GLADSTONE'S HOME RULE SCHEME. He Announces It in Parliament in the resence of a Vast Throng.

London dispatch of the 8th: Gladstone slept well last night. He rose early in excellent health and fine spirits. Immediately after breakfast he repaired to his official rooms. There he found prepared for his perusal the morning papers, scores of telegrams bearing on the task of the day and more than one letter from close personal friends and advisers bearing words of cheer and congratulation. Gladstone was manifestly interested in everything which showed popular concern in the work before him. Before the night watchman in the house was relieved or the lights were extinguished a number of members of parliament, gentlemen possessed of assured admittance, began to arrive to make themselves doubly certain of their privileges by getting to their seats eleven hours before Gladstone would reach the house, and retaining them during the long interval. McDonnell Sullivan, nationalist member for Meath, was the first in as early as 5:30 this morning and at once proceeded to make certain of his place. It is alleged that Sullivan secured his advantage by bribing a friendly policeman to permit him to have access by way of the

Before going to the house of commons Gladstone took a drive through St. Ja es park, going away from the crowd by the west end of Downing street. He desired to be for awhile in fresh air before going to parliament. He returned to his residence and in a few moments emerged on the way to commons. The police had opened the way for him to parliament street, and down that across Bridge street to the house, They had to work hard to make this passageway and harder yet to keep it open. Gladstone went in by open carriage and his appearance was greeted by deafening cheers. The enthusiasm of the people all the way from the door of his house to the commons entrance was spontaneous and thrilling. It vented itself at the beginning of the journe; in a roar of applause, hearty and great enough to make most statesmen dizzy, and when the whole immense multitude caught the signal one tremendous long-sustained cheer was sent up, the like of which was never before heard in London and which was plainly heard in the house. The cheering continued long after Gladstone had entered the parliament building. Within the building the prime minister's reception, though less demonstrative, was fully enthusiastic with that be had just had without. He was apparently in the best epirits and bowed right and left to his acquaintances as he passed them. As soon as the usual formalities attending the open ing of parliament were over it was voted to postpone the reading and answering all questions on the notice paper. Hardly had this been done when, at 4:30 p. m., Hardly Gladstone entered the house. His entrance was followed by loud and prolonged cheers, which were continued for several minutes among the Liberals and Parnellites, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed and it is safe to say no such scene was over witnessed before in commons. As soon as the cheering ceased. Gladstone rose and moved for permission to introduce a bill to amend previous legislation and to make provision for the future government of Treland. As soon as quiet was restored. Gladstone entered upon a brief review of the general features of past legislation for Ireland. He dwelt upon the coercive and repressive measures which had been put in force from time to time and deprecated any further resort to rude remedies of intimidation. "Since 1883," he said, "only two years passed without coercive legislation for Ireand, and in spite of all this the law continues to be disregarded because it is invested in the eves of the Irish with a

half, resuming his seat amid bursts of enthusinstic cheers. He was followed by George Otto Trevalyan and Parnell.

Gladstone spoke for three hours and a

foreign aspect.

MR. SPARKS HEADED OFF. His Famous Order of April 3d, 188a Among the Things that Were.

Washington special to the Omaha P seab lican: The premonitory rumors that have been floating out of the interior department for a fortnight past of Secretary Lamar's intention to revoke Land Commissioner Sparke' famous order of April 3. 1885, suspending final action on land entries over the greater part of the west, were to-day confirmed by a formal order to that effect. The history of the struggle that has thus culminated is one of the most remarkable in the history of our public land system. Within two weeks after entering on his duties the commissioner decided to suspend the issuing of patents in what he called the infected districts, or, in the language of the order, "All west of the first guide meridian in Kansas, all west of range seventeen in Nebraska, all of Colorado, except the Ute reservation, all of Dakota, Idaho, Utah, Washington territory, New Mexico, Wyoming and Nevada and Northern Minnesota and all timber and desert land entirely." There followed this order a general protest from entrymen and capitalists who had loaned money on their claims, and for the year past Com-missioner Sparks has had little peace or rest from one of the strongest fights any one man ever had on his hands in his office Last December the people of Dakota held a convention and sent a committee to Washington to urge on the president the memorial signed by the Nebraska and Min nesota delegations and others were sent to the president. He remained convinced until recently that the commissioner should be sustained. One thing that more than anything else prevailed on him to stand by Commissioner Sparks was an open letter from Hon. E. B. Washburn, of Illinois, approving Sparks' course. Assistant Secretary Jenks, of the interior department, however, took a lawyer-like view of the situation and saw that with an inadequate force of agents to examine land entries, many honest men suffered in being kept out of their patents. Four weeks ago the president said he would sane tion an order requiring Sparks to show cause why the order of April 3 should not be revoked. This was done and a week's time allowed for an answer, which was from time to time extended. No answer was made and yesterday Secretary Lamar brought the matter up in the cabinet meet ing. The attorney-general and Secretary Manning were absent. There was before There was before each member of the cabinet a printed history of the question at stake. The decision was to revoke Mr. Sparks' order at once and it was done to day promptly and unceremoniously. It is stated on good authority that Sparks' resignation will be called for and Congressman Forney, of Alabama, be appointed commissioner. Sparks denies he has resigned, but says if the president will say he is not in accord

with the administration he will step down

and out

THE RIGHTS OF CHINESE SUBJECTS.

Full Text of President Cleveland's Message to the Senate in Reference to

the Matter. Following is the full text of the president's message sent to the senate respecting the treaty and rights of Chinese subjects.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: I transmit herewith for the consideration of congress, with a view to appropriate legislation in the premises, a report of the secretary of state, with certain correspondence touching the treaty right of Chinese subjects other than laborers to go and come of their own free will and accord. In my annual message of the 8th of December last, I said: "In the application of acts lately passed to execute the treaty of 1880 restricture of the immigration of Chinese laborers in the United States, individual cases of hardships have occurred beyond the power of the executive to remedy, and calling for judicial determination. cases of individual hardship are due to the ambiguous and defective propositions of the acts of congress, approved respectively on the 6th of May, 1884 and 5th of July, 1884.

The hardship has in some cases been remedied by the action of the courts. In other cases, however, where the p raseology of the statutes has appeared to be conlusive against any discretion on the part of officers charged with the execution of the law, Chinese persons expressly entitled to man to gain entrance to the house. He got free admission under the treaty have been refused a landing and sent back to the country whence they came, without being afforded any opportunity to show their right to the privilege of free ingress and egress, which it was the purpose of the treaty to secure. In the language of one of the decisions of the supreme court of the U ited States, to which I have referred, 'the supposition should not be induiged that congress, while professing to faithfully execute the treaty stipulations and recognizing the fact that they secure to a certain class the right to go from and go to the United States, intended to make its protection depend upon the performance of conditions which it is physically impossible to perform." [U. S. Reports, 112, page 554.] The act of July 5, 1884, imposes such an impossible condition in not providing for the admission, under proper certificate, of Chinese travelers of the exempted classes in the cases most likely to arise in ordinary commercial intercourse.

Section 1 of the treaty provides that the limitation shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers. Article 2 says that Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to the United States as teachers, students, merchants, or from curiosity shall be allowed to go and come of their own freedom and accord, and be granted the privileges accorded to citizens

of the most favored nation. Section 6 of the Chinese immigration act of 1884 purports to secure these rights by means of certificates of their status, which certifies shall be sole evidence to establish their right of entry into the United States, but it provides for the issuance of certificates in two cases only, namely:

Chinese departing from China, and Chinese who may at the time be subjects of some government other than China. A statute is certainly most unusual which, purporting to execute a treaty with China in respect of Chinese subjects, enacts formalities as regards subjects of other governments than China.

I call attention of congress to the fact that the statute makes no provision for the numerous classes of Chinese persons, subjects of other countries than China, who desire to come from such other countries to the United States. They may not be sub jects of the country where they reside and trade, yet if such a Chinese subject, head of a house at Hong Kong, Honolulu, Havana or Colon, desires to come here he must produce a prescribed form of certificate in English, issued by the Chinese government. If there be at his place of residence no representative of China competent to issue such form of certificate, he can obtain none and is by this law unjustly barred from entry to the United States. There being, therefore, no provision by which such persons may prove their exemption, the secretary of the treasury undertook to remedy the omission by recognizing as lawful certificates those issued by Chinese consuls or diplomatic officers at foreign ports when visited by the United States consul. This eems a just application of the spirit of the law. He, however, went beyond the spirit of the act by providing a circular, dated January 14, 1885, for the original issuance of such certificates by the United States consul at the post of departure in the absence of a Chinese representa-tive, for it is clear that the intervention of the United States consul was intended by the act to be supervisory only. It became necessary, therefore, to amend this circular, and this was done June 13 following by striking out the clause prescribing original certification by the United States consuls. The complaint of the Chinese minister in his note of March 24, 1886, is that the Chinese merchant Lay Sang, of King Lee & Co. of San Francisco, baving arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong, and exhibited a certificate of the United States consulat Hong Kong as to his status as a merchant, was refused permission to land and sent back to Hong While his certificate was insufficient under the present law, it is to be remem bered that there is at Hong Kong no repre sentative of China competent to issue the

required certificate. The intent of congress to execute the treaty is thus defeated and conditions are exacted by the supreme court that are "physically impossible to perform." This anomalous feature should be reformed in order that the recurrence of such cases may be avoided and the imputation removed which would otherwise rest upon the good faith of the United States in the execution of their solemn engagements. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Few members believe that a bankruptcy bill can be pushed through the house during the present session, notwithstanding the fact that the question has been greatly agitated and strong arguments made for it. Senator Hoar, who has charge of the Lowell bankruptcy bill in the upper branch of congress, said that he believed the bill

would be passed by the senate within a

week or two. There is too much business

of a more pressing character in the house

to permit its discussion there. It is stated that the president regrets very much having become involved in a contest with the senate, and that he is glad that things are levelling down to their normal condition, so far as the consideration of nominations is concerned. Some of the republicans who voted for the Edmunds resolutions regret their action. too, now that effort is being made to hold them to the strict spirit of their declarations. The third resolution, announcing that in every case where the president refuses to furnish the papers, the nomination shall be rejected, has been declared a nullity

already, as it prejudges cases. Nebraska postmasters were commissioned as follows: Samuel E. Rigg, Bentrice; Thos. Morton, Nebraska City; George A. J. Mos, Pawnee City; and Iowa postmasters as follows: James Mamon, Mackey; James Gra-ham, Preparation; Mart V. Miller, Sumner; Albert J. Weber, Albia; David M. Bossert, Jefferson; James F. Vogt, Lemars; Thos. J. Hudson, Winterset. David D. Bryan has been appointed postmaster at Bouton, a new office in Manitee county, Iowa.

AN EIGHT HOUR DEMONSTRATION.

A Formidable Meeting of Chicago Workingmen-Speeches and Resolutions.

Fully 8,000 workingmen crowded into the great armory of the Sixth cavalry, on the take front, in Chicago, a few days ago, and probably 4,000 moregathered in front of the building. The occasion had been advertised as an eight hour demonstration, under the auspices of the trades assembly. A large proportion of the assembage came in organized bodies, proceeded by fife and drum and carrying huge transparencies. Few of the men wore any regalia, and apparently no attempt at display was made, except in point of num pers. Neither was there anything resemba procession. The various unions came trooping in from all directions, and "first come first served" was the rule as to seats. Nevertheless, excellent order was maintained, bats were promptly removed at the first tap of the chairman's gavel, and the two or three hunired of the men's wives and sweethearts. who occupied tiers of seats in a place of ionor, were shown marked consideration by the abandonment of pipes and cigars in their vicinity. A curious feature of the meeting was the noticeable absence of youths and aged men as well. The audience was almost wholly composed of men between 25 and 49, comfortably clad, and few, if any, showing a sign of liquor. There in or about the hall. Interest centered in the transparencies, and as union after mion, at irregular intervals, marched into the ball and the crowd caught sight of the mottoes, the speakers' voices were lost in rounds of cheers that were renewed again "Eight Hours and no Drones. and again. "Work Eight Hours Only and Boom the Labor Market" and "Oppose Child Labor," were fair samples. Speeches were made by a number of gentlemen. Though the strikes were left practically untouched by the peakers, an expression of the feelings of the multitude was given in the following. which was adopted by acclamation, amid the wildest enthusins: "Resolved. That this mass meeting of citizens of Chicago denounces the perfidy of

lay Gould in breaking his agreement with the Knights of Labor to settle the causes of the present strike in the Southwest by arbitration. By his letter of Sunday, March 28 last, to T. V. Powderly, general naster workman of the Knights of Labor, Gould stated in substance that the grievances of the men now on a strike or Southwestern railroad system would be submitted to arbitration. This letter was sent to Powderly after two interviews on that Sunday at Gould's, as part of the agreement with the Knights of Labor. In accordance with the same agreement, Gen-ral Master Workman Powderly telegraphed the men on the strike to return to work at once. Gould the next day by false hood and double dealing violated this agreement, and he did this plainly for the purpose of demoralizing the Knights of We therefore declare that the conluct of Gould in this matter is base in the xtreme, and we call on the public everywhere to familiarize themselves with the facts and judge who is to blame for the continuance of the strike—Gould or the

Knights of Labor, " Some of the city party papers estimate that the gathering numbered between 15, 300 and 20,000 men. It was probably the argest labor demonstration ever held in

HOODWINKED BY THE APACHE.

How Geronimo's Recent Escape from Crook in Artzona is Regarded.

Delegate Bean, of Arizona, in an interview at Washington on the reported escape of Geronimo from Lieut. Maus' command said that he was at first disinclined to credit the rumor, but upon consideration of the circumstances concluded it was correct. This Mr. Bean accounts for by the Sect that Gen. Crook had evidently managed to have the Mexican troops in his rear, so that Geronimo and and his band of hostiles were between the two forces and could not scape without encountering the Mexicans. Hence Geronimo, Jearing extermination by the latter, concluded to surrender to Crook and, so soon as opportunity presented, give him the slip. This strategy, it seems, he executed, thus avoiding the Mexicans as well as the vengeance of the Arizona people, which he greatly feared would he wreaked upon him for his many murders, and from which he did not believe Crook could protect him. Mr. Bean is of the opinion that in this move Geronimo outgeneraled Crook and Maus, leaving Nana, Natchez and the other rene gade Apache chiefs to meet the responsibil-ity. Mr. Bean expresses his apprehensions that Geronimo and the score of outlaws who escaped with him will further raid the settlements and commit renewed murders and pillage, since he is no longer incumbered with squaws, and can go when and where he pleases. Mr. Bean added that if where he pleases. the published statements were true concerning the plot to assassinate Gen. Crook, had escaped from Geronimo rather than the latter had escaped from lrook, and the purview was on our side

Mr. Bean was not inclined to discuss the recent change by which Gen. Crook is assigned to another command and superseded by Gen. Miles. He admitted however, that the feeling against Gen. Crook's administration of military affairs was very bitter in some portions of Arizona.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

A scheme is on foot to force Georgia to redeem bonds donated to the Illinois Soldiers' home.

President Engan denies that there is any conflict in the National Land league, as does John Boyle O'Reilly.

On the 6th Hoxie telegraphed to Jay Gould as follows: Two hundred and fiftyeight trains are moving on the system, and seventy-six more are ready to move. More applicants for work than any day since the Four members of the Gladstone cabinet

refuse to assent to any home-rule measure giving Ireland control of the customs, and threaten to resign if such a measure is insisted upon. The majority of the house committee on

elections has decided to reject the claims of Frank H. Hurd to the seat from Ohio, now held by Romeis.

The surplus reserve of the New York banks has fallen to \$12,787,293. The weekly statement shows a decrease of \$6; 252,000 in loans and of \$9,426,000 in for the week were \$46,595,531. The dry goods firm of Herman & Leopold

Herzog, of St. Louis, owing \$60,000 to Eastern houses, has suspended business. For the past three months the waters of Lake Michigan have maintained a higher range at Chicago than for fifteen years previously. It is stated that vessels have two more feet leeway in draught through

Miss Geneva Armstrong, one of the teachers of music in Elmira College, has invented and patented a device for feeding and watering cattle while they are journeying in cattle cars.

John D. Bent has been appointed reeiver of the First National bank of Washington, Dakota. The president has withdrawn the nomination of Timothy O' Byrnes to be Indian agent at Yakima, Washington

territory. A mail car on Lake Shore train No. 4, with the mail matter from the west for all the important points east of Toledo, eaught fire east of Onk Harbor, Ohio, on the 8th. The car was side-tracked at Oak Harbor, but the flames had such control that the car and contents were entirely destroyed.

A bare-knuckle prize fight took place near Elizabeth, Pa., Wednesday afternoon, between two coal miners named Morris and Morris displayed the most science and in the fifteenth round knocked his op-ponent senseless. The fight lasted forty

Sun Wah, a Chinaman, was married in Chicago last Wednesday to Miss Augusta Miller, a comely German girl, 22 years old, by Rev. Geo. B. Walker, a Baptist minis-ter. The bride is said to be a respectable girl whom the groom met in a restaurant where she was employed as waitress.

Senator Manderson has been appointed visitor to the West Point academy.

The bill annulling the charter of the Broadway Surface railroad of New York City, passed the state senate by an almost manimous vote.

At the annual meeting of the Southern Press association at Augusta, Ga., a resolution in favor of the use of type-writers by operators taking the press reports was

Eight cases of small pox have been disovered at Fongueville, a suburb of Montreal, and no precautions have been taken to prevent its spread. The central board of health threaten to quarantine the town.

At Palmyra, N. Y., there has been the worst flood known for years. Four tracks of the Central road were submerged, and a large section of the roadway was washed out. The water is now subsiding.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Examination Into the Workings and Financial Management of the Same.

The house committee on Pacific railroads instructed Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, to report back the following substitute for the Henly resolutions:

Resolved. That the secretary of the interior be authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of three competent persons to examine into the workings and financial management of railroads, or such thereof as he may deem expedient, that have received aid from the government in bonds or lands, to ascertain whether they have observed all obligations imposed upon them by the laws under which they receive such aid or since passed in reference thereto, and whether their books and accounts are so kept as to show the net varnings of the aided roads not reduced by construction, mileage on branch roads, or average mileage between aided and non-aided roads or parts of roads, and whether there is a livision of mided roads to less productive branches, or any other wrongful or improper purpose, and, if so, how much, and whether here is discrimination of rates in favor unaided against aided roads, and whether any, and if so, how much money is due and owing to the United States on account of mistaken or erroneous ac reports of settlements made by said roads. or whether the proceeds of any trust funds or lands, loaned, advanced or granted, have been diverted from their proper use. The persons appointed shall have power to examine all books, papers and methods of said companies, employ experts if necesmpel the attendan of witnesses, and to administer oaths. They shall at all times be under the immediate direction and control of the secretary of the interior, and may at any time be removed in his discretion. appropriations is hereby directed to provide necessary funds, not to exceed the sum of \$30,000 for the purpose of this investigation.

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTE

A western cowboy is giving plano concerts in New York. James Russell Lowell has gone back to

England and will probably write a book about America. The famous Morgan peachblow vase is said to be a fraud. The peach part of it may be, but certainly the blow is genuine.

Chihuahua hopes that Crook will not keep him imprisoned very long, for he lears that he will lose a wagon which he has at the reservation. The English have made such sorry work of ruling Ireland, Gladstone is glad enough

of the chance to let the Irish try their hands at the job. New York women now carry artificial fruit on their heads, just as women in tropical countries do, only the latter have the

genuine article for sale. Seventy six Apaches who surrendered to General Crook on March 29th are to be running towards this city and waving back sent to St. Augustine, Fla., as prisoners of

war. The cold weather in the northern states is about over, and it is time tourists in Florida were returning home anyway. Kansas City Journal: An Omaha dispatch conveys the intelligence that an On arriving in this city the deputies went Omaha young woman has committed surcide and has left a note, written in blood, stating that previous to her deceased she

sold her soul to the devil. If all people would be thoughtful enough to leave behind

such explicit information in regard to the

disposition of their personal effects, a vast amount of trouble would be avoided. The session of the Iowa G. A. R. state encampment closed on the Sth at Sloux gathered in the square between th City with a public installation of the officers. The principal officers are: Commander, W. A. McHenry, Denison; senior vice commander, P. H. Hawkins, Sac City; junior vice commander, J. L. Geddes, Ames; medical director, G. P. Hannawalt, Des Moines: chaplain, John H. Lozier, Mt. Vernon. Dubuque was chosen as the place of the next encampment. Nashville was

Strikers Sentenced.

Judge Turner, of the federal court at El Paso. Texas, passed sentence upon eight strikers who were guilty of unlawful conduct during the recent disturbances. He osits. The clearings of the Chicago banks of the work were \$46,595,531.

Said he had no desire to punish the prisoners unduly and yet he felt he must make of them an example which would not be notified the governor two weeks are but forgotten for the protection of society and the government itself. Ed Wales, J. Hughes, Joseph Smith, Robert Wren, James Welder J. Scarborough and Fred Giroux were each sentenced to ninety days in jail, and Charles Mott thirty days.

Americans Killed in Mexico.

A Tombstone (Arizona) special says: A Mexican arrived here this afternoon from Nacosari, and reports two American prospectors killed near that place a few days ago by Indians. He was unable to state their names.

A MAD MOB IN ST. LOUIS.

Deputies Fire Into the Crowd and Set Going a Mob of Inturlated People.

Sr. Louis, April 9-2:40 p. m.-The deputy guards stationed at the Louisville and Nashville yards, near Broadway, fired into a crowd of 300 strikers about 2:20 this afternoon. Five men and one woman were shot. Three of the men were killed and the woman is supposed to be mortally wounded. The killed are: Pat Bristol, an employe of the water works and not a striker; Oscar Washington, a painter; John Bohman, a water works laborer, not a striker, and T. E. Phompton. Major Rychman was shot in the head and shoulder and will probably die; Mrs. John Pfeiffer was shot in the back and is probably mortally wounded. An unknown man was shot at the bridge approach. The erowd had made no attacks upon the yards, but were standing on the Cahokia bridge, near the Louisville and Nashville yards, jeering at the guards, when, without the slightest apparent provocation, the deputies levelled their rifles and fired two volleys. The crowd immediately separated, running in all directions, and the deputies retreated over the Cahokia bridge, towards the Missouri river bridge, still holding their rifles and firing to cover their retreat. When it was known by the strikers that the guards had fled the former re-turned to recover their dead. They found Pat Briscott and Oscar Washington lying on the Cabokia bridge, and they were dead when picked up. John Brohman was also found on the bridge, but showed signs of He was taken to the switch house, out died in a few minutes. Mrs. Peiffer was found lying on the railroad about one hundred yards from the Cabokia bridge, and was carried by her husband to a drug store on Broadway, near the crossing she is now in a critical condition. Major Rychman was taken into a hotel near by, where physicians are now attend-ing him. The crowd, after the firing began, ran up Broadway shouting: "To arms! to arms! We will get guns and return that The women and children ran out of their houses and met them in the streets, weeping and wringing their hands. After the crowd returned to the scene and the excitement had abated, several of the leading strikers drew their revolvers and swore that they would drive all the deputies out of the city even at the loss of their own

HOW THE RIOT BEGAN.

Ever since the railroad employes in East St. Louis censed work in support of the striking knights in the Gould system, rumors of riot and bloodshed have daily gained circulation, but until to-day no serious conflict occurred. To-day opened with but little prospect of serious trouble, although some of the strikers intimated that the roads would find it less easy to run trains than they had anticipated and early in the morning the yards presented an animated scene. Switch engines were running backwards and forwards and trains were arriving and departing without any interference. This condition of affairs con-tinued until noon and it was thought the lay would pass without any demonstration from the strikers. At that hour, however, the trouble which afterwards grew to such alarming proportions begun. A num-ber of strikers, without apparently having formed any preconcerted plan, congregated at the relay depot, and began a discussion of the general situation. As time passed the number was augmented till the original knot of men increased to fully 200. The discussion became animated and the crowd more demonstrative, till some one proposed they go to the Louisville and Nashville yards and drive out the men employed there. The cry of "On to the Nashville yards" was caught up and the crowd advanced. As they proceeded their numbers tenin increased, some journeying with the mob as spectators and others in full sym pathy with the movement, till 300 to 400 were advancing towards the yards. Arriving there they swarmed into the yards and persuaded the men at work to desert their posts. The crowd remained in the yards for some time, and though considerable excitement prevailed, no violence was resorted to. Just at this time, however, a Louis ville and Nashville freight train was slowly passing through the yards, guarded by eight deputy sheriffs armed with Winchester rifles. In the meantime crowds of men women and children had congregated on Brondway, where the Louisville and Nashville tracks crossed the street, and at Soupon, where the Broadway bridge spans the Cahokia creek, and in the open space to the cast. Just as the train reached the Broadway crossing the trouble began. The crowd on the bridge began to yell and jeer at the officers, and it is asserted that stones were thrown which struck two or three of them, and it was also said that a pistol was discharged. The deputies im mediately leveled their rifles and fired two volleys into the crowd on the bridge with fatal effect, four men being killed and one

woman mortally wounded, as above de tailed. Immediately after the shooting the deputies at the approach of the strikers started over the bridge. The scene on the bridge was one of confusion and excitement. Conteams and other teams and wagons were galloping westward and the drivers were shouting to all pedestrians and teams to run back. Women and men on foot were all they met, while immediately behind came the deputies, pursued by the van guard of the crowd from East St. Louis One of the frightened guards threw his gun into the river, while another hid his weapon in a wagon that was in full retreat. at once to the Chestnut street police station, where, after stating the facts, they surrendered to the sergeant in charge and were taken to the Four Courts, where they were placed in custody after giving the following names: P. W. Hewlett, John Hague, Sam Jones, John F. Williams, G. Luster, Stewart Martin, Geo. Marnell, and W. F. Luird. About half an hour after the shooting an excited and angry mol hall and police station. A man pame Dwyer, a gambler, in no way connected with the strike, became the center of a crowd, who cheered the incendiary statements which he uttered. He urged the men

to "hang and kill." Mayor Joyce, after the encounter with the deputies on the bridge when he at-tempted to arrest them in their flight, went through the excited crowds to his office. indersed for the national encampment in He attempted to calm the men, but found it uscless. The streets and sidewalks were blocked with men, women and children, who rushed in every direction. Reaching his office about an hour after the shooting. he at once issued a proclamation to close all saloons and warning women and minors, to keep off the streets. He was seen with Messrs. Bailey and Hayes, Knights of

his power to calm the men. He said he had notified the governor two weeks ago, but that he had done nothing and that he was utterly powerless.

Boycotting Denounced.

The Farmers' alliance of Hopkins county, Texas, passed resolutions denouncing boycotting as detrimental to the financial, social, moral and political interests of all classes, and declaring the plans and pur-poses of the alliance to be as distinct from those of the Knights of Laboras light from darkness.

CATASTROPHE ON THE RAIL.

A Passenger Train Rolls Down an Emankment Over Two Hundred Feet High with Terribly Fatal Results.

GREENFIELD, Mass., April 7 .- A terrible

disaster occurred on the Fitchburg railroad

to-night, midway between Bandville ferry

and West Deerfield station. The eastbound passenger train, due at Greenfield at 6:05 p. m., went over an embankment two hundred feet high. The train was the eastwa express and consisted of baggage car, smoker, sleeping car, mail car and two ordinary passenger cars. The point where the accident occurred is the most dangerous on the road. Trains run on the edge of an embankment 200 feet above the Deerfield river. The bank is steep and and is covered with huge boulders and masses of rock. When the train arrived at this point the track commenced to settle under it for a distance covering its entire length. onches broke from their trucks and went rolling over and over down the precipice. The engine broke from the tender, tearing up the track for twenty feet. Below rolled the Decriichl river, on the very edge of which the cars were thrown. As soon as they struck they caught fire from the stoves. ding car was an entire wreck. It was beupled by several passengers, not one of aped injury. One man, whose name is unsnown, is imprisoned in the week of the deeper, where he is being burned alive. One little girl was picked up dead. As soon as the news reached. Greenfield a special train was made up and sent to the scene of the disaster, having on board several physicions, section men and a few citizens. On the arrival at the scene of the week a hor-rible sight was witnessed. Darkness had settled over the spot. Far down on the river bank could be seen the smouldering embers of the holocaust. It was impossible to tell who was hurt and who was killed. Stout-hearted trackmen were lowered cautiously down the treacherous height and the work of rescue began. Merritt Seely, superintendent of the National Express company, of Boston, was found in the wreck and taken into the relief car. He had a wound four inches long and a half inch wide over the left temple. His left thigh was broken and also his left leg at the knee, besides which he sustained internal injuries from which he will die. D. Crandell, nostal clerk, was plunged into the river and got ashore with difficulty. He was wounded about the head and his arm was fractured. The Fitchburg coach was the only one that escaped the con-flagration. Deputy Sheriff Bryant, of flagration. Deputy Sheriff Bryant, of Greenfield, who was in the car, rescued two children from the flames, but one was dead and the other dying. Their parents were on board but cannot be found. Some of the injured and dead were taken to Shelburne Falls, and some of the wounded to Greenfield. C. R. Bell, of Nashua, N. Y., was cut slightly on the head and leg, but not seriously hurt. He was thrown head premost into the river and went to the ottom, barely escaping drowning. Con-butor Foster is reported safe and but slightly injured. D. Cewells, of Andover, but his shoulder hurt and his head cut. The car in which he was riding was broken In two and stood on end within a few feet of the river bank. Nicholas Dorgan, of Greenfield, had his left arm and ankle broken and was seriously injured in-ternally. A little girl who was a passenger on the train died in his arms from injuries.

J. E. Priest, of Littleton, N. Y., had his face and head cut. Engineer Littlejohn, of North Adams, was budly scattled, it is believed fatally. A. K. Warner, chairman of the Greenfield board of select-men, was badly hurt, but his injuries are not fatal. Great excitement prevails along the road between here and North Adams. Being interviewed by wire to-night at Shelburne Falls, Conductor Foster said: "I am unable to state how many were on the train. Only three men have thus far seen found who escaped injury and they set the number of passengers all the way from 25 to 100. No doubt half a dozen were killed outright while falling and as anny more were fatally injured." The west-bound express was delayed at Green-field and West Deerfield two hours, while the relief train with surgeons and their assistants was sent out on its time. The locomotive is a complete wreck, but remains on the track, while its tender is down the bank. Fears are entertained that the morning will increase the list of deaths and casualties. A portion of the mail is reported lost in the river. At 11 o'clock to night men were still working at the wreck. It is learned that the injured at Shelburne Falls number nineteen. LATER. - Engineer Littlejohn is dying. Harry C. Conilliard will die before marn-

ing. Three more dead bodies have been ound at the wreck.

The train, at the time of the accident, was running at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. Frank Lank, of Boston, a salesman for a New York firm, who jumped from the train, is believed to be the only person who saw the cars go down the em-bankment. He says there were three passengers in the drawing room car.

At midnight it was reported that four more dead bodies were removed from the wreck, and it was believed that others had been swept down the river. Of four bodies one was recognized as that of Brakeman Shyer. It is impossible to give a complete list of the killed and wounded to-night.

LATER.-It is thought now that twenty persons were seriously injured and seven killed, with a score of others more or less. injured. The bodies of C. A. Temple, of Wakefield, Mass., and Charles Ourgin, of Boston, were taken from the wreck. Only three persons on the entire train are known

o be uninjured. Ed Whitehouse probably never knew what killed him. The wound over left his eye was a terrible one, and must have proluced atter unconsciousness. When the ar struck the water he was buried under ts weight, and his body was found under six feet of water. E. E. Hayden must have died in fritghful agony. When lound his right arm was raised above his head as though e had attempted to clutch some support. The fingers of his hand were burned to a er sp. and the top of his head was literally roasted. His mouth was open as though he had been shricking with agony

Since last night not less than 10,000 persons have visited the spot, some of them walking from six to ten miles to view the As viewed by daylight, the scene is far worse than was reported last night. It is considered marvelous that anyone scaped alive. The descent is 130 feet by actual measurement. Crowds of people hovered about the precipics to day, and aundreds descended to the river by means of strong cables which the wrecking crew had stretched to the river bank. Four cars were thrown into the river, among whice was the sleeper. The tender was thrown to the very bottom of the precipice, a mass of twisted and broken iron and steel, robbed of all sene lance of their ormer shape.

The Wyoming Stock 6 wers.

The Vyoming Stock Growers' association has just concluded a two days' session. The question as to whether the Wyoming Stock Growers' association shall unite and decome a constituent element of the other in the national range assortations, the conditions to be that all ratie belonging to nerwhers of the Wyoming association shall he subject to an assessment, not to exceed & cent per head to go to the uses of the international association, was rejected almost unanimously.