ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The Great Standpipe at

Peoria Collapsed,

Killing a Boy and Injuring

Several Other Persons,

THREE OF WHOM WILL DIE.

Rioting and Bloodshed in the Coke Region.

Property Being Destroyed by the Strikers.

TEN THOUSAND MEN OUT

And Many Turbulent Scenes Being Witnessed.

Strikers Attack Workmen and Many Are Injured.

The Situation at Chicago Very Serious-Hundreds of Laboring Men Leave Their Posts and the Employers Will Get Even by Locking Out the Rest-The Outlook Not En-

storm has broken, and the scenes of 1891 are being repeated throughout the poke region tonight. The big coke strike, with all of its attendant rioting and destruction of property, is now in full force. This morning the call of the Scottdale convention was obeyed by more than half the works in the coke field, and it took fully 5,000 men from their work.

The situation is now one of great peril throughout the coke section, and more destructive outbreaks are expected Recording to official reports, did not declare for making the fight general until after noon. Yet the announcement of the order has swept over this region while John Cooper had moved up to like fire, and there are few if any works, the news is not now known.

The sum and substance of the opinions of both operators and employes tonight is that there will be no ovens burning by tomorrow night in all the ceke region, and as it has been said, "Wednesday will see the air as clear in this country as it was before any coke was burned

The ranks of the strikers have been so reinforced this afternoon that tonight the lowest estimates give them 10,000 men. From the outset the strike has been turbulent, with a tendency to open defiance of law. There was rioting in several quarters last night. It has grown steadily worse, and today there were more serious outbreaks in this end works left 1,500 tons of coke burning up In the ovens. The company, to save the property, attempted to put some men to work drawing the coks, when the strikers made a ferocious attack on them with stones and clubs, driving them from the grounds. In the melee several men were badly hurt. The Oliver people have telegraphed the deputies and the works will be guarded after tonight. The coke will be drawn under protection of the sheriff. The greatest outbreak was at the famous Hill Farm mines near here.

This morning about four hundred foreigners from Morrell and Wheeler of the Cambria iron company armed themselves with guns, revolvers and clubs and started out to drive the men from the neighboring plants. They first visfied the Humphrey works, and finding the men at work, drove them away under the muzzles of pistols. One workman chose to stand at his post. He was given one minute to leave by a Hungarfan, who covered him with a revolver. After driving the workmen away they continued their march to Anchor, where the workmen offered no opposition and Immediately left the works.

The next engagement was at Hill Farm. The men were quietly at work when the mob of infuriated Huns pounced down upon them, ordering them to leave at once. Some altercations followed, when the rioters enforced their demands by an attack, in which half a dozen workmen were seriously injured. During the conflict twenty shots were fired. A negro was nearly brained by a stone and very badly hurt. After all the men had been driven away the rioters began firing the shantles, but desisted at the frantic entreaties of the women and children. Superintendent Long of the Hill Farm had some of the Hungarians arrested for attempting to burn the property.

Wild Foreign Element Rules. At 11 o'clock it was reported to labor leaders here that the movement now embraces the entire coke region, and an attempt will be made to suffocate the piles, not a plant will be allowed to operate without a struggle. The strikers openly threaten to burn the plants rather than see them operated at present prices for labor, and if they attempt this loss of Three Worgmen Killed and Others life will certainly follow. By tomorrow the strikers will muster 12,000 to 14,000 ment and in their present state of destitution they are reckless. The civil authorities admit tonight that they will not be able to cope with the trouble. There was a big meeting held here tonight which has just closed. The wildest of the wild foreign element is in virtual command. They openly declared it the purpose of the strikers, as the sense of the meeting, to drive out every man

who may want to work. The strikers have been greatly disappointed because of the failure of the national organization to send them aid and encouragement today. There las not been a national representative in the region for several days, and it is said that organization has withdrawn its Plumbers Burned to Death in a support.

SERIOUS AT CHICAGO.

Four Thousand Painters and Paper-

hangers to Be Locked Out. CHICAGO, April 2.-Four thousand painters and paper hangers will be out of work in Chicago tomorrow morning. About four hundred painters struck today. The bosses decided to meet this method of partial warfare by a general skout which will take place tomorrow turn to Boston.

morning. This will probably draw in kindred trades, and the outlook is that it may develop into a general tie-up of all the building trades of the city. Eighteen hundred plumbers struck today. The plumbing trade is idle, for almost all the workmen are in the union. The men claim they want \$3.75 a day. Bosses are willing to pay but \$3.25, and want them to buy their furnaces, which cost \$7. The men want the bosses to furnish furnaces.

There is a strike among the weavers of the Montreal woolen mills. The journeymen horseshoers of St. Louis have struck. Three hundred men

are out. The weavers in the Riverside mills at Olneyville, R. I., went out in a body. A general strike will follow,

The strike in Simpson & Co.'s silk mill at Paterson, N. J., having been settled, the old hands returned to work. The plant and fixtures of the Memphis gas light company were sold at auction to satisfy a second mortgage of \$160,000. The plant was bid in for \$125,000,

THE ARKANSAS DERBY.

Buckrene Wins by a Short Head in Desperate Finish.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 2.-The third Arkansas derby was run today. Fully 5,000 people were on the ground. There was lots of money at the track and the people were anxious to place it, UNIONTOWN, Ps., April 2.- The but on account of the unsatisfactory prices against the horses the speculation amount. Sam Adler of St. Louis secured the exclusive booking privileges from the jockey club, and, while there were six stalls in operation, they were all practically in the same book and here was little competition. It was a 95 per cent. air-tight cinch book. The management of the club has been severey roasted by bookmakers who came ere expecting to do business and found themselves excluded by Adler's contract with the club. The betting public also join in the kick.

The flag fell on the derby to a good start, with Buckrene slightly in the lead, Followday was second and Tilsit third. All got away pretty well together except Pewhatta, who got two lengths the worst of it. At the quarter Buckrene Cooper challenged Followday and moved into second place. There was no change in the respective positions of the leading horses until the stretch was trailing several lengths behind the bunch, came up with a rush and joined in the struggle for the leadership. Overton, on Cooper, evidently underestimated Buckrene's sprinting ability and intended to make a close finish. He waited Years In Congress." too long, however, and in a desperate finish Buckrene won by a short head. John Cooper finished four lengths in front of Powhatta.

ROUGH AND TUMBLE FIGHT,

In Which a Minister Is an Active Partleipant.

FREEMONT, O., March 30 .- This city tumble fight, in which the Rev. G. J. of the field. The men of the Oliver | Shackleford of the protestant episcopal church of this city, was one of the principals. A meeting of the democratic exin progress across the street. The two meetings adjourned at about the same time and Frank O'Farrell, a catholic lawyer, made some uncomplimentary remarks, which were overheard by Mr. Shackelford, although not intended for him. He excitedly declared that he would not allow any man to insult him and rushed at O'Farrell. A struggle ensued, and they both went down on the pavement, with O'Farrell on top. Friends Imceived much injuries.

PROMINENT MAN IN TROUBLE.

He Is Charged with Robbing a Southern Pacific Train.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 30 .- The preliminary examination of Alva Johnson and George Smith, who were arrested a few days ago on the charge of having robbed the Southern Pacific train at Rosario on Feb. 15, took place this morning. Johnson is a prominent citizen owning a large ranch near here and great interest was manifested in the trial. The only significant development was that the description of the wagon and team given by Johnson on the day of the robbery occurred tallied exactly with the description of the wagon used by the robbers to carry away their booty.

KEPT IT SECRET

And Very Coolly Jeopardized the Lives of Their Employes.

LOUISVILLE, Col., March 30. - The Hecla coal mine, the largest in the northern Colorado coal district, is burning fiercely in three or four places. The fire broke out two weeks ago, but was kept from the knowledge of the 150 miners until last night, when an explosion occurred. Now the miners are all out and

BRIDGE FELL ON THEM.

Seriously Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 30 .- A special to the Republic from Bristol, Tenn., says:

"At Radford, Va., this afternoon, while tearing away an old bridge which connected the east and west wards of the town, the structure fell, carrying down eight of the workmen. Three were killed and five seriously wounded. Contractor Frank O'Connell was among the in-

PERISH IN THE FLAMES.

Summer Cottage.

QUINCY, Mass., March 31.-Cornelius G. Murphy, aged forty, and Timothy O'Mara, thirty-two, of Boston were burned to death in bed at a summer cottage at Squantum Beach, near this place. They were plumbers and had been at work in the house until late in the evening and decided to stay over night, although they first intended to re-

The Tariff Debate in the Senate Is On,

Senator Voorhees Making the First Speech.

DEFENDS THE INCOME TAX,

Vigorously Upholds the Free Wool Feature,

And Denounces the Proposed Sugar Bounty.

He Characterizes the Iniquities of the Mckinley System in no Unmistakable Terms-Applause for the Indiana Senator at the Close of His Effort-The Points in the Speech.

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- The prinipal interest in the senate today centered in the speech of Senator Voorhees, the chairman of the committee on finance, who thus launched the tariff question upon the sea of senatorial debate. While his speech was read from manuscript, it was delivered with all the fiery energy which characterized his usual extempore efforts.

There was an unusually full attendance both on the floor and in the galleries, and the conclusion of his speech was greeted with a hearty burst of applause. He lauded the Walker tariff bill of 1848 as "blessed and glorious memory," and regretted exceedingly that this bill did not more closely resemble it. He vigorously defended the income was a length in front of Followday, tax feature and the free wool clause, and as vigorously condemned the sugar third place. Turning into the back bounty and reciprocity features of the terized as a "jumble and fraud," and the latter as an "unconstitutional reached. Here Powhatta, who had been | freak," He called attention to the fact that today was the 150th anniversary of Thomas Jefferson, "that great emancipator of mankind," and quoted extensively from Mr. Blaine's "Thirty

The Senator's Speech.

Senator Voorhees, as is his usual custom, read his speech from a convenient desk made of large books piled upon his

desk. He said: Mr. President-Great abuses in govern ment, strong by the sanction and growth o years, imbedded in powerful interests of privileged classes, created, fostered, en-couraged and protected by the laws themselves, have rarely, if ever, in any age, been promptly and totally eradicated, ex-cept by forcible revolution and bloodshed. was the scene last night of a rough and timony of history. The spirit of peaceful and practical reform, on the other hand is a reasoning and progressive spirit, moving forward step by step, no matter how radical and thorough its ends and aims may be, and overcoming the most gigantic evils with patient wisdom and courage,

rather than by violent and wholesale as-The protective system of tariff taxation, as developed and fastened upon the busi-ness and labor of the American people especially during the third of a century especially during the third of past, growing worse at every stage, is system of indescribable injustice and op-pression, and yet who will contend that pression, and yet who will contend that all its victous principles and workings, ramified as they are, through every branch of trade and commerce, can be annihilated by a single blow or totally wiped out by single legislative enactment? For the bi now under consideration no such claim is made, but in its behalf can be truthfully mediately interfered and the combatants were separated before either had re- in the field of tariff reform, embodies a great relief to the people from iniquitous existing burdens and constitutes a long stride, though not a final one, toward the approaching day of a full and perfect de-

Sir, I challenge the attention of the sen-ate and country to the great and commanding fact, that by the provision of this bill the seeming paradox of a reduction of taxes and at the same time an increase of pub ic revenues will be reconciled when it be-comes a law. I will not stop to consider at this point the vast individual robberies committed in protected markets, the unold and incalculable millions of blackmail own pockets on their enforced customers when cut off from all outside competition. It is enough for my present purpose to say that we have liberalized American mar-kets, made them more accessible to the traffic of the world, and, while not establishing free trade, we have made trade freer and more even-handed between the

manufacturer and the consumer. But over and above and beyond this wide and well-known field of extortion and in-justice, it will be found from the schedules of this bill, that the tariff taxes now officially ascertained and paid under existing laws, on the wants, necessities and daily consumption of the laboring men, women and children of the United States, have been reduced more than seventy-six millions per annum. These reductions are as follows:

The Tax on Necessities.

On chemicals, \$1,000,000; on pottery, \$1,900,-000; on glass, \$1,500,000; on metals, \$12,500,000; on wood, \$300,000; on tobacco, \$3,300,000; on agricultural products, \$3,300,000; on spirits, wines, etc., \$1,500,000; on cotton manufactufactures, \$6,000,000; on woolen manufactures, \$23,500,000; on silk manufactures, \$3,500,000; on paper and pulp. \$300,000; on sundries, \$2,450,000; transferred to the free list, \$12,170,000. Total, \$76,670,000. To this must be added the further imposing fact that the bill provides for a full and ample revenue, largely in excess of present sup-plies, with which to meet all the requiresummation as this, so full of relief to the people, and of strength, safety and honor to the government, may well alone for the imperfectness and shortcomings alleged against the pending measure, and will constitute the rock upon which the temple of stitute the rock upon which the temple of tariff reform will be built, and against which, in the ameliorated future, the gates of averice, fraud and oppression shall not prevail. With such a beneficient and stupendous result now plainly within the reach of the American people, almost ready for their eager enjoyment, I envy not the party, nor the man, nor the set of man, who shall constitute themselves. men, who shall constitute themselves a hindrance and an obstruction to its speedy

Faults and imperfections can, of course be alleged and pointed out; concessions are apparent which have been unwillingly made order to secure its passage; articles on in order to secure its passage; articles on the free list as they came from the house have been made dutiable under the duress of a small majority here, but deeply as I regret the necessity for these changes, I do not hesitate that the bill, taken as a whole as it now stands, with its combina-tion of lower taxes on the necessities of life, and at the same time increased revenues for the government, will be halled as a substantial measure of reform and relief by the great producing masses of the American people. Manufacturing in-terests which, a hundred years ago, were terests which, a hundred years ago, were, indeed and in fact, in their infancy and were nursed and fostered while yet in the cradle of their birth, are now the colossal task-masters of the whole people, commanding tribute from every day's labor beneath the sun, haughtily striding from the corridors of this capitol and issuing their edicts, in the tones of dictators, for or against the enactment of pending measures in the halls of congress. Those who own and represent these swollen and arrogant interests do not hesitate to declare on what terms a bill vitally affecting seventy millions of people will be permitted.

provisions for financial profits for them-selves they will insure its defeat. In the hard-working days of attempted tariff re-form they are met everywhere, and, as a rule, bear themselves as favorites of power

The McKinley Law a Gigantic Crime. The enactment of the McKinley law in 1890 was a gigantic crime, not only against every workingman and workingwoman in the United States, but also against every individual manufacturer and against all manufacturing interests. It was not so designed by its authors, but such was its real and inevitable character. It declared a policy so flagitious in principle, so rotten in morality and so ravenous in its exactions in the absolute wants of life, that its possible duration was only a question of time when the next election by the people should occur, and yet the vast manufacturing interests of the country were tempted and seduced into accepting its de-

lusive bribes and into an eager adjustment of themselves to its alluring though evanescent and short-lived provisions.

If the reward of labor had ever beer increased as an incident or consequence of increased tariff duties on foreign imports, nothing would be easier or more gracious to the advocates and beneficiaries of protection than to show that fact. The very reverse, however, is true. It can never be forgotten that the enactment of the Mc Kinley law in October, 1890, was followed almost immediately by a reduction of the wages of all workers in iron and steel, beginning at Homestead, in Pennsylvania, under Carnegie, resulting in bloodshed and wholesale murder, and extending to al parts of the country and to almost every branch of manufacturing industry.

Mr. Voorhees defended the ad valorem system as fairer, honester and more easunderstood than specific duties. On the subject of the sugar schedule he said:

Duty on Sugar. Absolute free trade in sugar is an attractive theme, but no such thing has ever existed for a single hour since the organization of this government. A moderate duty has always been imposed on sugar, and it has always been a stanch revenue support to the government. In that great model of a democratic tariff for revenue only-the tariff of 1846-it was declared in short and simple phrase that "sugar of all kinds" and "strup of the sugar" were subject to a duty laid tax of 30 per cent. ad valorem. The fact that the duty tax on sugar has inured more to the government, and less to the profit of the private parties, than any other tax known to tariff legislation may be stated as the main reason why the democratic party has never made an issue against it.

Evey dollar collected from a tariff tax on

sugar and paid into the treasury relieves some other article of even higher necessity a the economy of life, in the imposition of tariff taxation. June 30, there will be paid by the treasury \$12,300,000 as bounty to the producers of sugar, and every dollar of this vast sum is first collected from those who plant corn raise wheat and engage in all the various of bounty money have been handed over to the sugar-makers of the United States since the law went into operation, and each year the sum is rapidly increasing. It was thought when the law was under discussion that the bounty would not exceed \$8,000,000 per year, but the stimulating influence of such an enormous donation to the manufacturers of sugar was greatly underrated. If the law is to remain unrepealed, the time is near at hand when will confer, as a mere gratuity, more than \$20,000,000 per year on a small fraction of our population engaged in no public service, but in their own private enter-

In turning to another subject, on which much ignorant and some malevolent criticism has been expended, my task is easy, and the way smooth. In securing a sufficlent revenue for the support of the government, with as light a tax as possible on the necessaries of life, I have at all times earnestly favored an increased tax on whisky. I would be glad today if the pending bill provided a tax of \$1.20 per gallon, instead of \$1.10, as it does, Revenue raised from distilled spirits, the purchase and consumption of which is never a necessity of life, is a deep gratification to me and the fact that twenty millions of the surplus accruing under the bill will be fur nished by the tax on whisky, is a genuinjoy to my mind. My sincere regret is that ore money for the government was not obtained from the same source, and, con sequently, less from other sources of different character. I have no hesitation in declaring, upheid, as I am, by the sec retary of the treasury and by the com missioner of internal revenue, who have both recommended every step taken on this subject, that one of the wisest, safest, most useful and necessary provisions in the pending bill is that increasing the tax on distilled spirits and granting an extension of the time they may remain in bond without being driven out of the coun-

For the Income Tax. Speaking of the proposed income tax. which he warmly upholds, Mr. Voorhees

The proposition contained in the pending bill to levy a tax of 2 per cent, on all net incomes of corporations and of individuals in excess of \$4,000 per annum is so just and equitable toward the hardworking tax-payers of meager resources throughout the entire country that not a word in its defense or explanation would seem necessary here or anywhere else. But the narrow and corroding selfishness of riches has been aroused by this simple measure of justice

into fierce resentment and contention. We hear, on all hands, the dictatorial voice of individual and corporation wealth demand-ing that it shall not be disturbed by the slightest touch of the tax-gatherer, whatever may be the demands of the government, or the oppression of toiling masse For no earthly consideration would paint an unjust or overwrought picture of the dangerous pretentions and intolerable rrogance of accumulated wealth now manfear of my Maker I devoutly believe that the end of endurance has been reached that a time has come for a test to be made between the power of hoarded money and the power of productive labor, that the people from this time forward, more than ever before, will organize and take rapid and heroic measures against the continued and brutal dictation of the plutocracy, against the paramount influence of wealth. against the rule and supremacy of the rich

in shaping the financial policy of the gov-ernment and their own interests, The Wool Schedule.

Referring to the wool schedule, he said: If I believed wool on the free list would the farmer, I would not vote for the pending bill. It is a matter of actual dempending onstration, however, which has been often made, that free wool, accompanied by such reduced rates as can then be placed on manufactures of wool, and which are placed on them in this bill, is one of the greatest blessings that befall the farmer. If the through the body, K. D. Lucas was farmer should get an increased price for his wool by reason of a tariff for its pro-tection, he will pay it all out and much more to the manufacturer as a duty on woolen goods when he next buys a flannel arm and side. A bullet was stopped by stroyed by fire, and the buildings burned shirt, an overcoat, or a pair of trousers.

Mr. Voorhees concluded as follows: When the day shall dawn in which the farmer, the mechanic and the wage-worker shall alike have the right and the privilege to go into the open, liberated markets of the land, buy where their hard-earned money will buy most for their wants, with money will buy most for their wants, with none to molest, to assess, to levy, to take toll, or to tax, then indeed will the millentum of labor have come, and all the sons and daughters of toll shall rise up and call their government blessed.

Sir, this is the birthday of Thomas Jefferson; ISI years ago today he came into the world, the greatest emancipator of thought, philosopher of liberty and teacher of the natural rights of men ever known in human history. The blows he struck for freedom, for justice and equality in government are yet resounding throughout the earth, and they will never cease to be government are yet resounding throughout the earth, and they will never cease to be heard until the last shackle of privilege and tyranny is broken. Ten days before his soul took flight from his mountain home, he wrote his parting words to his own countrymen, and to all races of mankind. With this great dying message before us, and in its spirit, we take new courage and go on with our work.

"All eyes are open, or opening," he said

Causes a Pitched Battle in South Carolina,

Darlington Being the Scene of the Trouble.

FOUR MEN ARE KILLED.

Two of Them Are Spies and Two Citizens.

Fierce Expressions Against the Governor.

The City Wild with Excitement, All the Sympathy Being with the Citizens-The Chief Executive Calls Out the Troops and Two Companies Refuse to Respond.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 30 .- Special to the Republic from Columbia, S. C., says: "The passions aroused by the dispensary law and the spy system had the long expected result in the fight at Darlington this afternoon in which at search made for the constabulary. It is releast two spies and two citizens were ported that the Florence dispensary was shot to death and three other men were badly wounded. This city is wild tonight. All the sympathy is with the citzens and the air is filled with fierce expressions against the governor, the dispensary law and the spies. The fight ocbody of armed spies were leaving the hastening forward country companies to town. In the fight Frank E. Normant, and the constabulary and sending teleprominent young insurance man and a man named Redmond from North Carolina and Constables McLemon and fused to obey orders and will disband. Pepper were killed outright. Chief of During the present fiscal year, ending Police Dargan, K. D. Lucas and Lewis follows: Norment were shot and dangerously

When Governor Tillman received the news a hasty conference was held with Adjt.-Gen. Farley, a special train was ordered and the three local militia companies were ordered to assemble at their armories. Col. Wylie Jones of the Palmetto regiment was ordered at 3 o'clock by the governor to proceed with troops to Darlington, It at once became question whether the militiamen, all sympathizers with the citizens of Darington, would go.

The members of the Columbia zouaves and Governor's guards assembled at their respective armories, but refused done. They could do nothing else, as to go to Darlington, declaring they not even a school-boy scrap or dog fight would disband first,

News has been received here tonight to the effect that the spies were surrounded in some woods near Darlington by angry citizens, who were bent on

avenging the wrongs done them. Governor Tillman having failed to get the Columbia militia to go has ordered out the Charleston militia. This created intense excitement in that city and it rifles, which have been guarding the is not probable that the Charleston troops will go. Adjt.-Gen. Farley left on a special train for Darlington at 10 had resigned and that their arms were o'clock tonight. The Light infantry of at his disposal. Sumter refused to go to Darlington,

but Farley will be joined by the guards HE KILLED THEM It is suspected that the enraged people of Darlington are determined upon exerminating the spies, and they are not ikely to be interfered with by the military from other towns. Nothing has been heard from Darlington in four hours, and this is taken as an indication that the citizens are in a dangerous

SHOT A CITIZEN.

One of the Constables Kills a Man and the Battle Starts.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 31.-The battle between the dispensary constables and citizens of Darlington was not at all a premeditated affair upon the part of the citizens. Two young men, Floyd and Rogers, had a fight at the depot. where dispensary spies were congregated and despondency is supposed to have led ready to leave town after making raids. to the deed. For weeks he has been self-Chief of Police Darlingan went to the ing off his furniture, piece by piece, to station on hearing of the fight. About this time Frank Norment and Redmond and several prominent citizens came up on bicycles on business. Constable Mc-Lendon interfered in the Floyd-Rogers | bed room. controversy. Norment was sitting on a barrel. Redmond also interfered at this point. Meanwhile the chief of police was trying to keep the men apart. Some words passed between Redmond and Mc-Lendon. McLendon drew a pistol, put his arm over Rogers and shot Redmond. He then shot F. E. Norment and was thereupon shot himself. Other constables then opened a fusilade with Winchester rifles. McCulloch and other citizens returned the fire with pistols. Constable Pepper was killed, being shot through the heart. McLendon was shot through the abdominal cavity. One spy was shot in the leg and another had his nose shot off. F. E. Norment was instantly killed, being shot through the mouth The police chief was shot had not arrived. The fire started in a mill shot through both sides with five bullets. Redmond was shot through the his pocketbook, otherwise he would have been killed. The spies cleared the platform and vicinity of people with their Winchester rifles and then fled the town pursued by citizens as soon as the news had spread. When Governor Tillman received telegraphic news of the affair he ordered the Columbia battalion to go a meeting lasting two hours before deciding what to do, there being about a dozen members who favored obeying orders. By this time several thousand citizens had gathered about the guards' armory and packed the street and building to the very doors. Indignation was expressed on every side at the indecis-ion of the guards. It was reported at one time that the guards had decided to go and a large part of the crowd greeted this report with three groans and hisses

"for Tillman's body-guard" and swore

them. The crowd was in a volcanic

state. Adjt.-Gen. Farley and aides were

hissed as they came down stairs. The

crowd was composed of the best people

city aldermen to laborers. Finally the

guards decided not to go. Threats

one cried: "Let's open the state dispensary and throw the whisky out," and a start was made, but after a half hour of fervid eloquence from dry goods boxes the crowd was dis suaded from its purpose. News comes from Darlington that two spies surrendered last night and are now in jail About eighteen others are surrounded in a swamp. They offered to surrender if guaranteed their lives would be spared. but the citizens refused this and the men may meet death before long. Governor Tillman has notified the Atlantic coast line railroad that under the gen eral statutes he will take possession of that road and all telegraph lines and run them under his supervision. This is to prevent communication with citizens of Darlington. Telegrams from Winnsboro state that the militia which was ordered to Darlington by the governor has refused to go and has dis banded. The governor ordered Gen.

citizens left this city today to aid the

people of Darlington in their war upon

the constables. In view of reported

threats of lynching the governor and de-

stroying the dispensaries, penitentiary

guards have been detailed to protect the

governor's mansion and the dispensaries

Passengers from the scene of hostilities

last night report large gatherings of

frenzied men and boys along the line o

the rallroad and at the depots armed

with shotguns and rifles. At each stop-

Adit.-Gen. Watts has taken the arms of

disbanded militia armories for safe keep-

teer rifles company has just been en

tered by citizens bent on seizing the

arms to prevent the authorities from

grams offering the service of as many

law. The Charleston companies have re

The last named died this morning

The injured were citizens Paul Rog-

ers, K. D. Lucas, Chief of Police Dargan,

DARLINGTON, S. C., April 2.-Spe

cial to the Associated Press,-There is

but little news to be given out from

Darlington today as absolutely nothing

of a startling or even an interesting na-

ture has occurred. There is not a more

quiet town in the state than it has been

today. The town is still under martial

law and the troops are still here and

they have marched and drilled all over

the town, but that it is all they have

The town is again taking on its usual

every-day appearance and the busines

houses are open and trade is being con-

ducted as quietly as formerly, and if

it were not for the presence of the mili-

tary the town would present its ordi-

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 2.-Special to

the Associated Press.-The Newberry

dispatches at the telegraph offices, noti-

SHOEMAKER MURDERS HIS FAM-

ILY AND COMMITS SUICIDE.

He Had Been Out of Work for a Long

Time and Despondency Led to the

Awful Crime-The Bodies of the

DOLGEVILLE, N. Y., March 30 .-

had been out of work for a long time

pay for bread for his famly. The bodies

of the entire family of five were found

stretched on a few blankets in a back

BIG FIRE AT BORDEN.

Flames Destroy the Business Portion

LOUISVILLE, March 31.-Early this

morning Chief Marker of New Albany re-

ceived a telegram from Borden, Ind.,

twenty-eight miles north of that city,

stating that the town was on fire and ask-

ing for assistance. A special train was furnished by the Louisville, New Albany &

Chicago railroad, but as an engine was

expected from Salem, only the hose reel was taken. Upon arriving the firemen from New Albany were unable to render

communicated to Shoemaker & Co.'s large

at \$75,000; small insurance. Several years

today were nearly all new. The fire is be

THE COLORADO DIFFICULTY.

Attorney-General Engley Applies for

DENVER, April 2.-Attorney-General

afternoon for a writ of mandamus to com-

pel Messrs. Orr and Martin of the old po-

lice board to turn over the property of the police department to Messrs. Mullins and

ther action in the supreme court before at-tempting to perform business. It has de-cided, however, to remove H. M. Behmeyer

as chief of police and appoint Senator Hamilton Armstrong. Armstrong is not a resident of the city, but Governor Waite says that makes no difference.

a Writ of Mandamus.

any assistance, as the engine from Sale

general store and quickly spread until tw

of an Indiana Town.

Dend Stretched Out on the Floor.

Constable M'LENDON.

Citizens LEWIS DERMOND.

Constable PEFFER

FRANK NORMENT

and others unknown.

nary appearance.

men as may be necessary to uphold the

The casulties as far as known are as

getting them. Governor Tillman

The armory of the Richland volun

immediately.

were uttered against Governor Tillman.

Six Houses Swept from Their Eugenen to take a corps of the Fourth Foundations, brigade and proceed to Darlington The companies met today and refused to go, a decision which was greeted with cheers from the people. The governor has ordered the Sally rifles of Orange-Streets in the Vicinity Covered

burg to come to this city on special train with Water, The absence of advices from Darlington gives color to the suspicion that the people of that section are preventing the use of the telegraph. A body of armed

Several Workmen Escape Instant Death-The Property Loss Will Be Very Heavy-All Was Confusion and Terror When he Accident Occurred -The Pipe Crushed Like an Egg

PEORIA, Ill., March 30 .- Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning the citizens of Peoria were startled by a dull roar that came from the direction of the West ping place the cars were entered and Bluff. In a few minutes a fire alarm had been turned in. Shortly after the raided and looted during the night. In patrol wagon and ambulances were dashcompliance with the governor's orders ing up the street to the corner of Bourland and College-aves. This is the spot where the great stand-pipe of the Peoria water company was located. When within two blocks of the place all were obliged to stop. Great volumes of water were rushing through the streets, houses were floating away, fences were demolished and four feet of water was rapidly spreading over the vicinity and flooding the sewers of the city. All was confusion and terror. Investigation showed that the massive stand-pipe, 129 feet in hight, twenty-five feet in diameter, had collapsed. No warning was given to the people in the vicinity, but with a few sharp cracks and a dull roar 1,500,000 gallons of water were precipitated to the ground. Several workmen were engaged on the tower at the time it fell, and how they escaped instant death is miraculous. The pipe stood in a vacant lot used by children as a playground. One of them, Frank Hogan, was caught between the

mass of steel and literally crushed into Wild rumors were immediately affoat and distracted mothers and wives could be seen gathering in the vicinity. Thousands of citizens came from all parts of the city and workmen at once set to work as soon as the water had

has occurred to mar the serenity of the run off sufficinetly. The great pipe lies crushed like an eggshell across the vacant lot and into the street, five or six houses across the street being swept from their foundations and carried away many feet. One

large house is in splinters. The property loss will not be less than \$30,000, and beside the death of the one state house and acting as censors of all lad mentioned, three others of the injured will die. A list of casualties is as fied Governor Tillman today that they

FRANK HOGAN, caught beneath the

falling tower and instantly killed. Fatally injured:

Frank Caldwell, frightfully injured and W. D. Norriss, terrible gash in temple, will die. William Kennedy, badly crushed and

cut, will die. Injured: Rollo King, Charles Littlefield, Howard Anderson, Clyde Howell, Charles Needham, Frank Caddon, John Huber, Alfred Gross, Hazel Isom, Mrs. J. B. Trapp, Mrs. William McGrath, Bertha

WALSH FOR SENATOR.

Fritz Kloetzer, a shoemaker, killed his Governor Northen Appoints the Auwife and three children at his home togusta Editor to Succeed Colquitt, night and then committed suicide. He

> ATLANTA, Ga., April 2.-Governor Northen this morning appointed Patrick Walsh, editor of the Augusta Chronicle, as senator to succeed Colquitt. Patrick Walsh has been for years a prominent figure in Georgia and held in general esteem all over the South. He never has sought public office before. His time has been given to his newspaper, which he has been conducting for more than a quarter of a century. He is known to the people of the South because of his philanthropy and patriotic efforts to advance the industrial and commercial interests of his section. He is imposing of figure on the rostrum. He is a ready and extemporaneous speaker and eloquent on all occasions. He organtzed and carried through to success the industrial exposition of the South and the Georgia state fair, which was held at Augusta, Ga., last fall. He was a national commissioner at large from Georgia to the world's fair at Chicago, Mr. Walsh is fifty-four years of age. In manner he is strictly courteous, always approachable, seemingly deferential or conclustory. His speeches are noted for their bold denunciation of sectional animosities in the South

THE COMMONWEAL ARMY.

Coxey's Recruits Encamp in Pitts. burg's Swell Suburb.

SEWICKLEY, Pa., April 2.- The Commonweal army encamped twelve miles from Allegheny City after a long march of eighteen miles, and pitched its tents on the Grimes farm, in the heart of Sewickley, Pittsburg's fashionable su-burb. The residents flocked out curiously to see the notorious Commonwealers, who looked even rougher than usual after the Engley applied to the supreme court this sweat and dust of the long march.

The Prendergast Investigation. CHICAGO, March 27 .- With little pros-

pect of securing a hearing the investigation into the sanity of Prendergast, Mayor Harrison's assassin, was called before Judge Chetlain again today. The state made an application as soon as court opened that the case be continued ten days. It was publicly conceded by the state that court could further extend the execution of the death sentence.

TO LIFE AGENTS

they would take their guns away from Get a policy you can sell. We want every successful agent in Indiana to represent the Provident Savings Life. Life insurance at low rates. No investment-just insurance. The most popular and best selling insurance in existence. of the town, from bank presidents and

SUDLOW, WILSON & BOSWELL. Cincinnati.