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EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Colombian rebels threaten Panama. Maryland Democrats have declared for Bryan.

Otis has landed in San Francisco and is on his way to Washington.

Rather than suppress the Boxers, China means to fight all Europe.

The Republicans were generally successful in the election in Oregon.

George Murphy, a Brooklyn bridge builder, was drowned near Engle, Or.

The wife of ex-secretary of state John Sherman, died at Mansfield, Ohio.

Cuban frauds are now known to involve an amount something like \$500,000.

Boxers are said to be approaching Tien Tsin, intending to attack the city.

The house has agreed to the \$5,000,000 appropriation to the St. Louis exposition.

A medical diploma "factory" was raided in Chicago and its officers are in jail.

Lord Roberts has entered Pretoria. His first order after reaching the city was for the release of prisoners.

Malcolm A. Moody was re-elected to congress from the Second district of Oregon, Tongue from First district.

The attorney for the Chinese Six Companies in San Francisco, filed with the clerk of the United States circuit court an application for an injunction compelling the board of health of this city to abandon the quarantine which it has imposed upon the Chinatown district.

George C. Perry, of Dubuque, Iowa, has been appointed United States marshal for Alaska. He was several times chairman of a congressional committee. It is also stated that George Cran, of that city, Senator Allison's former law partner, and twice postmaster of Dubuque, will be federal judge of Alaska.

Special dispatches received from Algiers portray a serious situation. Thousands of Moors are massing at Foug and in the neighborhood, preparing for a determined attack upon the advance posts of the French.

The French columns have joined hands at Zoubia, but the men suffer terribly from heat and thirst, and hundreds of camels died. The French are preparing entrenchments and are confident of their ability to repel an attack and even to take the offensive against Foug if necessary.

British agents are buying horses in Eastern Oregon.

Another death from plague has occurred in San Francisco.

Congress has appropriated about \$500,000,000 this session.

Boers are making strenuous efforts to cut Roberts' communications.

Three men were killed as a result of a feud at San Augustine, Texas.

Twenty-five armed insurgents surrendered at Calera, island of Panay.

Charles Farrell, of Albany, Or., fell from an excursion train and was instantly killed.

Wireless telegraphy will be established in San Francisco, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

Mrs. Alseina Parsons Stevens, one of the best-known woman socialists in Chicago, died suddenly at the Hull house.

Robbers attempted to hold up a train 60 miles from St. Louis, but the plucky fight of the express messenger and baggage master prevented their work from being successful.

The Russian minister of marine has taken measures to increase the efficiency of the Baltic, Black sea, Mediterranean and Asiatic fleets.

Under instructions given, three battleships, three coast defense ships, one cruiser and the imperial yacht are to be held in reserve in the Baltic; five battleships, three torpedo gunboats, one transport, one third-class cruiser and one training ship in the Black sea, and in the Mediterranean, the Russian squadron will comprise one battleship, three gunboats and one torpedo gunboat.

Louis Klopsch, of New York, publisher of the Christian Herald, who is at Bombay, writes of the famine-stricken districts in India in the following terms: "Everywhere I met the most shocking and revolting scenes. The famine camps have been swept by cholera and smallpox. Fugitives, scattering in all directions and stricken with light, were found dying in the fields and roadside ditches. The numbers at one relief station were increasing at the rate of 10,000 per day."

The discharge of the president of the Amalgamated Association of Tin Workers precipitated a strike at the Great Western Tinplate Works, Joliet, Illinois, throwing out 300 men. The wage question is not involved.

Seven hundred injunctions were filed upon strikers and labor leaders in the George's Creek, Maryland, coal mining region, restraining them from interfering with miners who desired to resume work.

LATER NEWS.

Russia and Japan may come to war as a result of the Boxers movement.

The American warships Nashville and Monocacy have been ordered to Tokyo, China.

General Pio del Pilar, the Filipino leader, was captured by Americans six miles east of Manila.

Two men were instantly killed and eight seriously injured by the explosion of a boiler at a brick works at Anniston, Ala.

The Boxer movement is spreading throughout China. Russia gives notice that if the powers do not act she will go it alone.

An explosion, caused by mining fuses at the customs department, at Oporto, Portugal, killed two persons and injured 13.

Harry Dekker, a well known promoter of Western railroad properties, shot and killed himself in his apartment at New York City.

One man was killed and four hurt by the falling of a freight elevator in the Nichols & Shepherd Implement building at Kansas City.

A fire in the oil refining and salt-peter district of Hamburg, Germany, destroyed property to the value of 4,000,000 marks, including many dwellings.

A tannery owned by Fayette, Shaw & Co., at Miller, Wis., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$100,000. Nine hundred men were thrown out of employment.

The investigation of the affairs of Adolph A. Kahn, junior member of the firm of Kahn Bros., brokers, of Chicago, shows he has left a shortage of \$1,000,000.

The president has approved the findings and sentence in the case of Captain Deming, of Buffalo, assistant commissary of subsistence, U. S. V., tried at San Francisco on a charge of forgery and embezzling public funds.

Alexander Stevenson, a line repairer of the Utah Electric Light & Power Company, of Salt Lake, was instantly killed by electricity on Third South and Main streets. He went up a pole to do some work, and took hold of a live wire. His body hung suspended in the network of wires in the presence of hundreds of people.

In Japan a new law just put into operation forbids smoking by persons under 20 years old, and also forbids the selling of tobacco or other smoking material to youths of this age. Fines are provided for the smoker and for whoever sells to him the stuff.

The law provides also for fining the parents of such youthful smokers, because they did not teach their offspring better habits.

Indiana Democrats endorsed Bryan. Robert's army is resting at Pretoria.

Democrats of Missouri endorsed the Chicago platform.

End of the Chicago labor troubles seems to be in sight.

Wolverton's plurality for supreme judge of Oregon is more than 10,000.

Affairs in China are gradually working up a crisis of the first magnitude.

The legislature of Oregon will be Republican on joint ballot by a majority of 24.

Chicago people contributed \$5,000 toward the relief of the Indian famine sufferers.

A Christian journal in Japan has been suspended for showing disrespect to the imperial house.

Alexander M. Dockery, of Gallatin county, Missouri, has been nominated by the Democrats for governor.

Fire at Susanville, Cal., destroyed three blocks of stores, containing forty buildings, entailing a large loss.

London papers think that the British squadron is recognized as inferior to the Russian as well as the Japanese.

Chinese soldiers attacked the Boxers near Peking, and in the engagement which followed many were killed on both sides.

A dispatch from Cucuta, department of Santander, Venezuela, says that after 13 days of fighting, the Colombian revolutionists have routed the government forces near Bucaramanga, capturing a number of prisoners, including General Penasola.

Secretary Long has issued an order for an experiment of the utmost importance. The purpose is to see how much time would be occupied in putting into condition for active naval service a part of the United States fleet to meet an emergency.

Judge Morrow, of the United States circuit court at San Francisco, on complaint made by Jew Ho, has granted an order temporarily restraining the board of health and chief of police from prohibiting the surgeon employed by the Chinese to care for their dead, entering the quarantine line.

Steps have been taken to organize a national Negro party in Philadelphia. Prominent negroes—bishops, ministers, editors and lawyers—at a meeting decided to place a presidential ticket in the field with negro candidates. The plan is to organize the party in every state of the Union, and nominate candidates for state and congressional offices.

An American water hyacinth which is not infrequently an obstruction to navigation in southern rivers has been successfully killed on the Melpomene canal, New Orleans, by a chemical spray.

A license to sell intoxicants was given to a man in Benton, Ky., with the proviso that no one should be allowed to "treat" in his barroom, and that every patron must pay for his own liquor.

CLOSED WITH SONGS

Picturesque Scene When the House Adjourned.

ALL ANIMOSITY WAS FORGOTTEN

Feature of the Last Day Was the Victory of the Old Congress on the Naval Bill.

Washington, June 9.—In marked contrast with the exciting incidents attending the bitter struggles of the closing hours of the session, Speaker Henderson laid down his gavel at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the conclusion of one of the most picturesque scenes which have ever occurred in the hall of representatives. Party passion and personal rancor, which have brought the house to the brink of actual riots at times during the last 48 hours, gave way in the closing half-hour to good fellowship, which ended in a patriotic outburst that stirred the crowded galleries to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

During a brief recess, taken within 30 minutes of the time fixed for the final adjournment to give the president an opportunity to affix his signature to the bills that were being rushed to him for approval, a group of members, led by Mercer (Rep. Neb.), Ball (Dem. Tex.), Fitzgerald (Dem. Mass.), and Tawney (Rep. Minn.), congregated in the area to the left of the speaker's rostrum and began singing patriotic airs. The galleries were banded to the doors.

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "And Lang Syne," "The Red, White and Blue" successively rang out. As the singing proceeded, members joined the group, until, without regard to age or party, the entire membership of the house joined in the choruses. The spectators in the galleries applauded each song until the strains of "Dixie" filled the hall. This time, however, enthusiasm broke out in wild choruses.

But the enthusiasm "Dixie" evoked was not to be compared with the remarkable demonstration which followed, when, in a clear and ringing tone, Fitzgerald (Dem. Mass.) started the national anthem with the inspiring words, "Through the Dawns' Early Light." In an instant all the men, women and children in the galleries were on their feet joining in the singing. The mighty chorus from thousands of throats reverberated through the hall, making the pulses leap and the blood tingle. It was a magnificent and soul-inspiring spectacle. The ladies kept time to the rhythm of the music with their handkerchiefs and the men beat the measure with their hands. The speaker, pausing as he entered the hall, raised his voice also.

The excitement produced by the scene overcame a white-haired old man in one of the public galleries, and when the song ceased he jumped upon his seat and shouted: "That is the song of the angels in Heaven." He was plainly a crank, but as he showed a disposition to harrangue the house, he was quickly ejected.

After Speaker Henderson made a graceful farewell speech, thanking the members for their courtesy, and had declared the house adjourned, the members testified to his popularity by singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the newspaper correspondents in the press gallery celebrated their emancipation from the burdens of congress by singing the "Doxology."

The principal feature of the closing day in the house was the reversal of its action last night in turning down the conferees on the naval bill for yielding on the item relating to ocean surveys. Overnight the sentiment of the house underwent a complete change, and today the members voted by a large majority to accept outright the senate amendment, which goes much further than the compromise which the conferees offered last night. The new conferees, led by Cannon, who had brought in a compromise which they considered more satisfactory, were ignominiously pushed aside. It was a distinct victory for the old conferees—Foss (Rep. Ill.), Dayton (Rep. W. Va.), and Cummings (Dem. N. Y.). The other features of the closing day was the course of Lentz (Dem. O.) in blocking unanimous consent legislation. For three days he had objected to bills because the majority would not allow the testimony in the Coeur d'Alene investigation to be printed, and he maintained his position to the end.

Canadian Army Food Scandal.

Ottawa, Ont., June 9.—The opposition in the house of commons endeavored to make a scandal out of the emergency food supplied to the Canadian soldiers now in South Africa, and which was supplied by the Canadian government.

F. D. Monk charged that a spurious article was sent instead of the genuine. Dr. Borden, minister of militia, stated that the emergency food was purchased under contract from Dr. E. Devlin, of Montreal, and was tested months before it was bought from the contractor. Another test was made of the samples on hand, and the tests were satisfactory. The charge of the opposition is that Dr. Devlin did not supply the class of goods that he agreed to do.

Chicago, June 9.—A special to the Record from Victoria, B. C., says: News was brought from the East by the steamer Empress of Japan that a serious uprising against the British has again broken out in North Borneo. Many refugees who arrived in Labuan say that the cause of the outbreak was the general dissatisfaction against the rule of the chartered company. In the fighting several British were killed and seven wounded. Twenty-five Chinese were killed, and the environs of the city were totally destroyed.

EDUCATION IN PHILIPPINES.

What Dr. Atkinson Proposes to Accomplish in the Islands.

Chicago, June 9.—Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, recently appointed superintendent of public instruction in the Philippines, is in Chicago. He was principal of the high schools of Springfield, O., for several years, and was appointed to his present post on the recommendation of the president of Harvard University.

"The education problem in the Philippines," said Dr. Atkinson, "is most complex. I would not care to outline a plan until I have arrived on the ground and studied the situation. So far as I have been able to learn, the people of the islands are apt and eager to learn, but I am convinced that some special course of study will have to be introduced. From advice which I have received from Manila, I learn that Father McKinnon, an ex-Chaplain in the United States army, has established several schools, and \$40,000 has been spent in the purchase of textbooks."

"As nearly as I can learn, 5,000 Filipino children are attending the schools in Manila alone. I believe that our policy should be aggressive and at the same time conciliatory, and in all probability we shall be obliged to devise special educational courses to meet the conditions existing in the islands."

Dr. Atkinson will leave for San Francisco today, and expects to remain in the Philippines for several years at least.

A NAVAL EXPERIMENT.

Putting Warships in Condition for Immediate Service.

Washington, June 9.—Secretary Long has issued an order for an experiment of the utmost importance to the navy. The purpose is to see how much time would be occupied in putting into condition for active naval service a part of the United States fleet to meet an emergency.

The vessels selected for the experiment are the battle-ships Indiana and Massachusetts, now laid up in ordinary at League Island, with a skeleton organization of officers and men aboard. Captain Dickens commands the Indiana and has six officers and about 150 men under him. The Massachusetts is under command of Captain Train, with four officers and about 150 sailors. Orders have been telegraphed Admiral Leake, the commandant of the League Island yard, and the two captains above named, to put the ships into condition for immediate service, to last at least 60 days. No notice has been previously given of the department's intention. By the terms of the order the ships must clear League Island inside of three days. The officers who have projected the experiment hope to do better than that.

The ships each have about 650 tons of coal aboard, but must be supplied with food, maps, bedding, ammunition, etc. The hardest question to deal with in the present straits of the navy is that of personnel. Officers were wired at once, and it was necessary to rob some of the bureaus of the navy department of much-needed assistance. The officer most remote from League Island is Lieutenant Wilson, at Boston, so that all of them should be aboard ship by tomorrow night.

The Hartford's crew, now at Norfolk, has been ordered to leave tonight for League Island, and from her numerous crew the complements of the Indiana and the Massachusetts will be brought to the standard. About 300 men and 12 officers will be required for each battleship.

CYCLONE OF FIRE.

Town on the Mesaba Iron Range Wiped Out.

Duluth, Minn., June 9.—The entire business and most of the residence section of the town of Virginia, on the Mesaba iron range, was wiped out of existence today about noon, and it only took 60 minutes to do it. In that time fully 165 buildings were reduced to ashes. Telegraphic communication was cut off very soon after the first news of the fire came, and was not resumed until this evening.

The news tonight indicates that it was a veritable cyclone of fire. The entire country around is parched and ready to burn. The flames broke out at the Moon & Kerr mill, on the shore of Silver lake, southwest of the town. The main business section of the city is about five blocks from the mill, and over this intervening territory the flames spread fiercely, carried directly by the wind. Within an hour it had carried everything between the mill and the railroad station, eight blocks away.

The path of the flames was as clean cut as that of a cyclone. The territory over which the fire traveled covered about 12 blocks, about nine of which were thickly built up. Tonight there is not a business house, hotel or store standing in Virginia. The residence portion of the town was only partially burned. The school house is untouched, as also are most of the churches. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. Not more than \$124,000 insurance is carried in the town.

A member of the San Francisco Musicians' Union has been fined \$50 for violating the laws of the organization.

A New Transport.

New York, June 9.—An Erie basin shipbuilding firm has begun work on the transport Kilpatrick, whose reconstruction will cost \$408,000. The Kilpatrick is intended to ply between San Francisco and the Philippines. She will be entirely remodeled, her engines will be overhauled and large steel deck houses will be built on the spar deck.

A farina boiler is a necessity, as with one there is no danger of scorching.

CAPTURE OF PILAR

Real Filipino Leader Taken by Americans.

HE WAS CAUGHT NEAR MANILA

Brave Stand of 31 Americans Against 600 Insurgents at Catubig.

Manila, June 11.—General Pio del Pilar, the Filipino leader, has been captured near Manila.

Brave Stand at Catubig.

Washington, June 11.—Perhaps the most thrilling and picturesque incident of the entire Philippine war occurred at Catubig, on the island of Samar, where, April 15, last, a party of 31 enlisted men of company K, Forty-third volunteers, held at bay a force of some 600 insurgents during four days of fierce fighting, reinforcements arriving just in the nick of time. The war department has received reports from Captain H. M. Day, of the Forty-third volunteer infantry, and First Lieutenant J. T. Sweeney, of that regiment, who commanded the rescue party, giving all the details of the attack, siege and the relief.

According to the reports the attack on the garrison at Catubig began without warning, Sunday morning, April 15. From the hills on all sides, from every point of vantage in the town and from a deserted church directly adjoining came a rifle and cannon fire of terrible intensity. Tuesday morning, handfuls of burning bomb were thrown into the barracks from the insurgents in the church and soon the soldiers' refuge was on fire. All efforts to subdue the fire failed, and, finally, the little band, made a dash for the river bank. Some were killed before the bank was reached, others fell dead in a boat in which it was intended to make the opposite shore, and when a trench was finally dug with bayonets, only 16 of the 31 were left to man it. Here, for two more days, Corporal Carson, handling his men with the judgment of a veteran, held out under a terrible fire until the arrival of Lieutenant Sweeney's command, which had been ordered to supplement the garrison at Catubig, and which was on its way up the river on the steamer Lao Aug. Not until within a quarter of a mile of Catubig, says Lieutenant Sweeney, in his report, did they hear the noise of the engagement. Then he realized that he and his men were sorely needed and he ordered the captain of the steamer to "put his nose up" to speed. The Lao Aug steamed up to Catubig under a rain of Musket bullets from both shores. The small boats were lowered, a landing effected, and the rescuers fought their way through the open to their comrades in the trenches, buried the dead within reach, brought back to the boat the besieged party, numbering now only 18 men, and then steamed down the river.

The Ashantee War.

London, June 11.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Accra, dated June 8, a native rumor is in circulation that Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, governor of Gold Coast colony, made a sortie from Kumassie, where he had been besieged by the Ashantees, but was forced to retire and ultimately to surrender. Mail advices from Accra, dated May 17, say: Fifty thousand Ashantees are in arms and the insurrection is spreading. It is impossible for white men to go into the interior successfully during the rainy season."

Negotiations Are Off.

St. Louis, June 7.—Negotiations between the strikers and the St. Louis Transit Company, looking to a settlement of the strike, are off for the present, and probably will not be resumed until the strikers agree not to demand the discharge of the men now in the employ of the company in order that they may retain the positions they gave up when the strike was declared.

Explosion in a Mine.

Gloucester, O., June 11.—Two hundred miners were imprisoned at 7 A. M. today by an explosion of gas in mine No. 2. It was thought at first that the loss of life would be very large, but the work of the rescuers was carried on so energetically and successfully that all were rescued and saved by tonight except three, who were killed.

American Stock for Japan.

San Francisco, June 8.—Japan is seeking American and European cattle to introduce among native herds and improve the general stock on the islands. Four Japanese government officials, specially commissioned to select and purchase fine stock, have arrived here. They will inspect the herds of this state before going East and to Europe. They propose to get the best grades of breeding stock known.

Mississippi River Boat Sunk.

New Orleans, June 11.—The river boat T. P. Leathers sank yesterday at Boger's Landing, 25 miles below New Orleans. The loss is \$37,000. There were 70 persons aboard, all of whom reached the shore safely in lifeboats.

Admits Killing Horton.

Skagway, June 11.—The trial of the 12 Indians charged with murdering Bert Horton and his young wife, from Eugene, Or., on Lynn canal, 35 miles from Skagway, last October, was begun in the highest court of Alaska in this city yesterday. Judge Melville Browne, recently from Wyoming, on the bench. Only one of the Indians has pleaded. He is Jim Hanley, who first confessed that he killed Horton. In pleading he said: "I killed the man; I did not murder the woman."

OOM PAUL TALKS.

Correspondent Found Him in a Car at Machadodorp.

London, June 11.—The executive offices of the Transvaal government are in a railway car, which is shunted on a switch at Machadodorp. President Kruger caused the interior of the coach to be reconstructed some time ago, with a view to contingencies that have now arrived. A correspondent of the Daily Express, who went from Lourenco Marques to see President Kruger, was received yesterday. The president sat smoking a long pipe. He looked worried, but his bearing itself was quiet and determined. He did not make the least objection to being interviewed. The correspondent was equipped for the interview by cables from London.

"Yes," said President Kruger, "it is quite true that the British have occupied Pretoria. This, however, does not end the war. The burghers are fully determined to fight to the last. They will never surrender so long as 500 armed men remain in the country. I feel encouraged by the fine work Steyn and Dewet are doing in the Free State."

The correspondent suggested that the war was over, inasmuch as the capital had been taken.

"The capital," exclaimed President Kruger, with energy, "what is a capital? It does not consist of any particular collection of bricks and mortar. The capital of the republic, the seat of the government, is here in this car. There is no magic about any special site. Our country is invaded, it is true, but it is not conquered. The government is still effective."

Referring to the reason why he left Pretoria, President Kruger said: "I was not foolish enough to be taken prisoner. I provided this means of locomotion precisely for the same reason as our burghers supply themselves with horses when they take the field. It is necessary that I should be able to move quickly from place to place. That is all. Bye and bye this car will take me back to Pretoria. For the present, it enables me to keep away from Pretoria, where I could be of no service and where I should only play into the hands of the enemy."

RUSSIA WANTS MORE MONEY

In Need of More Cash to Complete the Trans-Caucasian Line.

New York, June 11.—The advice from London that M. Rothstein, a well-known financier of St. Petersburg, would soon arrive in this country, with a view to looking over the situation here as an agent of his government and determining whether or not a large Russian loan could be floated in the United States, is said by leading foreign bankers in this city to be accurate. Whether or not M. Rothstein shall ultimately be successful in his mission, however, it is not believed by prominent local financiers that he will be able to place a loan of any magnitude in the United States for the next few months, until the presidential campaign shall be ended.

It may be remembered that in February of this year, the Russian imperial government negotiated a loan of \$15,000,000 with a syndicate of New York banks, trust companies and insurance companies. In exchange for their money the syndicate received four per cent bonds, guaranteed principal and interest by the Russian government and secured by a first mortgage on the Vladikavkaz railway system. The loan now sought is also for railway construction, according to a Wall street man interested in the February operation, who said:

"M. Rothstein, president of the Russian Imperial Bank of St. Petersburg, and one of the government's trusted agents, I have been informed, comes here to get money for the Russian trans-Caucasian railway. This is one of the longest roads in the world and is not completed by any means. Money is needed. M. Rothstein is coming from London here, and is going to Washington to see the Russian minister, through whom all negotiations are to be made."

The London report also said that a large Russo-American bank might be established here as an outcome of M. Rothstein's visit, but this is regarded by high authorities here as exceedingly unlikely.

Plague In Brazil.

New York, June 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio Janeiro says: It is announced that during the last 24 hours there have been eight new cases of plague. An official bulletin says that since the plague appeared there have been 88 cases in which 26 have proved fatal.

The South Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Schley, has been ordered to sail for Montevideo.

Fire in Baker City.

Baker City, Or., June 11.—At 10 o'clock this morning Carter & Miller's slaughter house was burned to the ground. The buildings are a complete loss, value, \$600. Large stocks of hides were on hand and are partly damaged. No insurance. One of the employees was burning off, and a strong wind which sprung up is supposed to have carried sparks into the dry buildings. The entire loss is about \$1,000.

Labor is paid three cents for producing 144 boxes of matches. Labor buys these matches back and pays \$1.44.

Volcano Comes to Life.

San Francisco, June 12.—Captain O. J. Storrs, of the transport Leelanaw, reports that a volcano in the South sea, which has been quiet for many years, has again resumed action. The volcano is located on the Dedica rocks, Babuyan islands, near where the cruiser Charleston was lost. The Leelanaw passed within three miles of the rocks, and clouds of steam were observed coming from the crater. The waters about the islands were also troubled.

A BLOODY SUNDAY

Half a Dozen St. Louis Strikers Shot Down.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS DID SHOOTING

Several Outbreaks in Various Parts of the City—Militia Is Being Prepared for Action.

St. Louis, June 12.—The day just ended has been one of the most eventful and bloody since the great strike on the St. Louis Transit began more than a month ago. There were numerous encounters between strikers and other individuals and the constabulary authorities, resulting in four deaths and the wounding of five or more persons, mostly strikers. The dead are:

C. Edward Thomas, striking conductor on the Chouteau avenue line; shot in breast by deputy sheriff; died on the way to hospital.

George Rine, striking motorman on Delmar avenue line; shot in abdomen by deputy sheriff; died at city hospital.

Fred Boehm, aged citizen, shot and instantly killed while standing in his front yard by deputy sheriff.

Ed Burkhardt, striking conductor on Delmar avenue line; shot in head; may die.

The day was quiet until this afternoon, when the police were taken off a number of street car lines for the purpose of giving them a rest and to test the ability of the Transit Company to operate without friction.

The most serious trouble broke out between 6 and 7 o'clock in front of the six-story building on Washington avenue, between Broadway and Sixth streets, occupied by the sheriff's posse comitatus as a barracks and headquarters. Several hundred strikers had gone to East St. Louis earlier in the day to attend a picnic given for their benefit, and toward evening began returning home. The trouble was precipitated when 150 strikers in uniform and headed by a drum corps, came west on Washington avenue. In their caps, some of them had caps bearing these words: "Union or nothing; liberty or death."

Just as they were