

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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ATTACKED ON BRIDGE.

Strikers Drag Conductor and Motorman From Posts.

SOLDIERS COME ON THE RUN

But Assaultants Were Safely Housed In a Nearby Factory.

STRIKE OF NEWSBOYS SETTLED

Reading Public at Cincinnati Are Again Able to Buy the Newspapers on Street—Messengers' Strike In New York Practically Ended.

Cleveland, July 26.—That the presence of the strong force of militia now doing service in this city has already had a most salutary effect upon the lawless element was evidenced by the fact that the obstruction placed upon the tracks of the Big Consolidated street car lines during the night were found to be fewer than at any time since the present strike was inaugurated.

Cars on four of the most important lines of the Big Consolidated system were operated throughout the night. In the morning practically the full quota of cars were running on all lines, except the Abbey, the Union and Clark avenue. It was, however, a notable fact that most of the cars were either empty or carried only a very few passengers, even during the early hours of the day, when traffic is usually the heaviest.

Either through violence or out of sympathy for the strikers, a very large proportion of the people declined, under present conditions, to ride on the Big Consolidated lines and in most cases walked many blocks in order to reach the cars of the Little Consolidated company, which is not involved in the strike.

About 1,300 troops are now acting in co-operation with the regular police force of the city, under the direction of the commander and under the head of the military power of the state.

This force will probably be augmented Thursday by the arrival of several additional companies of soldiers from outside points.

A riot which was not reported at first occurred at Collinwood, a suburban town, during the night at the crossing of the Big Consolidated and Shore electric lines. A spike placed between the ends of the two rails caused a car to jump the track and block both lines. A mob of 400 persons quickly gathered and pelted the non-union crew with all sorts of missiles. A second car came up and the non-union men on it received similar treatment. Eventually the crews of both cars were chased away.

A call for assistance was responded to by Captain Radder, of the naval reserves, with 15 men. Captain Radder addressed the crowd and said he would order a charge unless it immediately dispersed. The mob answered with a shower of stones and bricks. A number of persons, including several members of the Reserves, were struck and slightly injured.

With Fixed Bayonets. A charge with fixed bayonets was then ordered and the mob quickly scattered in all directions.

It is stated that a meeting of the motormen and conductors employed by the Little Consolidated lines of which company Senator M. A. Hanna is president, will be held for the purpose of discussing the strike on the Big Consolidated lines. They have heretofore announced that they had no grievances.

President Everett of the Big Consolidated announces that he will take back 150 of the old men, provided they will apply individually. He adds that possibly this number may be increased as vacancies occur as a result of the "weeding out" process to take place among the new men employed since the strike began.

The strike leaders still insist that every man must be taken back and above all that the union must be recognized by the company. They claim that their ranks remain practically unbroken and that they are in a position to hold out indefinitely; that the Big Consolidated is losing money to the extent of many thousands of dollars per day and sooner or later will concede to the demands of the strikers.

At noon a Brooklyn trolley car was stopped on the Brooklyn-Brighton bridge by strikers who boarded the car, dragging the conductor and motorman from their posts. The two men were

beaten and roughly handled, but not seriously injured. The soldiers acting as special police and on duty at the barns came on the run, but the mob had by that time taken refuge in a factory at the bridge. The building was surrounded, but no arrests were made, the factory hands aiding the malcontents to escape.

Compromise Accepted.
Cincinnati, July 26.—The messengers' strike is continued, but the lawlessness that attended it heretofore is much lessened by more active work of the police. Several new messengers were attacked and beaten, but the police rendered prompt assistance and they are now escorting the messengers so that attack is impossible and no crowds are allowed to collect. The Western Union is using telephone service to deliver messages and that way keeps its service from becoming clogged. The evening newspapers reconsidered their decision about accepting unsold papers and offered a compromise, which was accepted, and the papers were again on the streets little before noon. The compromise consisted in consenting to receive all unsold papers of the first two editions, the later editions to be bought at the newsboys' risk. No change was made in the price of the papers.

Strike Practically Ended.
New York, July 26.—The messenger boys' strike has not been officially declared off, for there is no leader or committee to make such an announcement, but the strike is at an end as far as inconveniencing the companies is concerned. The business of the Postal Telegraph company is running smoothly, even in the banking district where most of the trouble was experienced. A number of the Western Union main office boys still refuse to work.

End of Pittsburg Strike.
Pittsburg, July 26.—The strike of Western Union messengers ended and the boys are all at work again. They claim that the company has promised to concede to their demands, but this is denied by the officials. About 30 postal messengers struck for the same pay and hours as demanded by the Western Union boys.

Possible Strike at Detroit.
Detroit, July 26.—A strike of street railway employees of Detroit is among the possibilities of the near future. The executive committee of the local union is in conference with company officers, the chief points at issue being changes in number of working hours and an increase in pay from 21 to 25 cents per hour.

Failed to Materialize.
New York, July 26.—The strike of freight handlers of the Pennsylvania railroad in Jersey City, which was threatened to take place at noon failed to materialize. It is now believed the men will continue at work at their former wages.

Reformatory Ship Burned.
Liverpool, July 26.—The Roman Catholic reformatory ship Clarence was destroyed by fire. It was but a few moments after the fire was discovered until the great three-decker was wrapped in flames. Intense excitement prevailed until it became known that hundreds of lads and officers on board the Clarence had been saved by the ferryboats Mersey and Firefly, which quickly made fast to the burning vessel and began pumping water upon the flames. The boys on board the Clarence acted with the utmost discipline until they were forced to leave the ship with the officers. The captain's family and Bishop Whiteside, who spent the night on board the Clarence, lost their personal effects.

Returned From Sierra Leone.
New York, July 26.—Eight negroes, three women and five children, arrived from Sierra Leone on Monday and after wandering about the streets all day were taken in charge by a colored missionary, Mrs. Hattie Ross, who found them shelter and managed to get them food. They are Mrs. Lucy Grayson, Mrs. Boone and Mrs. Smitton, who, with their husbands and children, formed part of a large colony of southern negroes who sailed from Saania, Ga., in March, 1896, for Liberia.

Williams Not Lynched.
Bainbridge, Ga., July 26.—Two companies of the militia ordered here by Governor Candler to prevent any further lynchings arrived at 5 a. m. and are now on duty around the Decatur county jail. John Williams, the negro, whose life was threatened, was not lynched and when the state troops arrived they found the mob had dispersed. It is said the members of the mob have simply disbanded for the time being and will be reorganized later.

Has Bright Disease.
New York, July 26.—Frank C. Tannehill, the veteran actor, is dying of Bright's disease in this city.

CHANGES IN THE LAWS

Regulating Immigration Suggested by Several Experts.

WEDDINGS AT THE LANDING

Chief Inspector Dobbler Says Experience Teaches That the Second Cabin Passengers Are First to Become Public Charges.

New York, July 26.—At the session of the sub-committee of the United States industrial commission, Roman Dobbler, chief of the board of inspectors of immigration testified that his experience was that clerks coming to the United States in the second cabin with \$40 or \$50 were the first to become public charges.

Mr. Dobbler said many persons came in the second cabin to avoid the rigid scrutiny at the barge office. He believed many of the new arrivals had been coached as to their answers to questions put to them here.

Dr. Lorenzo Ullo, legal adviser of the immigration bureau, said there was a great difficulty in enforcing the laws owing to the many contradictions. A case in point was the law regarding criminals coming to this country, whom the law requires shall be returned to the nation to which they belong and the port from which they came. Sometimes the criminal was an Oriental and came from Bremen. He thought the law should say that such persons should simply not be permitted to land and the steamship companies left to do with them as they believed best.

Mrs. Virginia Stuckler, the chief matron at the Barge office, testified regarding the treatment of enclente women arriving here. Of 1,441 women arriving during this month in that condition 52 were married at the barge office, 28 were admitted on appeal and the others were found to be married women.

Mrs. Stuckler said that there was an average of one marriage a day at the landing bureau. Thirty women arrived who had been unfaithful to their husbands, but, except in three cases, they were permitted to land.

Mrs. Stuckler thought the laws should include an act prohibiting the landing of girls brought here for immoral purposes. There was no such prohibition in the present laws.

Good Thing For America.
New York, July 26.—Edwin Bruwaert, French consul at New York, says of the new reciprocity treaty between France and the United States: "I regard it as an excellent thing for the United States. America was the only country which did not have the benefit of our minimum tariff. As the manufacturers abroad are satisfied with a profit of five per cent., the difference between the maximum and minimum rates was sufficient to keep the United States out of the French market. France's annual importation or manufactured articles is about \$280,000,000 and the United States will get a good share of this. America undersells England in cotton goods in China and there is no reason why it cannot do the same in France."

Mine Engineer Kidnapped.
Cripple Creek, Col., July 26.—John Doyle, engineer of the Garfield Grouse mine, was carried off by 20 masked men. The sheriff had been notified and is making efforts to find the missing engineer. When the 20 masked men reached the mine they ordered the blacksmiths and other employees of the mines back. The men employed at the Garfield Grouse are unable to conjecture what was the cause of the trouble. Doyle was released by his abductors after they had given him a severe beating. He professes not to know who the men were or why they punished him.

Will Inspect Vessels.
Washington, July 26.—As a precautionary measure Secretary Gage has detailed Acting Assistant Surgeon S. H. Hodgson of the Marine hospital service to duty in the office of the United States consul at Vera Cruz for the purpose of inspecting vessels desiring to clear for the United States.

Chinaman Pensioned.
Washington, July 26.—Ah Yu of Shanghai, China, a landsman who enlisted in the navy in 1884 and was formerly attached to Dewey's flagship Olympia, was granted a pension of \$30 a month for lung trouble. He has the distinction of being the first Chinese pensioner of this government.

President's Parties.
Washington, July 26.—President McKinley and party left Washington at 3 p. m. on the Pennsylvania railroad for Lake Champlain.

STARTLING REPORT.

Officials of Highland County Accused of Overdrawing Fees.

Hillsboro, O., July 26.—The report of a committee appointed three months ago to examine the records of county officers for the past ten years has caused a great sensation by showing that in that time the illegal fees and salaries drawn by different county officials aggregates \$56,200. Suits against the various officers to recover that amount will be insisted on by taxpayers. Twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars of the sum is chargeable to county auditors.

Increase in Wages.
Youngstown, O., July 26.—An increase of 25 cents per day in wages has been granted all the molders employed in the various foundries of the city. The increase dates from July 24 and affects about 500 hands.

New Incorporations.
Columbus, O., July 26.—The Church of Our Father, Toledo; the Royal Sewer Pipe and Fire Brick company, Akron, capital stock \$500,000.

An Ohio Postmistress.
Washington, July 26.—The president appointed Jennie L. Gardner postmistress at Ripley, O.

A French Squelch.
Paris, July 26.—The République Française, referring to the reciprocity treaty between France and the United States, says: "Washington dispatches announce the consummation of the Franco-American treaty. An enormous blunder has been consummated. M. Millerand and Delcasse have betrayed French industry and agriculture to the United States, and in these two branches of our national production ruins will be heaped on ruins. The treaty has not yet been ratified, and we affirm that it will not be without discussion."

May Be Blocked by Ice.
St. Johns, N. F., July 26.—The mail steamer Labrador, Captain Dawson, from the Labrador coast, has arrived here. She reports an immense body of ice along the northern part of that coast, which will probably seriously impede the northern progress of the Peary relief steamer Diana, which started on Friday last. It is expected here that the unfavorable ice conditions will prevent the steamer from reaching a far northern latitude.

Kearsarge and Kentucky.
Washington, July 26.—The big battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky are now so well along toward completion that the contractors have called for the 8-inch guns, as they are about ready to put on the upper turrets and mount the guns therein. The last report showed the ships about 92 per cent completed, but the call for the guns is such a material advance that it is thought their first speed trial will occur some time in September.

Charged to American Fruit.
London, July 26.—Much excitement is caused here by the mysterious poisoning of a score of guests of the Inn of Court hotel, which, it was alleged, was due to American canned fruit. A second victim, F. W. Bartlett, of Philadelphia, died during the night. The fruit was eaten a week ago and all who partook of it were made ill, one of the number dying on July 21, the medical certificate giving gastro enteritis as the cause of death.

McKinley Was Busy.
Washington, July 26.—President McKinley was very busy prior to his departure for Lake Champlain. He was obliged to deny himself to the public and saw only his cabinet officers and who had urgent public business. Semi-official denials were given out of the stories that the president was to transfer Colonel Clay H. Evans, commissioner of pensions, because of alleged protests against his administration of the pension office.

Pingree Lockout Ended.
Detroit, July 26.—The combination strike and lockout in the Pingree & Smith shoe factory has ended. All the 600 employees will resume work at once. The company has gained a victory over the union, but, according to the strike leaders, there will be more or less warfare against the factory by the international union.

Visited the Schoolship.
Southampton, July 26.—The mayor and sheriffs of Southampton paid an official visit to the United States school ship Saratoga. They were cordially entertained by the commander and officers of the Saratoga. At luncheon President McKinley and Queen Victoria were toasted.

Ordered to Manila.
Washington, July 26.—Lieutenant Colonel Ernest H. Garlington has been relieved from duty in the office of the inspector general in Washington and ordered to Manila as inspector general of the department of the Pacific.

CZAROWITZ'S FUNERAL

Full Description of the Royal Obsequies at St. Petersburg.

ENTIRE COURT ATTENDED.

Emperor and Grand Dukes Acted as Pallbearers and Carried the Coffin Covered With Gold Cloth Into Church.

St. Petersburg, July 26.—On the arrival of the imperial train at St. Petersburg the emperor and grand dukes in person carried the coffin to a catafalque of cloth of gold drawn by eight horses that awaited it. Four generals laid over it a shroud of cloth of gold covered with ermine. The entire court and administration took part in the procession, which also included detachments of marine guards and representatives of all institutions of which the late grand duke was a member.

In front of the catafalque was carried on a cushion of cloth of gold, the numerous decorations of the deceased prince. His flag officers brought from the imperial stables his favorite horse clad with black cloth trappings. A large body of clergy, among them the Grand Duke Alexander, preceded by the choir of the imperial chapel bearing lighted tapers, walked immediately in front of the catafalque, the cords of which were held by highest state functionaries.

Immediately behind the catafalque came the emperor, followed by Baron Fredericks, the court marshal, and General Hesse, the head of the emperor's military household.

The Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich came next, walking alone. They came the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexis Sergius, Paul Michael Nicolaevitch and his sons, the Grand Dukes Alexander, George and Sergius. The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Peter Nicolaevitch, the Grand Dukes Constantine and Dimitri Constantinovitch, the Dukes Eugene and George of Leuchtenberg, Princess Alexander and Peter of Oldenburg and the Prince of Altenberg. These were followed by the suites of the emperor, the grand dukes and the princes.

After the royal mourners on foot there came in an open carriage, draped in black cloth, attired in deep mourning and attended by two cossacks of the chamber in black cloth liveries, the empress-mother, with her two daughters, the Grand Duchesses Xenia and Olga.

In a second carriage rode the Grand Duchess Marie Paulovna, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Fedorovna, the Grand Duchess Alexander Josefovna and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Mavrikieva, wife of the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch. The third carriage contained the Grand Duchess Militza Nivolovena and the Grand Duchess Helene Vladimirovna.

In the fourth carriage were the Princess Anastasia Nicolana, Romanoffsky, the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, Princess Eugenie of Oldenburg, and Princess Helene of Altenberg.

Then came a long line of carriages containing grand ladies of the court and maids of honor of the empresses and grand duchesses.

Lastly, on foot, two by two, were members of the households of the hereditary grand duke and a long line of regiments of the guard which accompanied the funeral procession to the fortress. Here the Metropolitan, Antoine, of St. Petersburg, and Ladoga, celebrated a solemn funeral mass in the presence of the imperial family and court.

The emperor and grand dukes carried the coffin into the church and deposited it beneath an immense dais which was covered with cloth of gold. Four generals aides-de-camp removed the lid of the coffin and laid it on a table covered with cloth of silver specially prepared. They then covered the lower part of the body of the grand duke with cloth of gold lines with ermine.

A guard of honor consisted of a general aid-de-camp, an aid-de-camp to the emperor, two chamberlains and two gentlemen of bedchamber, four officers and four non-commissioned officers, colonels of the guard, who watched the coffin day and night while the body lies in state during three days.

Mrs. Rich Is Sullen.
El Paso, Tex., July 26.—Mrs. Rich will be kept incommunicado for a period of 48 hours instead of 72, as the law directs. She will be arraigned before the judge. By direction of Governor Ahumada, the prisoner will be permitted to receive visitors. The trial will begin six weeks hence. Since being locked up in Mexico, Mrs. Rich has refused to eat and is said to be sullen.