LEOPOLD IS MOBBED

Socialists Attack the King of the Belgians.

THEY MEET BY ACCIDENT

Red Flags Wave in the Monarch's Face—Anti-Catholic Agitation Results in a Riot at Brussels.

BRUSSELS, April 9.—King Leopold was mobbed by Socialists here this afternoon, on his arrival from Biarritz. The meeting between the Socialists and the King was quite accidental, but it was none the less unpleasant for His Majesty, whose automobile was surrounded by excited Socialists, who shouted: "Long live the republic!" "Long live universal suffrage!" and waved red flags in the King's face.

The Socialists had collected at the railway station to bid farewell to the members of a delegation of Spanish Republican Deputies who had attended the Socialist gatherings here, and who had participated in last night's demonstration. The police this morning informed the Spaniards that they must leave Brussels forthwith, and the delegates were escorted to the station by a large gathering of Socialists bearing red flags. The King happened to arrive at the same time, and had difficulty in getting his automobile out of the crowd, but he finally found an opening and passed his pursuers.

In the Chamber of Deputies today, M. Furnemont, Socialist, gave notice of his intention to interpellate the government on what he termed a "gross breach of international hospitality" in expelling the Spanish Deputies.

The Socialist incident has aroused intense excitement, and there are fears of further disturbances and complications. The Minister of War has ordered the militia reserves of 18 regiments to be in readiness to rejoin the colors, and gendarmes of all the divisions are held in instant readiness to march wherever required.

The anti-Catholic agitation culminated in a riot here tonight. A thousand Socialists attended a meeting at the Maison du Peuple, and afterward marched to Senein street, where they stoned the house of a Catholic Deputy. The police charged the rioters with drawn swords. Several of the latter were severely injured, and 20 were arrested.

Midnight.—The smashing of windows, revolver firing and other disorders continued here throughout the evening. A crowd of rioters marching toward the suburb of Schaerbeek drove three policemen into a cafe. The rioters looted this cafe and wounded all three of the policemen by revolver shots. Reinforcements of gendarmes have been sent to Schaerbeek. At Liege the rioters smashed the windows of a Jesuit church and seminary. A Deputy named Troclet was among the persons wounded there.

The Exiles at Liege.

LIEGE, Belgium, April 9.—A procession of 1500 persons met the delegation of Spanish Republican Deputies who were expelled from Brussels, when they arrived at the railroad station here. The Spaniards were given a riotous welcome, but the gathering was dispersed by the police. Four persons were injured. During an anti-Catholic riot at Ghent several persons were injured, and a number arrested. Troops were called out to quell the troubles.

RUSSIAN STUDENT DISORDERS.

Revolutionary Tactics at Dorpat and Other Places.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—It will be wearisome to detail all the student disorders and revolutionary demonstrations throughout the country, of which reports are being continuously received by the local Radicals. The situation in Dorpat, a town in the Government of Livonia, is perhaps typical of the state of affairs in the majority of the provincial university towns.

A letter of recent date, received here from the place mentioned, says the university is temporarily closed, as a result of strike tactics, which occasioned numerous arrests and domiciliary visitations. The veterinary institute has lost 92 students, of whom 50 can never return, while the remaining 42 have been relegated to retirement until the Autumn, as the result of a celebration at the institute of the anniversary of the birth of Gogol, the Russian reformer and novelist. At the close of the speeches, as reported in the correspondence from Dorpat, both the students and the invited guests gave vent to their feelings in loud cries of "Hail to free literature!" "Hail university autonomy!" and "Down with the temporary regulations!" Printed sheets were distributed and the "Marseillaise" was sung as the audience left the hall. Students and their friends then collected before the university and sang revolutionary songs and shouted "Down with autocracy!" and "Hail to the constitution!" The audience, it appears, dispersed before the arrival of a detachment of soldiers which had been sent to the scene.

At Riga, revolutionary pamphlets were thrown among the audience during a recent theatrical performance. The police searched the pockets of suspected persons, but without result.

ENGLISH BUDGET PROPOSALS.

Smaller Estimate of Expenditures Than Last Year.

LONDON, April 9.—A special order has been issued today to the customs staffs of all the ports of the United Kingdom forbidding them to issue the usual order for entry to all vessels carrying free goods. This applies not only to timber, but to all cargoes at present free of duty.

The customs authorities in London are very reticent on the subject of this comprehensive regulation, but the general character of the order is believed to be intended to insure secrecy regarding the intentions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. All kinds of rumors are afloat, but according to the best opinions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, will not depart from his traditional free-trade policy.

The war expenditure is estimated at £40,000,000, as against £60,000,000 last year, while the grant to the South African colonies is only £51,800,000, as against £56,-500,900 last year. Altogether Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has to meet an estimated expenditure of £171,000,000, as against £197,-000,000 last year. It is said that the Chancellor will endeavor to remit £58,000,000 of additional taxation, bringing the revenue, roughly speaking, up to £150,000,000, and that he will provide the remainder by a loan, for the interest on which he may possibly tap the resources of the Transvaal. A persistent rumor is current here that iron ore will also be taxed.

The budget statement, which was to have been presented tomorrow, has been postponed until Monday, in consequence of the indisposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

British Line From Australia Has Reached Fiji.

MELBOURNE, April 9.—The Pacific cable has reached the Fiji Islands.

(The laying of the Pacific cable was decided upon at the colonial conference held in London in 1887, but the survey was not completed until 1899. After the report was published in 1899, an agreement was entered into by the imperial government with Canada and the Australasian colonies for the construction, laying and maintenance of an all-British Pacific cable. A landing site for the cable has been purchased at Kelp Bay, Barclay Sound, Vancouver Island.)

Count von Bulow in Austria.

INNSBRUCK, Austrian Tyrol, April 9. —The German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, arrived here today. Instead of going direct to Berlin by way of Munich, he will proceed to Vienna, where he will have a conference with Count Goluchowski-Wehner, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, April 9.—Count von Bulow, the German Imperial Chancellor, arrived here this evening. Besides his immediate purpose concerning the triple alliance, Count von Bulow's visit to Vienna has the further object of allaying the irritation which resulted from his failure to visit Vienna when he was appointed Imperial Chancellor. It is said that Count von Bulow will seek the consent of Austria to give Italy economical advantages, without which she would be reluctant to renew the triple alliance.

France Foiled the King of Siam.

PARIS, April 10.—The Eclaire this morning says it has heard that about a month ago the King of Siam, under the pretext of a pleasure cruise, tried to levy a tax on the inhabitants of the Cambodian Islands, where his agents have been guilty of other incorrect acts. The French Minister at Bangkok, the capital of Siam, having heard of the King's order, sent the French gunboat Comete after the royal flotilla. This put an end to the King's enterprise. It appears, continues the Eclaire, that the Siamese Government has also prevented the sale of an estate at Bangkok which the French Minister wished to purchase for a legation. The King of Siam is believed to be acting under British influence. Cambodia is a French protectorate, and borders Siam on the east.

Meat Shortage at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—The rise in the price of meat here is attributed more to the prohibition of Canadian and Argentine cattle than to the operations of the American beef combination. During the first quarter of this year more than 8000 fewer cattle were imported through Liverpool than in the corresponding period of 1901, and the South American dead meat trade has failed to compensate for this shortage. The Butchers' Association and the Association of Foreign Cattle Traders aver that the scarcity in meat will increase until the government permits the entry of South American and Canadian live cattle, which might safely be done, as disease among the stock has disappeared.

German Tariff Duties.

BERLIN, April 9.—The tariff committee of the Reichstag today fixed the duty on dried apples and pears at 10 marks; on dried plums of all sorts at 10 marks, if loose, and at 15 marks, if packed. All other dried fruits were taxed 8 marks per double hundredweight. Fresh bananas will be free of duty; oranges, lemons, pomegranates, dates, figs and almonds will pay a duty of 12 marks; dried figs, currants, dates and raisins are taxed 24 marks; dried almonds, oranges and pomegranates will pay 30 marks; pineapples, 4 marks; raw coffee, 40 marks, and roasted or ground coffee, 60 marks.

Japanese Capitalist's Investment.

LONDON, April 10.—Cabling from Tokio, the correspondent of the Times says a Japanese capitalist named Yaduza Senjiro is going to Woo Chang, China, to take over four cotton spinning mills belonging to the Viceroy, Chang Chi Tung, which cost 5,000,000 taels. Senjiro agrees to provide 100,000 yen, half for working capital and half to liquidate the debt of the spinning mills to a German capitalist. He will hand the profits of the business to Chang Chi Tung after deducting interest for the capital which he provides.

Mobilization of Black Sea Fleet.

LONDON, April 10.—The mobilization of the Black Sea fleet of Russia, cables the Times' correspondent at Odessa, has been fixed for the end of July, and the depots at Sebastopol are receiving unusually large consignments of naval stores. The simultaneous mobilization this Summer of the Black Sea and Baltic fleets, continues the correspondent, and the unprecedented military concentration north of Odessa are considered very significant.

Norway to Buy Submarine Boats.

LONDON, April 9.—A dispatch to the Globe from Christiania, Norway, says the government commission appointed to report on submarine boats has decided in favor of the Holland type. The minority expressed the opinion that submarine boats were not sufficiently developed to justify their introduction into the Norwegian Navy.

Lord Strathcona Honored.

LONDON, April 9.—Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner of Canada, was presented with the freedom of Aberdeen at the Town Hall there today, in recognition of his position as lord rector of the university and of his services to Canada.

Mix-Up of Destroyers.

PORTSMOUTH, April 9.—There was an exciting mix-up of torpedo-boat destroyers here today. The Crane, Fawn and Teaser were in collision, in which the Teaser was considerably damaged.

Australian Tariffs.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, April 9.—The tariff committee of the Federal House of Representatives has fixed the duty on cotton and linen piece goods at 5 per cent advance.

Emigration From Germany.

BERLIN, April 9.—The number of emigrants to leave Hamburg and Bremen during the first quarter of this year was 67,466, an increase of 20,055.

County Commissioners Meet.

VANCOUVER, Wash., April 9.—The financial report of County Treasurer A. H. Parcel, for the quarter ending April 1, was presented today for approval of the County Commissioners. The cash receipts for the quarter were $38,566 38; disbursements, $28,717 74; cash on hand, $36,-585 09. Of the receipts, the sum of $3271 04 was for taxes collected in Vancouver and that amount was transferred to the City Treasury. The Commissioners appointed A. J. Berg road supervisor of district No. 5, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of M. J. Fleming.

Horse Race for Big Stakes.

NEW YORK, April 9.—A. J. Welch, of the Charter Oak track, has arrived here with articles of agreement for the match race between E. E. Smather's Lord Derby and Thomas Lawson's Boralma, for a side sake of $20,000. The articles call for the race to take place on September 2, which is the second day of the Charter Oak meeting, the racers to receive 60 per cent of the gross receipts. Both owners have accepted the Charter Oak offer, and already have posted their forfeits to bind the match. The articles will be signed immediately.

Felt Pleaded Not Guilty.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 9.—A plea of not guilty to the charge of murder in the second degree was made in the County Court today by Clyde Felt, the 15-year-old boy who admitted to the police that he cut the throat of Samuel Collins, at the latter's solicitation. Preliminary examination was waived and Felt was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff. Bail was not asked. It is stated that the defense will probably be temporary insanity.

PEACE WITHIN TWO DAYS

OPTIMISTIC RUMORS IN CIRCULATION IN AMSTERDAM.

Leading Transvaalers Are Anxious to Surrender, but Free Staters Are Obstinate.

LONDON, April 9.—Telegrams received from Amsterdam furnish evidence of the excitement caused here by the receipt of private dispatches, from London reporting that peace in South Africa may be proclaimed within two days. All kinds of rumors were current on the stock exchange, but nothing had reached official quarters in London to justify such an optimistic view of the situation.

Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade, in a speech at Leeds tonight, said that if the Boers still insisted upon independence the present so-called peace negotiations in South Africa might as well be broken off immediately.

The Associated Press understands that peace negotiations are progressing satisfactorily, so far as the Transvaalers are concerned, but the latest advices indicate that there is small probability of the Free Staters surrendering in a body. The negotiations thus far have been mainly exchanges of British intentions. It has been plain to the leaders that their surrender will not entail banishment, and this has been a potent influence. The leading Transvaalers urge their allies to arrange peace terms.

The inner circles of the War Office believe that if the present indications are fulfilled and the Transvaalers agree to surrender, the backbone of Boer resistance will be broken and the Free Staters' opposition will soon be overcome.

The charges made against the conduct of British troops in South Africa attributed to General Delarey have not been brought to the notice of the War Office, and will be ignored unless a question on the subject is asked in the House of Commons. Even in this event it is not probable that any action will be taken unless a responsible authority formulates charges in a more definite and direct form. It is pointed out that if General Delarey had wished to make such allegations he had ample opportunity to communicate them with Lord Kitchener, who, it is believed at the War Office, would have notified the home government of the fact, which he has not done.

The War Office officials ridicule the idea that the charges contain an iota of truth, and are inclined to assign their origin to purely Continental sources. The allegations have certainly not created a ripple of interest in War Office circles, and even the pro-Boer press, members of the House of Commons and others appear to attach small importance to the matter. General Delarey's courteous treatment of General Methuen, it is asserted, makes it difficult to believe that the Boer commandant was personally responsible for the charges, which include persecution of Delarey's own family.

The Dornbalt Farm Fight.

LONDON, April 9.—The correspondent of the Standard at Klerksdorp, Transvaal, has cabled a graphic account of the battle at Dornbalt farm, March 31, in which the British had three officers and 24 men killed and 16 officers and 121 men wounded, while the Boers had 137 men killed or wounded.

A small force of Canadians and mounted infantry, says the correspondent, was opposed by seven fold its number. Six hundred Boers charged confidently, calling upon the Canadians to surrender. Lieutenant Caruthers, one of the Canadians, sprang to his feet and exclaiming that he would not surrender, shot the foremost Boer with his revolver at a distance of 15 paces. Lying upon the ground the Canadians fired steadily and forced the Boers to seek the shelter of trees. Many of the Boers climbed these trees and fired down on the Canadians. The latter kept the enemy at bay for two hours. When all but 15 of the Canadians were killed or wounded, the Boers ventured another rush and captured the handful of survivors.

Lieutenant Caruthers was the only British officer who was not seriously wounded. Some of the Boers wanted to shoot him when he was taken prisoner, but they ultimately thought better of this, saying: "He is too brave a man to die that way."

Kritszinger Is Acquitted.

GRAF REINET, Cape Colony, April 9.—The trial of Commandant Kritszinger lasted three days. No evidence was obtained to connect the prisoner with the shooting of natives, and one scout who had been captured by him testified that he had been well treated and that a pass had been granted him. The charge of train-wrecking against the Boer Commandant was withdrawn, and he was acquitted without cross-examination by counsel for the defense.

Preparing a Series of "Drives."

PRETORIA, April 9.—The British are making preparations for a great series of "drives" on the arrival of the reinforcements. The general outlook for the Boers is said to be most disheartening. It is thought here that the bulk of the rebels are only waiting a promise that they will not be banished to come in and surrender.

Steyn Threatened With Blindness.

PRETORIA, April 9.—Mr. Steyn, the ex-President of the Orange Free State, who is taking part in the peace negotiations in South Africa, is suffering from severe opthalmia and is threatened with total blindness.

Rosebery May Go to South Africa.

LONDON, April 10.—The Daily Chronicle this morning publishes a rumor that Lord Rosebery is going to South Africa to study the situation there, with a view of submitting his impressions and advice to King Edward.

CHINESE REBELS DEFEATED.

Imperial Troops Rout Them in Sanguinary Fight.

HONG KONG, April 9.—Advices received here from Liu Chow say that the Imperial General Ma and Marshal Su have defeated the Kuang Si rebels in a sanguinary battle at Kong Chuen. The imperial army was first driven back, when General Wong, with three quick-firing guns and two Maxims, arrived on the scene and turned the tide. The rebels retreated to the mountain strongholds whence they have been making occasional raids. Marshal Su is blocking the roads to the seaports from which the rebels have been deriving their supplies. The rebellion inland is spreading.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A cablegram received at the State Department today from United States Consul McWade, at Canton, is to the effect that the Governor, Peng, has reported to the Consul that the rebels in Kwang Si have been defeated and are being pursued by the imperial troops. The missionaries are reported safe. Mr. Rockhill considers this dispatch to mean that the rebellion in that section, like most others, will be, from this time on, gradually suppressed.

Foreign Official Murdered.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 9.—The steamer Victoria, which arrived today from the Orient, brought news of the murder of a foreign official by rebels in Kwang Si. The following edict was issued in this connection by the Empress Dowager at Pekin, March 12:

"We have received Governor Ting Sheng Tao's telegram that at Talongerhwa a foreign official went into the district where the rebels and retired soldiers are jointly plundering the people and was murdered with cruelty. The local officials concerned could not have afforded the foreign official proper protection or he would not have been murdered and we should have been spared this sorrow. Therefore, we hereby instruct Governor Ting Sheng Tao to investigate into the conduct of the local officials who are responsible for this affair and summarily dismiss them."

The edict goes on to order the various officials to suppress the rebels and to protect with the utmost care all foreigners and missionaries.

Russianse Defeat Chinese.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—The Russian military commander in the Kwang Tung territory of Manchuria, reports that 600 Chunchuses, not Tunguses, as previously reported, attacked the Russian post on the Liau River last month. The Chinese were repulsed with a loss of 20 men killed. Two Russians were killed and five founded.

MURDER AT DETROIT.

Young Girl Stabbed to Death on a Lonely Street.

DETROIT, April 10.—Just before midnight, the most brutal murder of recent years in this city was committed on Thirteenth street, between Antoinette and McGraw streets. A young girl, who has not yet been identified, was stabbed and pounded to death. Her throat was cut from ear to ear, a knife was thrust into her brain behind the ear, and a dent in her forehead showed that she had been clubbed.

A resident of the neighborhood, Harry Jewell, heard cries and screams, and looking out saw a man striking a girl down. After telling her and ruining away a short distance, Jewell says the assailant turned again and renewed his attack on her prostrate body. Jewell notified the police, who found the girl dead. She was apparently a working girl. Several people residing in the vicinity of the murder were taken to the morgue by the police, but none of them could identify the girl. Coroner Hoffman says that the girl was in a delicate condition, and he believes this is the reason she was killed. There was absolutely nothing on her person by which she could be identified. She was apparently about 20 years of age.

Thirteenth street, in the vicinity of the crime, is very sparsely settled. Harry Jewell was walking along McGraw avenue toward his home when he heard screams coming from Thirteenth street. Looking across the vacant lot he saw the girl struck down. Jewell ran to the house of his brother-in-law, near-by, for assistance, and the two men ran across the lots. Lying on the sidewalk they found the horribly mutilated body. They then notified the police. An examination of the neighborhood revealed a great pool of blood on Antoinette street, 2½ blocks from where the body was found. How it came there is a mystery. Up to 2:30 the police had not captured the murderer, hor had any clew to his identity been discovered.

HOW M'AULIFFE WAS KILLED.

Rough Treatment at the Hands of New York Police.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Continued efforts to solve the mystery of the death of James McAuliffe, chief witness against Warden McGlennan, who was convicted and sent to Sing Sing for failure to suppress disorderly houses several months ago, resulted in a sensation last midnight at the West Forty-seventh-street police station. McAuliffe was found dead on a sidewalk near his home several weeks ago. He had gone to visit relatives the previous evening, and owing to the bruised condition of the body his friends declared he had met with foul play. It transpired he had spent the night in the West Forty-seventh-street station on a charge of drunkenness, and had been discharged in court the next morning. Efforts to trace his movements from the courtroom have been continued by various persons, and finally Police Commissioner Partridge took up the matter.

Two persons were found who declare they saw a man answering the description of McAuliffe put into a cab at the station. Others are said to declare they saw the same man thrown from a vehicle near where McAuliffe was found dead. The officers attached to the West Forty-seventh-street station were paraded before two of these men—Aaron Cohn and John Lennon—at midnight. Both declared that Detective Sergeant James Kiernan was one of the two men they saw carrying a man from the door of the station-house toward a cab standing at the curb. After the examination, Assistant District Attorney Lord said no arrests would be made during the night. Mr. Lord represented District Attorney Jerome. Commissioner Partridge was not represented at the station.

DOUBLE MURDER SUSPECTED.

Butte Woman Believed to Have Poisoned Her Husband and Son.

BUTTE, Mont., April 9.—The Chief of Police of this city has made a request that the bodies of the husband and son of Mrs. Minnie Grady be exhumed and examined for traces of poison. Last night Mrs. Grady confessed to the authorities that she had drugged and robbed Mrs. Proul of $500 worth of diamonds. This request was made because of the belief of the police that Mrs. Grady poisoned her husband and her son. The motive for the double murder, if such were committed, it is said by the police, to be greed for the insurance carried by the victims. Both Grady and his son died very suddenly.

Killed in a Texas Feud.

EL PASO, Tex., April 9.—The history of one of the worst feuds in Western Texas was recalled last night when news was received here of the killing, at Fort Stockton, of Barney Riggs, a prominent cattleman, frontiersman, feudist and fighter. Riggs was shot five times and instantly killed by "Buck" Chadborn, also a cattleman, son of ex-Sheriff Chadborn, of Jeff Davis County, and son-in-law of Riggs. The killing is said to have been the outcome of a family quarrel. Riggs was a brother-in-law of Bud Frazer, one of the principals in one of the fiercest feudal wars of West Texas.

Teller Confesses to Embezzlement.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 9.—Lee Gallagher, paying teller of the First National Bank of this city, was arrested tonight on a charge of embezzling funds of the bank. President Jacob Ford swore to the complaint. The specific sum is alleged to be $2500. The money is said to have been stolen in small amounts. Gallagher is 29 years old, married, and well connected. He refused to make a statement concerning the charges, but confessed that he is an embezzler.

Green Goods in His Possession.

NEW YORK, April 9.—With a large number of green goods circulars in his possession, a man, whose name, according to the police is Bryan, has been arrested. The capture was made after a sensational chase on the Brooklyn elevated railroad. The prisoner succeeded in throwing several packages of circulars into the street, but they were recovered. At the police station the man said his name was Jason Brownlow.

It Was Not Murder.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—Investigation today developed that Mrs. Ada Meyers, the young woman found dead at her home in Montour last evening, and who, it was believed, was a victim of foul play, died a natural death. Mrs. Meyers was subject to cramps, and her death was due to one of these attacks.

Bursting of Steam Pipe.

BUTTE, Mont., April 9.—The bursting of a steam pipe in the Farrell No. 2 shaft of the Farrell Copper Mining Company, this evening, killed William Williams and badly scalded Neil Gillies and Richard Tryhall. All are miners. Williams died in excruciating agony. It is believed the injured will recover.

CAUSE OF RECENT STRIKES

WORKERS WANT A LARGER SHARE OF THE PRESENT PROSPERITY.

Compared With Great Strikes of the Past, This Is an Epoch of Industrial Peace.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation, tonight issued a statement dealing with the fear expressed in some quarters that the organization of the conciliation department of the federation might be responsible for the strikes that have arisen lately. He says the federation is not responsible and adds that the true cause of these strikes should be looked for in the general conditions of industry and labor. He adds that he asked the editor of Bradstreet's for an opinion on recent strikes and received the following answer:

"In reply to your inquiry I would say that I consider the present appearance of unrest in several industrial lines as due primarily to the natural desire of the workers to obtain a larger share of the prosperity which has ruled in general business for some years past. It has been noted that industrial disturbances have been one of the phenomena connected with great upward or downward movements in general business and accordingly as advances in wages were sought or reductions in wages opposed.

"To one who remembers the great strike wave of 1886, and the immediate succeeding years, with the hundreds of thousands of employes who were rendered idle and the immense losses, running up in the tens of millions, to both employers and employes, the present and the past years may well be termed an epoch of industrial peace. When one compares the record as to strikes made in a year like 1886, when 500,000 men struck or were locked out, or the record of 1887, when nearly 400,000 struck, with a wage loss of $12,000,000 (Bradstreet's figures) this, too, in a time of improving and comparatively good trade, the lack of friction at the present time, when no great bodies of men are idle through strikes, can be better appreciated.

"At this period of the year strikes are usually numerous, but one looks in vain for such a strike as that of May, 1886, when more than 200,000 men struck for a shorter day. It should not be forgotten that there are probably 1,500,000 more industrial workers (in manufactures alone) in the country now than 12 years ago, and that a certain amount of friction is inseparable from industrial operations in employing over 5,000,000 people in manufacturing industries."

In reference to the reported disinclination of the strikers of the American Woolen Company to accept the good offices of the Civic Federation, Mr. Easley said that no such offer had been made, nor had there been any communication whatever between the Civic Federation committee and either side in the controversy.

Carpenters Want More Pay.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—The executive board of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is in session here, and is said to be arranging for a concerted movement looking to an increase in wages and a shorter work day. It is the general rule to make such demands operative May 1. The executive session will occupy about two weeks and not until that period has elapsed will plans be likely to be made public.

The union has a membership of 102,000 and the move now under way will affect nearly every state in the country.

Lock-Out at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 9.—The lock-out of all mill operatives in the Augusta district, which was threatened by the Manufacturers' Association in retaliation for the strike Monday of the operatives of the King Mills, went into effect today. Every mill in Augusta and in the House Creek district is closed. Ten thousand men are affected.

Demand of Building Trades.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—The building trades of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport have demanded shorter hours and more pay after April 15. They want eight instead of nine hours per day and an average of 25 to 50 per cent increase in wages. The builders say their contracts have been made on the old scale and none of them have conceded to the demand. The leaders of the unions say 2000 men will strike May 1.

BIG HARDWARE COMBINE

Fifty Leading Companies Will Consolidate.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Authoritative announcement of a consolidation of the great hardware jobbing interests of the country, capitalized at $120,000,000, will be made by the Iron Age in its current issue tomorrow. The consolidation embraces the Simmons Hardware Company, of St. Louis; Bidney Hardware Company, of Pittsburg; William Bingham Company, of Cleveland; Supple Hardware Company, of Philadelphia; Pacific Hardware & Steel Company, of San Francisco; Marshal Hardware Company, of Duluth; Bigelow & Downes, of Boston; Van Camp Hardware & Iron Company, of Indianapolis; George T. Rich Hardware Company, of Denver; Janney, Hill & Co., of Minneapolis, and 40 other houses, representing nearly every important trade center of the country. Negotiations are still pending with other houses, and it is expected that there will be further accessions to the number already enrolled in the combination. The company's name is yet to be chosen. The Iron Age will say:

"It is intended to incorporate under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $120,000,000, $40,000,000 preferred and $80,000,-000 common. The preferred will be a 8 per cent cumulative stock, preferred both for liquidation and dividends. The general headquarters for buying and selling and transportation of goods will be in St. Louis. The Eastern headquarters will be in New York. The principle of home rule will be recognized in connection with local houses, who will make their own selling prices, except so far as this may interfere with the buying department or the expresed wish of manufacturers, which it will be the policy of the company to respect. Each house will be held responsible for the results of its business, and if these are not satisfactory, the house will be closed up. Apart from the fact that the company naturally expects to purchase goods on the most favorable terms, in view of the large volume they will handle, large economies will be secured as a direct result of the combination."

Production of Open Hearth Steel.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—The American Iron & Steel Association reports that the total production of open hearth steel in the United States in 1901, including direct steel castings, was 4,856,309 gross tons against 3,398,145 tons in 1900, an increase of 1,258,154 tons. The production of open hearth steel has more than doubled in the last four years, having increased from 2,230,292 tons in 1898 to the figures above given for 1901. The open hearth steel made in 1901 was produced by 90 works in 14 states: Massachusetts, Delaware, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Alabama, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri. Neither Maryland, Kentucky, Michigan nor Minnesota produced open hearth steel in 1901, although all of the four states were producers in 1900. Rhode Island made open hearth steel for the first time in 1901. In 1900 the production of open hearth steel by the basic process amounted to 2,545,091 tons and by the acid process to 853,044 tons. In 1901, 3,618,993 tons were made by the basic process and 1,032,316 tons were made by the acid process.

Hudson River Terminal Project.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—The New York & Jersey City Terminal Underground Railroad Company has been incorporated, with a capital of $100,000, to operate an underground tunnel railroad between the two cities named. According to the articles of incorporation the tunnel is to be constructed under the Hudson River from Jersey City to the Battery, the extreme southern end of New York City, thence to the intersection of Park avenue and Fifty-seventh street, where it is to connect with the Vanderbilt system of railroads. A branch is also to be constructed from the main line at Thirty-fourth street, to the East River.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

Chester Deering, S F	John E Lathrop, Pendleton
A D Willis, San Fr	Jos Wophtaly & w, SF
W F Barrett, Chicago	Geo G Emery, N Y
C W Sternes, Chicago	J B Hewey, Phila
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