

## CHILDREN TRAMPLED.

INJURED BY RUNAWAY HORSES AT MILWAUKEE.

Two Will Die from the Wounds Received—Washout Causes a Train Wreck Near Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Dakota Cyclone Destroys a Town.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 29.—Maddened by fright, two powerful horses attached to a hack trampled upon more than a score of little school children Tuesday afternoon. Two of the children will die, five were badly injured and about fifteen others were bruised and cut. The fatally injured: NOLDEN, ANNIE, three ribs broken and injured internally.

SCHUDIA, FRANK, right leg broken above the knee and internally injured.

The injured: Brodke, Maggie, bruised about the head and shoulders.

Fischer, Joseph, internal injuries and body bruised.

Katke, Julius, shoulder dislocated and collar bone broken.

Kress, Joseph, shoulder dislocated.

Nau, Emil, right arm badly crushed and lacerated.

The horses and carriage were standing at the corner of Fourth avenue and Mitchell street and were hitched to an iron weight. The driver, Herman Schultz, stood close by, talking to a friend. As a trolley car passed up Mitchell street the team suddenly took fright, and before Schultz could grab the reins they had run away.

Just at this time the pupils in the parochial school of St. Anthony's German Catholic church, located upon Mitchell street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, had been dismissed for the noon hour. The little ones, ranging from 7 to 12 years, were filing slowly out of the building, laughing and chatting, when the frightened team jumped clear from the street and landed upon the sidewalk in their midst.

The joyous shouts of the children gave way to cries of terror and anguish as they were trampled down under the iron-bound hoofs of the runaway team. It seemed short of a miracle that a dozen of the tots were not killed outright. The frenzied horses stood upon their hind legs, fell upon all fours and cut great holes in the planks of the sidewalk with their fore feet in a mad endeavor to clear themselves of the innumerable of the carriage and harness. Underneath their perspiring carcasses and upon all sides of them lay little children. Some were unconscious. Others were silent through awful fear, while many moaned piteously for help.

It was a heartrending sight, and for a minute or two the spectators were so badly dazed they could render no assistance to the unfortunates. As willing hands were lent to the rescue the team swerved off the sidewalk and continued on in its mad flight until the intersection of Forest Home avenue, where a crowd of men succeeded in capturing it.

## PASSENGERS SHAKEN UP.

Accident to an Illinois Central Train in Iowa.

Chicago, April 28.—An accident occurred Tuesday to the Illinois Central east-bound train No. 2 from Sioux City to Chicago at 2:45 o'clock in the morning one mile east of Raymond, Iowa. The accident was due to a washout, occasioned by the heavy rains with which Iowa was deluged Monday. The engine, mail-car, baggage-car and rear sleeper did not leave the tracks, and only the front wheels of the smoker, next the baggage-car, went off, but the intervening cars were derailed. The list of the injured is as follows:

Mrs. Charles Baldwin, Waterloo, Iowa.

F. G. Vail, Waterloo, Iowa.

Mrs. D. Wagner, Dubuque, Iowa.

Miss Minnie Wagner, Dubuque, Iowa.

Mrs. E. Barney, Sheffield, Iowa.

Mrs. R. B. Rutledge, Williams, Iowa.

Mattie Nailer, Williams, Iowa.

Benjamin Facins, Eagle Grove, Iowa, right leg severely bruised.

Mrs. A. M. Roberts, Sioux City, injured in chest.

Mrs. A. C. McKee, Rock Rapids, Iowa, teeth knocked out and face cut.

May Haning, Darlington, Wis., cut about face and head.

Mrs. W. W. Soul, Chicago, bruised about body.

Nancy Barnes, Sheffield, Iowa, head bruised and face badly cut.

C. W. Baldwin, Waterloo, Iowa, badly cut about the head.

None of the trainmen was injured, but the passengers in the derailed cars received a number of cuts, bruises and other slight injuries. None of them was seriously hurt.

## Deadly Cyclone in South Dakota.

Mitchell, S. D., April 29.—A severe cyclone struck near Spencer Monday afternoon. It took a northerly course, destroying farm property and doing immense damage to crops. The little town of Epiphany lay directly in its path and was completely wiped off the earth, not a building being left standing. Three persons were fatally and fifteen more or less seriously injured in that immediate vicinity. The wheat is down and reports are meager. A family of five is reported killed outright near Montrose, but the report cannot be verified.

## Vermont Republicans.

Montpelier, Vt., April 29.—Today the delegates to the republican state convention came together to nominate delegates-at-large and alternates to the national convention at St. Louis. Senator Thurston of Nebraska and Congressman Linnie of North Carolina delivered addresses at a mass-meeting last evening.

## WILL LAST TWO DAYS.

Illinois State Republican Convention to Be a Lengthy One.

Springfield, Ill., April 29.—It has been practically decided that the Illinois republican state convention will last two days. The anti-McKinley men are in favor of this move, while the McKinley men declare they will fight it out if it takes all night. The men who are opposing instructions are placing a great deal of weight on the effect of the first roll call in the convention, where the Cook county delegates will be placed on record. The



JOHN R. TANNER.

McKinley men still claim they have 150 Cook county delegates. The anti-McKinleyites insist that sixty delegates will be all that will go with the Ohio man's friends. The showing, if made, they assert, will have a great deal of influence on the country delegates, who have been led to believe that the Cook county machine has lost its grip on the delegation it elected. After it has been shown that the delegation is not broken up, the anti-McKinley men want to adjourn the convention until Thursday, and let the country delegates sleep over the proposition.

The anti-McKinley men are making the most of the concession made by the McKinley men in putting off the forcing of instructions until after the state ticket has been nominated. They claim it is an admission that the McKinley men knew they could not carry instructions out of the regular order of business, and that the impression is now fairly afloat that they are not so sure of their ground as they have been claiming.

All the leaders agree, however, that the fight is so close that predictions are dangerous. At the same time the anti-McKinley men are as confident of defeating instructions as the McKinley men are of securing them. The ticket finally nominated is likely to be as follows:

For governor—John R. Tanner.

For lieutenant-governor—W. A. Northcutt or T. S. Chapman.

For state treasurer—Henry L. Hertz.

For state auditor—Charles J. Kinnie.

For secretary of state—George C. Rankin or James A. Rose.

For attorney-general—E. C. Aken.

A proposition to nominate William E. Mason for United States senator will be brought before the convention. Judge Gary of DuPage county will present the resolution.

## FATAL FIRE AT PARIS, TEX.

One Killed and Two Hurt—Firemen Injured by Falling Walls.

Paris, Tex., April 29.—A disastrous fire, involving loss of life and \$250,000 worth of property, broke out in the three-story building of J. K. Bywaters on South Main street at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. In a short time the flames spread to the warehouse of M. F. Allen & Co., the Clements building and Hotel Peterson. The fire raged until 7 o'clock, when the firemen succeeded in getting it under control. The dead: SAULSMAN, JOHN; suffocated and consumed.

The injured: Ramsey, H. H.; will die.

Rothchell, Louis.

There is a suspicion that Saulsman was murdered and the building set on fire to conceal the crime. Officers are investigating.

Later, while the firemen were playing on the flames, a wall fell, crushing S. H. Ramsey and Louis Rothchell, the former fatally and the latter seriously.

## Women Make a Choice.

Springfield, Ill., April 29.—Out of 345 delegates who were eligible to sit in the first republican state convention of women less than sixty appeared, but proxies and alternates made up the final number of eighty who voted on the choice of the convention for a woman trustee of the University of Illinois. The convention lasted nearly all day, and Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel of Jacksonville was selected as the woman whom the men's convention will be asked to nominate as one of the trustees of the Illinois state university.

Chicago Ironworkers to Strike May 1.

Chicago, April 29.—The union iron workers will go on a strike Friday unless their demand for 45 cents an hour is granted. This means that about 600 skilled workmen will lay down their tools and force a stoppage of work at ship yards, bridge works and on the elevated railroad construction work now in progress in different parts of the city.

## Nebraska Sound-Money Democrats.

Lincoln, Neb., April 29.—The second Nebraska democratic convention are selecting delegates to the national convention this afternoon. This is the sound-money element of the party, and by the silver democrats of the state branded as bolters.

## Evidence Nearly All Taken.

Newport, Ky., April 29.—Eleven witnesses testified in the Jackson trial Tuesday. The prosecution is expected to finish today. There was no important evidence yesterday.

## SHIPS NOT NEEDED.

SENATOR GORMAN OPPOSES APPROPRIATIONS.

Says the Condition of the Treasury Does Not Warrant the Expenditures for Battleships—Pension Bill Passed by the House—Testimony Made Public.

Washington, April 29.—The senate proceedings Tuesday were enlivened by a speech from Senator Gorman in opposition to the appropriation for battleships, in which the war spirit and extravagance in congress were criticised.

The senate resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill after some routine business had been disposed of. Mr. Bacon (dem., Ga.) reported an important new amendment from the committee on naval affairs. It provides as a condition to the building of four battleships as provided by the bill, that in case the secretary of the navy makes separate contracts for armor or armor plate he shall not accept bids exceeding \$350 a ton for such armor, and in case the secretary cannot make contracts within such limits he shall delay action and report the facts to the next session of congress.

This brought the senate to the most important feature of the bill—appropriating for four battleships to cost \$3,750,000 each, three-thirty-knot torpedo boats at \$800,000 and ten torpedo boats at \$500,000.

Mr. Gorman moved an amendment to fix the number of battleships at two instead of four, and Mr. Quay an amendment fixing the number of battleships at six.

Mr. Gorman then addressed the senate in support of his amendment. The whole country, he said, had been stirred up by a message of the executive, and responsive to this the public and the press had been in a state of excitement as to our relations with other nations. When congress assembled it was informed by the executive that the financial conditions of the country were of the first moment, that the condition of the treasury demanded economy, or the country would be confronted with either an increase of taxation or the sale of bonds. But when the war scare took possession of us more vessels were demanded, appropriations greater than those of war times were proposed and the secretary of the navy revised his recommendation of two battleships by proposing from four to six battleships. "This from a cabinet officer," proceeded Mr. Gorman, "was considered a justification for these enormous appropriations in time of peace, in face of the fact, knowing to every senator that there was not revenue enough to pay the ordinary expenses of the government; that there had been, and will be, a deficit in the treasury; that there has not been for four years sufficient received to meet the appropriations of congress."

The senator added that of the amounts paid for pensions and ships, \$162,000,000 came from the sale of bonds. This presented the question, is it wise, in time of peace, to make these appropriations? It was evident that there would be no legislation in this congress for the relief of the treasury.

"I am very glad the senator has confessed the sin—the great sin—of the democratic party," said Mr. Sherman. "The republican house of representatives has framed a bill increasing the revenues of the government \$50,000,000, and that bill was sent to the senate. Here it was defeated by the votes of the other side of the chamber, so the only measure offered to this chamber to raise more revenue was defeated by democratic votes."

This precipitated a question of who controlled the senate. Mr. Gorman declared the republican control of the committee settled the question. Resuming his speech, he charged that the scheme was to provide greater appropriations than the revenue could meet and thus prepare the way for a higher tariff.

In closing his speech the senator with great sarcasm referred to the secretary of the navy and his ambition to build up, man and equip "a splendid navy." He described the demand of the secretary with unfeigned contempt, and attributed much of his inspiration to association with naval officers who were anxious for ships to command. He ended with an appeal to the senate to limit expenditures if the revenues could not be increased.

## PENSION BILL PASSED.

Bankruptcy Bill Taken Up for Consideration—To Be Voted On Saturday.

Washington, April 29.—The house Tuesday passed the Pickler general pension bill by a vote of 187 to 54. The republicans and populists voted solidly in favor of the measure and the democrats, with six exceptions, solidly against it. The section to which the bulk of the opposition was directed provides that persons otherwise entitled to pensions shall not be disqualified on account of prior service in the confederate army, provided they joined the union forces ninety days before Lee's surrender.

The bankruptcy bill was taken up for a vote Saturday at 4 p. m., under a special order. It was arranged that Mr. Henderson should control the time in favor of the bill, Mr. Bailey (dem., Tex.), who favors a voluntary bankruptcy bill, one-fourth, and Mr. Broderick (rep., Kan.), who opposed the enactment of any law on the subject, the remaining one-fourth.

Mr. Henderson took the floor and submitted an extended argument in favor of the bill, which has for its basis the Torrey bill.

## Testimony Made Public.

Washington, April 29.—The senate

committee on naval affairs has made public the testimony taken in the armor-plate investigation. This investigation was directed largely at Commander Folger, who had accepted a position with the Harvey company after his retirement from the office of chief of the bureau of ordinance of the navy department.

## REVOLT OF LAITY.

Methodist Demand for Popular Power Voted by Dr. Townsend of Baltimore.

Chicago, April 29.—Chicago methodism challenged the bishops, presiding elders and politicians of the Methodist Episcopal church of America last night. The knight who cast the gauntlet was Rev. Luther T. Townsend, D. D., of Mount Vernon Place Church, Baltimore. He did so at the request of the Chicago Methodist Social Union.

Methodism, supposed to be the most conservative form of orthodox religion in America, was rebuked by a Methodist and Methodists. Little reference was made to Wesley, the founder of the church. But the bugle call was sounded for a battle which is to be fought in Cleveland next Friday. The general quadrennial conference of the Methodist church is to open there that day, and Chicago Methodists intend to plead for a new form of church government for the Methodists of America, which is to be of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Dr. Townsend said this, and 1,200 stalwart Methodists applauded him to the echo. He arraigned the present form of government of the church. He denounced it as monarchical, as suppressing the voice of the laity, stifling the ambitions of the best ministers, making the bishops and the conference autocrats. These autocrats, he said, were retarding the progress of the church. He insisted that a democratic spirit was needed at this hour in the policy of the church. His sole reference to Wesley was that he was an absolute dictator. "But," he added, "Wesley was an ecclesiastical statesman and not an ecclesiastical politician."

He took up, point by point, the great questions which are now agitating Methodist bishops and elders in all parts of America. He advocated the admission of laymen of the church to the annual conferences and held they should have more voice in the general conferences. He scored the time-limit rule now applying to pastors and pronounced the present appointing power of bishops as undemocratic.

## LIVELY TIME IN MICHIGAN.

Democrats in the State Convention May Dethrone Don M. Dickinson.

Detroit, Mich., April 29.—So sure of victory are the anti-administration forces that they claim 150 majority in to-day's convention and say that Don M. Dickinson will not be sent as a delegate to the national convention. Chairman Stevenson still claims that the administration forces will win. Tim Tarney, an old war horse and great fighter, said that silver was sure to win, and that no resolution would be allowed indorsing the administration. He also stated that there would not be one of condemnation either.

A conference of silver leaders was held in the afternoon at which the question of the planks which should be insisted upon in the convention was discussed. Finally the matter was referred to a committee, which reported the following, which is regarded as approved by silver advocates generally: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that a dominant issue before the convention is the unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and resolutions on no other lines than absolute and unqualified declaration in favor of such policy be encouraged or supported by the friends of silver."

## Two Conventions in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., April 29.—The McKinley and anti-McKinley delegates to the republican state convention here Tuesday declined to meet together, and two conventions were held.

The anti-McKinley convention adopted a platform containing but one plank—a demand for fair and honest elections. The delegates-at-large stand one each for Reed, Quay, Allison, and Morton.

The McKinley republicans adopted a platform which opposes 16 to 1 coinage and condemns Cleveland's administration and the bond issues. It favors the building of the Nicaragua canal, to be controlled by this government. The populist platform will declare for free coinage at 16 to 1 and for fair elections.

## Harrison Is Indignant.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 29.—Gen. Harrison showed evidence of indignation when he was shown an alleged interview with John Sherman sent out from New York, in which the Ohio senator was credited with having said, among other things, that if the general was an honorable man he would not accept the nomination for president. The ex-president refused to talk for publication. It is pretty well understood by the anti-McKinley men here that the ex-president does not intend to say anything additional pending the action of St. Louis convention. Those friends who cling to the belief that he will be the nominee of the convention ask only that he keep silent.

## Mississippi Democrats.

Jackson, Miss., April 29.—The democratic state convention is assembled here. The convention will declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 in language that cannot be misunderstood. The eighteen delegates to Chicago will be pronounced free-silver men.

## SENTENCED TO DEATH

OUTLANDER LEADERS CONDEMNED AT PRETORIA.

Five Are to Suffer for Complicity in the Jameson Raid—John Hays Hammond, the American, One of the Victims—Their Fate Rests with Kruger.

Pretoria, April 29.—Sentence of death has been pronounced upon Messrs. Phillips, Hammond, Farrar and Rhodes of the Johannesburg reform committee, who recently pleaded guilty of high treason.

John Hays Hammond, one of the members of the reform committee condemned to death, is an American.

Besides these, sixty other members of the reform committee have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, a fine of £2,000 (\$10,000) and three years' subsequent punishment. They include all the leading men on the Rand—Barney Barnato's nephew, Joel; the Turkish consul, Bettelheim; ex-Attorney General of the Cape; J. W. Leonard, and the following Americans: Captain Mein, J. S. Curtis, Clement Lawley Lingham and H. J. King. What is more significant is that they mostly have relations with other South African states.

London, April 28.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, announced in the house of commons Tuesday that the five leaders of the reform committee of Johannesburg—J. H. Hammond, Francis Rhodes, George Farrar, Lionel Phillips and Charles Leonard—had been condemned to death.

Mr. Chamberlain added that upon hearing the news he cabled to the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, to communicate the following to President Kruger: "The government has just learned that the sentence of death has been passed upon the five leaders of the reform committee. They can feel no doubt that your honor will commute sentence and have assured parliament of their conviction that this is your honor's intention."

W. J. Galloway, conservative member for southwest Manchester, asked whether the law under which the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee were tried does not provide for the confiscation of their property in the event of conviction, and not for the imposing of the death penalty.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was unable to answer the question.

## PETITION FOR HAMMOND.

It Is Signed at Washington by Senators and Congressmen.

Washington, April 29.—Great interest was shown here in the case of John Hays Hammond, and telephones in the newspaper offices were kept busy answering questions touching the accuracy of the report that he had been sentenced to death. Senator Stewart, a personal friend of Mr. Hammond, prepared a petition in his behalf, which he had circulated among senators and members of the house.

Mr. Mahany (N. Y.) created a flurry in the house by asking for the immediate consideration of the following: "Resolved, By the house of representatives that whereas the cable report announces that John Hays Hammond, otherwise described as Eugene Hammond, an American citizen, has been condemned to death for treason in the Transvaal, the secretary of state take immediate action to safe-guard the interests of said Hammond and exert the friendly offices of that department in his behalf, if the secretary of state, in his judgment, deems such interposition advisable."

Mr. McCreary (dem., Ky.), ex-chairman of the foreign affairs committee, thought the state department would take such steps as were necessary for the protection of American interests, without instructions from the house. He therefore objected. The resolution was then, at Mr. Mahany's request, referred to the foreign affairs committee.

## Chicago Board of Trade.

Chicago, April 28.—The following table shows the range of quotations on the Chicago Board of Trade today:

Articles.	High.	Low.	Apr. 28.	Apr. 27.
Wheat—				
April ..	.62½	.61½	.61½	.62½
May ..	.62½	.61½	.62	.62½
June ..	.63½	.63½	.63½	.64½
July ..	.64	.63½	.63½	.64½
Sept ..	.64½	.64½	.64½	.64½
Corn—				
April ..	...	...	.28½	.29½
May ..	...	...	.28½	.29½
July ..	.30½	.30½	.30½	.30½
Sept ..	.31½	.31½	.31½	.31½
Oats—				
April ..	...	...	.18½	.18½
May ..	.18½	.18½	.18½	.18½
June ..	...	...	.19	.19½
July ..	.19½	.19½	.19½	.19½
Sept ..	.20½	.19½	.19½	.20½
Pork—				
April ..	8.22½	8.10	8.15	8.17½
May ..	8.22½	8.10	8.15	8.17½
July ..	8.42½	8.30	8.35	8.37½
Sept ..	8.60½	8.50	8.55	8.55
Lard—				
April ..	4.72½	4.67½	4.67½	4.72½
May ..	4.72½	4.67½	4.67½	4.72½
July ..	4.87½	4.82½	4.82½	4.85
Sept ..	5.02½	4.97½	4.97½	5.00
Short Ribs—				
April ..	4.12½	4.05	4.07½	4.10
May ..	4.12½	4.05	4.07½	4.10
July ..	4.27½	4.22½	4.22½	4.25
Sept ..	4.40	4.35	4.35	4.37½

## Portugal Helps Great Britain.

Lisbon, April 29.—In the chamber of peers the minister of foreign affairs, Senhor Luis de Soveral, announced that the Portuguese government had given its sanction to Great Britain's transporting arms and ammunition on the railroad from Beria, Portuguese East Africa, to the frontier of Rhodesia.

## BASEBALL REPORT.

Results of Yesterday's Games in the National League.

Four National league games were played yesterday. Philadelphia, by defeat at the hands of the Brooklyn, relinquished first place to the Pittsburgh, who shut out Cleveland. Mack's men are repeating their good start of last year. Washington is doing surprisingly well, beating the champions yesterday. Results of games:

At Pittsburgh—  
Pittsburg .....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 \*—2  
Cleveland .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0  
At New York—  
Boston .....1 0 0 1 0 0 3 1 \*—6  
New York .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—3  
At Philadelphia—  
Brooklyn .....0 5 1 2 0 1 0 3 0—12  
Philadelphia .....4 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—5  
At Baltimore—  
Washington .....0 0 1 0 0 2 1 1 4—9  
Baltimore .....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—5

Today's scheduled games are: Baltimore at Boston, New York at Philadelphia, Washington at Brooklyn, Cleveland at Pittsburgh.

## Western Association.

At Burlington—Peoria, 13; Burlington, 1.  
At Quincy—Quincy, 9; Dubuque, 8.  
At Des Moines—Des Moines, 2; Cedar Rapids, 1.  
At St. Joseph—Rockford, 5; St. Joseph, 0.

## Western League.

At Detroit—Detroit, 17; Columbus, 2.  
At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 3; Indianapolis, 1.  
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, Milwaukee game postponed. Rain.

## WILL REMAIN LOYAL.

Senator Wolcott No Bolter—Advocates Submission to the Majority.

Washington, April 29.—Senator Wolcott of Colorado has written a letter defining his position in regard to the St. Louis convention. The senator indicates his intention of remaining with the republican party whatever action it may take on the currency question. In his communication, which is addressed to the chairman of the republican state committee of Colorado, the senator says:

"To secure the unlimited coinage of silver I would count party ties as nothing. At this moment, however, the situation which confronts us is this: Both of the two great parties are apparently opposed to the free coinage by the United States. The populist party favors free coinage, but only as a means to secure more currency and as a stepping stone to unlimited paper money, and unites with its free coinage advocacy socialistic and paternalistic doctrines which are dangerous in tendency and which would be, if adopted, destructive to free institutions. There is, in my opinion, one event which might involve our country in worse disaster than gold monometallism, and only one, and that would be the triumph of populism. Colorado suffered under the degradation and blight of populist rule for two years. I believe it is the duty of every good citizen to stand up and fight in the open against a repetition of that ruinous experiment." He thinks Colorado democrats should submit to the decision of the national convention.

## Michigan Men for McKinley.

Escanaba, Mich., April 29.—The republicans of Delta county elected a delegation composed entirely of McKinley men.

Ionia, Mich., April 29.—The republican county convention by resolutions instructed its delegates for McKinley and Congressman William Alden Smith. It declared for both gold and silver as a standard of value.

Big Rapids, Mich., April 29.—Meosta county republicans sent uninstructed delegates. McKinley was the first choice for president and Pingree for governor.

Ludington, Mich., April 29.—The delegates elected to the republican county convention were instructed by resolution to work for McKinley for nominee for president. The currency question was ignored.

## Taylor Had Poison and a Saw.

Carrollton, Mo., April 29.—In a little pocket case containing his children's hair, the officers, while searching "Bill" Taylor, the murderer, found a quantity of strychnine, and in his mouth a tiny steel saw. They were taken from him. When his last ray of hope dwindled before his eyes, the criminal sank into deep silence, and his face betrayed the utter helplessness he felt. There is a fatalistic impression in Carrollton that Taylor will not be hanged. One of the officers said: "If he does hang, the multitude will break down the stockade surrounding the scaffold. There is room inside for 500, whereas 5,000 will fight to see the hanging."

## Indiana Mines to Be Closed.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 29.—The bituminous coal operators have issued a statement in effect that the mines would close on the first of May, as the miners were firm in demanding the Ohio scale, which the operators could not pay save where Indiana coal came in competition with Ohio coal. The shut-down is to be general in the bituminous region. The miners regard the new situation with much apprehension.

## Pennsylvania Democrats.