

A LAWLESS BAND.

Striking Miners Ruin Several Plants in Alabama.

A mob Two Hundred Strong Uses Dynamite—The Mines of Two Firms Ransacked—Strikes and Strikers in Other Quarters.

A MIDNIGHT RAID.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 8.—The long expected has happened. About midnight a mob of strikers and others, about 200 strong, went to the mines of Thomas Price at Horse Creek, Walker county, and commenced the work of destruction. The miners at Price's had refused to join the strikers.

The mob first put dynamite under the boiler and engine in the mines and blew them up. They then destroyed the main ways of the mines and supplies and other property. From Price's they marched to the Victor mines, a few miles distant, and blew up a railroad car loaded with timbers. Several other cars they turned loose down the hill and wrecked.

Sheriff Guthrie telegraphed Sheriff Morrow of this city and to the governor for assistance. He also sent a posse to the scene only to find the mob had dispersed. He then wired commanding his appeal for help and now thinks he can take care of things if no further outbreak occurs.

Several ringleaders are known and are being hunted. Gov. Jones has put troops upon orders in preparation for further trouble. Operators are in great alarm and attacks on the Pratt City and Coalburg miners are feared.

Coke Strikers Led by Their Wives Charge Upon the Deputies.

UNIIONTON, Pa., May 7.—Friday was a day of bullets and axes and the wildest lawlessness reigned. In a daylight battle at the Painter plant fifteen Hungarians were shot, several fatally, and at least three dead comrades are thought to have been carried off the battlefield and buried secretly. Superintendent Sanford Whitte of the Painter plant, and E. B. Roddy, bookkeeper at the same works, were horribly beaten and both are lying at the point of death. Sixty-three Slavs are now in jail charged with rioting.

By contract with the McClure company thirty workmen reported for duty at the Painter mines. The report spread among the strikers and about daybreak they began gathering on the common. There were many women in the crowd.

A charge was made with the women in front, the men daring the deputies to open fire on them. They were soon in the yards, regardless of the presence of the deputies, and sweeping everything before them.

In the first conflict fully ten Hungarians fell to the ground and were carried away to their settlement, while a great many were injured by flying missiles. The sight of the wounded and the dying falling at their sides only infuriated the mob, which rushed on the deputies like wild men and women.

Deputy Sheriff's Mat Allen and John Richards took a posse of deputies and started at once for the scene of the riot. They found the men and women in all the houses, and without meeting the least opposition arrested sixty-three of those who composed the mob. They were brought to jail here under the protection of twenty-five Winchesters. In the gang of prisoners were twelve women and ten children. At the time of the trouble thirty men were at work, all of whom have since quit. The works are idle.

An Interstate Conference.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 5.—Coal mine operators from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania met in this city Thursday and decided to take steps to settle the strike. After a conference among themselves they sent for the miners' officials. With the latter they talked the situation over and agreed upon a joint call for an interstate conference to be held in Cleveland May 15. The call is as follows:

"To the Operators and Miners of the Bituminous Mines of the United States: A meeting will be held in Cleveland, O., Tuesday, May 15, at 2 o'clock p.m., to take such action as may be deemed wise to bring about an adjustment of the differences that exist between the operators and the miners in the various states. All operators and miners are invited to attend the meeting."

The call is no half-way measure. It was drawn up by President McBride, in accordance with the wishes of the operators, and signed by all present.

Shot a Mesaba Striker.

DULUTH, Minn., May 7.—Marshall Al Free tried to suppress a slight disturbance among the striking miners at Mountain Iron Friday evening when Mat Matson threatened him with a revolver. Free promptly shot him twice in the abdomen and he will probably die. Notice of the affair was sent to the strikers at Virginia and a mob of 1,200 started for Mountain Iron with the avowed intention of lynching Free.

Ten minutes after the mob left for Mountain Iron a train left with the sheriff and militia. The train beat the mob by ten minutes and arrived here at midnight with Free aboard. Adj't. Muehlberg called out company II to go to Mountain Iron and it left at midnight. The strikers cut the telegraph wire at midnight and there is no other communication.

Only Six Mines at Work.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—The reports received from the mining districts of Illinois in the vicinity of this city show that but six mines are now being operated—Stanton No. 6, Clyde, Gillespie, Sandoval, Odie and Bunker Hill. The net result of the crusade of strikers Thursday was the stopping of work in No. 7, Breece, Trenton, Troy, Brookside, Hillsboro, Coffee and Carlinville mines.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 5.—The 350 miners of the McLean County Coal company struck Friday.

A Coal Famine.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The soft coal famine is beginning to be seriously felt in Chicago and some surrounding towns.

Coal that ten days before hardly went at \$3.75 a ton was eagerly sought at \$5 a ton, and in some cases even \$5.50 was obtained for small quantities. Many

of the railroads centering here are desperately pushed for coal. With one or two exceptions all the western roads are more or less seriously affected. The famine is also making itself felt among the factories and large office buildings of the city.

ABUSE OF POWER.

Charged Against Judge Jenkins by Congressional Investigators.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Representative Boatner, of Louisiana, chairman of the special committee of the judiciary committee of the house of representatives appointed to investigate the Northern Pacific injunctions of Judge Jenkins, on Friday submitted in behalf of the majority of the investigating committee a report to the full judiciary committee. The report

The subcommittee find that the object and purpose of both writs of injunction was to prevent the employees of the Northern Pacific railway from striking; that is, withdrawing from the service in a body, which the court was informed by the officers of the road would result in a suspension of its operations, inflict great damage to the property and inconvenience to the general public.

The order which practically compels the employees to accept a lower rate of wages, and which prevented the officers of the labor organizations from the discharge of one of the most important functions in their possession, is, in the opinion of the committee, a gross abuse of judicial authority, without the warrant of law, and void.

The committee finds no sufficient evidence to sustain any charges against the judge, as he may have conscientiously believed that he had the power to issue the writs complained of and that a proper occasion for the exercise of this power was presented.

The committee recommends, however, that, to set at rest any doubt on the subject, a prohibitory statute be enacted which will prevent a recurrence of such orders. It also recommends the enactment of a statute defining and limiting the powers of United States judges in proceedings for contempt.

It also recommends that a statute be enacted which will declare the causes for which a railroad receivership may be ordered in the United States courts.

COXEY IN COURT.

Charged with Trespassing on the Grounds of the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Jacob S. Coxey and his lieutenants, Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones, were arraigned for violation of the capital grounds act on May 2. Coxey and Browne had both attempted to speak from the capitol steps. Browne had been arrested for disorderly conduct. Coxey had been led away and then released. Coxey, later appearing as a witness in court for Browne, was arrested on the charge for which he was tried. Attorneys Hymann and Lipscomb appeared for the defendants in the preliminary proceedings and raised the issue of constitutionality of the law under which their clients were arrested. The point was argued at considerable length by Senator Allen, of Nebraska.

Judge Miller, after the arguments closed, overruled the objections of counsel for the defense to the information, the judge holding that the capital grounds act was constitutional. He denied Coxey a special trial.

The court reassembled at 1:30 o'clock, and after some delay a jury was selected and sworn. Assistant District Attorney Mullaney then addressed the jury, explaining the charges against Coxey, Browne and Jones, and the law applicable to the charges.

Maj. Moore, the chief of police, in his testimony repeated the conversation with Coxey on April 30, when the general asserted his intention of carrying out the programme of speaking from the capitol steps.

SPLIT IN THE RANKS.

Randall's Army Is Now Divided Into Two Hostile Camps.

VALPARAISO, Ind., May 9.—Randall's army here this city in two divisions. Gen. Randall had called his men before him and delivered a speech on discipline, after which he dismissed Capt. Sullivan, company C, and Capt. McKane, company E. A loud protest was made to this by a portion of the men who proposed to stand by their captains. The command to march was given the army by Col. Hoeffler, when companies E, C and F, with 100 men, succeeded. After a minute's consultation a raid was made for the companies' colors, which were captured, and the men formed in line and marched into the road headed for Westville.

WESTVILLE, Ind., May 9.—Capt. Sullivan reached Westville first, and asked the citizen's committee that his men be given their share of the provisions. His wishes were gratified. While his men were waiting the Randall portion of the army came up. Twenty-five deputy sheriffs prevented any outbreak.

The commonwealers marched up the principal street and down a hill and the town was lost to view. Gen. Randall went on ahead and met Farmer Ezra Geist, who owns a sugar bush 4 miles east of here. After a conference Ezra Geist agreed to allow the men to camp on his grounds. The loyal men marched in first after their 16-mile tramp and pitched their camp in a patch of blooming May apples. Capt. Sullivan and his contingent came up the hill an hour later and were given the west end of the sugar bush. The deputy sheriffs occupied the central grounds between the two hostile camps.

Little Girl Commits Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Emma Mark, 9 years of age, committed suicide by jumping into the Delaware river. She spent a penny from money given her to make a purchase. Her mother upbraided her, and the father added: "I never thought I would raise a thief." The child then deliberately walked nine blocks to the river and drowned herself.

The tobacco schedule is changed to read as follows:

"Wrapper tobacco, unstemmed, imported in any bale, box or package, or in bulk, \$1.50 per pound; if stemmed, \$2.25 per pound." House and senate bills, \$1 and \$1.25 respectively on above articles.

"Filler tobacco, unstemmed, imported in any

THE TARIFF.

The Senate Committee Completes Work on the Wilson Bill.

It Makes Many Alterations, All of Them in the Direction of Increased Duties—Synopsis of the Most Important Changes.

THE COMPROMISE MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—For the third time the senate committee on finance has revised the Wilson tariff bill. The latest changes in the measure are completed, and they are final so far as the committee is concerned. They include all the so-called "compromise" amendments which have been agreed upon. Most of them are in the nature of changes from *ad valorem* to specific.

This is a radical change of the provisions of the Wilson bill. That measure changed most of the duties from specific to *ad valorem*, the McKinley law being mainly specific duties throughout. The specific duties imposed by the amended bill range from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than the corresponding duties imposed by the McKinley law. The latest changes which have been agreed upon as a result of the compromise are generally in the direction of higher rates than were at first reported by the finance committee.

Leather and Lumber.

Leather and the manufacturers of leather are to be treated substantially as provided for in the House bill, except that the duty is changed from *ad valorem* to specific. All through the revised edition of the bill the *ad valorem* duty has been stricken out in favor of the specific duty. Lumber remains as same as it came from the house.

The Cotton Schedule.

It is provided that on all cotton cloth not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or varnished, valued at 7 cents per square yard, 25 per cent ad valorem, and house bills free; broom corn, 60 per cent; senate and house bills free; cabbage, 2 cents each; senate and house bills free; eggs, 8 cents per dozen; senate and house bills free; hay, 20 per cent (house bill); 20 per cent; honey, 10 cents per gallon (house bill); senate bill, 20 per cent; hops, 8 cents per pound (house bill); senate bill, 20 per cent; onions, 20 cents per bushel (house bill); senate bill, 20 per cent.

Leather and Lumber.

On blankets, wool and flannels for under-wear and felt for paper makers' use and printing machines, composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat or alpaca, or other animals, valued at no more than 30 cents per pound, the duty will be 25 per cent ad valorem.

On the same bill, leather and leather goods, valued at 30 cents per pound, 25 per cent ad valorem, and house bills free; leather, 20 cents per pound, 25 per cent ad valorem, and dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

Duties on Woolen Goods.

On blankets, wool and flannels for under-wear and felt for paper makers' use and printing machines, composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat or alpaca, or other animals, valued at no more than 30 cents per pound, the duty will be 25 per cent ad valorem.

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