

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CHICAGO, March 14.—An immense crowd gathered in front of North Side Turner Hall, attracted thither by the sight of a dozen police officers rushing up the stairs to the hall, waving clubs and revolvers. From inside the building came the sound of red war and carnage. Shrieks in a high soprano key sounded above the noise of rap firing and gave the impression that a massacre of helpless women and children was going on. A red hot anarchist rally was also suggested as the cause of the fearful sounds, and the crowd drew back to a safe distance to await the outcome of the excited collision between the supposed destroyers and the preservers of law and order. The attacking party burst in the door leading to the hall, the officers stumbling over one another in their commendable efforts to see which one would first arrive on the scene of battle. Their ambition was brought to an untimely end, however, when instead of finding their lives in imminent peril, the now abagrined courtlans of the peace pulled up short before Adolph Rosebecker's big orchestra. The heart thrilling sound of battle emanating from the building was found to be merely the orchestra's faithful interpretation of Tschigokowsky's overture "1812," describing the war between Russia and France.

The blue coats, upon seeing what was taking place, fell over one another in a precipitate retreat, the crowd dispersed and the band played on.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 14.—Daniel B. McCoy, division superintendent of the New York Central railroad, is here on a tour of inspection over the Central and Union Pacific roads. Mr. McCoy said he had been sent west by the Vanderbilts to examine the roads that they might act intelligently were a public sale of them declared by the government. If the Vanderbilts owned the Central and Union Pacific roads, they would then have a line clear across the continent. Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Central, is expected here in about a month.

COLUMBUS, O., March 14.—The cigarette and the Ohio small boy are to be strangers henceforth. The legislature of the state has so decreed it. The house yesterday passed a bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, cigars and tobacco to minors under 18 years of age. The senate had previously passed the bill and later in the day it became a law. Dealers violating the statute are subject to a fine of \$25 to \$100 for the first offense.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—According to a report on the organized militia of the United States which has just been prepared by the war department, the United States in case of need, can put 9,467,694 men in the field.

At the close of the year 1895 every state and territory with the exception of the Indian territory and Alaska, had an organized national guard. The total forces of the militia numbers 115,669, of which 102,604 compose the infantry; 5,215 the cavalry; 6,267 the artillery; 649 special corps, and 1,443 generals and staff officers. The total appropriation allowed the militia by

the government amounted to \$400,000, while the states during the same period spent \$2,834,976 on these organizations. It is estimated that mobilization of the militia could be effected in the different states and territories in from three hours in the District of Columbia to seventy-two hours in Oregon, other state organizations assembling between these two periods. New York is far ahead in regard to the numbers enlisted, its strength amounting to 12,901 officers and men. Pennsylvania is second, with 8,432; Ohio third with 6,493; Illinois fourth, 6,226; California seventh, 4,344; Texas thirteenth, 3,000; Iowa seventeenth, 2,398; Missouri eighteenth, 2,107; Kansas twenty-second, 1,815; Oregon twenty-fourth, 1,530; Washington thirty-first, 1,184; Nebraska, thirty-second, 1,137; Utah thirty-fourth, 1,536; Colorado thirty-eighth, 833; Idaho forty-first, 535; Montana forty-third, 510; Arizona forty-fourth, 500; New Mexico forty-fifth, 406; Wyoming forty-sixth, 450; Nevada forty-seventh, 439.

Oklahoma winds up the list with 153. It is estimated that in case of necessity Illinois could place 852,625 in the field; Pennsylvania comes next with 771,874, and Ohio third with 650,000; New York, 560,000; Indiana, 481,192; Kentucky, 361,137; Missouri, 350,000; Massachusetts, 389,391; Wisconsin, 306,343; Texas, 400,000; Virginia, 295,640; New Jersey, 284,887; Georgia, 264,071; Michigan, 260,000; Iowa, 245,899; North Carolina, 240,000; Mississippi, 228,700; Maryland, 205,816; Arkansas, 205,000, and the remainder of the states below 200,000 each.

In about two-thirds of the states, the publication says, the militia is armed with the Springfield rifle and carbine of various patterns. A number of the artillery militia regiment are provided with Gatling guns and 3.2-inch breech loading rifles, but a large proportion of the artillery armament consists of 12-pound Napoleons, 3-inch muzzle-loading rifles, Parrot rifles and other obsolete ordnance. The aggregate of small arms and ammunition held in reserve in addition to that in the hands of the troops, is not far from 3,000,000 rounds. States having Gatling gun batteries depend on a limited supply of ammunition for these guns. The supply of field guns is very limited and the quality by no means the best.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Alexander Nettley, a butcher of Yonkers, murdered his stepdaughter, Mary Wittlow-sky, today and then killed himself. He was tired of his wife and sought to win her daughter, sixteen years old. The girl repulsed his advances. He fired a bullet through her heart and then shot himself, dying in a few minutes.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 18.—At the Boggy Creek court ground in the Choctaw Nation, Charles Homes, a full blood Indian, was convicted of murder and sentenced to be shot March 27 between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. On the second day of last November Homes went to the house of his wife's son-in-law, Wilson Katatubbi, living near Springtown, and while he and his wife were in bed asleep crept into the

house with an axe and chopped his head open. He then forced his wife to go with him, threatening to kill her in case she refused. The first opportunity she had she made her escape and told what had happened.

According to Choctaw customs, Homes is not in prison or in the custody of officers. He will be allowed to roam about at his own sweet will until the day of execution. This is an old law of the Choctaws and only one case of a violation of it is on record.

On execution day Homes will be dressed in a black robe and stationed in the court ground. A tin snail two inches square will be placed over his heart as a target and he will stand on his own coffin. Twelve Indians, stationed thirty paces away, will shoot at the target but only two of the guns will be loaded. Only court attendants are allowed to witness this execution.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Palmer (Illa), offered a resolution in the Senate which went over, declaring that unlimited coinage of silver by the United States would subvert the existing legal and commercial values.

Cannon (Utah), made his first speech, sharply criticizing Secretary Hoke Smith for his recent response to the Senate resolution as to Indian lands. Cannon characterized the secretary's action as discourteous, misleading and evasive and protested in behalf of the west against the lack of information and intelligent action by the secretary on matters affecting the western country.

At 1 o'clock Lodge (Republican, Mass.), was recognized for a speech in support of the resolution for additional immigration laws.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A dispatch to the World from London says:

The ministerial statement and discussion in the House of Commons fully establishes that the British advance upon the Soudan denotes the initiation of a policy by the British government which may be fraught with far reaching and possibly disastrous consequences. Arthur Balfour, speaking for the cabinet, practically admitted that Dongola would probably not be the destination but only the halting place of the Anglo-Egyptian forces. His allusions to the desirability of bringing the blessings of British rule to the Soudan were interpreted as indicating that the British government is bent upon a war, not of necessity, but of conquest of that whole section. Sir Charles Dilke made a profound impression by his able and weighty exposition of the dangers and complications, not only in Central Africa, but in Europe which would be entailed by such a policy. The reception of his speech shows that he has now largely regained the influence he lost when driven from public life ten years ago.

The liberals will oppose the Soudan campaign and they expect that it will make the government unpopular in the country as its perils are only too apparent, while the advantages, even if successful, are nebulous in the highest degree.

Unless popular outcry stays Salisbury's hand it may well happen that the long expected casus belli which is to bring about a general European cataclysm may be provided, not by trouble at Constantinople or in the Balkans, in the far east but in the