The President and Secretary Bayard in Favor of Positive Action.

Boston special: A Washington special to the Traveller says: "The fishery question is rapidly approaching a culmination. The menacing attitude assumed by the Canadian authorities, encouraged by the British government, is a new feature of the controversy, as the United States government was led to believe that the London authorities were disposed to adjust the matter in dispute amicably. It having been ascertained officially that England is not disposed to make the concessions asked by the United States, the president and secretary of state are considering the next step to take in the pending dispute. It is evident from the tone of the British correspondence that the discussions in congress exposing the defenseless condition of the country have had some effect in stimulating the present aggressive course. What has leaked out in official circles indicate that the president and secretaries of state and the treasury are now in favor of resorting to the powers granted by If the Canadian and English authorities persist in their course effective retaliation will be resorted to at once. The outline of the proposed retaliatory proclamation, it is understood, has already been disclosed, and at the proper moment will be issued if necessary The president and secretary of state are of the opinion that this controversy has been too much protracted already, and now that England has shown her hand, it is time that some positive action be taken. There is some activity in naval circles preparatory to the transportation of torpedo boats and appliances. A careful investigation of the facilities for moving this character of warlike machinery has revealed the fact that the Eric canal will float boats of this description. It is now proposed to supply all lake points with abundant torpedo equipments. The army will also be carefully inspected itself in the event of the opposition government undertaking any extreme act of diplomacy or war. The occupation of Canada would not be a serious undertaking and the cutting off of British intercourse with American points pending the preparations for naval movements would produce a panic in the British markets which would soon bring the British government to terms.'

A Gloucester special to the Boston Globe says: "If the Gloucester fishermen should go to the polls to-day and deposit their votes there would be a unanimity of opinion that President Cleveland's reply to President Steele is not quite satisfactory. Democrats and republicans alike are indignantly crying that the president did not take a stand upon this question, which could be considered American. Men of all political shades congregated in the exchange and on the street early this morning to talk about Cleveland's position. The general sentiment was not favorable, and remarks like these were made: 'The letter will be of much consideration to the Canadians. There is nothing in it for American fishermen to console themselves with, and we will have to fight for it, yet.' 'Cleveland will do nothing: he has done nothing in the past. The English have a mortgage on the administration. The president practically asks the fishermen of America ifice this great industry of theirs for the good of the country, and asks us to patriotically bear with all the insults heaped upon us by Canada.

"The Hon. Fitz Babson, president of the National Fishery association, says: The fishermen of the United States desire nothing of the executive contrary to the spirit of his communication. The question of the application of the power given by congress is entirely in his hands. It is one of these peculiar positions in which the strong good sense of the president hesitates to believe that the unjust position assumed by Canada will be persisted in, and while every citizen of the United States desires to be friendly and peaceable, it depends on Canada whether good will shall be preserved. I have no doubt the president means what he says, and the first over act on the part of Canada will 'ring the proclamation, but there is no desire on the part of our people to promote the strife, but simply for the executive, if necessary, to prevent it, to show, as he has done in this communication, that the course pursued by Canada towards other fishermen must stop. We feel that we are entitled to the same protection under our tariff laws that other producing industries are afforded. We also realize that the government should sustain the American fishery as a national defense,"11

# A RUSSIAN COUP D'ETAT.

The Balkan States Turned Over to the Tender Mercies of the Turk.

London special: The Tagblatt has information from a good source that Mr. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, has called on the porte to take measures as suzerin of Bulgaria to restore order in that country, and that vigorous action on the part of Turkey is imminent. A Berlin special to-night declares that the interview of Prince Labanoff, Russian ambassador to Austria, and Count Kalnoky was of an eminently peaceful and satisfactory character. Russia now displays a desire to arrive at a fresh understanding with Austria on the basis of the recognition of the respective spheres of action of the two countries in the Balkans in order to free her hands for an uninterrupted resumption of expansion in Asia. Count Kalnoky received Prince Lobanoff's proposals cordially and in Vienna hopes are generally entertained that war between Bussia and Austria may be averted.

The opposition press to-day commenting upon the Anglo-Russian commission for the delineation of the Russo-Afghan frontier, draws attention prominently to the fact that the Ghilsea troubles and the renewal of the boundary dispute are coincident. The optimist statement that a friendly understanding had been effected between Russia and England is misleading. The British government has accepted the Russoan interpretation of the treatise on the Oxus boundaries. This they were bound eventually to do, the territory claimed by Russia being explicitly described as belonging to that country. On the details the commission has not agreed, and is no nearer an adjustment that when Colonel Ridgeway threw up the negotiations and returned to India. The real point is not the upper or lower line of the Oxus, but the possession of strategical points south of the line, enormously strengthening the Russian position in relation to British India. On these details nothing has been settled.

ARRESTING MONTANA FARMERS.

Billings (Mont.)dispatch: Upon information made by an employe of the Crow agency warrants have just been issued for the arrest of nine farmers of the Yellowstone walley between Billings and Park City. These arrests will be followed by many others. Their offense is cutting timber on the Crow reservation. Nearly all the timber in this neighborhood is on the reservaon, and during the late severe winter farmers along the river were obliged to cross on the ice for their supply of fuel. Though closely watched they were not interfered with, but tally was kept, and now deputy United States marshals and other officials will reap a rich harvest from wholesale arrests. The point at which these farmers cut timber is seventy-five miles Greenwood cemetery and placed in the re-from the agency, round which the Indians ceiving vault until Mrs. Raymond fixes since the free passes have been cancelled, are collected.

### GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The Parnellites have issued an urgent whip for a full attendance on Monday next, when a division on the passage of the coercion bill is expected.

Le Paris, replying to the strictures of the Berlin Post on France's attitude toward Germany, denounces the German policy as lying, cynical, and brutal.

The gross postal receipts at thirty of the largest postoffices in the country, for the first three months of the present year, were \$4,746,046, an increase of \$381,481 over the corresponding period last year, or 8.7

It is understood a committee of clergynen from Baltimore have transmitted to the president a suggestion as to future Sunto change the regulations so as to give the soldiers more time on Sunday.

A delegation, including Senators Platt invited him to be present at the dedication of the soldiers' monument at New Haven, Conn., June 17. The president informed. them that he could not give them a definite answer till after May 1.

Cujene, the Yague Indian chief, was captured on the 13th by General Martinez, at had been hiding two months. This capture ends the war between she Yaguis and the Mexicans, which has been waged in Sonora

The arrivals at Queenstown of emigrants on their way to the United States are at present enormous. The railways are running special trains to accommodate this class of travel. The number of emigrants on the 13th awaiting steamers to carry them to their destinations was greater than could be housed in the hotels and boarding houses. Fifteen hundred embarked on the 12th.

The Michigan House of Representatives defeated the bill granging women the right to vote in municipal elections.

The United States declined to proceed against the Pan-Handle thieves for breaking into government branded cars.

J. J. McGrath's wallpaper house, at Chiengo, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$250,-000. John Beberlie, a fireman, fell from a ladder and was killed.

In a bare knuckle fight with T. Wagner, at Napa, Cal., Elijah Walters received a blow on the head in the first round, from the effects of which he died.

The packet steamer Victoria went ashore on the rocks near Dippe. Her passengers and crew were saved.

The joint resolution proposing a woman suffrage amendment was passed by the Pennsylvania Senate.

#### ITS LAWS REVISED.

he Committee on Law of the Knights of Labor Make Their Report-The Changes Made.

Boston dispatch: The committee on law appointed at the last general assembly of the Knights of Labor at Richmond to revise the constitution has finished its work. Following are the most important regula-

The formation of national trades districts will be permitted, but those local asemblies exclusively composed of one trade out attached to a district assembly of a mixed nature, must first obtain the permission of the district assembly. This must forward its application to the general secretary who will try the matter before all the labor assemblies of the craft in the country. No trades union can make a person join their union before such person can join the Knights of Labor organization of their craft. This lawis unions. Besides the prohibition of rum ellers from membership, no local assembly will be allowed to have any social gathering or picnic where liquor is sold, and no nember will be allowed to dispense liquor a the name of an assembly. If such should occur the charter of the assembly will be revoked and the members expelled. The rule requiring that at least ten minutes shall be spent in every meeting in the dis ussion of labor questions, has been abolished, and in its place a rule has een made that every assembly should old a meeting at least once a with at which only the labor question hall be discussed. This is a return to the educational policy adopted at the neeption of the order. Every local assemy must gain permission of the district asembly before it can go on strikes. The penalty of the violation of the rule is a revocation of the charter. Any member naking groundless charges or a malicious attack against a general officer or member of the general executive board will be ex-

To the proposition blanks, the following juestion has been added: "Are you a memer of any labor organization? If so, what?" Hereafter transfer cards will be sent to the secretary of the local assembly which a nember desires to join instead of being given to the member himself. This is to prevent members desiring to go into the iquor business from having their transfer ards framed and hung up behind their

The platform of principles has been changed to read: "No more public lands or railroads and other speculation." Inurance policies of \$500 will be issued. Medical examinations and a doctor's cerificate will now be required. No person will have a right to make a motion in any local assembly that the assembly withdraw es a body from the Knights, and no chairman will be allowed to entertain any such notion. Any individual desiring to withlraw can do so. The constitution as reised will be submitted to the local assemblies for adoption. Forty days' notice must be given of any further amendments. The committee of revision consisted of John Devlin, of Detroit; John Howes, of tor's certificate will be required and any Worcester, D. J. Haggerty of Brooklyn and Henry Abrahams, of Boston.

JOHN T. RAYMONDS FUNERAL. New York dispatch: When, only a few weeks ago, the funeral of Samuel Colville, late manager of the Fourteenth street theater, took place at "the little church around the corner," John T. Raymond, standing in the church yard, said to his fried, Fred Madder, the playwright, "Well, Madder, I guess I'll be the next." To-day his own funeral was held at the same church. The attendance was enormous, both professionals and outsiders. The plain, black cloth covered coffin was that there has been a marked falling off in almost hidden from sight by a heap the number of callers from various states of floral designs. A large wreath from Mrs. and territories. "The withdrawal of rail-Langtry was received. "For Papa." a road passes has pretty effectually stopped pretty little design, was from a surviving the coming of delegations and individuals child, a little daughter. The service at the church began at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. here," said an official. "Before the inter-Houghton read the impressive burial ser- state law went into effect there wasn't a vice of the Episcopal church. There was day passed that we didn't have delegations no sermon. After the conclusion of the and individuals here for one purpose or anceremonies, the remains were taken to other. They would come from the Pacific

upon a permanent resting place.

## WILL SUBMIT A PLAN.

The Senate Finance Committee Soon to Make a Report.

Washington special: The senate finance sub-committee on under-valuation of imports, after nearly two years spent in investigating the subject, is about to submit a plan to remedy existing abuses. Senator Beck, a member of the committee, in an interview with a Star reporter, gave an insight into the difficult problem which has so long engaged the attention of the committee of the proposed plan for the prevention of under-valuation. Senator Beck

"We had before us an immense mass of evidence, the statements of experts supported by figures, the data collected by ourselves and by the departments, and all day inspections in the army. They wish the propositions that have been made to correct the abuses. Every bill that has been introduced into congress with relation to the sutject has been carefully considered, and Hawley, waited on the president and and we are now endeavoring to formulate a bill which will improve the whole system. It is an immense question, greater I think, than that of the inter-state commerce, and more difficult to deal with. No one can have an idea what it is until he gets into it. It affects our entire custom system, the consular service, and all the business interests of the country. There is a scramble among importers," he said, "to a ranch ten miles from Guaymas, where he get the valuations as low as possible. If one can get his goods in cheaper than his neighbors he can undersell them. Thus there is a constant cut-throat game going on that affects prices all over the country. Exporters send their goods here marked far below their real value and sell them in bond, the transaction being conducted on the other side. There is no uniformity of valuation. Some merchants pay one price, some another for the same articles, and those who pay less duty can undersell the others. And goods are rated differently at different ports. Then the system of merchants' appraisers is bad. You may see to-day an appraisement of goods for a man who will be called upon to fix a value on goods of yours. There is likely to be a tendency between you to be liberal with each other. It is asserted that merchants accommodate each other in their appraise ments. We have studied the matter carafully and think the most important thing is to secure a uniformity of valuation. To have the valuation uniform is more important even than to have it just. We cannot have the importer paying immense duties on hat linings, for instance, at one port, while the importer at another port pays merely a nomical duty. All the proper relations of trade are disturbed. We are through with our investigation now, and in a few days will have a measure prepared which we will submit to the secretary of the treasury for his opinion We were gratified yesterday when Mr. Magone, the collector of the port of New York, was before us at the capital, to find that his forty years' experience with the subject had led him to about the same conclusions we had arrived at."

The senator thus outlined the sub-committee's plan: "The measure is not fully formulated," he said, "but our idea is to do away with merchant appraisers and to provide for the appointment of nine appraisers by the government, three of whom Il be located permanently in New York city. The other six will have in charge other ports, and will make a uniform appraisement. The three appraisers at New York will act as a sort of board of appeal to which questions in dispute will be carried. The plan may include the construction of a government sample house, where the classification of goods may be determined and uniformity of valuations established. We want also to improve the consular service, so as to make it a help to the customs service, instead of a hindrance, as it now is. We will submit our general plan to the secretary of the treasury and the collectors of the ports of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and others, and will have the bill ready to present to the senate as soon as congress meets. The senate wants to do all it can in the matter. We cannot do anything with the rates of customs duties, though there are glaring defects, until the house takes the first step, but we can help the matter along by the preparation of this bill."

# THE WORK COMPLETED.

Revision of the Constitution of the Knights of

Boston special: Henry Abrahams, one of the committee of four appointed at the last national assembly of the Knights of Labor to revise the constitution of the order, said to-day that the work had been completed. The new constitution will permit the formation of national trades districts, but those local assemblies composed exclusively of one trade, but attached to a district assembly of mixed trades, must obtain permission of the district assembly in order to go out and form a national trade district. After obtaining this consent they must forward their application to the general secretary, who will lay the matter before the general executive board, and the secretary will then submit the matter to all local assemblies of that craft in the country. Another law is to the effect that no trades union can require a person to join their union before they can join the Knights of Labor organizat on of their craft. The temperance feature of the organization will be more strongly enforced than ever before. Not only will rumsellers be prohibited from membership. but no local assembly will be allowed to have any social gathering or any picute where liquor is sold, and no members will be allowed to dispense liquor for and in the name of the assembly.

The order expelling the cigarmakers has not been recinded. It may be repealed at the next general assembly. The law, which is intended to promote confidence in the general officers, provides that when any member makes any charge or malicious attack upon any of the general officers or members of the general executive board, the member so offending shall, if found guilty of making a groundless charge, be expelled. The insurance feature of the organization has also been changed, and policies will now be issued for \$500 as well as \$1,000. Medical examination and a docone now a member who refuses to be examined will be dropped as soon as the insurance fund in which he is interested shall be

DIMINISHING THE OFFICE SEEKERS. Washington special: The cessation in the issue of railroad passes has an appreciable effect on the inflow of office-seekers. Since the inter-state commerce act went into elfect the number of personal applications for appointments under the administration at Washington has diminished very materially. At the interior department a reporter was informed to-day by an official coast and the far northwest. But now, we don't have many such callers."

## THE COUNTRY'S CATTLE.

The States asked to Aid in Eradicating Pleuro-Pneumonia. Washington special: The following is a copy of a letter sent the governor of New

York:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGmal industry and of the appropriation | house of representatives. Clinton L. Conkits provisions, together with a copy of the proposed bill to be enacted by state legislatures for co-operating with the bureau of animal industry in suppressing and extirpating contageous cattle diseases. It is important that the legislation of the several states for the suppression of pleuropneumonia should be as nearly uniform as possible, and as this proposed bill has been passed by the legislature of the state of Virginia exactly as submitted to you, and ts provisions are similar to the law of Michigan of June 15, 1875, it might receive the favorable attention of your legislature. You are no doubt aware that contagious oleuro-pneumonia is now prevalent in certain sections of the state of New York, more particularly in the cities of New York

and Brooklyn and on Long Island, and that

adjoining states have quarantined against

the cattle from New York state. This de-

partment is desirous of stamping out the

lisease promptly, and if this bill or a simi

lar one were passed by the legislature of

New York state it would greatly aid us in

accomplishing this purpose, and would probably prove the most efficient form of co-operation. Very respectfully, NORMAN J. COLMAN, Commissioner Agriculture. Letters of like purport, varied only according to circumstances in the states, have been sent to the governors of states where legislatures are now in session. These are New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where pleuro-pneumonia has existed, and against whose cattle a quarantine has been established in other states; Delaware, where the disorder has existed, but has been eradicated, and Wisconsin, where it has not yet been introduced. The proposed bill authorizes the governors to accept in behalf of the state the rules and regulations of the commissioner of agriculture. It confers upon inspectors of the bureau of animal industry the right of inspection, quarantine and condemnation; and authorizes them to call upon sheriffs, constables and peace officers for assistance. It provides that all expenses shall be borne by the United States.

## A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Two Young Ladies Horribly Burned in a Mine.

Pottsville (Pa.) dispatch: A shocking accident occurred in the mine of the Chamberlain colliery, St. Clair, this afternoon. Miss Berlista Shoul, of Sharon Springs, N. Y., a student of Vassar college, was visiting Miss Minnie Keiter, of St. Clair, a fellow-student. The two young ladies, in company with a young man named Harry Short and Edwin Thompson, one of the proprietors of the colliery, entered the mine for the purpose of giving Miss Shoul an opportunity to inspect the operation of mining coal. The mine had not been working for a week and none but the explorers were inside at the time. In an adjacent working, however, were Albert Thompson, another of the firm, and several others who were making examinations of the works. They were startled by hearing an explosion, and knowing that a party had entered the other slope they hastened there to investigate. About 150 vards from the foot of the slope they came ipon Messrs. Short and Thompson and the two ladies lying upon the ground, some of them unconscious and all frightfully burned and mangled. They were taken out as speedily as possible and medical attendance obtained. Miss Keiter's face was burned beyond recognition her skull and thigh fractured and ankle crushed. She died this evening. Miss Shoul had her leg badly fractured and was terribly bruised and burned, but may survive. Short's head is a mass of cuts and contusions, and he is badly burned. He remained unconscious and his recovery is doubtful. Thompson is painfully but not fatally bruised. The precise cause of the explosion is unknown, but the supposition is that the party carried a naked lamp and encountered a body of fire damp, which, igniting from the lamp, exploding with tre-

#### mendous force. ALLEGED OFFENDERS WHIPPED.

Sr. Louis, Mo., April 13.-Kale Turner, residing near Fulton, Mo., has been terribly flogged and promised a necktie party if he does not leave the country within three days. He had lived in the country for many years and had amassed a small competence. A short time ago he quarreled with his neighbor, Mr. Curtiss, the result of which was Curtiss and Mrs. Turner left their homes. A few days ago a band of masked men with shot-guns fired through the window of Mrs. Curtiss' house, doubtless intending to kill the mother and two children while they slept. The terrified woman and children fled to a neighbor's. Turner said that when he was flogged he asked the reason for it and no reply was given. He denied any improper conduct with Mrs. Curtiss, but he and she have left the country.

A colored Baptist evangelist by the name of Williams, who had been holding revival meetings in DeSoto, was taken from his house by masked men last night and unmercifully beaten with hickory switches. A neighbor's wife had been on friendly terms with William's wife, and the latter says he recognized the neighbor, who is a white man, as the leader of the gang.

# THE AMOUNTS STOLEN.

Pittsburg dispatch: Evidence is continually accumulating that the peculations on the Pan Handle railroad have been much larger than reported by the officials and others who were perhaps interested in placing the losses at the lowest figures. It has been stated by parties in the detective bureau in this city that stolen goods stored in the rear of Gilkeson's private office contains \$100,000 worth of valuables Further evidence of the magnitude of theft is contained in the statements of John Hampton, who has been attending to the legal end of the case. He says if the offi cials of the Pan Handle road desired the arrest of all of the employes of the road who are directly or indirectly connected with the robberies, it would have been necessary to stop the operation of the road Assistant District Attorney Fagan stated that there were at least 106 informations containing on the average three persons

AN EXTRA SESSION URGED. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.-Senator Beck is urging on the president the necessity of calling a special session of congress as early as September. He believes that with the revenues coming in there will be a serious contraction of the currency unless congress takes measures to prevent, or unless bonds are bought at a high premium. The president has told the secretary that he does not think

an extra session necessary. HE CHEATED THE GALLOWS. SUISAN, CAL.. April 14.—Michael Keefe, the wife murderer, who was to be hanged to morrow, cut his throat with a bocket knife this morning, resisted the efforts of the doctor to dress the wound and died this afternoon.

#### A HISTORICAL PAPER.

Which Has Reference to Guarding the Remains of Abraham Lincoln. Springfield (Ill.) dispatch: The twentysecond anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln was commemorated in the hall of representatives this afternoon, the TON, D. C., April 7, 1887 .- [To His Excel- service being under the direction of the lency, David B. Hill, Governor State of Lincoln guard of honor. The exercises con-New York]-Sir: I have the honor to en- | tinued over two hours and were largely atclose, herewith, for your consideration, a tended. Addresses were delivered by copy of an act of congress, approved May | Bishop Seymour, of the Springfield diocese, 29, 1886, establishing the bureau of ani- and Hon. W. H. Colling, member of the made by the last congress for carrying out | lin a member of the Lincoln guard, read the historical paper descriptive of the labor of the guards in guarding the remains of the martyred president against vandal hordes. After the memorable journey from Washington City to Springfield, the body of President Lincoln was deposited in the receiving vault in Oak Ridge cemetery on Thursday, May 4, 1865. One week from that day the National Lincoln Monument association was organized. Their first work was to build a temporary vault on the ground secured for the monument. To this vault the body was removed on December 21, 1865, and there remained till September 19. 1871, when it was placed in the monument. Upon each occasion the remains were identified by a member of the monument association. Afterwards, on the 9th of October, 1874, the remains were transferred to the marble sarcophagus in the catacomb and were again identified. Here the body remained undisturbed till the night of November 7, 1876, when an attempt was made to steal the coffin with its contents. The thieves succeeded in breaking open the sarcophagus and in partially removing the coffin, but being disturbed in their work the attempt failed and the remains were restored to their former resting place. Members of the monument association, feeling the insecurity of the situation, and fearing a renewal of the attempt to carry away the remains, caused them to be removed from the sarcophagus, and, on the evening of November 15, 1876, the three members of the executive committee of the association, with some additional assistance, secretly conveyed the casket into one of the inner recesses of the monument. No further steps were taken until November, 1878, when public attention was aroused by events occurring in New York City. The nembers of the monument association, being personally unable to undertake the work required to be done, left the entire matter in the hands of John T. Stuart, chairman of the executive committee. He requested John T. Bower, custodian of the monument, to select several persons whom he could trust and with their assistance to place the body of the president where it would be secure. He selected Gustavus S. Dana, Jusper N. Reece, Joseph P. Lindley, Edward S. Johnson and James McNeill. On the night of November 18, 1878, these gentlemen removed the remains to a more remote recess beneath the monument, to a place immediately south of the present crypt, and there buried them. Every possible precau-

tion was taken to remove all traces of the work or indications of the place of burial, which was deemed the more necessary because of intimations received about this time that another attempt would be made to steal the body. This place was known only to those taking part in the transaction and to those officers of the monument association by whose request it had been done. In order to more fully carry out the wishes of the executive committee of the monument association, as expressed by Hon. John Stuart, its chairman, and to provide for the continued safety of the remains, the gentlemen above named, together with Noble B. Wiggins, Horace Chappin and Clinton L. Conkling, on February 12, 1886, formed an association under the laws of the state of Illinois, the corporate name being the "Lincoln Guard of Honor," The ostensible object of this association anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's death. Its real object was to keep secret his place of burial and to protect his remains from desecration. Thus the Lincoln Guard of Honor became the immediate guardian of the dust of Abraham Lincoln. This trust they continued to hold until April 14, 1887, when the coffin of the martyr president was raised from its resting place and formally transferred by the Lincoln Guard of Honor to the Lincoln Monument association. By direction of the latter association the casket was opened and the face exposed to view. The familiar features were recognized by those present. The casket was again sealed up and removed to the vault recently prepared beneath the center of the marble floor of the catacomb in the Lincoln monument. By his side were deposited the remains of his wife. Over and around both caskets is a solid mass of masonry and concrete. The following certificate attests the identity of the body and the last act in this history:

We, the undersigned, members of the Lincoln Monument association, of Springfield, Ill., do hereby certify that on the 14th day of April, 1887, we saw the cedar and lead coffins which contain the remains of Abraham Lincoln opened in our presence in the memorial hall of the monument. The remains were somewhat shrunken, but the features were quite natural and we could readily recognize them as the features of the former illustrious president of our nation and that they are his remains, and that they were again resealed in his said coffin and deposited in the vault beneath the floor of the catacomb in our presence. JAMES C. CONKLING. (Signed)

GEO. N. BLACK, LINCOLN DUBOIS, OZIAS N. HATCH, JOHN W. BURR, CHRISTOPHER C. BROWN. Dated this 14th day of April, 1887.

In their last resting place, secure from all sacrilege, to-day lie the remains of Abraham Lincoln, who died "with malice toward none, with charity for all.'

# ACTION OF TRUNK LINES.

New York dispatch: The World of tomorrow will say: The general passenger agents of trunk lines held a meeting, at which Commissioner Pierson presided and at which C. K. Lord, general passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio road, was present with all other general agents. The meeting lasted until late in the afternoon and resulted in the Baltimore & Ohio agreeing to act with other trunk lines. Its representative promised to order tickets of obstinate western roads off sale to-morrow morning and after that no tickets can be purchased at any of the trunk lines, agencies or offices via the Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; Missouri Pacific; Denver & Rio Grande: Illinois Central: Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and a few other lines.

# MURDER QUICKLY AVENGED.

POTTSBORO, TEX., April 14.-John Christian, brother of James Christian, who was killed a few days ago, organized a posse of from 12 to 13 men to hunt the murderers down. and ran on them last night. Alexander Duzan and Steve Russell, the two men who killed Christian and Lutterell, were killed. making four lives lo-t, and the end is not vet.

The whisky po I has purchased the capacity of the International distillery at Des Moines for \$80,000 per annum, payable in monthly installments. Mr. Kidd will discharge 135 men, and close up on May 18.

#### MR. POWDERLY'S POSITION.

He Defines His Attitude in Regard to Knightly Questions.

Philadelphia special: The Journal of United Labor contains a long article by Powderly. Referring to the intentions of the Knights of Labor Mr. Powderly will say: "The Knights of Labor need not go away from home to get 'issues' to advocate. They have a declaration of principles, anyone of which, if carried out, would materially advance the welfare of the human family. Take this fourth section of our platform, for instance, 'That public lands, the heritage of the people, be reserved for actual settlers; not another acre for railroads or speculators, and that all lands now held for speculative purposes to be taxed to their full value.' The latter clause especially would materially lessen the tax rate in nearly every municipality in the county by making it unprofitable to build. 'A graduated income tax,' which is the thirteenth article of our faith, would more equitably divide the burdens of taxation. 'Doing away with banks of issue,' is the third important plank, a question which will soon have to be met, for the rapid payment of government bonds will induce issuers of illogical and expensive national bank currency to ask congressional sanction for some other means of keeping hold of this source of income: and last but not least, is a matter of vital importance to free government: 'State ownership of railroads. telegraph and the like, of the means of transporting intelligence, passengers and freight.' On this point, the knights speak with no uncertain sound."

#### THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

Washington special: The inter-state commission moved to its permanent headquarters on the fifth floor of the Baltimore Sun building this afternoon. A very large number of petitions were received to-day from the managers, players and employes of the various theatres and theatrical combinations throughout the country, praying that the commissioners permit the railroads to make such rates for the transportation of companies and baggage as the roads should see fit, for parties of not less than ten persons, traveling together on one ticket to the same destination. Under the new law none but the very highest class of companies can exist. The intermediate class, consisting of from fifteen to fifty people can not exist and meet expenses under the new law. It simply means annihilation for this class.

The commission has replied to these petitions to the effect that it cannot dictate to the railroads what policy they should pursue. The commissioners say that no point was presented in these petitions over which they had jurisdiction.

A communication has been received by the commission from the executive committee of the Chicago freight bureau protesting against the suspension of the long and short haul feature, affecting the especially 28 ritory north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers, excepting on the Pacific coast traffic. Various reasons are alleged for the association's belief that the law without such suspension would be not only best for the country at large, but for the future successful operation of the law in the territory named.

## TOO MUCH HARD STUDY.

Norfolk (Va.) special: When the state room of the steamer Virginia, from Baltimore to Norfolk, occupied last night by Robert W Gatewood, was opened at 9 o'clock this morning, his body was found in bed with a pistol ball in his brain. The evidence before the coroner showed that he committed suicide after leaving Old Point this morning. Young Gatewood was a son of Rev. Robert Gatewood, of this city, and was twenty-live years of age. He was a was to hold memorial services upon the graduate from Annapolis, with high honors; as cadet engineer, made one cruise and resigned; studied and taught physics and electricity at John Hopkins' university. At the time of his death he was fourth as sistant examiner in the division of steam engineering of the patent office at Washington. His mind, which was uncommonly brilliant, had become unbalanced by in tense study and writing. He left a letter which showed that he imagined himself pursued by demons and chose death as the only escape from them.

# NEW NOTES MUTILATED.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—There was received at the United States treasury to-day for redemption a package of perfectly new United States notes of small denomination to the amount of \$1,000, which were mulilated by having a hole punched through them, through which a cord had been assed and then sealed. The package was sent by express by a national bank in Texas and the mutilation was evidently intended as an additional safeguard in transportation. This is said to be the practice of many southern express companies in the transportation of money to the treasury for redemption, but the present is the first instance where new uninjured notes had been treated in this way. It is not known whether these particular notes were mutilated by the bank or express company, but it is thought at the department that it was done by the bank to secure exchange on New York at the expense of the government. Acting Treasurer Whelpley refused to receive the notes and directed their return to the bank at its expense with a statement that such mutilation was considered a violation of law and would not be permitted by the department.

HANGED IN A COURT ROOM. Union City, Tenn., April 14.-Last Sunday evening John Thomas, a young married negro, committed a brutal assult on a little white girl and then fled. He was captured at Humboldt Tuesday and brought back.

At the preliminary trial yesterday the negro failed to secure a lawyer, but introducing seval witnesses in a vain attempt to prove an alibi, when the child with her grief-stricken lather and mother appeared, and gave her testimony, which was clear and convicing. A voice in the audience called out, "that's enough," and in an instant the officers were overpowered. The negro was then seized, a rope placed around his neck, and over a beam in the court room, and a hundred hands drew

im to death. The body hung for one hour and was then cut down, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that "Deceased came to his death by hanging at the hands of parties unknown," as it was impossible to find wituesses to testify as to who they were.

#### THE DROUGHT IN TEXAS. Galveston dispatch: The last week has

been one of expectancy and disappointment to the people of Texas. No rains of any consequence have fallen throughout this immense area now suffering from drought. Dispatches and letters to the Galveston News, San Antonio Express and other papers of the state, continue to detail the wide spread and threatening character of the drought, the severity of which has preceptibly increased since the last report. The drought now extends from the far west grazing lands across the state for a distance of 800 miles into the pine regions bordering on Louisiana, but decreases in severity as it approached the prairies, from which section complaints are of recent date. The wholesale houses of this city are calling their drummers off the road, as country merchants refuse to buy pending the uncertainty of the crop out-