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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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A WISE MONARCH.

The German Emperor Esteemed by the People on Account of His Attitude Toward Bismarck.

FOSTER WILL FOLLOW THE LATE SECRETARY'S POLICY.

Parnell Makes a Number of Speeches and Refers to the Assurances of Gladstone.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE KAISER AND BISMARCK.

The Latter will be Permitted to Say all He Wants.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Since the *North German Gazette* gave denial of the report that the imperial council had considered the question of prosecuting Bismarck, two utterances of the Emperor have been permitted to come out. Speaking to the American minister, the Kaiser said: "The Duke of Lauenburg (as he styles the ex-chancellor) will not understand or yield himself to purpose while he is the subject of my reign, but he never been intended that the empire's tribunal should interfere to prevent his saying or writing whatever he likes, so long as he does not violate the law."

It is understood that the Kaiser's words were in answer to informal inquiries made by Emperor Francis Joseph.

Chancellor Von Caprivi, conversing with a member of the Reichstag, said: "The government has not the remotest intention of prosecuting either Bismarck or his newspaper organ. Bismarck's personality, associated as it is with the creation of the edifice of the empire, places him above the measures that might be taken toward less illustrious men.

The position of the Emperor and Chancellor is perfectly well known at Friedrichsruhe, and does not assuage the tone of bitterness of the ex-Chancellor's papers. It is known that members of Bismarck's family have been trying to persuade him to abandon his war of opposition, but with poor results.

Meanwhile, Emperor William has raised the country's estimation of himself by his remarks at the Brandenburg Diet dinner. He said, in part: "Our spirit of disbelief is abroad, pursuing paths foreign to my principles and, under a perfectly transparent guise, trying to spread discontent among my subjects. This may be a subject of regret. Indeed, it makes my heart sore, but it will not cause me to swerve a moment from the path of duty." The speech was greeted with great applause.

BIVREN FRIEDRICH

writes that she is highly pleased with her reception in Paris. The semi-official press treats the visit of Empress Frederika as purely private, but throughout every section of country, honor is paid to her, on the part of the French authorities.

The Kaiserhof Bishop hails with acclamation the ex-Empress' visit as the dawn of a prolonged era of peace, and expresses hope that France will accept Germany's hand in friendship and throw off the haunting spirit of revenge.

The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* speaks of the rapprochement of France and Germany as a sign of their mutual interests in science, leading to a gradual reconciliation which is now recognized to be possible. "If," says the *Fremdenblatt*, "the wish be sincerely, it will be due wholly to the splendid sentiments of the extraordinary monarch whom, though identified with the German army, also is considerable European peace."

The German Farmers' Alliance are circulating monster petitions against the reduction of the tariff on Austrian cattle, holding that the prosperity of the corn laws is necessary to the prosperity of the peasantry. Von Moltke and Bismarck have secured them of support.

The iron and coal protectionists are also raising an outcry and the protection agitation is fast growing.

WINDOM'S SUCCESSOR.

The Nomination of Foster Favorably Received.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The nomination of ex-Governor Foster of Ohio to be Secretary of the Treasury is favorably received about the capitol. He is, it is said, thoroughly in accord with the President's financial policy and a conservative man, whose opinions are all favorable to a sound, stable currency.

The republicans generally expressed themselves well satisfied with the President's selection, and those democrats who were seen said they had nothing to say against it, conceding that the President has a right to select his advisers, however, to assist with his policy. Representative McKinley said: "Foster will demonstrate the wisdom of the President's selection. He is sound on finance and a safe man."

OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

New York, Feb. 21.—Ex-Governor Foster was officially notified of his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury by a dispatch this afternoon from President Harrison. Asked for his views on the financial question he said to a reporter: "I am in accord with the President and his party, and my policy will be the same as Windom's so far as I agree now. I am to accord, further, with the President and the party in the effort to increase the trade of the country through reciprocity treaties. I am a firm protectionist and a strong advocate of the reciprocity of our foreign shipping interests."

PARNELL SPEAKS.

He Does not Think Gladstone's Assurances Satisfactory.

DUBLIN, Feb. 22.—Parnell made a number of speeches on his way to Roscommon today. The general burden of his remarks was that not even the Healeyites dared to say Gladstone's assurances were satisfactory. The men to whom Ireland had looked in confidence had now such low enough to accept English gold in payment for their subserviance to English parties.

An attempt was made to hold an outdoor anti-Parnell meeting at Carrickon, Shannon County, Leitrim, today, but the Parnell sympathizers demolished the platform which had been erected for the speaker's accommodation.

In the afternoon, responding to a calling delegation, Parnell reviewed the circumstances of the disputes in the party, conveying the idea that he had seemed his present position on finding the destinies of the party confided to Mr. Sexby, a gentleman of great sensibility of character, but without practical acquaintance with Ireland's wants.

He dwelt at length upon the unsatisfactory nature of

THE GLADSTONE ASSURANCES,

and declared that after so singing the land question for ninety-one years that one half the population was banished or starved to death and the remainder until the League was founded were unable to hold up their heads in the first place, and secondly or tenth the Imperial Parliament would make another pretended settlement and declare the Irish legislature unentitled to any power in the national council of my reign, but he never been intended that the empire's tribunal should interfere to prevent his saying or writing whatever he likes, so long as he does not violate the law."

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A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

St. Louis' Impressive Farewell to General William Tecumseh Sherman.

VETERANS AND COMRADES WEEPING AT THE TOMB.

The Old Hero's Wish Complied With: He Receives a Military Funeral.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE LAST RESTING PLACE.

General Sherman Buried With Military Honors.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—St. Louis today gave an impressive farewell to General Sherman. For the first time in several days the sun shone out gloriously, but its rays fell upon a city draped in sorrow. Flags at half mast, crêpe were universal, and with one accord all manner of men abandoned their earthly pursuits and assembled along the line of march to pay profound homage to the honored dead. It was a soldier's funeral, the funeral of a general, but not alone of one whose last journey was attended with the honors due his rank, but of an officer beloved by the army and honored by the people. For miles the streets were lined with a solid wall of people, standing at least a dozen deep. The city was draped in mourning. The grief of those in the procession was not only genuine, but apparent to every one.

THE DEAD GENERAL'S COMRADES

of Bausman Post marched in hollow squares around the caisson, and every face wore that solemn look which said too plainly for words: "I have lost a friend." Following the caisson was the handful of survivors of the old Fifteenth Infantry, Sherman's first command in the war, a small and grief-stricken body of men following their old leader over the road that they too must travel at no very distant day. There were, besides thousands of veterans of the war, members of the Army, old and grizzled veterans rades in arms of the dead general. Slowly they walked, and only too plainly was it written that the ravages of time had begun to tell upon them. Yet none of them were so old or feeble that they would admit, even to themselves, that they were taxing their strength in following Sherman to Calvary, even as they had followed him to Savannah.

The funeral train arrived at just 8:30. As it crossed the bridge a salute from the battery announced the approach. Emerging from the tunnel the train was compelled to move slowly while the police cleared the track of people.

When there was reached the platform

GOVERNOR FRANCIS,

who was there with his staff and members of the reception committee, paid his respects to Generals Schofield and Howard and other military officers accompanying the funeral party. After an exchange of greetings it was announced that everything was in readiness for the funeral procession. Meanwhile the military were moved into position. The caisson on which the body was to be borne was in readiness. It was drawn by six bay horses, the riders of which, some men who served in the war, had participated in the battle of Wounded Knee in the recent Indian war. The body bearers were eight sergeants, four from the Seventh Cavalry and four from Battery B First Artillery.

In front of the caisson was the Twelfth Infantry from Ft. Leavenworth, drawn up in line facing the depot. On the opposite side of the street was Bausman Post, G.A.R., which acted as a guard of honor. The force that was behind the caisson, equipped with the dead general's saddle, bridle and spurs, were black one belonging to troop D, Seventh Cavalry. All the floral pieces were placed in an open hearse to be taken to the cemetery. At 10:30 General Merritt, chief marshal, and staff arrived. The casket was then removed from the car and as it was placed on the caisson the Twelfth Infantry presented arms and the band played a dirge.

Many of those assembled were touched by the sight of the veterans and comrades of the dead General could be seen.

WEEPING ON ALL SIDES.

Generals Howard and Sherman were so overcome that they could not speak for several minutes.

The funeral march was then given and the Twelfth Infantry companies wheeled into line and marched up Eleventh Street, followed by the caisson on either side of which the 40 members of Bausman Post had ranged themselves. Next came the members of the Sherman family and the people who had come with them from New York, in carriages.

The procession is divided into six divisions. It was composed of the regular military escort as provided by the regulations, consisting of the veteran posts, Legal Legion, some of Veterans, civic societies, State militia of Missouri and Ohio, members of the legislature of Missouri, citizens and a large assemblage of the States and their staffs and unorganized bodies of citizens in carriages and on foot. The route of the procession from the depot to Calvary Cemetery, a distance of nearly eight miles, through some of the principal streets and avenues of St. Louis. The windows of nearly all the buildings were filled with spectators and the sidewalks were crowded with a struggling mass of humanity.

While there was no disorder in the vicinity of the hearse, yet the men of people coming in front of the various intersecting streets where the procession started, was something terrific. The Four Street alone it was estimated there were gathered over 100,000 people. Marching through Pine Street the magnificence of the military display was most marked. Truly it was just what the old hero wanted—

A MILITARY FUNERAL.

The heavy rumble of artillery, the clatter of cavalry horses' hoofs on the pavement, mingled with the clang and jingle of sabre and spurred heels, and the steady, tramp of infantry as the columns passed, made the spectacle one never to be forgotten.

Straight out of Pine Street for over two miles the procession marched. Then it wheeled into Grand Avenue, where there was a repetition of the crowded streets and decorations of mourning. From Grand Avenue the head of the long column turned to the left in Florissant Avenue, which runs by the west entrance of Calvary Cemetery.

Most of the troops remained outside the cemetery. It was 3:30 when all who had been assigned places took their positions

AROUND THE OPEN GRAVE,

which was lined inside with flags.

A short distance to the south was the Fifteenth Infantry, to the east the members of the Grand Army and directly around it to the north were grouped Sensbe Sherman, the Moses Sherman, F. T. Sherman, Colonel Hoyt Sherman, Lieutenants Dockters and Fitch and their wives, Judge and Mrs. P. B. Ewing, General and Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Colonel and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Secretary and Mrs. Noble, Secretary and Mrs. Rusk, Assistant Secretary Grant, ex-President Hayes, General Howard, General Schofield, General Sherman and others.

After all had taken position eight sergeants, acting as body guards, lifted the casket from the caisson and bore it reverentially to the grave, when all that was mortal of General Sherman was lowered to its last resting place. The casket was draped with flags and was bare of any floral tribute.

THE SERVICES

were of the simplest character, and conducted by the Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman. Assembled at the grave, standing with uncovered heads as the casket was being lowered, the regimental band rendered Payne's Hymn, and Father Sherman read the Catholic service for the repose of the soul of the dead. As the service progressed Father Sherman sprinkled the casket with holy water, consecrating the body and the grave.

When the people surrounding the casket were removed the sound of sobbing was heard. At a signal, the closing of the grave was completed and the bugles sounded the "Lights out." Volleys were fired over the grave by the Thirteenth Infantry, immediately followed by the sounding of the artillery, which was stationed some distance to the east. Wreaths and bouquets of evergreens were placed on the grave by loving hands.

The funeral party and troops returned to the station and the many thousands of citizens present dispersed to their homes. The Twelfth Infantry marched to its quarters.

THUS WAS LAID TO REST,

by the side of his wife and two sons, General William Tecumseh Sherman.

Many offering wreaths were placed on the division while the caisson moved along the line of march. At one point on Grand avenue an old colored man, with a G. A. R. badge on his breast, went down on his knees by the side of the road, as the procession passed, and, with tears streaming down his furrowed cheeks, raised his hands over his head in prayer.

Hundreds of people stationed bunches of roses, violets and other flowers upon the gun carriage as it passed. Many of the old Thirteenth survivors who served in the Indian wars in Iowa from the beginning of the journey until the gates of the cemetery were reached. In succession of the great soldiers, statesmen and civilians who departed warrior was laid by the people of the land that could be given.

The family returned to New York with the same train tonight.

Mary Tomes Flooded.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—The outlook for an Ohio River flood grows more ominous. It is almost certain that Pittsburg, this morning's weather reports show there is almost a certainty of additional rain in the Ohio Valley within 24 hours. Here the river continues to rise about an inch an hour. There seems hope in the fact of the river falling rapidly at Wheeling and at Parkersburg, and it is thought the backwaters of the Great Kanawha are so high that the effect of a flood there at this stage would be inconvenient, but not disastrous. The lower portion of Newport and Covington are submerged, but none of the city manufacturers are interfered with. The waterworks at Pittsburg are stopped by the overflow, while Parkersburg has lost its gas and water, and is in danger of a coal famine.

At one time this afternoon the water here stood at 55 feet five inches, and is rising at the rate of an inch an hour. Reports from up and down the river show same stages of the flood.

The Ohio River, at 9 o'clock tonight, is 56 feet 2 inches and stationary. The situation is not alarming at present, as it is thought above here the river is stationary or nearly so, and the tributaries are falling.

Ballard's Horehound Syrup for Whooping Cough.

There is no other remedy in the world which will give such prompt relief in Whooping Cough as *Ballard's Horehound Syrup*. It will positively cure it. If you will try it your children will not keep you awake all night coughing. Ballard's Horehound Syrup is the most soothing and soothing remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Asthma, in the world. It is free from opium. It builds up new tissue, strengthens the Lungs, and is the incomparable tonic for people of the best and purest materials. If your Lungs are weak and you have a tickling in your throat, you need it. E. C. M. I. Agents.

Scientific cure such insanity.

The highest medical authorities of Europe and America have recently decided that a large percentage of cases of insanity are caused by the excruciating pains of Neuralgia of the head and face. If any member of your family suffers this torment, induce them to try Hardy's Nerve Ointment. One application will afford immediate relief and you will soon be rid of a dangerous and tormenting disease. Ballard's Snow Liniment is the most penetrating Liniment known. It positively cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Contracted Muscles, Old Sores, Cuts, Bunions, etc. It penetrates and opens up the pores, drawing all poisonous matter to the surface, restoring and promoting a natural circulation of the blood through the diseased parts.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

Secretary Ferguson Explains Why the Occupation of Tokay by the British is Necessary.

HEALY AND KENNY MEET WITH A MIXED RECEPTION.

The Trouble in Brazil.—The German Empress.—Resignation of the Norwegian Cabinet.—Bismarck.

By Telegraph to the News.

A CHAPTER OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The English Government's Intention in Egypt.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the Commons this evening, replying to a query regarding the intention of the government in Egypt, Secretary Ferguson said the occupation of Tokay was found necessary to prevent Suakim from being harassed. No further advance will be made into the interior.

Sir Carr asked whether the proposed ten shilling notes would be based on silver. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, replied that the notes would be payable in silver or be legal tender only for such amount, or in the case of silver coinage.

Secretary Stanhope, replying to a query, indicated that the government is resolved not to disturb the Duke of Cambridge as long as he desired to retain the position of commander-in-chief of the army.

Labouchere moved a reduction of the army, embracing a portion for the evacuation of Egypt. Ferguson declined to fix a date, saying the English would withdraw as soon as a great government was assured and no danger of foreign occupation remained. After a long debate Labouchere's motion was rejected.

THE LOUBET-LOUIS TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The aspect of affairs in regard to the Loubet-Louis dispute is more than expected this morning. The wholesale strike expected did not occur. The railroads and well open strike belonging to the Confederation of the shipping federation. A large force of police is held in readiness to subdue disorder.

HOLD UP SYMPATHIZERS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Church in addressing a meeting of constituents at South Paddington stated that the government should be sympathetic in the Loubet affair, he should not be in favor of founding a State board of arbitration.

HEALY AND KENNY.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—Healy and Kenny met with a mixed reception at Carrickon-on-Shannon, Roscommon, today. A large contingent of Parnellites occupied the speakers' platform. The people made a feeble attempt to justify Healy's speech in Dublin last night. Mr. Carthy then arrived they were assailed with stones and sticks. Forty policemen were unable to control the opposing factions. Healy's supporters followed the meeting to the chapel, where he and others spoke, denouncing Parnell and his followers. The Parnellites gathered outside and hooted and yelled. Several persons were hurt during the riot.

Parnell during his speech in the Tours Hall, Roscommon, yesterday said he thinks the Gladstone letter of gold of as proposed by the McCarthyites. He had the assurance that the plan for himself proposed was very simple. "Gladstone has arrived with sympathies with the opinion that it would not be proper to have them over to us in a mixed condition. I propose to be obedient to them, transfer them in a civilized condition to the controlling authority of the Irish executive responsible to the Irish Parliament."

THE BRAZILIAN TROUBLE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Brazilian minister here when questioned today as to the state of affairs in Brazil said he was unable to confirm the alarming reports received from that country. He added he did not believe there was any truth in the report about the renewal of political troubles in Brazil.

THE GERMAN EMPRESS.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Empress Frederick of Germany took lunch yesterday with Baron de Fischer, Bavarian charge d'affaires, at the Hotel Whitelaw. Lady Pauncefote, wife of the British minister, U. S. minister, and Lady Eaton, British ambassador. Reporters still haunt the Imperial visitor as she travels about the city. The result is that Empress Frederick has resorted to various expedients in the attempt to elude the newspaper men. Yesterday evening she left the Lancaster, accompanied by a great crowd collected in and about the vicinity of the concert hall, but the Empress and her daughter did not appear. Two Germans sang Wagner's and Wagner duets in German, a hazardous proceeding before a French public. The audience after hesitating for a few moments, as if uncertain whether to hiss or applaud, suddenly burst out in vociferous applause. There can be no doubt that the Empress's visit to Paris is productive here of much better feeling towards Germany.

WHY SHE WENT TO PARIS.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Paris to the *Times* published today says the principal motive for the Empress Frederick's visit to Paris is the settlement of 2,000,000 marks recently left to her by the Duchess Caroline. This legacy, according to the *Times* correspondent, the Empress intends to apply to the furnishing and to the decoration of the castle of Kronprinz, drawing heavily upon French art collections in carrying out this task.

A BOSNIAN ASSIGNAT'S HANDIWORK.

BELGRADE, Feb. 23.—A manifesto is issued by the party of the pretender, Karageorgevitch, in which he appeals to the Servian throne. It calls upon the people to rise and declare a revolution to overthrow the Obenovitch dynasty and incidentally place the Prince upon the throne. The people, however, have not responded to the appeal. Troopers held in the barracks.

THE EGYPTIAN BOND.

SEAKIM, Feb. 23.—A cloudet from Afbelle says cavalry overtook many of the servitudes who escaped in the recent fight, and the latter were surrounded. A number of wounded dropped by the roadside. The abodes of most of the tribes have sent letters begging the freedom of Osman Digna and his followers.

A NORWEGIAN CABINET CRISIS.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 23.—The Norwegian Cabinet resigned because the Stortling adopted a liberal motion demanding great independence for Norway in the foreign policy of Scandinavia. The government opposed the demand on the ground that it would lead to the dissolution of the union with Sweden.

BISMARCK MOBBED.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Prince Bismarck declines the offer of the town of Hamburg to confer the freedom of the city upon him. The Prince is refusing to accept this office, said he was forced to decline on the ground of personal and domestic circumstances which would prevent a conscientious performance of the duties.

WINDTHORST ON AMERICA.

The Country is Still a Model in Spite of its Machines.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—At a dinner given by Herr Barth to members of the Reichstag, Dr. Windthorst offered a toast in honor of United States Minister Pendleton, in offering the toast the clerical leader said: America, notwithstanding their temporary madness, shown by the adoption of the new tariff law, was still a model, by the imitation of which Germany might insure the spread of happiness and liberty among the people.

This sentiment was heartily applauded by Richter, Bebel, Bamberger, Schmoller and other political leaders present.

The Skating Tournament.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 22.—The international skating tournament concluded here today. The first contest was winning Norway, Norway and Sweden. In the second contest Hager covered a distance of one mile in 2 min. 37.15 sec. and Cornelis, Canadian champion, in 2 min. 42.1 sec. Hager won the third contest, distance three miles, in 8 min. 15 sec. Hagen was awarded 500 kroner and a gold medal.

Six Persons Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A disastrous fire in a Brooklyn tenement house tonight resulted in the death of six persons. The house was a five-story stick that house in Sands Street, occupied by thirty-two families, who are but destitute by the destruction of their goods. Before the firemen arrived the fire had cut off escape by the staircases, while the front of the building was covered with fire escapes and ladders. Only one came out upon them and were taken down on ladders which the firemen raised.

Among the tenants on the fourth floor was the family of John F. Downey, a painter. When they found that they could not make their escape down the stairs they went up to the roof, on the way up Mrs Griffin and Julia Griffin told she would have to help Mrs. Downey, who, with her infant, was behind. The old woman was left seven again until her dead body was found, together with that of Mrs. Downey and one of the children, at the foot of the staircase leading to the roof.

Julia Griffin and the two other children reached the roof in safety and went down through the house to the next house. One of the children has was with Mrs. Downey escaped to the roof but was so badly burned that the little chocolate body was found charred on the skylight.

Carl Rosedal, his wife and 15 months old child and his father, Jacob Rosedal, also escaped safely to the roof, but the grandfather and little grandson were overcome at the foot of the fatal stairway and were found by the fire department in a dying state. The bodies were burned almost beyond recognition. All of the inmates, except those mentioned, were gotten out in safety.

Colorado Outrages.

SALINA, Col., Feb. 22.—Oliver Bellfly, who is in charge of the railroad coal chute, last night attempted to drive one of Calebrier Sullivan's men away who was stealing coal. Sullivan interfered and knocked Bellfly down, who then pulled a gun and shot and killed Sullivan. The mob, not understanding the facts in the case took Bellfly from his home and hanged him. Shots were fired and four were wounded. Bellfly was then dragged to a railroad crossing sign and hanged without giving him an opportunity to make an explanation. The matter will be investigated and the perpetrators punished.

There is no danger of a cold resulting in pneumonia when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used as directed right at the first cough. It effectually counteracts and arrests any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. The fact was fully proven in thousands of cases during the epidemic of influenza last winter. For sale by E. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Williams' Australian Black Pills.

If you are Yellow, Bilious, constipated with Headache, bad breath, poor appetite, feel dull and sluggish, Liver is out of order. One box of these Pills will drive all the trouble away and make a new being of you. Price 25 cents. Zion Co-op Mer. Inst. Drug Dept., Agents.

AN OHIO SHOOTING.

Two Editors Open a Fusillade Upon Each Other in a Street.

TWO PERSONS ARE KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

The Tri-Annual Council of the Women of the United States Opens at Washington.

By Telegraph to the News.

A FEUD IN A STREET.

Newspaper Men Who Say Down their Pens and Take Up Arms.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 23.—A shooting occurred on the most crowded portion of High Street today in which about fifteen shots were fired. The shots were exchanged by W. J. Elliot of the Sunday Capital and A. C. Osborne of the Sunday Herald, and great one of the exchange of editorial articles. A bystander named Hughes was shot through the head, and died instantly. Osborne was shot through the lung, and died soon after. Twice a brother of W. J. Elliott was shot through the arm and back and a number of others were slightly wounded.

Elliott is under arrest and threats are made against W. J. Elliot. Stories of the shooting are conflicting. Elliott asserts that Osborne fired the shot which killed Hughes. At the time of the fusillade a great crowd was on the street witnessing a procession.

Excitement bordered in the tragedy southern tonight, and the situation is threatening. Large crowds continue to hover about the scene of tragedy. W. J. Elliott and his brother Charles are held at the city prison, and, owing to threats openly made, the police authorities have taken extra precautions to prevent an outbreak of mob violence.

ELLIOTT'S STATEMENT.

W. J. Elliott, who was seen by a reporter tonight, said: "My brother and myself went up town to see the parade. When in front of Shrader's saloon I saw Osborne with a revolver pointed at me. I reached for my pistol, when he fired. I drew my pistol then fired at Pat, who was in the crowd."

Elliot thinks this was when the men in the crowd were shot, and Osborne's gun was fired at the same time. Pat Elliott states that while running away from Osborne he fell into stings where bullets struck him.

Interviews with a large number of eye witnesses say that W. J. Elliott opened fire on Osborne first, and the last information of those who saw it is that the first shot was fired by Elliott and hit Osborne in the side of the head. Osborne, after returning fire at Elliotts pistols hit his shoulder, where he was followed by Perkins Elliott, who had been a long-ordered struggle, during which several shots were fired, and Osborne was shot through the body. He died instantly. The bodies of Osborne and W. J. Hughes, innocent spectators, were removed to the Coroner's office.

Among the wounded spectators were John H. Rowe, Government distributing agent, shot through the left leg, and Charles Ely, of Sullivan, bookkeeper, shot through the left arm; Mrs. C. Gaddis, Danville, O., shot through the ankle; D. W. Heffernonicker, struck in the bosom by a spent ball.

THE MORMON AFFAIR

grew out of a newspaper feud which has been raging several weeks between the publishers of the Sunday Worm and Sunday Capital. Two weeks ago Francis Willard's address was the feature of the opening session. Representative women were present from all parts of the country.

Mrs. Willard, in her address, said a difference of opinion on one question must not prevent the women of America from working unitedly on those points on which they agree. They were engaged in a heroic struggle to lift women from mere seahood to inward glorious women, and to do this for humanity's sake was the problem. Whatever the woman shall say to every other, and every workman shall say to every other, "Consider," the war dragon shall be stalled, the poverty that exists minister, the gabbling translated by a silver pin, the saloon drained out, and last, the ill-treated wives liberated from the hands of drunken husbands, the logmen of Chicago and Washington.

Miss Willard then spoke of the details of the organization, and favored the adoption of a constitution which provides—one that should include and encourage local councils in every State, county, city, town and village in the land. She reviewed the advance of woman, and said these three years since the last council have produced greater results than the previous three years. Speaking of Parnell, she said the chief significance of his present discovered state has been but little emphasized yet in the public mind. Ireland, by thinking, the woman question has had no triumph so signal in our generation. It is not many years, she said, since any man of great gifts and splendid public achievements was as a man in his relations to woman, an entirely different personality with whom the public had nothing to do, no matter how lowly he might conduct himself. This was because the estimate of woman was so much beneath that which is now held.

A number of interesting papers were read.