

## MOB VS. MILITARY.

The Streets of Cincinnati Turned Into a Battle Field.

### A CHAPTER FROM THE COMMUNE.

Terrible Results of an Attempt to Lynch a Murderer.

#### NEARLY ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST

A Friday's Columbus despatch says: When the train which was to bring Berner to Columbus passed Morrow a mob of 200 men searched it. Their intention was to hang Berner from the bridge. The passengers and trainmen give thrilling accounts of their experiences. Colonel Hunt has telegraphed the Governor to be in readiness, and will remain here over Sunday, so as to call more troops if necessary. Hunt made requisition for 5,000 rounds of ball cartridges, which have been sent to Cincinnati. Passengers from Cincinnati this morning say there is intense excitement all along the way. There are large crowds at the stations, and threats are made against the deputy sheriffs that they will suffer if they do not produce Berner or show he has been put out of the way.

LATER.—The riot alarm has been calling the military together for half an hour. The Fourteenth Regiment are resting on their arms waiting for a special train to Cincinnati. The Fourth Regiment at Dayton has also been ordered by the Governor to fall in for orders. Special trains have been sent out for companies at the surrounding towns. A large force starts for Cincinnati this afternoon.

A Cincinnati despatch says such a light of blood as this has not before darkened the history of Cincinnati. It is impossible to ascertain the true situation. Men have been killed on several squares from the scene of the riot. The fire was started by rolling in barrels of coal oil, setting it on fire and keeping everybody out. Captain Desmond entered to subdue the flames, but was instantly killed. The flames went their own way. The mob would not let the firemen use the engines. The structure, which cost a quarter of a million, slowly burned. The loss is irreparable in valuable records. When the mob had robbed Powell's gun store it was fired. The patrol wagon responded to the alarm, and the mob fired, killing one man and wounding others. The mob has lost all control, and seems bound on destruction for destruction's sake. The firing upon the mob has been merciless, whether by the Gatling gun or by the soldiers. No one can estimate the loss of life or the injury by wounds.

At undertaker Habig's four dead men unknown are lying. At the Cincinnati Hospital there are as many more, while twenty or more wounded are there, and wagons are still coming with more. It was nearly midnight when the 14th Regiment reached the scene. They formed for fearful work. They cleared the streets, and are now in the jail-yard with the besieged guards and police. The 4th Regiment arrived on the other side of the city. After marching part of the way to the scene, the mob turned back and went back to the depot. The 4th Regiment received orders from the Governor to join the other forces in the jail-yard by a direct or indirect route, but being informed the mob were still in force and blocking the streets in the vicinity, he modified the order with the view of averting bloodshed.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—At 1 o'clock this morning the mob seemed to observers not tainted with its spirit to be of the Parisian order. Men apparently courting death stood within range of the guns. A volley was fired, wounding several and killing Frank Gallagher. When the Treasurer's office was fired there was a hand-to-hand fight between the police and the mob, and a number of rioters were arrested and taken into jail. They refused to give their names. Many of them were well-dressed, good looking men. At the hospital are the following killed: Captain Jack Desmond, Henry J. Peiser, both shot through the head; John Peltonshemer shot through the heart; A. Hopkins, O. Bloom and J. Camper, severely wounded. Fatally wounded, Will Batze, 18 years old, boy dying; Philip Roane, in the breast. Several dead men are in the *Anzeiger* office and three dead men at the court-house. Rumors are abundant. Among them that Col. Hunt and Lieutenant Tom O'Meara, of the police force, were killed in the jail. At 2 20 a. m. it was discovered the mob had three cannon, obtained from the Music Hall. At 3 a. m. the Fourth Regiment, who had been placed in front of the Court House with unloaded guns, are keeping the crowd back, but were pelted with brickbats and occasionally a pistol ball fired. The mob in possession of the cannon were moving up Fourth street when a squad of thirty police charged upon them, capturing the guns and dispersing the mob. When Powell's gun store was attacked he defended his property and killed at least three men, some say seven. At 3 45 a. m. comparative quiet had been restored and the mob dispersed. The dead are still lying in the streets in the vicinity of the conflict. A safe estimate of the killed makes them 50 to 75. Only a small portion are identified or the names preserved.

3 p. m.—The streets have been comparatively clear of people to day. Barriades in all directions keep the crowd away from the court house and jail. All the available militia of the State have been ordered here in the quickest possible time. A repetition of last night's bloody and aimless work is expected.

3 p. m.—Fred. Smoltz, bar-keeper, has just been shot by militiamen and instantly killed.

9 20 p. m.—Firing has begun at the court house, heavier than at any time last night.

10 p. m.—Briggs Swift, a leading citizen, has just been shot.

The scene of the trouble by daylight this morning was very peaceful. Two hours before a small crowd gathered near a drug store to see the patrol wagon take away a dead man. The militia, mistaking the movement for a renewal of the mob attack, fired, killing one and wounding the nephew of the proprietor of the drug store, one ball just missing the proprietor himself. All along the street are blood stains where the men killed or wounded fell. The burning

of the Court House was purely malicious and senseless. There is no excuse for the failure to protect it. Fifty soldiers properly placed could have defended it. The crowd were permitted to go to the very windows and break them without resistance. Some one suggested to cast some light on the subject, and the building was fired. Another said, "This will be the Paris of America, sure enough," and the mob cried, "Burn the militia out." Here occurred the melancholy killing of Capt. John J. Desmond, a promising young man, sent with a squad of soldiers to put out the fire. The bad management of Sheriff Hawkins is severely commented on. The Fourteenth Regiment were expected at 9 o'clock, and did not arrive until 12 p. m., but it cleared the streets and gave the authorities control of the entire space about the Court House and jail. The Fourth Regiment was a total failure. They marched within three squares of the Court House and then marched back to the depot. The colonel said if the troops scattered he couldn't get them together. There is good evidence that two or three hundred men composed the bulk of the violent and active rioters, and these not fully armed. The general opinion is that very little general-ship would have put them to flight. When the attack was made on Powell's gun store at midnight the first man entered was shot dead, the second fared the same, and the third was severely wounded. An effort was made to fire the building, but the proprietor from the upper storey window fired a well-directed shot, and the crowd went away. To-day the gravity of the situation impressed every one. Everywhere solemnity prevailed. The frightful loss of life brings people to realize the awful calamity. There was a noticeable absence of curiosity seekers at the scene of trouble to-day. The place seemed regarded with dread and aversion. There was not near as much travel on the streets in that vicinity as on ordinary Sundays. Some feeling against the militia was manifested during the forenoon. Stones were thrown at them when opportunity offered. This was so annoying that the police were placed next the people. Threats were then shouted, "Wait till to-night," "Wait till we get good and drunk and we'll hoist you blue-coated men from behind your barrels," were among things said.

Fred Smoltz, the bar-keeper who was shot, advanced beyond the limits. He was warned back by a militiaman, refused to return, and was shot dead. There was great excitement when the body was borne off by the patrol wagon. Plans for the protection of the city are maturing. Mayor Stephens, who had been dangerously ill, left his bed to give directions. The control of the civil and military authority is in his hands.

List of dead and wounded as perfect as can be made at present is: Killed—James Condon, carriage blacksmith, leaves wife and three children; John Haverkamp, coal-cart driver; Fritz Havmeyer, aged 41, hod carrier, wife and five children; Frank Hettenshemier, employee furniture factory; Ben. Fink, shoemaker; J. Sagger; Joe. Basold, cigar-maker; Mike O'Day, driver; A. Fahler, J. Dickey, Frank Benjamin, driver; Thomas A. Green, colored (son of Rev. E. W. Green, of Paris, Ky.), coachman; Anton Singer, shoemaker; John Goebel, bartender; Samuel Henan (died of heart disease during the excitement); Jacob Metzger, stone-cutter; Fred. S. Luesser, bartender. There are yet four bodies unidentified at Habig's. At the hospital: Dead—John J. Hennessy, Henry J. Piesser and many others.

#### THE LILY A WALKER.

Mrs. Langtry Astonishes Dayton with a Pedestrian Feat.

A Dayton (Ohio) despatch says: Mrs. Langtry appeared here last night, her palace car arriving on Sunday morning. The day was bright and clear, and the atmosphere bracing. The famous beauty could not resist the temptation to sally from the seclusion of her apartments. In the course of the day she accomplished a most remarkable feat of pedestrianism for a woman. Walking her manager out a ten-mile tour of the city, and then alone striking out in the country, she walked to the Soldiers' Home and back, and then from the city to the village of Little York and back, the entire distance being twenty-two miles, which, including the walk in the city, makes quite a creditable feat. She claimed to have never felt better than after the walk, and on the next morning was ready for another.

#### A SIX CENT FINE.

Salvationists go to Jail Rather than Pay It.

A Grand Rapids, Mich., telegram says: The Salvation Army, arrested on complaint of C. S. Morey, for creating a nuisance by marching through the streets with drums and tambourines and frightening horses, were fined six cents and costs in the police court this morning. A friend paid for three young men, but Capt. Martin and two women refused the proposed aid, and went to jail for eight days. It is contrary to their principles to pay a fine.

Mr. Sims Reeves, the tenor singer, in an interview, declared that the sole cause of his frequent failures to fulfil engagements was gout flying to his throat. He calculated that during his career he had lost £80,000 from this cause. He said he lived quietly and ate and drank sparingly. The reports that he was a brandy drinker were lies. He drank only claret and water. He claimed that his voice was as perfect as ever, and he proposed making a tour of America as a triumphant close to his artistic career.

Miss Van Zandt, the American prima donna, who has long been a favorite in Paris, has signed an engagement with Manager Mayer to sing in the Opera Comique in London.

Considerable excitement prevails at Wilkesbarre concerning a supernatural visitation at Old Beech homestead, a lonely farmhouse, occupied by the Henry Shiffer family. Every night the house is shaken as by a hurricane, doors and windows fly open, and a mysterious presence invades the house terrifying the inmates, pulling covers from the beds, and seizing the occupants with bony fingers. Many persons have visited the place. The story is well authenticated. This evening a party of gentlemen, including members of the press, will endeavor to solve the mystery.

## THE BRITISH FRANCHISE BILL.

Gladstone's New Bill—Ireland Included—The Government Determined to Pass It or Appeal to the People—Text of the Measure.

A last (Thursday) night's London cablegram says: The debate on the Franchise Bill was resumed in the House last evening. Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, declared it was the fixed and unanimous intention of the Government to include Ireland in the Bill. If the Lords reject the Bill, he said, let the nation decide between them and the Government. He had no fear of the result.

The following is the text of Mr. Gladstone's Bill for the extension of the franchise in counties:

#### PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited as the Representation of the People Act, 1884.

#### EXTENSION OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND LODGER FRANCHISE.

2. A uniform household and lodger franchise at elections shall be established in all counties and boroughs throughout the United Kingdom, and after the passing of this Act every man possessed of a household qualification or a lodger qualification shall, if the qualifying premises be situate in a county in England or Scotland, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote at an election for such county, and if the qualifying premises be situate in a county or borough in Ireland, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and to vote at an election for such county or borough.

3. Where a man himself inhabits any dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service, or employment, and the dwelling-house is not inhabited by any person under whom such man serves in such office, service, or employment, he shall be deemed for the purpose of this Act and of the Representation of the People Acts to be an inhabitant occupier of such dwelling-house as a tenant.

#### PROHIBITION OF MULTIPLICATION OF VOTES.

4. Subject to the saving of this Act for existing voters, the following provision shall, after the passing of this Act, have effect with reference to elections:

(1) A man shall not be entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of the ownership of any rent charge, except the owner of the whole of the title rent charge of a rectory or vicarage. (2) Where two or more men are owners either as joint tenants in common of an estate in any land or tenement one of such men, but not more than one, shall, if his interest is sufficient to confer on him a qualification as a voter in respect of the ownership of such estate, be entitled (in the like cases and subject to the like conditions as if he were the sole owner) to be registered as a voter, and when registered, to vote at an election. Provided that where such owners have derived their interest by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement, or will, or where they occupy the land or tenement, and are *bona fide* engaged as partners carrying on trade or business thereon, each of such owners whose interest is sufficient to confer on him qualification as a voter shall be entitled (in the like cases and subject to the like conditions as if he were the sole owner) to be registered as a voter in respect of such ownership, and when registered, to vote at an election, and the value of the interest of each such owner, where not otherwise legally defined, shall be ascertained by the division of the total value of the land or tenement equally among the whole of such owners.

#### ASSIMILATION OF OCCUPATION QUALIFICATION.

5. Every man occupying any land or tenement in a county or borough in the United Kingdom of a clear yearly value of not less than £10 shall be entitled, after the passing of this Act, to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote at an election for such county or borough in respect of such occupation subject to the like conditions respectively, as a man is, at the passing of this Act, entitled to be registered as a voter and to vote at an election for such county in respect of the county occupation franchise, and at an election for such borough in respect of the borough occupation franchise.

#### How Smoking Affects Boys.

An English physician has been investigating the effect of smoking on boys. He took for his purpose thirty-eight boys, aged from 9 to 15, and carefully examined them. In twenty-seven he discovered injurious traces of the habit. In twenty-two there were various disorders of the circulation and digestion, palpitation of the heart, and more or less taste for strong drink. In twelve there were frequent bleedings of the nose, ten had disturbed sleep and twelve had slight ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which disappeared on ceasing the use of tobacco for some days. The doctor treated them all for weakness, but with little effect until the smoking was discontinued, when health and strength were soon restored.—*New York Graphic*.

Entire families are down with measles at Kingston. Some grown up people have them for the second time.

In 1833, John Walker, of Stockton-on-Tees, made the first lucifer match in England. There was a match factory established in Vienna in the same year.

The United States House of Representatives Committee on Commerce yesterday agreed upon a Bill providing for the inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink. The clause in the Senate Bill proposing retaliation was stricken.

A Washington paper, referring to Abbey's Opera Company, says: "Nilsson has a very ugly pug, Soalohi a toy terrier and Fureh-Madia a parrot that swears horribly in French. Mme. Vallerie doats on a slim little greyhound, but Mme. Sembrieh's only pet is her husband, who accompanies her. Signora Stagno and Dal Puente have the finest collection of swords and pistols; Campanini is the best judge of wine."

On the occasion of Baker Pasha's battle at El Teb an English officer placed a revolver to the head of an Egyptian and ordered him to advance. The Egyptian, quietly putting aside the weapon, said, in an astonished tone, "I advance!" adding proudly, "No; I am an Egyptian," and he took to his heels.

## PRINCE LEOPOLD'S DEATH.

Notes Regarding the Life and Death of the Queen's Favorite Son.

### HIS STRANGE AFFLICTION.

A London cablegram says: The Queen is profoundly afflicted by the death of Prince Leopold. A resolution of condolence will be moved in the Commons on Monday. The news of the death of the Duke caused a temporary stopping of betting or the Liverpool race course. The curfew bell at Windsor Castle was tolled at half-past 7 Friday evening.

The Duke's death was due to effects of a fall he received on Thursday evening. The body will be embalmed and brought to England at the end of next week. He will be buried at Frogmore, where the remains of his father rest. The cause of the Duke's death was effusion of blood into the stomach and lungs. There were no unusual premonitions, but the symptoms have long been threatening. The Queen, receiving Empress Eugenie, clasped her in her arms, and was evidently much consoled by her sympathy. Telegrams of condolence are arriving from all parts of the world.

An Ottawa despatch says: In consequence of the lamented death of H. R. H. the Duke of Albany, the afternoon party and dinner at Government House on Saturday, 29th March, for which invitations have been issued, will not take place. The Union Jack floated at half-mast from the Parliament buildings and other public places in the city after the news was heard here yesterday.

Prince Leopold was one of the most popular of England's royal house. After his father's death important duties which once fell to the lamented Prince Albert was discharged by Prince Leopold. His Royal Highness became not only Private Secretary to his royal mother, but in many ways occupied the position of confidential Minister. Much of his political efforts has been in the direction of education in its relation to the masses. He has grasped this important subject with a mind free from prejudice and a will resolved only upon good. Toward religion the deceased Prince had strong predilections. At one time he entertained serious thoughts of taking Holy Orders, and his whole life was shaped very much in harmony with the feelings that led him to consider the propriety of taking such a step.

A letter written by Queen Victoria soon after the birth of the Prince explains why he was named Leopold. The birth of the Prince occurred April 7th, 1853. The letter was written before that month closed, and was addressed to Leopold, King of the Belgians and Victoria's uncle. In this letter she writes:

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, April, 1853.—I can report most favorably of myself, for I have never been better or stronger. Stockmeyer will have told you that Leopold is to be the name of our fourth young gentleman. It is a mark of love and affection, of which I hope you will not disapprove. It is a name which I do not dislike. It is a name which recalls the almost only happy days of my sad childhood. To hear "Prince Leopold" again will make me think of those days! His other names will be George Duncan Albert, and the sponsors the King of Hanover, Ernest Hohelohle, the Prince of Prussia, and Mary Cambridge. George is after the King of Hanover, and Duncan is a compliment to dear Scotland.

The christening of the Prince took place with the usual ceremony in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. King George of Hanover composed the hymn and music for the occasion, and during the remainder of his life evinced the greatest interest in his favorite godson. Soon after the christening the Royal Family, including the Queen and Prince Albert, were prostrated by that popular disease of children, the measles. Strange to say, the little Prince escaped; but when 8 years of age he was attacked by the same disease in so malignant a form that he has never fully recovered from its effects. As soon as he was able to endure the journey, it was decided by the Court physicians to send him to France for a change of climate. After his return to England he was for many years seldom absent from the Queen's residence. He seems to have been the constant companion of her widowhood. When she visited the King of the Belgians, or journeyed to Cobourg, Leopold accompanied her. Whether she stayed at Lucerne or retired to Rosenau—a place sacred to her from its associations with the early life of her husband—the child of her heart was there also. When at Windsor, Leopold was under the tutelage of Eton masters; he was frequently relieved from the strict maintenance of court decorum by visits from favored Eton boys, which events were hailed with great delight not only by the young Prince but by those who had charge of him. He much enjoyed his later life at Oxford, where he spent three years. In alluding to this period he says:

My experience in universities is confined to the University of Oxford, and I shall always look back to my residence there as one of the greatest pleasures and the greatest privileges of my life, and I shall find it hard to believe that any other university can surpass Oxford in the power of attracting her alumni to herself.

On attaining his majority Parliament granted the Prince an annuity, and again voted him an additional allowance on the occasion of his approaching marriage. In 1880 Prince Leopold visited this country. He came in company with the Princess Louise, and after spending some weeks in Canada made an extended tour through the States. He was present at the convention which nominated the late President Garfield. On his return to Canada he went into camp with the Vice Regal party in the Restigouche, where he met with an accident which, though it would have been slight to an ordinarily healthy man, prostrated him for months. The accident consisted of a wrench to the knee, which developed a tendency to white swelling. Throughout his life the Prince suffered from an obscure disease. On the slightest provocation the blood would exude from the vessels. It is said that one of the skins was absent from his person and that this was the cause of his weakness. He was married on April 27th, 1882, to the Princess Helena of Waldeck. The nuptials were celebrated in St. George's Chapel with royal magnificence. A daughter, Alice Mary Victoria, was born of this union on February 25th, 1883.

A Toronto lady proposes to teach working girls book-keeping.

## THE DEAD PRINCE.

Preparing for the Obsequies of Leopold—The Bereaved Mother and Wife—Tributes to the Deceased.

A London cablegram says: The accounts of the Duke of Albany's fall is conflicting. A despatch to Reuter's says that he was standing on a chair, while special despatches say that he was ascending a stair case. He took supper after his return to the Villa Nevada, and retired to rest as usual. No alarm was felt in regard to his condition, but a doctor remained in the bed room with him. Great reticence is observed as to the precise cause of his death, but it is generally supposed to have been apoplexy. The Duchess of Albany received a letter from the Duke on Thursday, in which he said that he never felt better or stronger. The escort will start with the body on Sunday morning, and will reach London on Monday evening. When the Queen heard of the Duke's death she was seized with a paroxysm of weeping. The meeting of the Queen with the Duchess of Albany was most affecting. As she entered the Park she was unable to restrain the tears at the sight of her son's desolate home; she was weeping bitterly when she met the widow. The Princess Helen of Waldeck Pymont, mother of the Duchess, and her sister, the Queen of Holland, are coming to Clarendon. The Duchess passed a good night, and bears up fairly well. The Prince of Wales has gone to Cannes to accompany the remains of his brother home. All the morning papers devote long leading articles to the Duke, and speak in high praise of his virtues. The *Daily News* says: "His was a blameless life, but better than blameless; it was a life of noble purpose, rich in promise, and disappointing the world only by its too sudden close."

The *Times* says: "Through the length and breadth of the land a universal shock has been caused by the sudden removal of the gifted and high-minded Prince almost on the threshold of a life rich in performance, richer still in promise. His services were freely given whenever they could advance literary, scientific or philanthropic objects. The effect of the terrible blow on the Queen will be watched with solicitude, especially in view of her recent state of health. The banquet which was to have been given this evening by Minister Morton in Paris has been postponed. Telegrams of condolence have been received from President Grevy, the Emperor William, the Czar and the King of Denmark. The papers of Amsterdam declare that the Dutch nation profoundly shares in the Queen's grief. The remains of the Duke of Albany have been placed in a coffin which is enveloped in black velvet. The cover is glass, through which the body is visible arrayed in a violet-colored robe and wearing some of the many decorations the Duke had received. The face has a peaceful look. The Princesses of Wales and Mrs. Gladstone paid the widowed Duchess visits of condolence to-day. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have returned to Windsor. The *Gazette* orders the Court to remain in mourning till May 11th. The Duke will be interred in the Mausoleum at Frogmore on Saturday next.

LONDON, March 29.—The remains of the Duke of Albany, arrayed in violet colored robes and wearing some of the many decorations the Royal Duke had received, have been placed in a coffin. The sculptor Paoli has taken a cast of the face. The Court will remain in mourning until May the 11th. Gladstone will make a great effort to be present in the House of Commons on Monday and move the resolution of condolence himself.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Minister Lowell has been directed to express the sympathy of the President with Queen Victoria on the death of Prince Leopold.

#### A Land That is Hotter Than This.

The heat in New South Wales in December is reported to have exceeded anything known for the last quarter of a century. Not only were stock dying in all directions from the effects of the intense heat and the consequent drought, but the very birds of the air were dropping dead from the leafless branches of the trees. At Bourke the thermometer on January 6th registered 120° Fahr. in the shade, and in some places a temperature as high as 126° was recorded. Bush fires were frequent, and the air was laden with smoke, alternating with dense clouds of dust. The heat was so intense that it hardly needed the sparks from the railway engine to set fire to the parched grass and grain. Empty bottles and pieces of glass were enough to focus the sun's rays and cause a conflagration.

Francis Radoux, who recently died at the age of 91 years, taught school in Portland, Me., for fifty years. Longfellow was one of his pupils.

The concluding volumes of Mr. Froude's biography of Thomas Carlyle are ready. In a long preface Mr. Froude replies to the criticisms which have been passed upon his action as Carlyle's literary executor.

The schooner *Riverdale* lost her anchor up the bay at Lewes, Del., during the blow on Saturday night, and while entering the breakerway was struck by another schooner and foundered. Captain Massey and four men were lost.

To make starch for linen or cotton, stir one ounce of the best starch into just enough cold soft water to make a thick paste, carefully breaking all the lumps. Add about a pint of boiling water, a little bluing, and a good sized lump of out-look sugar. Bring to the boiling point and let simmer for half an hour, or boil hard for less time, stirring it well to prevent its burning. When not stirring, cover to protect from dust, and when removed from the fire to prevent a scum from rising.

Miss Mary Gregory, a young lady of 17 years of age, daughter of the late Dr. Gregory, left her home at Fredericton, N.B., on Thursday evening. Her mother, going to her daughter's room, found a note stating that she had gone to be married, and search was at once made for the young lady, but fruitlessly. It was subsequently learned, however, that she had been driven to Fredericton Junction, and had there taken the night train for Woodstock. Her lover, E. H. Allen, son of Chief Justice Allen, remained, and when interviewed said the young lady was all right. Saturday morning Mrs. Gregory and Allen went to Woodstock, and the young couple were made one. The city has been in quite a flutter over the affair.