TELEGRAPHIC.

ON A STRIKE AGAIN.

Philadelphia Street Car Employes Decide to Quit Work

AMONG SCENES OF EXCITEMENT.

Numerous Riots Between the Two Elements of Which the Employes Is Composed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The street railway strike is on again. At 1:40 this morning (January 3rd) the motormen and conductors employed by the Union Traction company decided not to go to work when the first day cars started at 4 o'clock. The official declaration was made at a mass meeting of the men in Labor Lyceum. It came amid the greatest confusion and against the strong protests of their conservative leaders. In fact, the excitement was so intense that numerous small riots between the two elements were averted with the greatest difficulty. Many of the conservatives left in disgust.

An unsatisfactory conference with General Manager Beeten had been held earlier in the night, and trouble began when the committee made a report to the mass meeting. Previous to their arrival the turbulent scenes of the day had been increasing in intensity. The question of "strike or no strike" was about to be put to the men when Dr. Griffiths of the Christian league made a speech, urging them to be patient, and suggested further efforts for peace. He was greeted with jeers, and fist was added to the fistic when a man named Kirchner of the cigar-makers' union made a fiery speech, urging the men to strike.

President Mahon, who has all along been opposed to a strike, tried to shut off Kirchner, and suffered personal violence from the men, who wanted to hear Kirchner. The confusion kept up until Chairman Lutz put the question to a vote. A decided affirmative was the response. There were many negatives, however, increasing from time to time, but the strikers were in the majority. The meeting broke up in the greatest disorder.

Throughout it was manifest that many of the men who went out on the last strike will report for duty as usual. The temper of the strikers is such that should the conservatives do this, trouble is almost bound to result.

From the adjournment of their meeting at 3 o'clock this morning, the dissatisfied employes were quietly but actively at work. Committees were assigned to each division, and polled the conductors and motormen to determine their sentiment on General Manager Beeten's proposition of last night. This was to the effect that the old men would be given the preference over the new men hired during the strike, these latter to be placed at the foot of the extra list. The ten-hour and $2 wage-scale questions were also brought up at the conference, but Mr. Beeten firmly stated that the company was not in a position to accede to these demands, even if it so desired. Results of the canvass came to headquarters as the day wore on, indicating that a large majority favored a strike, many of the branch lines being unanimous. President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway employes used his best efforts throughout the day to obviate another tie-up, and to this he was aided by nearly all the other leaders and a delegation of prominent citizens. The majority, however, were almost a unit on the determination to reject Manager Beeten's last proposition. As time passed they assembled in groups at the strike headquarters, and a feeling of restlessness became manifest. This grew more marked tonight when a committee of representatives from the various divisions met to review the situation. The men were admitted to the hall, but were so utterly at variance with the minority conservative element that it became necessary to make them withdraw. The employes frequently interrupted the proceedings with boisterous demonstrations, and declared that they would hold a monster mass meeting and declare the strike on. It was apparent that many of them had disregarded Leader Mahon's injunction to keep out of the rumshops, and that a break in the ranks was imminent. This was regarded as most serious, because of the fact that the radical element is largely in the majority, and should they take matters in their own hands the result could not be foretold.

While these events were in course, a sub-committee of ten was again in conference with Manager Beeten. Two hours were thus occupied, and the trouble eventually resolved itself into one question, that of future employes being required to agree that they will join no labor organization. The men wanted this clause abolished, but Mr. Beeten declared there was no possibility of the company capitulating on this point. He accused the men of having themselves repudiated the original agreement by which the recent strike was ended. In that before it had been in effect thirty-six hours the Girard avenue men had refused to take out their cars. The conference ended without any result, and when the committee on leaving invited Mr. Beeten to the mass meeting at Labor Lyceum, he firmly declined to have anything to do with it.

Armour Buying Corn.

OMAHA, Jan. 2.—P. D. Armour is said to be buying and cribbing corn in Nebraska. His agent says that he is doing it. Armour's agent in Omaha is George Lyon. Lyon said it was true that Armour was buying corn in the state and in Iowa, and storing it to await a better price, as a speculation. In addition to Lyon, Armour has two men in Iowa and one in Nebraska who look after the purchases in the smaller towns and arrange for cribbing.

STARVING AND FREEZING.

Savages at the Atlanta Exposition Made Desperate.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 2.—Twenty half-starved and freezing savages, brandishing clubs and heavy iron pots, made a desperate attempt to kill a concessionaire on the Midway exposition today. The mob was composed of the warriors of the Dahomey village, and the man they wanted to assault was X. Pene, who brought them here from their far-off island. Since the close of the exposition the warriors say they have not had anything to eat, and were met with the statement from Pene that he had no money with which to supply them. Pene has appealed to the Belgian consul for aid. He says he is under a bond of $25,000 to return the Dahomeyans to their homes but he has no money to take them back or to buy them food. He says he has lost money in both San Francisco and Atlanta.

Mrs. Davidson in Jail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—In the police court this afternoon Mrs. Mary A. Davidson was arraigned on the charge of blackmailing Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational church. The courtroom was crowded with men and women prominent in the church. Neither Dr. Brown nor Miss Overman, whose name is connected with that of the clergyman in Mrs. Davidson's scandal, were present during the brief proceedings. As the prosecution announced that one of its most important witnesses, Mrs. Tunnel, could not be found, the case went over until this evening. Mrs. Davidson is still in the city prison, and has relinquished all hope of obtaining bail. She says she will devote her time to religious work among the other prisoners.

Treasury Notes Redeemed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The treasury records show that the amount of United States notes redeemed in 1895 is $245,903,855, with several daily reports still wanting. As the total amount of United States notes or greenbacks issued was $346,681,016, it follows that the entire issue, less about $1,000,000, has been redeemed, and a very large proportion of it again put out by the treasury during the last seventeen years.

Work of the Mint.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The monthly statement of the directors of the mint shows the coinage executed at the mints of the United States during December, 1895, to have been as follows: Gold, $8,097,125; silver, $75,550; minor coins, $107,836. Total, $8,280,475.

The First of the Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The first state dinner of the year at the White House to the cabinet was given by President and Mrs. Cleveland tonight. The selection was appropriately decorated for the occasion with a profusion of cut flowers and potted plants.

Among the guests were: The vice president, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney; Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle; Secretary and Mrs. Lamont; Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon; the Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson; Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert; the secretary of the interior; Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Morton and the Speaker of the House.

COAST DEFENSES.

A Growing Desire for Forts and Guns Along the Coasts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Senator Squire has called a meeting of the committee on coast defenses of the Senate for immediate consideration of his bill on fortifications and coast defenses. Gen. Craighill, chief of engineers, U. S. A., will make his statement to the committee tomorrow as to the needs of the seacoast cities and as to his ability to erect the necessary fortifications if the appropriation of $87,000,000 shall be made as called for by the bill of Senator Squire.

Gen. Flagler, chief of ordnance of the army, will also make a statement to the committee as to the manufacture of guns, mortars, gun carriages and projectiles as soon as he can be heard. The general commanding the army, Gen. Miles, will also make a statement to the committee, showing the need of immediate and energetic action of the government. It is desirable to get this matter in an official form as soon as possible to enable Congress to act with intelligence and promptness. Petitions to Congress are pouring in from Charleston, Savannah, Galveston, New Haven and other cities on the Atlantic coast, and similar action is being taken in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and San Diego and the Pacific coast.

THE WORLD VS. CLEVELAND.

A Pretty Advertisement of a New York Paper.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The World publishes an editorial in which it offers to take $1,000,000 worth of 3 per cent or 4 per cent bonds on a 5 per cent basis in case President Cleveland renews the syndicate offer with J. P. Morgan & Co.

The editorial is addressed directly to President Cleveland, and is in part as follows:

"If you make your appeal to the people they will quickly respond. There is $28,000,000 of gold in New York, to say nothing of the hordes of other cities. You will have no difficulty in securing all of it that the treasury needs if you show confidence in the people. Be sure are we of this that the World now offers to head the list with a subscription of $1,000,000 on its own account. It will take that amount of 3 per cent bonds or it will take $1,000,000 of 4 per cents on a 5 per cent basis, namely, at about 117, and it will promptly find and furnish the gold to pay for them. The whole country would respond with alacrity. It would not require a week. It would hardly require a day to sell $50,000,000 of bonds to the people at a fair price. Why sell them to a syndicate at an unfair price and with a secrecy that excites suspicion and distrust? Why should you not appeal to the patriotism of the rich, as in the case of a war is call to arms would appeal to the patriotism of poor and rich alike? Why should you not invite a great national demonstration of devotion to the welfare of the country?"

THE SCHOMBURGK LINE.

Facts About the Bone of Contention Between England and Venezuela.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The special correspondent of the Chronicle telegraphs to his paper this morning the official correspondence hitherto unpublished between the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela during the period of November, 1840, when Sir Robert Schomburgk was appointed commissioner by the British government to survey the western territory of British Guiana, and April, 1842, when England finally removed the boundary posts which he had set at various points in the territory to form the so-called Schomburgk line. It appears from the correspondence that on October 5th, 1841, Senor Fortique, Venezuelan minister in London, wrote to Lord Aberdeen, secretary of state for foreign affairs, expressing surprise at the erection of a British sentry-box upon Venezuelan territory, and urging the necessity of entering upon a treaty of boundary as a previous step to the fixation of limits. Lord Aberdeen replied to this on October 21st, saying he had received Mr. Robert Schomburgk's report.

"It appears," Lord Aberdeen continued, "that Robert Schomburgk planted the boundary posts at certain points in the country he surveyed, and that he was fully aware that the demarkation so made was a mere preliminary measure, open to future discussion between the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela. But it does not appear that Mr. Schomburgk left behind any guard-house or sentry-box or building bearing the British flag."

Senor Fortique replied to this on November 23th, asserting that "Mr. Schomburgk doubtless overstepped his instructions by planting at a point at the mouth of the Orinoco several posts bearing the queen's initials, and he has raised the British flag at the same place with a show of armed force. He has also performed several other acts of dominion and government."

Senor Fortique reminds Lord Aberdeen that Venezuela had not received an answer to her proposal to arbitrate the boundaries before Mr. Schomburgk started, and that by an act of extreme courtesy to the British government Schomburgk had not been forcibly expelled.

No reply being received, Senor Fortique again, on December 6th, addressed Lord Aberdeen, insisting upon the conclusion of a treaty for the removal of Mr. Schomburgk's posts, protesting against the delay, and quoting a promise made by the governor of British Guiana to Venezuela's commissioner that no forts should be erected or troops sent into the disputed territory.

Lord Aberdeen broke the silence on December 11th, confirming the Schomburgk line as a mere preliminary measure and soliciting to the removal of the posts, "which afford the only tangible means by which Great Britain is prepared to discuss the boundaries."

He continued: "These posts were erected for that purpose, and not, as the Venezuelan government appears to apprehend, as indications of dominion and empire on the part of Great Britain."

Senor Fortique, on January 10th, 1842, regrets he is obliged to again insist upon the removal of the posts, and he predicts their non-removal will give rise to disorder. He points to the example of Cucenada and the United States of Colombia, which first made a boundary treaty and then defimited the territory.

The Chronicle correspondent then quotes Lord Salisbury's dispatch to Secretary Olney to the effect that these posts were removed on the distinct understanding that Great Britain did not thereby abandon her claim to that position, and in this connection he gives two documents from the governor of British Guiana, dated Demerara, March 19th, 1842, and one from Mr. O'Leary, British consul at Caracas, dated April 8th, 1842, both expressing the hope that all ground of remonstrance will be removed by Great Britain's concession of the removal of Schomburgk's landmarks from Barima and elsewhere.

INDIAN BUTCHERY.

Two Boys Confess to the Savage Assassination of a White man.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 2.—A special to the Journal from Ardmore, I. T., says: A revolting tale of Indian butchery is embodied in a confession made here today by two Choctaw boys. Last evening the dead body of Lee Crum, a white man twenty-four years old, was found on the bank of Kiamichi river, two miles north of here. The body had been scalped and otherwise shocking mutilated.

Will McAlester, a Choctaw youth, seventeen years of age, was arrested on suspicion. He denied the charge, but told the officers that his half-brother, Taylor Hickman, aged twelve years, and Thomas Davis, aged sixteen, had told him that they had killed Crum. These boys were at once arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Burt Brown. Today they confessed, and told the details of the murder. They stated that they had believed that the United States laws were not good, and had agreed between themselves to kill a white man. Last Sunday afternoon they met Crum in a secluded spot, and decided that he should be their victim. While Davis held his attention by conversation, Hickman fired a bullet into his breast. As Crum fell he pulled an empty pistol from his pocket, and the Indians were frightened away. Later in the day they started back again, but met some men and turned away. On Monday Davis went back again. He found a bloody trail over which the dying man had crawled to the river bank. He followed the trail and came across Crum, still alive. The young Choctaw fell upon the dying man with a knife, and finished his devilish crime. He cut his victim's throat, scalped him, cut off his ears, gouged his eyes, and cut and slashed his face in a horrible manner. The Choctaw then took $40 in coin from the body and the dead man's pistol, and went away. This confession has aroused tremendous excitement here, and though the prisoners are only boys, talk of lynching is general.

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Almost everybody takes some laxative medicine to cleanse the system and keep the blood pure. Those who take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR (liquid or powder) get all the benefits of a mild and pleasant laxative and tonic that purifies the blood and strengthens the system. And more than that SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR regulates the Liver, keeps it active and healthy, and when the Liver is in good condition you find yourself free from Malaria, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache and Constipation, and rid of that worn out and debilitated feeling. These are all caused by a sluggish Liver. Good digestion and freedom from stomach troubles will only be had when the liver is properly at work. If troubled with any of these complaints, try SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. The King of Liver Medicines, and Better than Pills.

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What We Owe the Stranger and What He Owes Us.

A royal prince landed on our shores a month ago. It was an important event, but he wasn't an American. He could never become president. That is why the coming of the stranger to-day means so much. Deeper blood courses in his veins. He is one of us. He is already enrolled upon the family register. He may become the ruler of the most powerful nation on the globe. He should be hailed with joy. How well he is welcomed! What preparations have been made for his comfort and welfare? And what, by the way, is his inheritance?

To every woman his coming means a quicker heartbeat. It has not something to have him come. Every mother knows that. Yet how many be may bring! What do we owe to him and what does he owe to us? Every mother knows what she owes to the latest arrival. She owes him first of all, life—robust, natural, joyous life—the only kind of life worth living. But she also knows that she must have that sort of life herself, that she can't give it unless she has it. She owes him a fair chance, a grip on happiness which will give him a grip on fortune. This is a rich inheritance, but it is every mother's duty to give him all this. How? By getting then herself before he comes. If she is sick, nervous, miserable and despondent, she is making a heavy cross for his young shoulders. She owes him a sound mind, a strong constitution and a cheerful disposition. And these she cannot give unless

HIS COMING

is hailed with joy instead of feared with sorrow.

Every woman should know that science has furnished many improved means of safely rearing children. And that it has made it easy for their mothers when they come. If the new arrival is waited with sorrow, misgivings and fear, there is something wrong. He will have as an inheritance the wrong sort of a start in life. To make light of the event is inhuman and unnatural. The society woman who regards babies as "unfashionable" is past reform. She is a menace to progress and civilization. To fear or shrink from it is a crime, not by the laws of society but by the laws of heredity, for the mother's condition reacts upon the offspring.

Birth is the beginning of all things. It is the first law of nature. If natural, it should be easy, and it is always easy when the right preparation is made. One of the most successful women's physicians in America, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., who has received over 90,000 voluntary, written testimonials from women in all parts of America, knew this when he set out to discover his Favorite Prescription. It is the greatest medical discovery of a century, because it is a discovery of healing. While it arms the mother with peace, strength and comfort, it also arms her child with the surest promise of happiness and successful manhood or womanhood. And this is the debt we owe to the newcomer. If others pay that debt in full the infant American will owe us the devotion of a lifetime. And he will pay it.

HAPPY MOTHERS.

From Glenville, N. Y., Mrs. Fred Hunt writes: "I read about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription being so good for a woman with child, so I got two bottles last September, and December 18th I had a twenty-pound baby girl. When I was confined I was just sick in any way. I did not suffer any pain, and when the child was born I walked into another room and went to bed. It was very cold weather and our room was very cold, but I did not take any cold and never had any after-pain or any other pain. It was all due to God and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the eighth living child and the healthiest of them all. I suffered all the ills that could suffer with the other babies. I always had a doctor and then he could not help me very much, but this time my mother and my husband were alone with me. My baby was only seven days old when I got up and dressed, and left my room and stayed in all day."

Mrs. C. P. Miller, 1628 Frederick Ave., St. Joseph, Mo., writes: "I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It has done me a world of good and saved my baby's life, as I came near losing him twice before the proper time."

From South Bend, Pro Co., Washington, Mrs. W. C. Baker writes: "I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription' the first month of pregnancy and have continued taking it since confinement. I did not experience nausea or any of the ailments due to pregnancy after I began taking your 'Prescription.' I was only in labor a short time, and the physician said I got along unusually well. It saved me a great deal of suffering. I was troubled a great deal with leucorrhœa also, and it has done a world of good for me."

A FREE GIFT.

Mrs. Caroline Kline, of New Boston, Scioto Co., O., writes: "I will always recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, it cured me when all other medicines failed. For ten years I suffered untold misery. I commenced taking your 'Favorite Prescription,' and found relief before using one bottle. After using your medicine eleven months, I made my husband the present of a twenty-pound boy. I think it is the best medicine in the world."

A GRATEFUL HUSBAND.

Mr. Edward F. F. Sargent, Department of Photography, U. S. Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Va., sends this report: "My wife cannot speak too highly of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, it having completely forced her at a serious womb trouble of long standing. She took five bottles altogether, and she has borne a large, healthy child since. There has been no return of the complaint. She only wishes every poor, suffering woman should know of the inestimable value of your 'Favorite Prescription' would be to them, and thanks you, gentlemen, from the bottom of her heart, for the benefit she has received."

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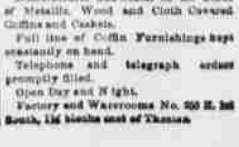

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