

POPULISTS REVOLT

Middle-Roaders Organizing to Fight Fusion. COMMITTEE ISSUES A MANIFESTO

Calls on All Members of the People's Party to Ignore the Sioux Falls Convention.

OMAHA, Neb., March 30.—The Middle-of-the-Road Populists in the fight against fusion, are organizing in every county and state. Alfred Fawcner, chairman of the executive committee, has just issued an address to the people, in part as follows:

"A crisis having arisen in the affairs of the People's Independent party, vital to its existence in Nebraska, it becomes necessary that each member should act decisively and at once. A brief statement of a few of the salient points of opposition, moderately expressed and in the kindest spirit, may assist the membership of our party in formulating a decision.

WAR TALK AT SEBASTOPOOL

Russian Troops May Soon Invade Turkey. LONDON, March 30.—The Sebastopol correspondent of the Daily Graphic says: "War alarms fill the navy headquarters here. The whole Russian fleet is being equipped for instant service. Troops with full war kits are daily arriving from the interior. The garrison will soon be a powerful army corps."

AT MENELIK'S CAPITAL

American Explorers in the Interior of Abyssinia. LONDON, March 29.—The Associated Press has received the following account of the expedition under James J. Harrison and W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, of Newport, R. I., who, according to latest telegraphic advices, have arrived at Menelik's capital and have started into the far interior of Abyssinia.

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The party, which consists of J. J. Harrison, W. F. Whitehouse, Powell Cotton and A. Butler, left the coast in early November with a caravan consisting of a large number of natives and about 80 camels. They were accompanied by a competent surveyor and a geologist, and a taxidermist, while the head man, a Somali, is the only one who recently traveled with Captain Welby to Lake Rudolf. On leaving the coast the party proceeded by an entirely new route to Abisaba, the capital of the Emperor, Menelik, about 800 miles distant, arriving on January 7. The rate of progress was moderate, about 20 miles a day was a good average.

AT MENELIK'S CAPITAL

Four days after leaving the coast, the party fell with abundant game and some very fine specimens were secured. About four days after leaving the coast, the party fell with abundant game and some very fine specimens were secured. About four days after leaving the coast, the party fell with abundant game and some very fine specimens were secured.

TUMULT IN ITALIAN CHAMBER

Socialists Forced the President to Suspend the Sitting. ROME, March 30.—The scene in the Chamber of Deputies today was dramatic. After threats by the Socialists, it was thought that Signor Colombo would not preside, but at the appointed hour he entered the house and calmly took his chair. A howl of rage went up from the extreme left. Signor Colombo sat impassively, with his hand resting on his hip, looking steadily at the Leftists, some of whom began to throw paper pellets at him. Several of these fell short and struck the occupants of the Ministerial benches. The ushers induced the paper-throwers to stop, but it was impossible to calm the uproar.

Coal-Mine Riot

DUBOIS, Pa., March 30.—The striking miners at the Horvath mines of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company attacked the few men who have remained at work when they came out of the mines tonight. Over 100 shots were fired, resulting in the serious wounding of three persons. The Sheriff was called upon and arrested 50 men and women who participated in the riot. The Sheriff is now guarding the property of the company.

Daily Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury, exclusive of the \$10,000,000 gold reserve, shows: Available cash balance, \$147,716,716; Gold, \$9,564,312.

COEUR D'ALENE HEARING

VIVID RECITAL OF EVENTS DURING THE REIGN OF TERROR. Governor Steunenberg Denies All the Allegations Made by the Prosecution—Documents in Evidence.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Governor Steunenberg resumed his testimony at the Coeur d'Alene investigation today, Mr. Sulzer conducting the cross-examination. The Governor related his various talks with General Merriam. He first met him in 1892, when he was in command of the troops. The Governor said he requested Merriam to order the troops to Shoshone County to disperse the miners. It was in supreme command in Shoshone County, Merriam or Binegar, the Governor stated that he himself was the responsible head of affairs, and that he never exercised any command of the troops. There was no agreement with General Merriam, said the Governor, that labor organizations were to be broken up, and there was any talk of suppressing them.

CHICAGO PLAYHOUSE BURNED

Total Destruction of the Columbia Theater, One of the Oldest Houses. CHICAGO, March 30.—The Columbia Theater, one of the oldest and most popular playhouses in the West, was destroyed by fire last afternoon, entailing a total loss of \$100,000. The fire was discovered in the laundry of the Iroquois Club, which occupies apartments on the sixth floor of the building. The flames spread with great rapidity, and within minutes after the discovery of the fire the theater was beyond saving. Occupants of the building and employees of the theater and the club were driven to the street in such haste that in the excitement three women were overcome and were carried down the stairs.

The Columbia Theater Amusement Company, owners of the building, sustained a loss of \$125,000. Klaw & Erlanger, proprietors of the Rogers Bros. company, lost \$25,000. The loss of the Iroquois Club is \$30,000. Other occupants of the building suffered an aggregate loss estimated at \$30,000.

A company owned by Klaw & Erlanger, of New York, and headed by the Rogers brothers, presenting "Rogers Brothers in Wall Street," was playing an engagement at the theater. The fire interrupted the progress of a rehearsal, and 20 men and women, in costume, were driven to the street in haste. The frightened crowd of performers shivered in a neighboring saloon while friends went in search of suitable clothing for them.

The early part of the fire was marked with gallant rescue of girls employed in the laundry of the Iroquois Club, where the flames started. Two firemen climbed the fire escape to the sixth floor and carried two women, who had grown hysterical, to a place of safety. The rescuers were urged on by the cheers of thousands massed in the street below. The others were escorted down the stairway through the blinding smoke.

A few minutes after the discovery of the fire the roof of the building fell in a crash, and many it sounded like a great explosion. The collapse was a general stampede among the spectators, and in the rush several were slightly bruised. The insurance on the theater amounted to \$100,000, and all other losses are also protected.

AT MENELIK'S CAPITAL

A San Francisco Fire. SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Fire tonight destroyed the Yosemite flour mills, a four-story brick building; the factory was a tall, narrow structure, part of which was occupied by the Custom Grain & Fuel Company, and several small houses of the mill families. The buildings were all owned by C. R. Spilve, and the total loss is estimated at \$200,000. One fireman was burned by an electric light wire, and two spectators were injured by falling over obstructions.

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make the Governor an autocrat. Forsaker accepted the amendment. "I do not accept that amendment," said Forsaker. "We do not propose to erect here a territorial form of government, as such form of government is usually understood."

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"Why not?" inquired Allen. "We simply have not seen fit to give the people of Puerto Rico that kind of a government," replied Forsaker. "By the treaty of Paris the whole matter is vested in Congress. We may give them any form of government we please, as the Senator does, that Puerto Rico is a part of the United States over which the Constitution extends its own force."

AT MENELIK'S CAPITAL

Settlement of the Machinists' Trouble Reached at Chicago. CHICAGO, March 30.—A settlement of the strike in the machine shops of Chicago was reached today. It is a settlement which is to be National in its scope, and under its terms the general strike, timed to involve 10,000 machinists of the country about April 1, will be averted. Work is to be resumed here Monday, and Cleveland, Paterson, N. J., and Philadelphia. At Columbus, the fifth city where a strike was in force, a settlement was reached Thursday afternoon. In all twelve cities the men agree to return to work pending arbitration of the issues in the controversy.

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The Governor again went over his trip to Washington and his call on the President, and when questioned as to what the President said, the Governor replied that the President listened to a brief recital of the conditions and the need of the continued presence of the troops, but made no reply. The Governor was also examined as to his call on Secretary Root, and said the latter intended to withdraw the troops from guard duty on October 23. The Governor called to protest against this, and found that the Secretary was quite determined to withdraw the troops, an order to this effect having been issued, and most of the Governor's efforts were directed to that end, and that he was determined that the troops should not be withdrawn. The withdrawal was finally postponed.

The Governor denied that there was any talk of a local guard being raised, and that the troops were to be withdrawn, and that the Secretary was quite determined to withdraw the troops, an order to this effect having been issued, and most of the Governor's efforts were directed to that end, and that he was determined that the troops should not be withdrawn. The withdrawal was finally postponed.

When Mr. Sulzer referred to the "reign of terror" inaugurated by Governor Steunenberg, the Governor answered emphatically, "I did not inaugurate a reign of terror, but as this had occurred, he would pursue that course to some extent. He asked Steunenberg as to the reports of his communication with Senator Hanna or with himself (Dick), and he said that he had never seen either of them until he came to Washington. The Governor said he was elected as a Democrat in 1896 and 1898.

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"Did you support Bryan?" asked Dick. "I did." "Would you support him again?" "Most assuredly, if he is nominated again, I will support him. Many conversations were had with him, and he was very intelligent. Dick inquired if Bryan had ever written or expressed any protest or disapproval of the Governor's course. Sulzer and Lents protested, and Harrison, Virginia, objected on the ground that Bryan was not President.

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"But he will be soon," remarked Lents, who added that Bryan would not declare himself until he had seen the Governor. The committee voted to allow the question as to whether Bryan had protested, and Steunenberg said he had never heard from Bryan in protest or otherwise.

AT MENELIK'S CAPITAL

"Has any candidate on the Democratic ticket protested to you?" asked Dick amid much laughter directed toward Sulzer. "I represented the committee during the afternoon session, going over a number of alleged acts of cruelty occurring in the 'bullpen.' As to statements of the killing of a woman, I have never seen or said that on investigation he learned that it was a case of suicide of an insane man. As to the charge that a dying priest had refused the services of the priest, the Governor said that an investigation showed the story to be absolutely false. The Governor specifically denied the charge that men were subjected to 'wild' and 'barbaric' treatment. Everything was done for the prisoners that was possible under the circumstances, he said. Warden Conkley was in charge of the prison, and no complaints were made against him. Many persons who visited the prison expressed astonishment, and said they had been led to believe by the newspapers that the prison was a hell on earth, and that the treatment was of the most brutal and filthy kind. Senator Sulzer made such a statement, and others were specified by the Governor.

As to the charges that an Army officer had placed a curse on the miners, and had called them "cowardly curs," the Governor said he never heard of this act, and no complaint was ever made to him. The prisoners were, at one time, held by the military and military writer because of an infraction of prison rules. Governor Steunenberg said he never suspended the right of habeas corpus, not was the writ otherwise suspended. Specific writs were denied by the court, but this did not operate as a general suspension of this process. To the charge that free speech was suppressed, the Governor said he had no objection to any such thing. The Senator, when he spoke, is without any warrant whatever. I do not know why the Senator uses such a term, and I do not intend to do so. Allen disclaimed any reflection upon Forsaker, and the incident closed.

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WAR CLAIMS IN THE HOUSE

Manila Cable and Several Pennsylvania Hills Laid on the Table. WASHINGTON, March 30.—The House devoted the day to war claims. The bill to remunerate the Australia & China Telegraph Company for expenses incurred in repairing the Manila cable, cut by Admiral Dewey, which was under consideration several weeks ago, was consigned to oblivion, as was the bill to refer to the Court of Claims the claims of certain citizens of border counties of Pennsylvania for property taken or destroyed during the Civil War, by General Stuart, in his raid in 1862, the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's army in 1862, and the capture of General Early in 1864, when Chambersburg was destroyed. The claims under the bill aggregated \$3,340,555. The bill has been before Congress for over 15 years. By a vote of 24 to 16 the committee refused to lay the bill aside with a favorable recommendation, and instead, ordered it laid on the table.

Three bills were passed: To refer the claims of George W. Lawrence (involving \$17,000), in connection with the construction of the monitor Wausau, to the Court of Claims; to refer the claim of Hiram Johnson and others for property taken in East Tennessee by the Confederate forces to the Court of Claims, and to pay Mathias Pederson, of Spring Valley, Wis., \$300.

By a curious coincidence, Cox (Dem., Tenn.), who commanded the Confederate forces which destroyed the cotton in East Tennessee, for which the Government is now to pay, occupied a seat on the floor when the bill was passed. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was then passed, and at 5:30 P. M. the House adjourned.

AT MENELIK'S CAPITAL

LOUD BILL AMENDED. Agreed to by House Committee on Postoffice. WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter, has been agreed to in an amended form by the House committee on postoffice and post-roads, and the form of the bill is quite brief, and is as follows: "That mailable matter of the second class shall embrace all newspaper and periodical publications which are issued at stated intervals, but which are not more than four times a year; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to second-class rate publications purporting to be issued periodically, water-tight, but which are merely books or reprints of books, whether they be issued complete or in parts, whether they be sold by subscription or otherwise, or whether they purport to be premiums or supplements or parts of regular newspapers or periodicals."

AT MENELIK'S CAPITAL

"Section 2. That news agents shall not be allowed to return to news companies or publishers the price of unsold periodical publications, but shall pay postage on the same at the rate of 1 cent for four ounces."

AT MENELIK'S CAPITAL

Postoffice Appropriation Bill. WASHINGTON, March 30.—The postoffice appropriation bill, which was finally agreed upon by the House committee on postoffice and post-roads. It carries a total of about \$118,000,000.

AT MENELIK'S CAPITAL

HURST CONFESSED. Murderer of Sheriff Cavanaugh Hanged at Glendive, Mont. GLENDIVE, Mont., March 30.—Joseph C. Hurst was hanged for the murder of Sheriff Dornick Cavanaugh, December 23, 1898. His wife and two children and near relatives took their last leave of the condemned man yesterday afternoon. Hurst had not had the stress since early last evening and for a time it was feared Hurst would be lynched. Hurst confessed to committing the murder.

AT MENELIK'S CAPITAL

Price on a Reformer's Head. SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Should Leung Ch'ing, a San Francisco Chinese, be hanged for the murder of a man he has been the big bidder for the head of Leung, and posters placed conspicuously in Chinatown today announce that the reformer is to be hanged, dead or alive, by the Chinese Government. Leung is now at Honolulu. He has declared his intention of coming to this city to seek the protection of the United States. He left China the first of the year, and after having shaved off his queue, he started for America. He is a member of the Great Reform Society of the Chinese Government, and is a member of the Chinese Government, and against which the Empress Dowager is set.

AT MENELIK'S CAPITAL

Dorsey's Sentence Affirmed. SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 30.—The United States circuit court of appeals has affirmed the six-year sentence of Frank M. Dorsey, of this city, brother of ex-Congressman G. W. E. Dorsey, of Fremont, for bank breaking. He was in charge of the bank for a number of years, and had called them "cowardly curs," the Governor said he never heard of this act, and no complaint was ever made to him. The prisoners were, at one time, held by the military and military writer because of an infraction of prison rules. Governor Steunenberg said he never suspended the right of habeas corpus, not was the writ otherwise suspended. Specific writs were denied by the court, but this did not operate as a general suspension of this process. To the charge that free speech was suppressed, the Governor said he had no objection to any such thing. The Senator, when he spoke, is without any warrant whatever. I do not know why the Senator uses such a term, and I do not intend to do so. Allen disclaimed any reflection upon Forsaker, and the incident closed.

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Fatally Wounded Her Husband. LEADVILLE, Colo., March 30.—Ex-Algerman Charles Joy was shot and fatally wounded by his wife, who was working in the mine, because of a quarrel. The woman shot her husband, who was intoxicated, drew a gun and was about to fire at her when she picked up a revolver and shot at him, one of which penetrated the stomach. Joy recently returned from the Klondike.

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AT MENELIK'S CAPITAL

Fatally Wounded Her Husband.



The wisest men on earth devote themselves to keeping and saving lives of others. Man's sublimest study is man. The greatest wisdom of experienced men, The most valuable vegetable remedies, The best skill of modern times, The most approved methods of the present day—are all, ALL combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. These facts should prove sufficient, yet more can truly be said: It has stood the severest tests of any medicine ever made by mortal man. It has been more largely sold, more widely used, and has accomplished more wonderful cures of scrofula, catarrh, etc., than any other. Therefore it is the plain truth—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best that money can buy. Try it this Spring—get it TODAY.

AT MENELIK'S CAPITAL

coming tower nine inches and the signal tower five inches. The total weight of armor, including the four-inch protective deck, will be 127 tons. Among the novelties, the lower decks will be covered with linoleum, all woodwork reduced to a minimum and fire-proofed, the magazines covered with non-conductors of heat and cooled by refrigerating apparatus; coal bunkers arranged for extremely rapid filling and emptying; automatic water-tight doors between all compartments, operated from several stations, with a fire main laid below the protective deck. Space is provided for six months' provisions, tanks for 8000 gallons of drinking water and an ice machine. Electricity will operate the turret, turning gear blowers for ventilation, mechanical bread maker, laundry, ammunition hoists, gun rammer and air compressors for torpedoes. The armament will consist of 66 guns, distributed as follows: Main battery, four 8-inch breech-loading rifles, 14 6-inch rapid-fire rifles, second battery (all rapid-fire), eight 14-pounders, 12 3-pounders, four 1-pounder automatic, four 1-pounder machine shot, two 3-inch field guns and two 2-inch mortars. In addition, the main battery will include 20 machine rifles and 200 revolvers. On the upper deck, the tremendous torpedo-boat destroying 14-pounders will be located, and at each corner of the superstructure will be an anti-aircraft gun of 15 degrees, will be protected in a sponson. On the main deck in the casemate will be placed the battery of 6-inch rapid-firers, in addition, an advance in the automatic 1-pounders will be in the lower military tops and the single shot of the same calibre in the upper tops. There will be two submerged torpedo tubes in one compartment forward, and six Whitehead torpedoes will be carried. The aggregate weight of this armament exceeds 50 tons. The construction board has also practically completed the design for the battleships Pennsylvania, Georgia and New Jersey, no material modification from the original plans having been made. They will represent a distinct advance in the class as the cruisers do over the New York and Brooklyn. The armament of the battleships is not to be positively decided until the double turrets of the Kearsarge are tested.

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Archibald Forbes Dead. The Well-Known English War Correspondent. LIVERPOOL, March 30.—Archibald Forbes, the well-known war correspondent, died in this city last night. He had been ill for the past six months. His wife was a daughter of the late Quartermaster-General of the United States, General M. C. Meigs. (Archibald Forbes was born in Morayshire, Scotland, in 1838, and educated at Aberdeen. He served some years in the Royal Dragoons. He was correspondent of the Daily News through the Franco-Prussian war, during the Commune in Paris, during the Prince of Wales' Indian tour and in the Russo-Turkish and South African campaigns. In 1879 he rode 110 miles in 15 hours to report the victory of Umtali. He published a number of books detailing his experiences, and lectured in Great Britain, America and Australia. Among his published writings are a novel, "Drawn From Life," "Glimpses Through the Common Smoke," "Barbaric Invasions from Spokan's County," "The Afghan Wars" (1832), "Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde," (1835), and "Studies of War and Peace" (1860).

AT MENELIK'S CAPITAL

When Sentence Begins. At the Time It is Pronounced by the Court in Washington. OLYMPIA, Wash., March 30.—This was motion day in the Supreme Court, nine motions being argued. One of the most important was the case of the State of Washington ex rel. John B. Rogers, Governor, relator, vs. John R. Catron, warden of the State Penitentiary, respondent. This proceeding was brought to determine whether a convict sentence should begin at the time the court passes sentence or at the date of the convict's arrival at the penitentiary. The case in point being that of one Joseph Kyle, sentenced to six years imprisonment from Spokane County, but who was held in the County Jail three months before being sent to the penitentiary. The warden held that the term of imprisonment should start from date of sentence. This position was sustained by the Supreme Court. Other cases decided were: M. V. Hall, respondent, vs. Lonn Gunnarson & Trust Company, appellant, from King County; judgment reversed. James and William Isett, respondents, vs. Steeton Mill Company, appellants, from King County; affirmed.

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Formidable Fighting Ships. Details of the Three New Armored Cruisers Completed. NEW YORK, March 30.—A special to Tribune from Washington says: "The three new armored cruisers of the United States Navy have been ordered before being planned abroad or at home as the three cruisers whose details have just been practically completed by the Admiralty of the Naval Construction Board. They are really formidable battleships with the speed and staying powers of an ocean liner. Never has such a tremendous battery been mounted afloat as the California, the Nebraska and the West Virginia will carry. Sixty-six fixed guns constitute their armament and their magazines are to hold over 600 tons of ammunition. The board has given these ships 12,000 tons displacement, 23 knots speed and with coal bunker capacity of 2000 tons, a steaming radius of 7000 miles. They will be the only ships in the Navy literally armored all over, their protection extending from below the water line above the entire superstructure. In appearance, they will mark a notable departure from existing cruising battle-ships of their class, in that they will stand much higher out of the water, giving better distribution of batteries and quarters and making them most impressive. The Navy Department authority to contract for the best possible armor for these vessels, the final drawings can not be made, nor can shipbuilding information be obtained until they are given alternative plans. The general characteristics of the ships are now settled beyond material modification, except that triple-screw machinery may be substituted for twin screws. The machinery is to develop over 22,000 horse-power to drive the ships 23 knots, and this with the standard naval water tube boilers, must not exceed 3000 tons in weight. The armored protection is to include a water line belt of Krupp steel, six inches thick abreast the engines and boilers, tapering to 2 1/2 inches at the bow and stern. Above this belt there will be a five-inch casemate extending half the ship's length to protect the 16-inch guns. The eight-inch turrets will be six inches thick, the

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Announcement. To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids to the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube, 5 cents. Drug-gists or by mail. The liquid form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation.

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Announcement.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the benefits of the pills for various ailments like sick headache, indigestion, and general weakness.