

o'clock. The prisoners were dressed and the death warrants read. They were then ironed, and after bidding their fellow prisoners good by were taken to the scaffold at 3 o'clock. Before being handcuffed, Jackson attempted to cut his throat with a bottle which some of the prisoners used as a flower vase, but was prevented by the guards, after he had cut an ugly gash in his neck. This makes 71 men hanged on this gallows within the past 12 years, all for murders committed in the Indian Territory.

NEW YORK, 23.—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from the leading trade centres show moderate gains in the movement of general merchandise at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, Memphis, Peoria, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas City and San Francisco. The greatest activity, relatively, is at Kansas City, Detroit and Cincinnati. The heaviest movement of products is eastward by the lakes, including nearly 7,000,000 bushels of wheat and half as much corn. At the eastern centres trade is irregular, but generally of a moderate volume. The most depressing factor in the trade situation is the uncertainty attending the attitude and outcome of the existing demands of organized labor. The New York stock market has been dull and spiritless. The existing situation induces caution and delay. Government bonds are dull. Railroad investment bonds are steady while speculative issues are dull. Gold shipments this week in the direction of Paris has been thought to be indicative of a further decrease in the surplus bank reserves. The money on call has accordingly ruled higher. The interior domestic money market is easy. There is a moderate improvement in mercantile collections.

The general industrial situation is more aggravated than a week ago, there being at least 43,000 strikers reported against 31,000 last week.

Refined sugar is one cent higher owing to the strike in the Brooklyn refineries. There is an advance in New Orleans and San Francisco of from 5-10 to 2 1/2 of a cent for refined sugar. Raw sugar has felt none of the advance. Louisiana sugar plantation reports are not wholly favorable.

Wheat is 1 1/2 cents higher at New York, and 2 and 3 cents higher at Minneapolis.

The increased exports are probably due to the expected hostilities in Europe. The notable decreases in the visible supply and speculative support are responsible for the higher prices.

Lard and pork are firmer without special activity.

Corn and oats are stronger. Spring wheat planting is progressing rapidly under favorable weather, with probably a total acreage equal to that of last year.

The movement of dry goods is moderate, comparing favorably with that of 1885.

Wool is dull under heavy imports and the new clip prospects, with sales recorded at concessions of 1 cent per pound. There is a decreased tobacco acreage in Virginia owing to low prices, also on account of the damage from floods and bugs. The crop prospects in seed and Western leaf districts are favorable. There is less activity for export varieties.

Cotton is dull and featureless.

MORGANFIELD, Ky., 23.—Fowler, who was hanged to-day, weighed 245 pounds and the fall broke the rope. It is supposed, however, that his neck was broken. He was raised by several men, the rope was tied to the beam and he was left hanging for 20 minutes. The murderer was a persistent suitor for a young lady's hand, and, after repeated rejections, waylaid and killed her, nearly severing her head from her body with a knife.

JERSEY CITY, 23.—Mattheeson and Wicchers, of the Mattheeson & Wicchers Sugar Refining Company, announced to-day an increase of 10 per cent. of wages of the 1,800 men employed by them, to take effect on May 1st.

TERRELL, 23.—Past Grand Chancellor Abey, of the Knights of Pythias, who shot himself yesterday, is still alive, and there are some hopes of his recovery. He declares that the shooting was accidental.

TRENTON, N. J., 24.—The suit of Janeway & Co., of New Brunswick, against the Pennsylvania Railroad, in which over \$200,000 damages are claimed, was given to the jury in the federal court last evening, and the jury this morning returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$179,804 for loss of both property and trade. The suit was the result of a collision at New Brunswick, Feb. 7, 1885, of an oil and freight train. The oil took fire and the blazing stream swept down the neighboring streets, and in its course set fire to Janeway's extensive wall paper factory, which was burned to the ground.

NEW YORK, 24.—To-day is the ninth of the strike on the Third Avenue Surface road, and the situation is in many respects the same as on the first day. Car drivers began to come in this morning as soon as the police arrived. Officers of the company had a conference to-day in relation to running the Third Avenue cars to-morrow. The police say that if this is done trouble will occur. The police declare that if a riot should be started it would require their utmost exertions to subdue the strikers, in the present excited condition of the crowd.

BRADFORD, 24.—The frame building at Alton, erected on posts and used as sleeping quarters for laborers, toppled over at one o'clock this morning and caught fire from a stove. The building contained 38 Italians in the employ of

the Erie Railway Co. Before they could get out six were burned to death and three others badly injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—Ticket offices make the announcement this morning that the railroad war is over and post the following rates: St. Louis unlimited sixty-seven and a half; limited fifty-seven and a half; third class thirty-seven and a half; Chicago seventy-two and a half, sixty-two and a half, and forty-two and a half; New York ninety-five, thirty, eighty-one, fifty-seven and a quarter; Boston ninety-six, seventy, eighty-three, fifty-nine and a quarter.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Civil Engineer Robert E. Perry U. S. Navy has been granted leave of absence for a year, for the purpose of exploring the interior of Greenland. He will leave St. Johns early in May for Disco and be accompanied by three men. It is a private enterprise and entails no expense on the government.

CHICAGO, 24.—The Union Pacific to-day announced an increase in freight rates to California to 50 per cent of the old tariff.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 24.—The Northern Pacific to-day reduced the freight rates to Portland, Oregon. The rates have been 60 cents per hundred pounds regardless of classification. These are now reduced to one-half of the minimum rates, which are 50 cents from St. Paul and 65 from Chicago. This will also involve a reduction to inter-lake points.

NEW YORK, 24.—Several of the new employees of the company were brutally beaten by strikers. To-night a 14-year old son of one of the new men who took a change of clothing to his father at the barns of the company, was also cruelly assaulted when he came out. One of the drivers to-night walked into the hall where the strikers were in session, flourished a pistol, gave his name and said he had come to clear out the place. He was locked up.

The strikers, 1,300 in number, were paid each \$10 to-day from the funds of the Association.

The Miners' and Laborers' Amalgamated Associations of Luzerne, Lackawanna and Northern Schuylkill counties, held a grand demonstration here this afternoon. All the collieries in Luzerne county suspended work for the day and about 12,000 persons took part in the parade. A mass meeting was held at which addresses were made by Congressman F. C. Bunnell, Senator John Parker and others. They spoke at length upon the eight-hour law and the enforcement of it, impressing upon the minds of their hearers that this did not mean a strike as has been reported. What they would demand was a fair day's pay for eight hours labor.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, Quebec, April 24.—The convicts in the penitentiary here by some means obtained possession of some rifles and revolvers belonging to the guards and revolted about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Warden Laviolette demanded their surrender, when the prisoners opened fire on him and the guards, and a desperate fight ensued which lasted some time. The warden received a bullet in the jaw, another pierced his wrist, while a third entered his abdomen. His wounds are very serious but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Chartrand, a guard, was wounded in the leg while several others received wounds more or less serious. A prisoner named Corriveau was shot dead. Five other prisoners were wounded. None of the convicts escaped.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, 24.—A report from Magdalena, Sonora, announces that the Apaches have attacked Bado See's ranch, twenty-five miles southeast of Magdalena, and killed three men and two women and destroyed a quantity of property. It is also reported that Indians, believed to be a portion of Geronimo's band, attacked a ranch near Santa Cruz, Mexico, and killed a number of ranchers.

CHICAGO, 25.—Throughout the larger portion of the city to-day all reminders that this was Easter Sunday were permitted to attract much less attention than evidences that it was a day of display for the "International Workingmen's Association."

STREAMING CRIMSON BANNERS

and hurrying groups of swarthy faced foreigners were far more conspicuous in the eastern half of the city than any tokens of the resurrection, or of church going. The day had been chosen for an eight hour demonstration under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, representing the communistic element among the laboring people of the city. There was a great number of men in line, probably three to four thousand, several bands of music, red banners by the score, and very few United States flags. The organization began gathering on Randolph Street, in the old Hay Market, and before 10 a. m. the marching began. The line of march was apparently

CHOSEN TO CROSS AND RE-CROSS AS MANY STREET CAR LINES AS POSSIBLE.

At many places the cars stood in lines of over half a mile in length. The objective point was Lake Front, where a mass meeting of all participants was to be held. The long route of the procession was thronged by thousands of people, but notably lacking in any semblance of enthusiasm. Those in the ranks, however, cheered and shouted for "eight hours" and

"DOWN WITH THE CAPITALIST!"

There was hardly a dozen banners in English in the entire length of the procession. Two or three contained in-

structions to boycott certain individuals or their manufactures, and one was as follows:

"PRIVATE CAPITAL REPRESENTS STOLEN LABOR."

Another had the words "Eight hours per day." One banner bore in German words, "Drink water like cattle, so says Master Workman Powderly." On the way down Madison Street, the driver of a wagon attempted to drive through the procession. His wagon was quickly overturned and left upside down in the gutter. When the procession reached Lake Front, the various organizations were augmented by throngs of curious people; in all perhaps there were 10,000 who gathered around two stands and listened to the speeches by A. R. Pearson, Michael Schwab, and A. M. Harasach from one stand. Parsons spoke in English, Schwab in German, and Harasach in Bohemian. On the other platform Sam Fielding, August Spies and John A. Henry harangued the multitude. Spies speaking in German and the others in English.

THE SPEAKERS WERE ALL OF THE BLOOD AND THUNDER

order, and declared in favor of the abolition of private capital and the unification of all wealth.

Parsons declared that if starvation was forced upon the masses they would raise the banner of liberty and equality and sweep away all their oppressors.

Henry said that heretofore all strikes had been wrong. The men struck to walk out, they must change front and strike to

WALK IN AND THROW OWNERS AND MANAGERS OUT.

It was better to throw out the owner of a factory than to throw out 200 or 300 workmen. While the speaking was in progress all United States flags on the stand on which Parsons stood were furled and tucked out of sight, while the red flag was flaunted on all sides. Some one yelled out "Where's the stars and stripes." As Parsons spoke of raising the "banner of liberty" and pointed to the red flag of the Central Labor Union. No answer was vouchsafed, but in a couple of minutes the stars and stripes were unfurled from the platform. When the speaking had been concluded at each platform, three cheers were given for the eight-hour movement and the crowds quietly melted away.

NEW YORK, 25.—The Third Avenue Railroad Company ran 57 cars on their main line to-day and 12 on the 125th Street line. Contrary to expectations there was no disturbance, pickets of strikers keeping their men off the Avenue and persuading so far as possible the public from patronizing the cars. This was the tenth day of the strike and the attitude of the company and strikers appears not to have changed. Three hundred and sixty-nine cars are usually run on Sunday, of which only 57 were run to-day. All the drivers and conductors of New York, Jersey City, and Brooklyn are contributing a day's pay per week to support the strikers.

NEW YORK, 25.—Jay Gould was called upon at his home by a *Tribune* reporter this afternoon. In reply to inquiries concerning the present condition of affairs in the Southwest, Mr. Gould said:

"It is so quiet that we hardly know that there has been a strike." Gould was asked what he thought of the threats made against the Wabash railroad system in the event of his obtaining control of it at the sale to-morrow. He replied: "The Wabash Company employ hardly any Knights of Labor; reorganization was made after the August strikes in regard to labor employed. The Wabash will be sold to-morrow under foreclosure, and it will be bought in by bondholders. A majority of them are in Scotland and England, and the rest are widely scattered throughout this country."

ST. LOUIS, 25.—The master plasterers of this city have agreed to put the eight hour system into effect on May 1st, and to pay their men \$3.75 per day. The old rate was \$4.50 for 10 hours. The new rate is really an advance of 15 cents per day. Journeymen are expected to accept the plan and no trouble is apprehended. The movements among the stove-moulders for an advance of 15 per cent. in wages will no doubt result in arbitration between the Moulders' Union and stove companies and the establishment of a new scale of prices, both sides being entirely willing and in fact anxious to make such an arrangement and definitely settle the matter of wages in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

GALVESTON, 25.—A *News* Killen special says: A tornado swept past Killen this evening, about one mile from town. It struck the house of Jacob Uselton, demolishing the building and injuring the entire family—the baby fatally. Norman Brothers' residence was also destroyed; the family was saved, having just taken refuge in a storm house. The storm came from the northwest and did considerable damage in the town of Killen. Hallstones as large as hen's eggs fell, destroying vegetation and fruit trees and breaking many window panes.

DENVER, Colo., 25.—The *Republican* Silverton special says: Mr. Nichols, James Stoops, Theodore Tilton, a teamster named Miles and Mail Carrier Roberts, with 29 mules, left here on Tuesday morning to open the trail to Red Mountain, which the snow storm of the past week had blocked. When about four miles from the city, the entire party was struck by a snow slide, which carried them to the bot-

tom of the mountain and buried them under the avalanche. Nichols, Stoops, Tilton and Miles succeeded in getting out alive, but Roberts and 19 mules were instantly killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—The *Call's* Guaymas, Mexico, special, this morning says: Geronimo's band attacked two ranches near Imuris, completely destroying all the buildings at Casita, a small way station near Imuris, on the Sonora Railroad, killing 15 persons, all Mexicans. A company of soldiers were sent after them, and two of the soldiers were killed. The Indians were moving in the direction of Nacori, in the Sierra Madre Mountains. Terrorism prevails throughout the district.

ST. PAUL, 25.—A *Pioneer Press* special from Fort Pierre, Dakota, says: Great excitement exists at that place in consequence of an order issued by the Indian Agent, at the instance of the Interior Department, ordering all merchants and residents off the Fort Pierre reservation within 30 days. This will involve a loss of \$500,000, and the settlers have held meetings and resolved not to move except at the point of the bayonet. Serious trouble will follow should the agent attempt to enforce the order.

FOREIGN.

ATHENS, 22.—On Tuesday night the Turks advanced their outposts and attempted to surprise the Greeks, who had been engaged on the previous day in erecting earthworks within what is alleged to be the neutral line. Their effort, however, was not successful. They being smartly repulsed by the Greeks, who pursued the Turks and captured two of their guns. The Greeks then occupied their positions within the Turkish territory, which the Greek government has ordered them to evacuate.

LONDON, 22.

The Irish Land Purchase bill, which the Commons last Friday night gave Gladstone permission to introduce, was issued to-day. It covers twenty-six pages. The bill is divided into five parts. There are fifty-three clauses and four schedules. The bill provides that a landlord who is desirous to sell his property shall apply to the State authority. The latter shall refer the application thus made to the Land Commissioner, who, after examining into the question, shall fix the price at which the property shall be sold, unless the landlord and the State authority have previously come to an agreement. If the landlord objects to the price fixed by the Commissioner, he may withdraw his application on paying costs. When the sale of property has been effected, the Commissioner shall pay the creditors before making any other distribution of the purchase money. A certain rent charge may be bought outright by the State authority and payment may be continued from the tenant's repayments. In proper cases wherein there is reasonable cause to suppose that valuable minerals exist, the Commissioner shall add to the purchase money a fair sum thereof and the minerals realized from said property shall be vested in the State authorities or such local body as the Irish Legislature may provide. The Irish Receiver General and deputies who are to execute the financial part of the act shall be appointed to hold office as permanent civil servants subject to the authority of the Treasury. They shall be paid from the Imperial exchequer, but the Irish Government shall appoint the actual collectors. If the Receiver General or any of his deputies shall be guilty of malfeasance, the culprit shall forfeit the sums so lost and also shall be subject to a fine of \$500.

The measure empowers the Treasury to create three classes of permanent annuities bearing interest respectively at three, two and three-quarters and two and a half per cent, and which shall be charged to the Imperial Consolidated Fund. Strict rules are provided by the bill which forbid the subdividing or subletting of a holding so long as it is subject to any State charge, but the State authority is empowered to relax these rules where he may think advisable. Other points of the bill were fully covered by Gladstone's speech on Friday evening last.

MADRID, 23.—The Spanish sanitary council has authorized the practice of inoculation discovered by Dr. Ferran in the event of a recurrence of the cholera in Spain.

PARIS, 23.—De Freycinet announced during the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday that the government was participating in endeavors of the Powers to urge Greece to keep the peace. It is understood that France will join the other Powers in the issue of an ultimatum insisting upon Greece abandoning her warlike preparations, but will refuse to join them in any naval demonstration intended to coerce Greece.

PARIS, 24.—An iron tower 984 feet high is to be erected on the grounds of the coming Paris international exhibition. The tower will be supported by four pillars, which will be higher than the magnificent towers of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, which have an altitude of 235 feet. The structure will cost one million dollars and be surmounted by a powerful electric light, that will be visible, it is believed, as far as Dijon, which is 197 miles southeast of Paris.

MADRID, 24.—It has been ascertained that the candle, in which was contained a substance which caused the explosion at San Luis yesterday, was presented to the church by a stranger. It is supposed that the object of the donor was to rob the altar and sacrilege of the sacred gold and silver vessels dur-

ing the confusion and panic expected to follow the explosion.

PARIS, 24.—The *Société Des Agricultures de France*, consisting of over 5,000 members, and including many persons prominent in agricultural economy and science, has officially decided to establish a French draught horse stud book, the details of which will appear in the society's bulletin for April. The object is to secure disinterested and reliable registration of animals of this breed, which the society qualifies as of the race of *Francaise de trait*, admitting Percheron, Norman, Boulonais, Breton and other local kinds not distinct breeds but merely family branches of the grand race of *Francaise de trait*. Unlike other French stud books which according to their regulations, admit all horses born within a specified territory, without regard to genealogy, the new stud book will reject from the record all cross-bred stock and will exact purity of breeding. American buyers now in France hail its publication as a measure that will establish confidence and encourage business men concerned in the supply of pure French draught horses, particularly in the United States. A firm of stock breeders located in Illinois has already ordered 160, and another firm in Nebraska 30 stallions of a fine breed, the protection of whose purity is aimed at by the publication to be issued by the society, and both purchases have been made on the condition that before the stallions are prepared for shipment their pedigree shall first have been recorded in the new stud book.

VIENNA, 24.—A dangerous state of excitement exists among the ignorant peasantry of Galicia, Austro-Hungary, owing to the rumor that the government intends to restore forced labor laws, and to the report that the aristocrats are organizing a massacre of Polish peasants in revenge for the atrocities which the peasants committed upon the nobles in 1846. Secret meetings are being held by the peasants, the majority of whom are armed. The nobles are taking refuge in the cities. Forces of cavalry and infantry have been dispersed throughout Galicia. Several agitators, who are supposed to be Russians, have been arrested there. The government is taking measures to calm and disabuse the minds of the peasants.

BERLIN, 24.—It is stated positively that an agreement has been effected between Prussia and the church. There is no doubt that the object of Prince Bismarck in yielding to the demands of the Vatican is to gain the support of the Centre party in carrying out various schemes in the immediate future. The Liberals taunt Bismarck with having gone to Canossa. They predict that the spread of Ultramontanism in Prussia will prove disastrous to civilization and to progress. Protestant newspapers violently denounce what they term a surrender to the Vatican.

LONDON, 24.—Lord Rosebery, Foreign Secretary, had a long conference this afternoon with representatives of all the European Powers. The Greek Minister alone was absent. The chief points in dispute as to the position of England and China in Burma have been amicably arranged. It is believed that the Mackay-Bennett Cable Company will maintain its shilling tariff, relying upon friends. The government has ordered an official inquiry to be made in regard to the claims of the agricultural landed interests that the land is unfairly taxed. If the alleged grievance is proved to really exist, the government will reduce the land taxes and will cover the deficiency by additional indirect taxation which will especially affect imports, thus helping native industries. A bill has been submitted to the Bundesrath fixing the duty on beet root sugar at 170 pfennings per 200 pound. The bill also proposes that the bounty on exports to October 31st of the present year shall be two marks; from Nov. 1, 1886, to Nov. 30, 1887, 1 1/2 marks, and that after that date it shall be reduced to 1 1/4 marks.

MUNICH, 24.—Klug Louis has at last come to the end of his tether. The Bavarian princes who have been overhauling the royal accounts have convinced themselves of the utter impossibility of saving the King from bankruptcy, and taking the bull by the horns, have resolved to propose a regency. The King was to have left Hohenschwangau Thursday, but has shown such unmistakable signs of insanity that his attendants had to prevent his departure. Latterly he has taken to drink, and spends his days in eating and swilling brandy. Nobody dares approach him while he is at the table. The other day his mother made an attempt to see him at Hohenschwangau, but was rudely sent about her business. Though the King is afflicted with insomnia he has grown so fat and coarse that he can hardly walk and is almost unrecognizable. He has not cut his hair for months, and altogether looks more pitiable than the most wretched beggar in Bavaria.

LONDON, 25.—The *Standard*, commenting on the strikes in the United States, says that they "will strain the resources of American statesmanship, as they have only once been tried since the war of Independence to keep the conflict within the bounds of legality and constitutional order. Republican institutions are still on their trial. It looks as if the social difficulty would become their severest test."

ST. JACOBS OIL deadens pain and makes the lame walk. Major Arnold, of the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., was completely cured of rheumatism by its use.