

NOTES OF WARNING.

The Returning Strikers Threatened.

MR. FRICK IS RECOVERING.

His Wounds Have Healed and He Directs Business From Up in Bed—More Non-Union Men Arriving—The Riot Was a Fiasco.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 29.—A bulletin issued by Surgeon Litchfield at 9 o'clock this morning says: "Frick passed a comfortable night and resting easily but he is doing more than that. He is now almost well. His wounds have healed and there is no trace of inflammation nor has suppuration been noticed. He eats heartily, reads much and sits propped up in bed. Daily, the head of departments, reports to him and practically the wounded chairman directs the conduct of the enormous Carnegie business."

At the Mills. The gas retorts in the Carnegie city union mills started this morning and will be increased in pressure until the mill is ready to start. There are about 150 machinists and laborers making ready to both plants. The work is finished and when Superintendent Dillon gives the word both mills will be operated. Meanwhile the strikers stand idly by and the company is prepared to fill both mills with non-union men at short notice. Enough non-union men were sent to Homestead last night and this morning to increase the number there to 900. This morning the tugboat took 75 men up the river to the Homestead mill. The non-union men of other departments started but the entire plant with the exception of a couple of blast mills is doing business with a single turn.

The Anarchists. Superintendent of Police Roger Omara will make no further charges against the anarchist Frederick Mollick, arrested at No. 6 branch as an accomplice of the assassin Bergman. He says one charge is sufficient for him. The superintendent declines to make an arrest in connection with the Mollick made by what he calls "two cheap lawyers." He has the authority of the city of Pittsburgh and he says Mollick came willingly. Besides this the prisoner was not in custody until after they crossed the Pennsylvania line in that of a reporter. No further arrests of anarchists were made here this morning but the police are vigilant. A search in Van Zandt, John's room revealed a pocket book containing letters from Spies, Nina Van Zandt, John Most and other information as to groups and names which will be used as evidence. Bauer's possessions show him to be a member of the inner circle of anarchists. The police have photograpically discovered in Bauer's rooms of the man who was with Bergman just before the tragedy occurred in Frick's office. Bergman made no further admission in jail. It is said he will be defended by a fund to be raised among New York friends.

Warning the Backsliders. PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 29.—Of the total number of Homestead strikers who returned to work in the mill, about 1,200 is not, it is reported, yet ready to accept warning of dire punishment if he does not quit work at once. The men on going home have found sand bags tied to their doors and every morning for a week had to require a key to get into their homes. They have received letters through the mails which contain bloodthirsty threats of punishment for deserting the ranks of the strikers. In addition to this, many of the strikers have been personally warned by men in remaining at work. These threats have been reported to the Carnegie officials who have promised protection both in the mill and in the streets. The strikers have driven six foremen out of the best paying department in the Homestead mills, where the men earned \$5 a day. They were told to leave or work under conditions 10 days to return or their positions would be forfeited. Two returned, but they came back late and were not re-employed.

Notes. HOMESTEAD, July 29.—Several incidents have occurred recently going to show the temper of the locked out steel workers and to make plain the fact that the condition of affairs is not improved in this respect. The withdrawal of many troops has given a new headed men among the workmen the idea that they now have more liberty to forcibly prevent the coming of non-union men to the works.

The society for the prevention of cruelty to strikers is transacting business. Forty-five non-union men were placed in Homestead works this morning. The 23-inch mill started today. The men being familiarized with the workings of the mill.

PITTSBURGH, July 29.—The story of the riot on the train from Cincinnati yesterday bringing men to Homestead was an invention of a tramp printer and wholly untrue. The men on the train are all now at work at Homestead. It is estimated the loss so far is over a million dollars.

The strike is seriously affecting business in the town. Many merchants have not capital to grant long credits. One groceryman failed this morning. At present there are 7,800 of Carnegie's men out, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location, Number of men. Includes Homestead, Twenty-third street mill, Thirty-third street mill, Beaver Falls mills.

What It Costs. The trouble is costing \$70,000 a day. The company loses \$50,000 of this sum and the militia companies are drawing \$20,000 a day from the state treasury. At this rate it will not take long to bankrupt both State and company. Allowing an average of \$3 per day per man and the men are losing \$25,000 a day, a total of \$80,000 a day is being costing. The men are receiving contributions of large amounts from all parts of the country.

Investigating Committee. Some popular fallacies are being dispelled by the congressional inquiry into the Homestead affair. According to Frick's testimony he had employed the Pinkerton men on June 24 before there was ever any intimation of trouble. This disposes of the idea that the men were employed for protective and not for aggressive purposes.

Among a host of other witnesses Charles Mansfield, a real estate dealer, testified that the first shot was fired by the Pinkertons from the boat. The men on the boat said: "Men, we are Pinkerton men, we are going in that yard. We will give you 15 minutes to get out of that mill-yard." That disposed of the idea that the locked out men attacked the Pinkertons.

Frick Hired Them. During Frick's examination the following questions were put and evaded: "Did you have anything to do with furnishing the arms?" asked Mr. Boatner. "I am not sure," replied the witness. "I may have had, but I cannot say. I may have and likely did have with our New York agent, Mr. Schoonmaker." "But you should know. Did you or did you not?" "Well, I have answered that question."

Mr. Boatner thought not, and upon appealing to the chair Mr. Oates said the witness could answer more specifically. Mr. Frick then said he thought he had. Mr. Boatner then tried to get the witness to answer directly whether his firm had advised Pinkerton that arms would be needed; but all Mr. Frick would say was he was not sure.

"In the employment of these men, was it stipulated they were to be armed?" "No, sir; I think not." "Well, that is all," said Mr. Boatner. "He has evaded this question all through."

That disposed of the popular idea that the Carnegie-Phelps side of the question will stand the searching light of truth.

Men at \$1 a Day. William Roberts, an ex-president of the Amalgamated Association testified: "In January the firm asked the men to present a scale. We did so. Two weeks later we were sent for, we supposed to discuss it, instead we were presented with a scale by the firm which asked that we present their scale too. We agreed to do so, providing they would give us some good reasons for asking such reductions. They would not. I said this was strange, because there were no reductions proposed in the wages of the men whom they claimed were making too much. The reductions affected some of our eight weeks had not averaged \$1 per day. On one occasion Mr. Potter said to me: 'Wait till I close up.' The preparations for trouble, such as grating sewers, erecting fences, etc., indicated preparations for a fight."

This also disposed of the idea that the locked-out men were making \$10 a day, and also disposed of the idea that the Carnegie people have been contemplating the fight on their men, and with what deep laid deliberation the preparations for bloodshed were made.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 1.—Frick passed a comfortable night and is out of bed this morning. He ate a hearty breakfast and no doubt will visit his office later in the week. It is said no more bulletins of his condition will be issued by the attending surgeon. The thirty-third street mill of the Carnegie Steel company is in operation this morning with non-union men headed by Pittsburgh policemen.

Two new men were taken into the work at the guard at 6 o'clock this morning. The exact number of non-union workmen at the Thirty-third street mill is not yet known to Secretary Lovejoy.

Superintendent of Police Omara and District Attorney Barlow will today arrange satisfactory bail among themselves for the release of Bauer and Knoll, suspected accomplices of Bergman, and will ask Judge Magee to accept it tomorrow morning because of the nature of the charges. The thirty-third street mill will be entered today. They are expected, however, tomorrow. More non-union men were taken to Homestead this morning and the exact number of men returned to work this morning. The committee of strikers at the gate when the men went in assert that eight of the 1,200 men in the mechanical department were taken away.

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Those who have heard him talk say that he was an impressive speaker and never hesitated in urging his associates to resort to violence. Miss Emma Goldman, his associate, was nominally a dressmaker, but she spent the greater portion of her time in keeping house for her lover and in accompanying him to anarchistic meetings, and he was nominally a radical. He did not work more than half the time, and the wages that he received could only have barely supported him. He was a frequent attendant at anarchistic meetings, and he was nominally a radical.

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It is announced that those who participated in the brutal attack on the Pinkertons after the surrender July 6th will be prosecuted or aggravated assault and battery, highway robbery, larceny, pocket-picking and other crimes and misdemeanors. It is stated that several women were particularly active during the time the men ran the gauntlet and after it, and asking their property and their lives. They are also to be prosecuted. The Amalgamated Association condemn this occurrence and it is said to be aiding in gathering evidence against the offenders. The Pinkerton agency will take part in the prosecution in the case of the men who were assaulted and robbed.

The hundred deputies on guard at the mills now will be increased to 300 shortly. Superintendent Potter says arms are now in the mill to arm the militia if necessary. The upper union mills started up non-union this morning, no trouble occurred.

W. J. Brennan, attorney for the Amalgamated Association, owing to the court not being in session, will not present the trade tribunal act of 1883, providing for the settlement of wage disputes by arbitration. Friedmann, the attorney for anarchists, will tomorrow ask for their release on bail.

INMATES. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1.—Information was made this afternoon before Alderman Reilly by ex-Private Iams against Colonel Hawkins, Lieutenant Colonel Strator and Assistant Surgeon Grim, of the Tenth regiment for aggravated assault on Iams by the militia up by slaying his head.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3.—Secretary Lovejoy of the Carnegie steel works, when seen by a United Press reporter this morning, made an official, emphatic denial of the story published today to the effect that Andrew Carnegie withholds his gift to the city in the event of the City Council taking up the strike. He said there is not one word of truth in the story that Carnegie is angry and will take back his gift. "Such talk," he said, "is the veriest nonsense. It has not been talked of here, and I am confident the author of it never got the statement from anyone connected with Carnegie."

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3.—Hugh Ross, the strike leader, said this morning wrote out warrants for the arrest of H. C. Frick, chairman; S. F. Lovejoy, secretary; J. G. Leishman and Andrew McCurry, officials of the Carnegie company; J. A. Potter and G. A. Gorry, superintendents at the mills; Robert A. and William Pinkerton and half a dozen of their men who took part in the fight at Homestead, charging them with murder. It is probable information will be made later against them for conspiracy to depress the wages of workmen and incite a riot by bringing armed men into Homestead. The suits were delayed on account of the shooting of Frick and it is not the intention to arrest him at present.

The attorneys for the strikers held a long consultation after the informations had been made with the result that it was decided to serve the warrants only on Lovejoy and Potter. It is understood Lovejoy will surrender, waive hearing and ask the court to fix bail.

From investigations made into the history of Alexander Berkman and his associates, it seems more likely than ever that the attempted assassination of Mr. Frick was the result of an organized conspiracy by a band of anarchists having headquarters in New York.

an anarchist. About the time I came here Berkman and Emma Goldman became intimate. They were both anarchists of the same class. One night they and a friend of Berkman met at an anarchist meeting at 66 Orchard street. They were then strangers. Berkman's friend introduced Emma Goldman to him. It is true that they were acquainted with each other in Russia. After the meeting Emma Goldman said to him: "Brother anarchist, I have no place to sleep. Can you get a bed for me?" They told him they would do it. They went to the streets all night. The next day Berkman got money somewhere. He hired a room, and he and Emma Goldman began to live together.

"I know Emma Goldman well. She is a more rabid anarchist than even Berkman. She also believes in love and very frequently she lived at the same time with Berkman and some other anarchist. They were both anarchists. I delivered a speech one night at an anarchist meeting at 165 East Broadway in which I said all anarchists should practise free love. Her sentiments shocked me. She was in the women present, and she was the only one who did not applaud me. I have been told that Berkman was despondent because he was without money. He was in hard luck and I know he entertained the idea of taking to the sea. The anarchist principle that an anarchist who wants to commit suicide must first do something against the common enemy, capital."

Abraham Goldman, the father of Emma Goldman, lives at 182 Chatham street, Rochester, N. Y., and is an upholsterer.

THE ANARCHISTS. The anarchist group to which Berkman belonged differed considerably from that larger order of which Herr Most is the leader, but the difference is in degree only. The Anarchists, as they are called, hold the same general views as the anarchists of Most, but farther. They do not admit that any one has a right to live who does not hold their own radical views, and they do not hesitate to take human life for any cause which suits their purpose.

On Monday last week Karl Knoll, an alleged anarchist, living at Pittsburgh, was arrested as an accomplice of Berkman. Two days later Chief of Police Layton, of Long Branch, arrested E. Mollick, an alleged anarchist, who has been sending money to Berkman since he has been in Pittsburgh. Later the police authorities of New York and of Pittsburgh are looking after evidence upon which to make more arrests. From this evidence they expect to prove that Berkman was like Norcross, a man who resorted to dynamite and an organization of anarchists, chosen by him to let to kill the leader of the Carnegie Company.

The anarchists have taken a deep interest in the Homestead affair since the battle with the Pinkertons on the morning of July 6, a year ago. On July 7, when the locked-out men at Homestead were ready at a moment's notice to repel an invasion by the Pinkertons, and the town was in a state of continual excitement, three strangers arrived on the evening train. They brought with them bundles, and in less than an hour from the time of their arrival the streets of the town were strewn with thousands of pink and white circulars addressed to the workmen, calling them brothers and urging them to resort to dynamite and, if necessary, to protect their rights.

The workmen at Homestead resented the interference of the anarchists and promptly arrested them. Two of them were forced to leave town on the first train, while the third, evidently the leader, was locked up until morning. The circulars were torn into bits by the workmen, and an hour after their distribution there was not a single circular left in Homestead.

When Henry Bauer was arrested at Pittsburgh he admitted that he was one of the men who distributed the anarchistic circulars at Homestead, and that he was acquainted with Berkman. It was at the head of the extensive mill firm of James and John Hunter.

John Hunter was receiver of taxes and the firm was recognized in business circles as that of the most reliable and successful in the city. He did not work more than half the time, and the wages that he received could only have barely supported him. He was a frequent attendant at anarchistic meetings, and he was nominally a radical.

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He invested \$600 on a Bogus German Count. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Leopold de Claude, an alleged count of Baden, Germany, was before United States Commissioner Sawyer yesterday charged with sending obscene letters through the mails to Dr. J. B. Eigholz, of Tacoma, who, it is reported, also accuses the count of defrauding him out of six hundred dollars. According to the story told, the count married a daughter of Millionaire Nulty, of Milwaukee, three years ago, but subsequently separated from her in Tacoma.

He represented to Eigholz, who had known him in Baden, that if he had money to get to Germany with his wife, he could secure sufficient funds there to pay his debts. Eigholz loaned him \$500 and the count proceeded alone to Baden, but shortly after returned to this city and induced a number of German residents of California to subscribe for the proposed establishment of an eighty thousand-dollar brewery at Suisun, California.

Eigholz learned of his operations in this State and wrote him, demanding the return of his money. In reply he received a letter in which he based the charges against Count. Commissioner Sawyer sent the defendant to jail in default of \$3,000 bail.

He Is Confident and Anticipates the Fight Will Be a Short One. CANOE PLACE, L. I., Aug. 3.—There probably never lived a man with more confidence in his own ability than John L. Sullivan. This was shown yesterday when he was being measured for a pair of fighting shoes. He said: "Make the soles very light. The fight won't last long." He is keeping up his hard work with unremitting vigor and most gratifying results. He covers 16 miles a day, punching the bag for nearly an hour and skips the rope from 5,000 to 10,000 times.

Now that the hardest work is over he proposes to take things easy, and he expects to have a month in which to prepare himself for the crowning event of his career. His walking consists of two jaunts each day to and from the Shinnecock light house, a distance of four miles from his training quarters. Yesterday he covered the eight miles in one hour and a half. The cool weather has had a marked effect upon him for the better. Sullivan has proved to be a bonanza for the proprietors of the accommodations the price has been raised from \$10 a week to \$3 a day.

though As Yet He Has Not Written a Formal Letter. NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A special from Washington to the Press says: President Harrison has not written a word accepting the nomination. He will not even make the first draft of his letter until Congress has adjourned and he has gone to join Mrs. Harrison at Loom Lake. The President talked confidentially with quite a number of prominent people in the past month, and from these conversations and from careful reading of the Minneapolis platform his ideas have taken quite definite form and it will not be difficult for him to give them expression when he once finds opportunity to write the letter. The unusual consequence of his nomination, which tends the closing weeks of a session of Congress has made it impossible for the President to write the letter here. He hopes to have the letter ready between August 10th and 15th.

Getting Into Perfect Condition—His Mail Daily Increasing. CANOE PLACE, L. I., Aug. 2.—John L. Sullivan now has but seven pounds to take off in order to put himself in perfect condition. After his customary spin on the road yesterday he weighed 217 pounds. The champion felt no real fatigue. He is slightly annoyed by blisters on his left arm which he expects to get rid of in a few days. He has changed his bathing hour from noon till evening because of the heat.

At the time for the contest approaches the champion's mail daily increases. Yesterday nearly 50 letters were received by him. They are nearly all congratulatory and an occasional request for the use of his name in praise of patent medicines. Sullivan is anxious to know if Corbett means to bet anything in the ring.

Of Boston Theatres Will Not Be Granted Licenses. BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—The Tremont theatre and the Boston theatre gave their performances last night without a license. It was all on account of the reluctance of the proprietors and managers of the two houses to come before the board of aldermen as requested to talk over a little matter which the board is determined shall be stopped at once.

The performers in various theatres of late have caused their audiences to laugh over gags which have reflected on the dignity and importance of the board of aldermen. In consequence the committee on licenses called all the proprietors of theatres before them and made the stipulation before granting the licenses that all such ridicule shall be eliminated from performances hereafter.

Proprietors or managers were all present except from the Tremont and Boston theatres. The latter took no notice of the request to be present, but Nat Childs, of the Tremont, wrote a note saying that all the members of the firm were out of town and could not be present.

"He might have come himself, though," a member of the committee said when the letter was read. The license will probably be granted when the proprietors of theatres agree to the aldermen's rules.

In Old Success Worked by Sharpers Succeeded. NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—One of the boldest wire tapping schemes attempted in several years was successfully put through by a gang of sharp young men on Saturday in this city. One of the principal race department circuits of the Western Union company was tapped, the returns were delayed until late in the evening, and the scheme and the results were set by operators who were at the tap. Two pool rooms lost so heavily that

they appealed to the telegraph company for relief. Just how much the gang made is not known, but one of the persons on the inside says the amount is not less than \$25,000 and may be \$50,000.

LOVED A PRIZE FIGHTER. Herbert Slade Knapos Was a Mormon Bishop's Daughter. SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 1.—A prize fighter, a heavy-weight rival of John L. Sullivan, has caused a tremendous sensation in the Mormon church. He stole a bishop's daughter because he loved her. His name is Herbert Slade, and the sporting fraternity of this country know him well.

He is now hiding from one of the maddest men in this vicinity. His name is Bishop John Seneally, and he ruled over a small agricultural town known as Mover, about 100 miles from Salt Lake. He is wealthy. His only child, a girl about 18 years old, was a recognized beauty. She had all the young members of the Mormon church within a circuit of 500 miles at her feet, but it was not until the giant fighter, Slade, appeared in the town that she met the man of her choice.

Bishop Seneally learned of the elopement, and his anger knew no bounds. The girl was locked in her chamber, from which Slade stole her in the most approved and romantic style. They have tried to justify the peace, who lived 20 miles away over a dreary stretch of desert, and were made one for the usual consideration.

The bishop had his clan pursue the couple as they arrived at the house of the justice of the peace half an hour too late. The father tried to have the fighter arrested or abducted, but when he admitted that his daughter was of age, he could be no more.

A Spanish Gunboat Has a Little Engagement. MADRID, July 30.—The Spanish gunboat Pinar, while cruising along the coast of Morocco, was fired upon by a party of Moors on shore. The commander of the gunboat hoisted the Spanish flag, thinking the attack was the result of a mistake and expecting that it would cease, but the firing became more vigorous. Thereupon the commander ordered the fire returned and a brick cannonade came up between the vessel and the shore. The course of the gunboat was changed to bring her nearer the shore and render her more effective. The Moors held their ground until the vessel nearly reached the shore, when they fled precipitately.

A Noted Desperado Killed by a Boy From the Sound. WREATHING, July 30.—Patrick Conley, alias "Black Pat," a well known gambler and desperado, formerly known as Sand Point, Idaho, was shot and instantly killed on the 25th inst. at one of the advance railway construction camps on the great Northern, six miles west of here, on Sisseton creek, in Blaine county, by a young man named Ed Wilson. The altercation which led to the shooting was caused by a dispute as to the ownership or possession of a riding horse. Wilson walked to town and surrendered himself to Sheriff Arthur.

There were three witnesses to the shooting. Wilson is a boy only 20 years old. He came from the coast to the section, and his parents are now residing somewhere on the Sound. He is very cool, and does not display the slightest nervousness when conversing of the killing. His only fear seems to be that his mother will hear of the trouble. The other side of the story is yet to be told.

Keels the Gallows by His Own Act. OREGON CITY, Ore., July 28.—Wilson, the murderer of Mamie Walsh, hanged himself about 2:30 p. m. today. He took the bandages off his broken arm and tied them around his neck and to the bars of his cell.

(Wilson was a laborer near Mamie Walsh's home; he outraged the girl and killed her. Suspicion did not attach to him at first and when arrested he denied any connection with the crime. He escaped once but was caught.)

Criminal Lawyer in Trouble. FARGO, N. D., July 30.—The trouble between Taylor Crum, the most noted criminal lawyer in North Dakota, and the Fargo association culminated yesterday when the association preferred formal charges against Crum. He will be presented to court with the view of debarring Crum from practicing. They include prying, blackmail, altering orders of court, falsifying and abusing jurors.

Choynski and Smith to Fight. NEW YORK, July 30.—Richard K. Fox sent the following cablegram yesterday to Los Angeles, July 29.—Joe Choynski has accepted the challenge of Jim Smith, the English champion, and agrees to fight Smith either in England or America in any city that will offer the largest purse, the fight to take place in February. Peter Jackson, Charles Davies, Watson Lewis and Choynski will return to America at once after the Pritchard and Hall fight to attend the Sullivan and Corbett affair. Frank F. Slavin is looking up. At the close of the racing season he will fight Sullivan, Jackson or any man in the world for £1,000 and a large purse.

Bank Statement. NEW YORK, July 30.—The weekly statements of the associated banks show the following changes: Reserve increase, \$1,167,475; loans increase, \$4,959,160; specie increase, \$452,909; legal tenders increase, \$1,977,709. Deposits increase \$5,956,500. Circulation decrease \$16,900. The banks now hold \$24,239,675 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

The Swedish Crisis Ended. CHRISTIANIA, July 27.—At a meeting of the Storting it was decided to present an address to the members of the cabinet who recently tendered their resignations owing to the refusal of the King to sanction the establishment of a republic. The Storting committee requested them to remain in office and postpone indefinitely the settlement of the constitutional question. As this solution of the difficulty has been accepted by the King the crisis is considered at an end.

GENERAL FRY. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1.—Speed S. Fry, superintendent of the soldiers' home recently established here, is dangerously ill and can hardly recover. General Fry served in the Mexican war, gained a regiment at the beginning of the civil war, and fought in the battle of Mill Springs with his own hand he slew the Confederate general, Felix K. Zollicoffer.

Every Man Taken From a Coal Ship. VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 1.—The bark Richard III. arrived at the mines about ten days ago to load for San Francisco. She carried a non-union crew, and hardly had the anchor been dropped before the captain became convinced that he was going to have trouble. Every non-union sailor he met instructed that terrible things would happen, and his own men came to him almost hourly and reported threats of violence offered them. The captain communicated with the police, but paid little attention to the signs of danger. The cargo was being loaded, and it was thought the bark would sail without molestation.

On the night of July 27 a strange thing happened. The captain, who was supposed not to sleep on board, and when he hailed his ship for a boat in the morning, she being at anchor in Departure Bay, he could get no answer. Then he routed up a waterman and investigated. The bark was all but deserted, only a few being the only living creature aboard. Where the crew had gone to was a mystery, as not the slightest clue presented itself.

The suggestion was accepted that they had deserted in a boat, no better they being offered, and preparations were being made to ship fresh men, when one of the sailors appeared at police headquarters and said he had just escaped from the ship. He said that he had seen the crew, who were not at first credited, was as follows:

While all hands were sleeping about midnight about twenty or thirty non-union men, the majority armed with revolvers, boarded the bark, and with threats of immediate death, hustled them into boats alongside, in which they were rowed ashore, being told to consider themselves prisoners. They were ordered to march, and about ten minutes walk through the darkness brought them to an old house before which stood two trees taller than the others and standing out from the background of the forest. This was the only landmark possible to be noted by the men, all of whom were strangers to the place, in the dim starlight.

All were hurried into the building and up a rickety staircase into an un-furnished attic, where they were told to make themselves comfortable, but not to think for a moment that they could get away. Investigation showed that this was true an hour or two later, as the men in his ward conducted on guard the door. When the guard was changed in the morning one of the captives managed to slip out unseen and carried a report to Chas. A. Police Stewart.

The chief, with Provincial Officers McKinnon and Stevenson, at once went to work, and before the loss of the prisoner had been discovered by the union men, located his prisoner. The guards were completely surprised at the appearance of the posse, but offered feeble resistance, demanding a search warrant at first, but making no attempt to give battle against the superior numbers of the police.

The guards, two well-known lights of the "Longshoremen's union, were arrested and marched to the Nanaimo jail. They refused to give the names of their associates in the kidnapping, and the imprisoned men could not furnish an accurate description of any of the party. F. Glyn, formerly of San Francisco and Seattle, resident agent of the Seaman's union, was searched for high and low, but he had disappeared.

The chief with two captured guards were arraigned for unlawfully hindering and preventing the crew from engaging in a lawful occupation. The charge of kidnapping was not laid, as no one could swear that either man was with the party during the haul. Deputy Attorney-General A. G. Smith prosecuted, and Barrister H. A. Simpson, of Nanaimo, defended.

The latter made the best of a poor case, but the two guards, A. Watson and J. Franklin, were convicted and sentenced to one and two months respectively. Identification failed in the case of two others arrested on suspicion. The police are still working on the main charge, and the secretary of the union, the police in British Columbia, having some of his best men engaged.

The Secretary of the Navy Charged With Swindling and Lying. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Some very sharp correspondence is promised between the second controller of the treasury and the secretary of the navy as soon as the latter learns that the former has expressed himself in an official letter, as doubting the word of the head of the navy department.

It seems that Colonel McCowley, lately deceased, was asked by the department to vacate the quarters he was occupying in this city while awaiting retirement, and proceed to Philadelphia. This was done, the secretary says, to enable certain reports to be made to the house occupied by the colonel at the headquarters. The case finally came before the controller, who decided that Colonel McCowley was not entitled to be paid commutation for quarters.

Secretary Tracy wrote the controller that McCowley had vacated the quarters for the convenience of the government. The controller wrote to the navy department asking the secretary to vacate his quarters in Washington for the benefit of the government or its convenience but that the whole matter was contracted with a view to bringing the case within regulations relating to the officer's commutation. In other words, the secretary was guilty of trying to swindle the government and then lying about it.

The controller's letter went to the commandant of the marine corps in its regular travels as a red tape document and the secretary never saw it. The officers at the marine corps had not the courage to show the letter to the secretary and have allowed the matter to slip through the channels to the controller. The knowledge of the letter reaches the secretary there will be some interesting remarks of it to the controller.

He Gives Via a Little Pointer on Politics. LONDON, July 30.—It is reported that when the Queen sent for the Duke of Devonshire and asked him what could be done to avoid calling Gladstone to form a new cabinet, he answered that the only way was to abdicate the throne.

SAILORS KIDNAPED.

Every Man Taken From a Coal Ship.

STRANGE NANAIMO AFFAIR.

Union Sailors Charged With Impersonating a Non-Union Crew in a House in the Forest—Two of the Leaders Convicted.

On the night of July 27 a strange thing happened. The captain, who was supposed not to sleep on board, and when he hailed his ship for a boat in the morning, she being at anchor in Departure Bay, he could get no answer. Then he routed up a waterman and investigated. The bark was all but deserted, only a few being the only living creature aboard. Where the crew had gone to was a mystery, as not the slightest clue presented itself.

The suggestion was accepted that they had deserted in a boat, no better they being offered, and preparations were being made to ship fresh men, when one of the sailors appeared at police headquarters and said he had just escaped from the ship. He said that he had seen the crew, who were not at first credited, was as follows:

While all hands were sleeping about midnight about twenty or thirty non-union men, the majority armed with revolvers, boarded the bark, and with threats of immediate death, hustled them into boats alongside, in which they were rowed ashore, being told to consider themselves prisoners. They were ordered to march, and about ten minutes walk through the darkness brought them to an old house before which stood two trees taller than the others and standing out from the background of the forest. This was the only landmark possible to be noted by the men, all of whom were strangers to the place, in the dim starlight.

All were hurried into the building and up a rickety staircase into an un-furnished attic, where they were told to make themselves comfortable, but not to think for a moment that they could get away. Investigation showed that