bernhardt, however, noticed the strange taste before she had drunk enough to do serious harm.

Robbed the Mexican Mails.

City of Mexico, Jan. 21.—Another robbery of the mails has evidently been made, resulting in the loss of a check for \$11,400. It was drawn by Prince Torrez and Prince of Durango, payable to Martinez Aranda and Cobin and crossed it was reported. The mails on January 4 and payment ordered stopped.

Received a Warm Welcome.

Bombay, Jan. 21.—Lord Elgin, the new viceroy of India, has arrived here. He had a brilliant reception, salutes being fired and all the officials, both law and high, turned out to greet the new ruler. The offices of the city were elaborately decorated.

Fishermen Drowned.

Bilbao, Jan. 21.—Heavy gales have prevailed in the bay during the last twenty-four hours, and numbers of fishing boats have been lost. At least twenty-five fishermen have been drowned.

Elected Officers.

Baltimore, Jan. 21.—The seventh annual convention of the Improved Order of B'nai B'rith began at Royal Arcanum hall in this city today. Delegates representing lodges in Maryland, the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and Illinois were present.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: Supreme President, Herman Fuchs of New York; supreme vice presi-

dents, Ralph Saehls and Julius Workman; supreme secretary, L. Braun; supreme treasurer, L. Frank; supreme guide, Isaac Frank.

The officers, except the president, are from Baltimore.

NAVAL HEROES REMEMBERED.

Unveiling of a Beautiful Memorial Window at Annapolis.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 21.—The memory of the American naval heroes who lost their lives in the great storm at Annapolis in March, 1862, was honored by the unveiling of a beautiful memorial window at the naval academy today. This is the tribute of the United States Naval association. Dr. Clark, chaplain of the academy, delivered a special sermon. Several officers who witnessed the terrible cyclone, involving the loss of American and German seamen, were present.

The window comes from the studios of the Royal Bavarian establishment of Meyer & Co., in Munich, and was on exhibition at the World's fair. It is lancet-shaped, seventeen feet long by four feet wide and contains three pictures. Two of them portray scenes at Annapolis, and the third is a scriptural picture illustrative of Saint Matthew, viii, 26. "And He saith to them, why are ye so fearful? and why doubt ye? for the wind and the sea obey Him."

Above and below this biblical illustration are two large windows. The upper one is the spring of the arch and shows a broad expanse of water, which reflects the setting sun struggling through rifts of white clouds by which the sky is hidden. On the horizon can be faintly seen the coral reefs. The scene is intended to represent the harbor of Annapolis just before the storm. The lower window in the foreground is the frigate Trenton; in the near distance is the Vandallia.

OUT ON A JUNKIE.

Chicago Newspaper Reporters Going to San Francisco on a Special Telegram. Chicago, Jan. 21.—Special Telegram to the Press. Representatives of the Chicago Press Bureau for San Francisco tonight to participate in the formal opening of the California Midwinter International Exposition. The party includes representatives of each of the chief Chicago papers. The Southern Express invests in the Midwinter fair and features of California climate. Those who were on board were: George Ade, Record; C. G. Seymour, Herald; Daniel Greene, Post-Examiner; Journalist, J. M. Maxwell; M. J. Hatzfeldt, Staats Zeitung; J. T. McCutchen, News; E. A. Bates, Cleveland Plain Dealer; G. W. Balline, Inter Ocean; J. H. Patterson, Chicago Herald; and J. F. Archibald, San Francisco Chronicle.

BULL FIGHTERS TOSSED.

Fights in New Mexico in Which the Stars of the Ring Were Tossed. Denver, Jan. 21.—A special to the Republican from Albuquerque, N. M., says: About three weeks ago Don Antonio Fuentes and his celebrated bull fighters arrived in this city from Mexico and at once made preparations for exhibitions. An appeal was made to Governor Thornton to suppress the fights. The governor instructed the local attorney and the sheriff to enforce the law. Captain Fuentes announced that no blood would be drawn, but that the fights would be vicious and exciting. Two thousand spectators gathered to witness the exhibition. The king appealed to his father, who advised him not to break with the radicals unless he wanted to surrender the crown to Alexander. A military regime, which Milan strongly deprecated.

THEIR BLOOD IS BUSTED.

Kentucky Colored Men Who Followed the Lead of Montana Moses. St. Paul, Jan. 21.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Helena, Mont., says that thirteen colored men, who came there to work for the Montana & Illinois company, are stranded. They were employed by Charles Porterrove, who has been designated the richest colored man in the world and owner of a large mine in Montana. He sold the colored men shares of mining stock at a low figure and agreed to pay them large wages and to furnish luxuries as they would be needed. They have been disappointed in every way.

Carried Arms and an Air of Mystery.

St. Louis, Jan. 21.—A special to the Republic from Atlanta, Ga., says: The story of a very mysterious vessel and crew comes from Savannah. A yacht named the Natalia sailed from Savannah last Monday and put out to sea. The captain, while in port, told what she was to do, but it is certain that she left the Georgia coast armed to the teeth. Three tons of arms were carried aboard, and the vessel was reported to have been sighted in the Gulf of Mexico. A general air of mystery pervades all his transactions with the press. It is more than likely that they will join Nellie's band.

Nipped a Prize Fight.

St. Louis, Jan. 21.—The police to-night, very much to the disgust of a number of local sports, nipped a prize fight in the bud. The principals were John Phillips, colored, and another negro named Parker. Upwards of 300 were present to see the affair which it was expected would be a finish. Just as the preliminaries were arranged officers surrounded the place of contest, and to prevent further trouble, placed Phillips and Parker in the city prison. Parker succeeded in getting away.

In Note Dismissed.

Katamah, Mich., Jan. 21.—Mrs. Belle Hull, an indigent widow living at Saugatuck, a first cousin of Vice President Stevenson, and in early life a friend of Lincoln and Douglas, has suddenly become wholly insane. She has been supported for some time by an amount of \$10 monthly from a sister in Chicago, but that fund is now out off and the authorities are now making arrangements to send her to the county poor house.

Manley's Choice.

New York, Jan. 21.—Joseph H. Manley, chairman of the republican national executive committee, came into town unexpectedly last night. "Mr. Manley," said a reporter, "it has been rumored that you favor the nomination of Thomas B. Reed for president." "My candidate for president," replied Mr. Manley, "is the candidate of the republican party. I favor whom the party favors, and the man who is the choice of our convention will have the hearty support of the national committee."

After Carrying Thieves.

Yesterday a report came from Gibson that some men had a quantity of stolen cigars in a cave on the outskirts of the city. The detectives from Omaha went down to investigate. The cave was found but was empty. The officers were informed that three men had left the spot a half hour before the officers arrived.

George W. Childs Still Very Ill.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21.—The condition of George W. Childs is not so favorable. The following bulletin was issued at 11 o'clock tonight: "Mr. Childs is not quite so well tonight. There has been some slight rise in his temperature. He is likely to remain in the same condition tonight. DR. JACOBUS AND LEDDY."

M'SHANE SAID TO BE WINNER

Given Out in Washington that He Will Be Appointed Surveyor.

CLEVELAND'S OBJECTIONS ARE OVERCOME

Claims of the Ex-Congressman's Brother Placed Before the President, a Light that casts on the Election—Hon. Baker's Successor.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE PRESS, 313 FURCHTBERG STREET, WASHINGTON, JAN. 21.

It is confidently expected that James McShane will be nominated surveyor tomorrow. The president has at last conceded the position to Mr. McShane, it is stated, and has intimated that the name shall go to the senate with the next batch of treasury nominations. The only element of doubt there has been at the president's appointment has been with the president, who has hesitated on account of objections lodged with him by certain prominent democrats at Omaha. The president has listened patiently to protests and charges against Mr. McShane from some Omaha democrats, and has gone so far as to intimate that should he conclude not to appoint him he would give the position to Mr. James, but according to statements made to the Press, the correspondent tonight, there has been little doubt at any time that Mr. McShane would get the position. Secretary Carlisle has been for him unwaveringly. Mr. Morton has most cordially endorsed him, and of course National Committee man Castor has urged his appointment.

Attorney General Olney intimates that Nebraska will get a United States district attorney this week, but he will not venture to suggest the lucky man. He intends to see the president tomorrow morning and lay before him the names of several of the best and select one from the list of six or eight. It may be that a district attorney and a postmaster for Lincoln will be nominated about the same time a customs officer is announced for Omaha.

Wilson and Henderson Dangerously Ill.

There are two prominent congressmen very ill in Washington tonight. They are William L. Wilson of West Virginia, chairman of the ways and means committee, and Colonel David B. Henderson of Iowa, one of the most gifted republican leaders.

Will Speak on the Bond Issue.

Senator Lodge has given formal notice of an intention to speak on the bond question Wednesday, and Senators Hoar, Frye, Chandler and Sherman have indicated they would also speak on the subject before it will be definitely disposed of.

OBJECT TO THE UNIFORMS.

Labor Organizations Don't Want Customs Officers Dressed Up. Washington, Jan. 21.—The treasury regulations, resulting from the passage of the uniform act, have been met with some opposition from the representatives of labor organizations and others interested in restricting the entrance into the United States of all immigrants not legally entitled to come here.

COMING EVENTS IN CONGRESS.

Features of the Tariff Debate for the Coming Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The coming week will be the concluding week of the debate in the house. According to the special order the voting on the bill and pending amendments will begin a week from tomorrow at noon.

Amendments in Order.

Four amendments will be offered to the paragraph relating to sugar on the free list if the present plan is adhered to. The first will be that of Mr. McKim of Arkansas, to abolish the present tariff on sugar. The second is the amendment in the Wilson bill, which contemplates its gradual reduction a quarter of a cent a year for eight years, until it is reduced to 10 cents per hundred pounds. The third amendment will be offered in place of a bounty, a duty of 1 cent per pound on raw sugar. A substitute for this to reduce the duty on refined sugar to 1 cent per pound will be offered by Mr. Meyer of Louisiana, and Mr. Boyter will offer an amendment to the substitute to place a 1 cent duty on sugar. This will exhaust the amendments that can be pending. The vote will be taken in the reverse order.

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FACE TO FACE WITH WORK

Iowa Legislators Must Get to Business Early This Week.

SOME MATTERS PENDING BEFORE THEM

Prohibition Modification and State Revenues the Main Topics for Discussion and Action—Good Roads and New State Institutions Proposed.

DES MOINES, Jan. 21.—[Special to The Press.]—When the legislators return from their brief outing Tuesday and take up their duties in earnest, many grave and perplexing problems will demand their attention.

The republican party, having complete majority in both branches of the assembly, will be held wholly responsible for whatever legislation may be enacted. This fact is fully comprehended by the leaders in both houses, and the party caucus will be specially invoked to bring order out of chaos and line up the members on some policy that will meet the requirements of the party platform.

The first question is, how can prohibition be retained in the counties where the law is fairly well enforced while other sections are given the right to regulate the traffic, and is forcing it upon the legislature for solution. A wide diversity of opinion among the members has already cropped out, and the prospects of a compromise satisfactory to the different elements are dubious.

The prohibitionists will make the fight upon the soil of Iowa, and propose to fight it out on this line regardless of the result. They are willing to add a "nauc" tax to the present law as an additional penalty, but will go no farther in this direction. On the other hand the representatives from those sections in which the law is party or wholly disregarded are just as firm in demanding some form of license. They will be satisfied with local option by counties as embodied in the Hatch bill, but can accept nothing less.

In the preliminary struggle in the two houses, which has already taken place, the local option forces seem to have the best of the argument, but the prohibitionists are determined to have scored a signal victory in the house in the make up of the committees. Many of the ablest lawyers in both houses entertain the hope that the constitutionality of either of the plans proposed, and this point will be fully and ably debated before any agreement can be reached. The democrats are doing nothing. They seem to be waiting to let the republicans settle the matter among themselves. However, should it come to a vote, the democrats, with a single exception, will be found ranged on the side of local option and high license.

Has a Financial Problem.

The state's finances will demand considerable attention from the law makers. The budget for 1894, under the leadership of Hon. J. G. Berryhill, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, succeeded, and the legislature is authorized to appropriate expenditures within the estimated receipts from a 2 mill levy, and in providing a sinking fund for the redemption of all outstanding bonds, except the 2 mill levy.

The auditor of state recommends a half mill extra levy, on all the taxable property of the state, while many members of the legislature advocate a collateral inheritance tax of from 5 to 10 per cent; a franchise tax of one-quarter of 1 per cent; and an additional tax of from 1 to 2 per cent on the net income of corporations. The total sum available for extraordinary appropriations, as estimated by the auditor of state, is \$700,000, while the special appropriation asked for is more than double that amount.

Good roads will also be considered. Half a dozen bills on this subject are already in the hands of the legislature, and it is expected more to follow. Senator Hipwell of Scott county proposes to levy a 1 mill state tax for this purpose, while others simply require the farmers to pay their entire road tax in cash, and provide for the election of one supervisor for the whole township, abolishing the present system of trustees. The latter plan is more popular, and is still another scheme on foot to authorize the counties to vote bonds for the purpose of macadamizing their principal thoroughfares.

Some of the more economic members are insisting that provisions should be made by which the whole force of criminals, both in the penitentiaries and county jails, can be utilized in this manner, and no tramp vagrant should be allowed to go idle until he has paid the costs and expenses of his arrest by hard labor on the state pile.

Some years ago the laws of the state, as amended by Miller and McClure, were adopted by the state. Since that time there has been considerable rivalry as to which of these codes should be supplied to the members of the legislature at each session. This competition has heretofore forced the price down to 80 and 85 per copy. There has been considerable rivalry as to which of these codes should be supplied to the members of the legislature at each session.

New State Institutions.

An effort will be made by members of this legislature to establish several new state institutions. Lemars, Algona and a dozen other places want normal schools, while other places want an insane asylum for the northwestern part of the state.

More state officers are also in sight. Representative Root of Clinton county has introduced a bill providing for an insurance commission, with a deputy and several clerks, and Chassel of Plymouth county wants to create an office known as the "non-ferrous metal commission."

Of the fifty bills so far introduced in either house not a single one refers in any manner to railways except the revenue bill. The appointment of clerks to the various standing committees has excited more than usual comment. The august senators, with occasional exceptions that most persons are twice during the session, insist upon having a clerk, and some of them do not scruple to appoint to these positions a son or a daughter or other near relative. Thirty-eight committee clerks have already been appointed by the senate, and the end is not yet in sight. It is expected that the legislature will have succeeded in getting upon the payroll, but there are others on the anxious seat looking for a job and expecting to be rewarded for political services who will hardly be left out in the cold.

Representative Davison of Lyon county has introduced a bill in the house providing for the construction of the so-called River and thistle. He says this bill has got considerable foothold in the extreme northwestern corner of the state, and unless exterminated soon by concerted action on the part of the

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IN A MOB'S POWER

Street Car Strikers in Bridgeport, Conn., Disorderly and Destructive.

POLICE OFFICERS DEFIED AND ABUSED

Attempts to Operate the Lines Provoked by the Men and Their Friends.

MANY ENCOUNTERS WITH THE STRIKERS

New Operators and Policemen Assaulted and Injured.

BACK DOWN BY THE RAILWAY COMPANY

After Vainly Endeavoring to Run Its Cars It Concedes Some of the strikers' Demands—A Day of Excitement in the City.

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 21.—Today has been one of the most exciting in the history of Bridgeport. No since 1861, when marching volunteers on their way to the front filled the streets, have the residents been so aroused. All day excited crowds have thronged the streets and mob law has prevailed. The police have been set at defiance, and a crowd of angry men has raised the results of the discharge of five employees of the Bridgeport traction company yesterday and the strike which followed. About 100 employees of the company stopped work yesterday, tying up the road. They held numerous meetings and sent a committee to the managers of the road in an effort to bring about a settlement. In this they were unsuccessful.

This morning fifty men came up from Jersey City to take the places of the strikers, and it was announced the company intended to run its cars today. The men held a long consultation, and decided they would not allow this. They concluded, however, to give the company another chance for settlement, and sent a committee to the owners and managers of the road. They were denied an audience, the managers refusing to meet them as a committee or give reasons for the discharge of the men.

Resolved to Stop the Cars.

The men withdrew and the strikers held a brief session at which it was decided they would not return to work and would prevent the company from running cars. Meanwhile the company was preparing to start service and at 9 o'clock nine cars were run out of the shops. They were in charge of the new men from New Jersey, the stable hands and a dozen of the old men who asked for work. The story that the cars were to start and run was spread rapidly through the city, and in short time all the strikers and hundreds of sympathizers gathered at the main station, on Main street, and along the streets through which the roads run. As soon as all of the strikers were informed of the refusal of the owners of the road to arbitrate they proceeded to block the tracks on every street. The yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road were raided and railroad iron, ties, coupling pins, boxes and barrels were taken and piled on the tracks at various points.

Some of the cars were moved out of the sheds, but were able to proceed but a short distance. They were surrounded and the crews were compelled to vacate. The police were called to the scene, but several cars were started with three railway employees and guard of three policemen. The crowds quickly drove the police from the cars, together with the conductors and drivers. Sticks and stones were thrown and the windows of the cars broken. Several policemen and railroad employees were slightly injured.

Police of Little Avail.

Main street in the vicinity of the stables was the center of the trouble. Here a crowd of nearly 5,000 gathered and encouraged the strikers. The men themselves did not take such an active part as the young rascals in the crowd. The demonstration began so threatening that an alarm was sent out from police headquarters and all the officers and specials who could be found were brought to the scene. They were stationed along the tracks and on the cars. The crowds near the stables and along the road increased until nearly 10,000 people were in the street. The presence of the police did not, however, deter them, and obstructions of all kinds were piled on the tracks as fast as they were removed. At intervals attempts were made to move the cars, and about noon several cars were started, but they were quickly stopped. At 2 o'clock a car in charge of five policemen and several railroad employees was attacked at the corner of Congress and Main streets. Here a mob of about