THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1894. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

SAT UPON JENKINS

United States Judge Who Issued an Injunction Against Strikes Rebuked.

HAD NO AUTHORITY TO ISSUE HIS ORDERS

Boatner's Committee Recommends a Definition of Courts' Powers.

SUBSTANCE OF THE MAJORITY REPORT

He is Given Credit for Good Faith and Will Escape Impeachment.

SUBJECT OF CONTEMPT COMMENTED UPON

Necessity Urged for Limiting Judicial Authority Which is Being Overstepped in Every Direction—Anomaly of Railroad Receiverships.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Representative Boaner of Louisiana, chairman of the special committee of the judiciary committee of the house of representatives, appointed to investigate he Northern Pacific decisions of Judge Jenkins, today submitted, in behalf of the majority of the investigation committee, a report to the full judiciary committee.

After reciting the well known facts and circumstances leading up to the granting of the two orders of injunction by Judge Jenkins the report proceeds as follows: Notwithstanding the suggestion by the employes that they desired to confer the orders were immediately obtained without awaiting the results of a conference or being in possession of any definite information of the intention of the employes with respect to the schedules upon which they solicited a conference. The original order received on the 19th of December had a two-fold aspect. It reduced existing wages and enjoined and prohibited those who were to receive them if they remained in the service of the company from quitting the service with or without notice so as to cripple the property or injure the operations of the road.

On being advised that if so ordered or advised by the officers of the organizations to which they belonged the men would quit the service in a body and that under the construction placed upon the existing order (the injunction) by those who had obtained it, they would thereby commit a contempt of court and were liable to punishment for so doing, the officers of the company immediately asked for and the judge granted the second order of injunction on the 23d of December. The object of this was to insure to the company the compulsory service of the operatives then in its employ, because if under the first order of injunction the men could not quit without being guilty of contempt and would not do so unless ordered by the officers of their several organizations, and if these officers were prohibited from advising the strike it was perfectly evident that the officers so enjoined could not discharge this function of their office and the men could not quit when prohibited from so doing by the court and not authorized to do so by the organizations by whose rules and regulations they were governed. This was the object sought to be obtained; that the order was drawn to effectuate it and that it was signed by the judge with that intent the language of the order and concomitant circumstances left no room for doubt.

ORDERS WERE NULL AND VOID.

Your committee has no hesitation in declaring that the orders rendered were a gross abuse of the power of the court; were supported by neither reason nor authority; were beyond the jurisdiction of the judge and were therefore void.

The second or supplementary writ was more reprehensible than the first, because the judge was advised before he rendered it of the exact objects and purposes sought to be accomplished. There was no suggestion in either of these letters of any fear from illegal acts, but the fear from suspension of traffic of an attending damage to the road and inconvenience to the public were the sole reasons for the action which the judge took.

Your committee also finds that no measures looking to a strike had been inaugurated, nor does it appear that any of the persons named or referred to in the writs of injunction have remained in the service of the company against their will. It does appear, however, that while they regarded the writs void, they believed that so long as it was in force they were bound to obey it under penalty of punishment for contempt if they violated it, and this consideration might have been more effective than they were aware of in inducing them to remain in the service of the receivers.

Your committee does not concur in the opinion of the judge that the decisions rendered in the Toledo cases, page 53, Federal Reports, by Judges Taft and Ricks at all support his contention in the case under consideration. On the contrary both of the cases clearly recognize the principle that courts of equity cannot enforce the specific performance of the contract for personal service by writs of injunction and other processes, but that in such cases the remedy is at law by an action for damages. They also clearly recognize the right of the laboring people, as a means of selling their labor at higher price, of coercing employers to accede to their demands. In determining the lawfulness of a proceeding of this kind the judges justly take the law as sustaining the employe and inconvenience to the general public cannot be considered.

If employes have the lawful right to combine in a strike for the purpose of forcing compliance with their demands or securing the highest wages and best terms possible, that right cannot be remedied by the fact that its exercise levied on the interest of others.

Its principle applies, of course, only to those strikes which exist in the withdrawal from service by concert and combination. Should violence be done to the person or property of the employer by those who have combined against him; if others would supply the service which the strikers have abandoned and are prevented from doing so by violence, intimidation, threats or other unlawful means, these acts are not only unlawful but in most instances would constitute violations of the criminal law and be punishable as such. The conclusion, therefore, of the judge that the employes of the Northern Pacific Railroad company might be forced by him by writs of injunction to protect that company from loss and the public from inconvenience by remaining in its service at a rate of wages to which they had not given their assent, is one in which we can not concur and which in our opinion is supported by none of the decisions which he cites.

RECOMMENDS LIMITATION OF POWER.

Your committee finds nothing in the testimony pointing to corrupt intention on the part of the judge in rendering these orders. It is altogether possible that he is sincere in the conviction that he properly exercised the equity jurisdiction of his court in preventing loss and damages which would have resulted from a lawful strike against the Northern Pacific Railroad company. This view of the case prevents us from recommending any proceedings looking to his impeachment, but in order that there may be no further excuse for the rendition of any such orders and decrees and that the courts of equity of the United States may not be deceived as to the extent of their powers in enforcing contracts for personal services by legal process we recommend the enactment of a statute which will prevent them from so doing.

We also feel constrained to call attention to the abuses which have grown up under the powers assumed by judges of the courts to appoint receivers for railroad corporations. These orders being rendered in court, under proceedings instituted nominally for the purpose of effecting foreclosures but really for the purpose of averting pursuit of creditors and the enforcement of lawful obligations, are considered as interlocutory and not subject to appeal. If, however, an appeal is granted it does not have the effect of suspending the execution of the decree and the road passes into the hands of a receiver who operates it pending an appeal and this judge is entirely independent of any control whatever by the owner and creditor of the property. The powers exercised by the courts through the receivers are purely of their own creation, the result of judicial construction, not ascertained nor limited by statute, and therefore dangerous. Your committee is of the opinion that the cases for which a receivership may be ordered in the courts of the United States should be declared by statute.

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

CONTEMPT OF COURT ABUSES.

The committee is also of the opinion that the powers asserted by the judges of the United States courts to punish for contempt is dangerous and should be limited by law. In the case reported—federal report in re Higgins—Judge Pardee declared that his power to punish for contempt was unlimited, both as to the amount of fine and duration of imprisonment. In his judgment he could decide without appeal what constituted a contempt, who committed the act and the extent of punishment to be inflicted. In that case he held a number of violations of the criminal laws of the state of Texas likewise to be contempt of his court. Under his construction an assault and battery or any other violence or unfairness committed by an employe or servant of a railroad company in the hands of a receiver would be considered a contempt of his court. If this principle be a correct one (and the decisions seem to be cited by other courts) and were approved it would be extremely convenient to substitute it for the criminal laws of the states. The exercise of police powers and the protection of life and property by those agencies would be relieved by the authority of a United States judge who instituted proceedings for contempt. Limitations contained in the constitution—viz: providing for trial by jury, being confronted by witnesses, being represented by counsel, etc., would likewise be relieved. Without taking issue with the judges as to whether they have correctly or incorrectly stated the law on this important subject, your committee is of the opinion that the protection of property rights should be left in the hands of executive officers and that violations of law should be punished by proceedings defined and provided by law, and that in order to prevent the abuse of authority claimed by the judiciary their power to punish for contempt should be defined and limited by law.

FIRST NATIONAL AT SEDALIA CLOSED.

One of the Oldest Financial Institutions of Central Missouri Suspends Payment.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 4.—The First National bank of this city, one of the oldest financial institutions in central Missouri, failed to open its doors for business this morning. A notice signed by the officers and directors was posted on the door notifying depositors of the suspension. It was brief, and as follows:

"We deem it best to close, as affairs now present themselves to us. We are forced to this issue and will notify the comptroller of the treasury of our action."

The bank had a capital of $250,000 an was supposed to have a reserve fund of $25,000.

The cause of suspension is attributed to a loss of business brought about by the publication in a St. Louis paper several months ago of a "fake" telegram from this city stating that the bank had failed. Other banks became suspicious and the credit and standing of the First National became impaired.

The notice of the suspension has caused much excitement. It is the general belief that all depositors will be paid in full. The failure of the bank has not affected the remaining five banks and none of them will be annoyed by a run on the part of their depositors.

MARSHAL SHOT A STRIKER.

Timely Arrival of the Militia Prevented a Lynching.

DULUTH, May 4.—The crisis of the miners' strike on the Mesaba range came tonight, when Marshal A. L. Free fatally shot an unknown Finnish striker at Mountain Iron. The mob had been at the Virginia all day, conducting itself peaceably, except for angry talk, which showed only a spark was necessary to make trouble with the militia. In the afternoon a part of the mob went to Mountain Iron, but Sheriff Showey thought this was a bait to attract his attention from Virginia so the strikers could again force the men out who were working there, so he kept his forces at Virginia. Tonight Marshal Free had an encounter at Mountain Iron, and claims that in self-defense he was obliged to shoot his assailant. The receipt of this news at Virginia enraged the mob and they started for Mountain Iron to lynch Free. Ten minutes afterwards a train left with the sheriff and militia, but the mob had only three miles to go, and the train seventeen, with a rough track. The train beat the mob by ten minutes, and arrived here at midnight with Free aboard. Adjutant Muhlberg called out company H to go to Mountain Iron, and it left at midnight. The strikers cut the telegraph wires at midnight, and there is no other mode of communication. Tams Bixby is here to represent the governor.

BURNED THE SICK MAN TO DEATH.

Arkansas Negro Supposed to Have Smallpox Cremated in His Cabin.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 4.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Reliable information reached here today of the burning of a negro in Ouachita county, supposed to have had smallpox. The telegram conveying the intelligence says: "Last Monday a negro at Miles Switch, in Ouachita county, was taken sick with some kind of a breaking out, which was thought to be smallpox, and a doctor was sent for, but for some reason he did not attend the case. The negro was put in a cabin to which some one set fire, and he, being unable to effect his escape, perished in the flames.

"One report says he was shot and then burned, while another report says he was only burned. One thing is sure and certain, and that is that the house occupied by the negro was burned to the ground and he cannot now be found. The identity of the guilty parties is not known."

Iowa Weather Crop Report.

DES MOINES, May 4.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Director Sage of the Iowa weather and crop service, basing his statement upon information received at low office, estimates that the farmers of Iowa will plant 1,000,000 more acres to corn this year than was planted last year. The reason assigned for the increased acreage is the fact that the excessive dry weather last fall and during the early spring killed the grass in hundreds of pastures and ruined early planted oats. These meadows and oats fields have been plowed and planted to corn.

INCOME TAX AMENDMENTS

Numerous Alterations Are Proposed to Make the Bill More Palatable.

SENATOR VEST WOULD MAKE CHANGES

He Proposes to Relieve Investors in Corporations and Also Has a Scheme to Avoid the Inquisitorial Features of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—It has been arranged that the tariff debate shall be adjourned until Tuesday, the interval being spent by the senate in executive session. Neither democrats nor republicans care to debate the bill until it is placed before the senate in the form contemplated by the caucus agreement of last night.

Senator Vest today offered amendments to the tariff bill providing for a change in the income tax feature of the bill. It does not change the tax of 2 per cent nor the amount at which incomes should be subject to tax, leaving it at $4,000 and upwards. The object of the amendment is to relieve individual investors in corporations of the charge where their net incomes do not exceed $4,000, but to have the profits of the corporations taxed. It is also proposed to eliminate the inquisitorial features of the income tax. Instead of compelling the individual to exhibit his books and papers the assessor may estimate the amount of the income and the person so assessed may appear and prove that he has been assessed too high if such be the case.

The changes in detail are sections 59, 60 and 61 stricken out and the following sections substituted therefor:

TWO PER CENT ON CORPORATIONS.

That there shall be levied and collected a tax of 2 per cent per annum on the net profits or income above ordinary working or operating expenses of all banks, banking institutions, trust companies, savings institutions, fire, marine, life and other insurance companies, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, slack water, telephone, telegraph, express, electric light, gas, water, street railway companies and all other corporations, companies or associations doing business for profit in the United States, no matter how created and organized.

That said tax shall be paid on or before the 1st day of July in each year; and if the president or other chief officer of any corporation, company or association shall neglect or refuse to file with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which said corporation, company or association shall be located or engaged in business a statement verified by his oath or affirmation, showing the amount of net profits or income received by said corporation, company or association during the whole calendar year preceding the date of filing said statement as hereinafter required, the corporation, company or association making default shall forfeit as a penalty the sum of $1,000 and 10 per cent of the amount of taxes due for each month until the same is paid; the payment of said penalty to be enforced as provided in other cases of neglect and refusal to pay penalties and taxes under the internal revenue laws.

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

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS EXEMPT.

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

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

TARIFF AMENDMENTS PROMISED.

Senator Jones of Arkansas said today that he hoped to be able tomorrow to follow up Senator Vest's presentation of the proposed changes in the income tax with amendments which are to be made to the tariff rates in the bill. The engineers of the compromise have been especially engaged today upon the wool schedule, and the indications now are that it will have a general overhauling.

Other amendments insert the word "wilfully" in providing a penalty for false statements, as, for instance, in section 56, where a penalty of 50 per cent is added for false statements. This is, of course, intended to prevent the infliction of penalties in case of unintentional false returns. It also deprives the revenue agent of the privilege of examining the books or accounts of persons accused of making false returns, and restricts the examination to the person himself. In many cases the amendments put corporations, companies or associations upon the same level as individuals, giving them the privilege of proving the amount of income where the statement of income has been increased by the revenue agent. It also gives the corporations, companies and associations the rights granted to individuals to appeal from the deputy collector and from the collector's decision to that of the commissioner of internal revenue. That relieves them from the assessment of penalties as it does individuals, except upon reasonable notice of the time and place of hearing. The salaries of state, county and municipal officials are relieved from the operation of the proposed tariff law.

WHEN IT SHOULD BE LEVIED.

The amendment providing for the time limitation of the operation of the act is made in section 54, and provides the time for levying the taxes shall begin on January 1, 1895, and end on January 1, 1900.

An important amendment is made to section 55, which is as follows: "Provided also, that in compiling the income of any persons, corporation, company or association there shall not be included the amount received from any corporation, company or association as interest or dividend upon the bonds or stocks of such corporation, company or association if the tax of 2 per cent has been paid upon its net profits by said corporation, company or association as required by this act."

The clause in paragraph 55 requiring estimates to be made upon the shares of persons in the gains or profits of companies in levying the income tax is stricken out. The intention of these amendments is to prevent double taxation upon incomes received from corporations.

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

Coal Strike Frightens the Iron Trade.

CLEVELAND, O., May 4.—The Iron Trade Review says: The coal strike has been the dominant factor in the iron trade of the past week and every day brings added consternation in all departments. The bessemer pig and billet markets have come to a standstill within the past three days.

Here and there the belief is expressed that bessemer iron is not likely to go below $11 at Pittsburg after present transactions had ceased. A few sales were made at Pittsburg on a basis of $11. Since that time offers of $10.50 and later of $10.75 at valley furnaces are reported to have been made. In billets in the early portion of the present market week $17 at Pittsburg is reported to have been paid on south lots. Southern sellers are not disposed to sell heavily for forward delivery, sharing the general conviction that the low level of the past few months cannot continue. Strikes and labor demonstrations have added to the feeling that the beggarly prices of the past half year, both for manufacturer and wage earner, must see a change.

ANIMATED A. P. A. MEETING.

Recommendations of the Supreme President Causing Much Discussion.

DES MOINES, May 4.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The supreme council of the American Protective association held a heated and protracted session today. The entire time was put in on the address of President Traynor. The address, a voluminous one covering forty-two closely typewritten pages, had been referred to a special committee of five, whose duty it was to separate and refer the various recommendations made with reference to judiciary, legislation, education and other pertinent subjects to different standing and subcommittees for recommendation as to the action of the supreme council on the matters contained therein. The committees, numbering about twenty, to which was referred the president's address, devoted the entire morning session to consideration of topics assigned, and at 2 o'clock p. m. none of them were ready to report except Chairman Swartz of the committee on education, who announced that his committee had completed its work and was in readiness to submit the result of its labors.

From an authoritative source it is learned that the differences upon which there is such wide division of sentiment among members in the council is the matter of recommending that all foreign born persons seeking an asylum in America shall be required to attain to citizenship only after twenty-one years of continuous residence. The logic upon which this demand is made is that native born males are not permitted to exercise any of the rights of the elective franchise until they have attained their majority and arrived at the age of 21 years. This being true, the A. P. A. holds that to grant foreigners the privilege of voting after a few years' residence is not only dangerous, because they do not attempt to familiarize themselves with a knowledge of our system of government, but because ignorant and debased as they are after centuries of oppression in the old world they herd together in the cities, sell their votes to dangerous politicians, and there become a menace to free government.

"Look at the rottenness and corruption of the municipal governments of New York, Chicago, Boston and San Francisco," said a California delegate. "They are standing reproaches to civilization. The politics of the big cities are made in favor of lowering the standard of citizenship, that is, bestowing the ballot upon men who know nothing of our government and care less for its perpetuation. To elevate the morals of politics and place citizenship upon a higher plane is the purpose of the American Protective association."

The session is likely to last very late tonight, as many of the delegates are anxious to get through and return home.

OFFICERS CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Company C, South Dakota National Guards, Much Disturbed.

YANKTON, S. D., May 4.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Internal discord prevails in the ranks of company C, First regiment, South Dakota National guards, of this city. Charges of defrauding the company have been preferred against Major John T. Coxhead, who was formerly captain and treasurer of the company, and the governor will be asked to investigate him and his regime. He is also accused of insubordination, and by way of retaliation he has prepared charges against Captain George D. Adamson, the present company commander. The members of the company are divided in sentiment, but the organization will be maintained and the state authorities will settle the difficulties.

South Dakota Odd Fellows.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 4.—(Special to The Bee.)—The grand lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of this state will meet in this city for a four days' session on May 14, 15, 16 and 17. The Sioux Falls team has won the gold medal offered by the Northwestern Odd Fellows Review, published in St. Paul, twice in succession and if they win it this year they will become the permanent possessors of it. Seven or eight teams will contest for this prize.

The Moody and Reims coal mines situated east of Edgemont have been sold to Iowa capitalists, and will be reopened at once. One shaft has already been sunk 200 feet and first-class coal in abundance is being taken therefrom. It is now on the market and gives excellent satisfaction. The Burlington Railway company is building a spur from Edgemont to these mines.

Tripp Charmed with Vienna.

YANKTON, S. D., May 4.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Hon. Bartlett Tripp, United States minister to Vienna, Austria, is at home in this city on a leave of absence from his post. He will be in the United States about two months and will visit a daughter in Tacoma, who will probably return to Vienna with him. Minister Tripp is in excellent health and is charmed with Vienna. He said today that he had no intention of resigning his ministership and becoming a candidate for the United States senatorship from South Dakota this winter as had been rumored. Vienna for three years is more attractive than six years in the United States senate, even were he sure of election.

His Widow Wants the Money.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 4.—(Special to The Bee.)—It appears that some people cause a great deal of trouble by dying. When John G. C. Schlegel of this county shuffled off he had $4,000 insurance on his life, the policy running to himself. The insurance company paid the money to the executors of the estate, and now the widow of the deceased comes into court and claims the money under a law of this state enacted in 1890, which says such money should go to the widow unless otherwise provided for in the will. The executors claim that the law is unconstitutional and the matter will probably be settled in the supreme court.

Clearing the Missouri.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 4.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The government steamer Mandan has been in this vicinity for the past two days removing snags from the Missouri river between Crow Creek agency and old Fort Hale. The steamer is on its way up the river where it and the snag boat Josephine will remove snags from the stream.

CHINESE REGISTRATION COMPLETED.

Forty-Seven Thousand Made Application in the San Francisco District.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Not until after midnight last night was the work of registering Chinese in San Francisco finished.

Collector Wilburn was of the opinion that the registration should end at 5 p. m., but the Chinese insisted that May 3 was not legally over until midnight. To anticipate any attempt to break down the law and nullify the patient work of six months, Collector Wilburn decided to receive applications from 5 p. m. to 12 p. m., and file them separately until the internal revenue department passes upon their admissibility.

The census returns of 1890 place the number of Chinese in the First revenue district at 51,000. The revenue officers have registered 47,000. Chinese laborers, and women and children made application as well as merchants. The First district comprises San Francisco and all the counties south and southeast of the San Joaquin river.

In San Francisco the total registration will not be far from 20,000. Perhaps about 65,500 will prove to be the total state registration.

Colonel Wilburn has written to the revenue commissioner for instructions as to future proceedings.

Echo of the Great Strike.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., May 4.—An order has been received here from General Manager Case of the Great Northern that no employes arrested for maliciously injuring the company's property, abandoning trains between stations and wilfully imperiling the lives of passengers on the company's trains or aiding in delaying the mails in the late strike could go to work until their cases were thoroughly investigated, but the balance of the men could return to work without prejudice. The men arrested here were somewhat staggered when the order was bulletined. It was understood that under the agreement all of the old men were to be taken back without prejudice.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., May 4.—Citizens and railroad men gathered last night and showed their bitter feeling against United States Marshal Cronin for his action during the Great Northern strike by first hanging and then burning him in effigy. Between 200 and 300 men were present.

PLAIN TALK FROM CRISPI

Boldly Affirms the Motives of the Dreibund Are Peaceful.

WAR WITH FRANCE IS MADNESS

Helplessness of Italy in the Past Held Up as a Picture to Secure Votes for the Present Course of Italy.

ROME, May 4.—Prime Minister Crispi made an important speech in the Chamber this evening. The debate on the foreign estimate had been resumed and the premier's speech was brought out by attacks made upon him by the radical members, who had tried to attach to his various utterances a significance inimical to the Triple Alliance. Sig. Crispi said he could not allow these attacks to pass unnoticed. The Dreibund was defensive, not offensive. Whom could Italy desire to attack. War with France would be madness and Italy had no cause for dispute with Russia. The Dreibund, therefore, was peaceful, and if it were dissolved even the radicals could not desire that Italy should disarm on the morrow of its dissolving. "We should be threatened in the east," Sig. Crispi continued, "and should probably lack the friendship of France on the eve of a European conflict. Italy disarmed would be compelled, as heretofore, to pay the cost to the conqueror. I remember the disaster we suffered when the Alps were crossed by a foreign power. I remember that France aided us in 1855 to conquer Lombardy, but demanded in return the western Alps. I remember also, and the memory is painful, that in 1866, because we were beaten at Custoza and Lisa, we lost the eastern Alps. It is not a patriotic desire that we should be disarmed and weak when victory alone could have given Italy all her natural boundaries. (Cheers.) It is not true that I have subordinated Italy's policy in the east to that of the allied powers."

Sig. Crispi then read from diplomatic documents to prove that when the Bulgarians chose Ferdinand as their prince he (Crispi), as Italy's foreign minister, opposed the views of Russia, Turkey and England in supporting the principle of respect for the free will of the Bulgarian people and he was proud to say that he prevailed. Italy's policy in the east had been throughout in favor of a pacific development of all nationalities. It was impossible for Austria to be split up. She was too much of a political and military vitality and none of the nationalities composing the empire were strong enough to resist a foreign invasion single handed. If Austria should be broken up it would be a misfortune for Italy, since she would lose her bulwark toward the east.

In conclusion, Sig. Crispi said: "The world is progressing, humanitarian questions are becoming of more importance than national questions. Foreign policy cannot be regarded now as it was by Mazzini, and those in the Chamber who believe themselves to be the vanguard of opinion as regards foreign policy are now in the rear-guard." (Cheers.)

Sig. Imbriani, radical leader, replied to Sig. Crispi. In the course of his remarks he expressed disapproval of the prime minister's views and asked: "Who holds the keys of Italy's house?"

For this he was sharply called to order by the president.

Crispi then begged Pandolfi to withdraw his motion in favor of the disarming and reminded the house how, when he, at Gambetta's request, approached Prince Bismarck in 1877, the latter said it was useless to hope for European disarmament. The amendment was withdrawn.

TWENTY AND TEN YEARS.

Ferrari and Polti Get Long Terms in English Prisons.

LONDON, May 4.—Twenty and ten years imprisonment were the sentences imposed respectively upon Guiseppe Ferrari and Francesco Polti, the dynamiters, at the Old Bailey today. Polti, who was arrested with dynamite bombs in his possession April 4, is only 21 years old. He had been an intimate friend of Bourdin, who was "hoist with his own petard" in Greenwich park the first week in March. Polti turned queen's evidence and upon information he gave Ferarri, a tailor, was arrested April 22. Ferrari was a distributing agent for the anarchists of England and his workshop was the headquarters and recruiting station of the Autonomic club. His relation to the anarchists was very similar to that which Tyman, the famous "No. 1," bore to the Phoenix park assassins.

Justice Hawkins in passing sentence said that Ferrari had confessed that he was guilty of an abominable, wicked, evil design to cause an explosion in Great Britain and to spread destruction among the people and apparently endanger property. There was not a single extenuating circumstance to justify him in abating by one iota the punishment for such offenses. He wished it to be distinctly understood that men of the class of the prisoners can be dealt with without proof of an explosion having occurred if there be proof that there had been preparations to cause an explosion. It was not even necessary, in order to punish the offender, that he intended in all cases that the explosion should occur in Great Britain. An act of Parliament made it a highly penal offense for a man to prepare here for such diabolical and wicked deeds as those contemplated by the prisoners. Ferrari, upon hearing his sentence cried: "Viva l'Anarchie!" He also waived his arms excitedly which caused him to be immediately seized and held while Polti was being sentenced. The latter upon hearing his fate shouted, "Shame!" While being taken away from the court room Ferrari said, through an interpreter, "Today you make the laws; another day we shall make them."

SPEAKER PEEL CAN'T STAND IT.

Long Sessions of the House of Commons Straining His Frail Constitution.

LONDON, May 4.—The Westminster Gazette says: The denial of the story that the speaker of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, is to retire from the speakership has entirely allayed the feeling of anxiety which was caused by the report put in circulation by the Sun. The Gazette adds that the speaker, more than any other man in Parliament, has felt the strain of the last two years and that if Parliament is to sit through the year it will be necessary to appoint several deputy speakers.

UNITED STATES LEADS.

Comparison of the Increase in Imports and Exports of Trading Nations.

LONDON, May 4.—Giffen, the well known statistician, has prepared a table of comparison of the trade of England, Germany, France and the United States during the years 1890 to 1892 with the period of 1884 and 1885, showing that the imports have increased in the following proportion: United States and Germany each 33 per cent, England 13 and France 6 per cent. The exports have also increased, the United States gaining 26 per cent, France 14, England 10, and Germany 5 per cent.

No Orders Placed for Chicago Fodder.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Commons today the secretary of state for war, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, replying to a question on the subject, said there was no ground for the statement that the war office had ordered 500 tons of compressed fodder from Chicago.

Thirteen Anarchists Arrested.

LIEGE, May 4.—Thirteen anarchists have been arrested for connection with the explosion of dynamite at the residence of Dr. Renson, in the Rue de la Paix. It is now believed the explosion was intended for a severe judge named Renson, who resided in a different part of the street. Dr. Renson is terribly wounded.

MAY FOLLOW GLADSTONE.

Suspicious Rumors Regarding Sir William Harcourt Revived in London.

LONDON, May 4.—It was reported today that Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer and liberal leader in the House of Commons, intended to resign his seat at the close of the present Parliament. A telegram of inquiry sent to Sir William elicited the reply that such a statement was entirely unauthorized. This ambiguous answer has caused a considerable stir in political circles.

PREDICTING FAILURE.

Coal Operators Saying Already that the Conference Won't Settle the Strike.

PITTSBURG, May 4.—Henry Fleisheim and Richard Bunton, representing two of the largest railroad and river coal companies in this district, gave it as their opinion today that the conference called for May 15 at Cleveland to settle the great coal strike would prove a failure.

Mr. Fleisheim said the operators, as a rule, were not willing to pay the scale asked, and if the strike was for uniformity it could not be declared off until every operator had agreed to maintain the uniform rate. Mr. Bunton stated that the river interests were not represented in the conference and none of the operators had been asked to attend.

TRINIDAD, Colo., May 4.—The indications are that all the mines in this section will be closed by Saturday night.

MOBERLY, Mo., May 4.—Crusaders from Bevier and Lingo have induced all the miners at work in the Ardmore district to lay down their tools. All the mines in the county are expected to be closed by Saturday night.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 4.—The 325 miners employed by the McLean County Coal company have decided to strike.

MACON, Mo., May 4.—The Bevier delegation today started for the Kansas & Texas mine, No. 46, to endeavor to get the Alabama negroes there to quit work. The crusaders have requested the sheriff to accompany them as an evidence that they do not wish to raise a disturbance.

HARTSHORNE, I. T., May 4.—The strike has not materialized among the miners employed here and elsewhere on the line of the Choctaw Coal and Railway company.

TACOMA, May 4.—All work at the extensive mines of the Northern Pacific Coal company at Roslyn has been suspended indefinitely by order of General Manager Kangley. The men declined to surrender their position on a 20 per cent reduction in wages, but offered to accept a 10 per cent reduction. The colored miners now in camp are standing by the white miners.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 4.—Sixty additional negroes from Kansas were put to work at Sumpter today under guard. Owing to the scarcity of coal, Troy, Ala., has been without light for the last three nights.

JELLICO, Tenn., May 4.—W. C. Webb, member of the national executive committee of the United Miners association, is here, having just returned from Coal Creek. He says every miner is out there today. The operators at Coal Creek threatened to take out warrants for Webb's arrest.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—But six mines are now being operated in Illinois, Staunton No. 6, Clyde, Gillespie, Sandoval, Odin and Bunker Hill. The net result of the crusade of the strikers yesterday was the stopping of work in eight mines. In this city the question of coal supply is the all-important one. As a general rule, according to close inquiry, factories, etc., have two or three weeks reserve on hand, but after that, nothing. Rumors of confiscation or appropriation of private shipments for railway purposes grow more frequent.

PEORIA, May 4. — Eight hundred coal miners, headed by a brass band and a drum corps, paraded the streets this afternoon around the court house square on their way to two mines in Tagswell county to force the operatives to quit work. The men organized at Bartonville, chose leaders and first visited the Collier mine, which has been running since the strike began. Here the miners refused to quit, but when the strikers got demonstrative, agreed to suspend until further notice. There was no trouble, though matters were very threatening for a few minutes. All the strikers are armed with big clubs, and intend to carry their point.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., May 4.—All the miners, about 100 in number, employed by the Litchfield Mining and Mercantile company at this city went out on a strike today.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Cloudy in Nebraska Saturday with South Winds.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The indications for Saturday are:

For Nebraska—Cloudy; south winds.

For Iowa—Cloudy, with showers in the southern portion; warmer in the eastern portion; south winds.

For Missouri—Cloudy, with showers in the extreme northern portions; warmer, except nearly stationary temperature in the northeast portion; south winds.

For South Dakota—Cloudy; south winds.

For Kansas—Cloudy; warmer in the extreme northeast portion; south winds.

Death of Charles K Hamilton.

Charles Kennedy Hamilton, secretary of the Oxnard Beet Sugar company at Grand Island, and also of the Chino Valley Beet Sugar company at Chino, Cal., died suddenly on Thursday at the latter place from injuries sustained by being thrown from a carriage two days previously. It was not thought at first that the accident was at all serious, Mr. Hamilton feeling much more comfortable than could be expected under the circumstances until a few hours before his death, when, after a sudden relapse, he passed away.

Mr. Hamilton was the only brother of James G. Hamilton, the secretary of the Norfolk Beet Sugar company, and was largely interested in the beet sugar factory in that city, as well as those at Grand Island and Chino, and while he has devoted the past two years mostly to the direct management of the latter plant, he has been to a great extent identified with the establishment of all three, five years of his life having been spent in the promotion of the beet sugar industry in the United States.

By His Own Carelessness.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon to inquire into the death of James Wales, who died Wednesday at the county hospital. The verdict was that the deceased came to his death from being struck by a train on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad tracks; that he was walking on the tracks and his death was caused by his own carelessness. The body was sent to Wales' sister, who resides at Chicago.

Charity Ball Swindlers Fined.

William F. Hermann, James H. Howard and N. P. Coleman, the charity ball swindlers who were tried last winter on several indictments for obtaining money by false pretenses, were brought up again yesterday in police court on another indictment and were each given a fine of $90 and costs, in default of which they were returned to the county jail.

Freight Trains Wrecked.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., May 4.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A headend collision between two freights on the Chicago & Northwestern occurred here at 9 o'clock. Engineer Sourwine was seriously injured. Two engines and several cars were badly wrecked, several carloads of stock on the eastbound train badly shaken up and injured.

Union Pacific Depot Burned.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 4.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.—The Union Pacific depot at Lookout, the first station west of Laramie, was burned this morning. The fire was started by sparks from a passing locomotive. The loss is $2,500.

LED BY THE WOMEN

Striking Coke Workers Make a Desperate Onslaught on Men at the Ovens.

HATCHETS AND CLUBS FOR WEAPONS

Guards Fire Into the Mob with Winchester Rifles.

TWO WOMEN AND FIVE MEN SHOT

Two of the Guards Terribly Beaten by the Mob.

FURTHER TROUBLE IS FEARED TODAY

Strikers Carried Off Their Wounded and No Accurate Estimate Can Be Obtained of the Number Killed and Injured.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., May 4.—The north end of the Connellsville coke region is in a fever of fear, anxiety and excitement tonight. The terrible work at the Painter plant of the McClure company, bad as it was in itself, is feared still more as foreshadowing the beginning of times and conditions that are inevitable unless this strike is speedily settled. The battle today was between striking Poles, a small number of deputies and a comparative few men at work at the Painter plant. Deputy Sheriff Sanford White and Chief Clerk Ewing B. Roddy were terribly beaten and are in a critical condition. Five men and two women on the strikers' side were shot and two of the men are dangerously wounded. Fifty of the rioters have been arrested and are now in the Uniontown jail. The Painter plant was closed down by the strikers on the 24th instant and was idle until Wednesday last.

Early this morning Mrs. Sconesky went about to the other houses and got the women of the striking Poles to join her in a raid on the plant. About 6 o'clock she had 150 men, women and children in the ranks ready for the raid. The men remained in the rear and the women and children, led by Mrs. Sconesky, made a rush for the coke yards. This region has seen many savage affairs in which women unsexed themselves by deeds of cruel violence, but the old timers say that never before has there been seen such a spectacle as this. Every person in the assaulting party had some sort of striking weapon, even the children, screaming as they flourished sticks suited to their size. Many of the women bore axes and some of the men of the mob carried ball bats and hatchets.

A shot was fired to scare the women. In less than a minute the men living in the houses rushed to the scene, when White opened fire on the crowd that numbered over 100. The affray occurred between blocks of ovens, and at the first fire from White and the deputies three men fell wounded. One was shot through the thigh, one through both legs and a third in the neck. It is believed the latter is fatally hurt.

The women carried off the wounded, and the now infuriated men set upon White and Roddy, whom they seemed to regard as responsible for the shooting. Before a sufficient number of deputies could be massed at the spot Sanford White was completely surrounded. He was brutally beaten over the head, knocked down, kicked and bruised about the body. His recovery is doubtful.

While all this was going on the deputies, who had begun to use their Winchesters, managed to shoot one woman, who is now said to be dying.

LIST OF THE INJURED.

The injured so far as known are:

Sanford White, superintendent, badly beaten, condition critical.

Ewing B. Roddy, badly beaten, condition critical.

John Skncoski, shot through the thigh.

Stephen Yonski, shot through both thighs.

Joseph Skonseski, head split with an axe.

Murtis Schonski, shot in shoulder.

Unknown Slavish woman, shot ni thigh.

Superintendent