

THE TRIBUNE.

F. M. & E. M. KIMMEL, Pubs.

OVER THE STATE.

THE LAUER CASE.—Saturday has been fixed for the hearing of arguments on the motion for a new trial made by Lauer's attorneys. The motion, of course, will be argued before Judge Neville, General Cowin and Mr. Estelle representing the state, and J. M. Thurston and Judge Savage the defense. Lauer is anxious to have a new trial—or professes to be—and his attorneys say that in the event that Judge Neville denies the motion for a new trial, the matter will be taken to the supreme court.

But it is not thought that such a course will be pursued by Judge Neville, and in fact it is pretty well known that he is of the opinion that the verdict of the jury was not in accordance with the evidence brought out. He has never openly expressed himself as dissatisfied with the verdict because it was not one of second degree, but has nevertheless remarked on several occasions that the finding of the jury was very "peculiar."

A prominent attorney, speaking of the matter to a reporter yesterday, said that he had received information, on good authority, that Judge Neville had decided to grant the motion for a new trial, unless cogent reasons for not doing so were brought out in the arguments next Saturday. "I am very sure," said he, "that Judge Neville is not at all satisfied with the verdict, because it is not in accordance with his instructions, and has distinctly said that it was not in line with the evidence which was clearly laid before the jury. It is not fair to presume that he means that the finding should have been either murder in the second degree or acquittal. So that the defense want a rehearing of the case because they believe that the verdict is unjust to Lauer, while the judge is willing that the state should have the new trial because, in all probability, he believes that the verdict calls for too light a punishment."

It is the general opinion among those well posted on the matter that if a new trial is had it will not be held in Douglas county, but either in Burr or Washington county, or possibly in some other district. General Cowin says that if the case is tried again, new and important evidence against Lauer, which was not introduced at the trial recently closed, will be brought in. Mrs. Nellie Havens, the sister of Mrs. Salie Lauer, was not able to testify at the first trial on account of sickness, but would be put on the stand, with other important witnesses whose names are held in reserve. (Omaha Bee.)

MISCELLANEOUS STATE MATTERS.

A CERTAIN Wayne divine the other Sunday night took as his text, "Charles P. Mathewson, the defaulting bank president of Norfolk; causes of his failure and lessons derived from it. 'Riches take to themselves wings and fly away.'"

The G. A. Post at Elwood had a camp fire last week, a large attendance being noted. Gen. Thayer was present and gave a graphic history of the First Nebraska regiment and its campaigns in the south, also an unbiased history of General U. S. Grant's career after General Thayer first reported for duty to Grant at Pilot Knob, Mo.

The B. & M. have had three corps of surveyors at work in and around Red Cloud running lines in various directions, one to a connection with the Missouri Pacific railroad at Burr Oak. It is rumored that a line of railroad in the interest of the B. & M. is already under construction from Wichita, Kansas, running northwest to Red Cloud.

On the 29th of March the Burlington & Missouri issued the following to all its agents and connecting lines: Rates from Omaha to California points, taking effect Tuesday morning, via the Burlington road are as follows: First-class unlimited, \$60; first-class limited, \$30, with rebate of \$25; second-class, \$20 with rebate of \$15.

A. A. KING, special agent of a mutual benefit association, located at Des Moines, Ia., was arrested at Fairbury on charge of transacting business without authority from the state, as required by the insurance laws. He gave bond in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the next term of court. The arrest was made at the instance of officials of the Mutual Benevolent association of Beatrice.

A COLUMBUS special says: Great consternation was caused here last night at 8 o'clock. Two distinct vibrations of the earthquake occurred, frightening every one almost out of their wits. The shocks were only a few moments apart and lasted only a few moments each, but in some cases they were enough to make steady heads dizzy. No damage was done.

The people of Hastings are complaining because corn brings but fifteen cents a bushel in their market. Their grain dealers claim it is on account of the excessive high freight rates which they are compelled to pay.

A LINCOLN special says that four strangers passing through that city the other day were robbed of \$580 by pickpockets, and Stephen Druse, father of O. M. Druse of the Nebraska Farmer, was robbed at the depot in Lincoln just as he was starting for his home in Jelland, Ill. He lost about \$40.

Work on the railroad from Aurora to Hastings has commenced and will be pushed to completion as fast as possible. A new town on the branch southwest of Aurora is being talked of and is getting quite a boom.

WASHINGTON special: Representative Dorsey has introduced a resolution to allow Gen. Howard to accept the cross of the Legion of Honor, which the president of the French republic has offered him. Senator Van Wyck introduced a bill to grant a pension of \$25 per month to Adie L. December, a volunteer nurse in the late war.

The meeting of the State Teachers' association which began in Lincoln on the 30th was opened by an address of welcome by the Rev. E. H. Chapin of Lincoln. About 300 teachers were in attendance, and several very interesting papers were read and discussed. Prof. Fitzpatrick of Leavenworth delivered a lecture on "Punishment in relation to the development of individual responsibility."

The citizens of Lincoln held a meeting to devise some means of putting the postoffice square into more attractive shape than it was left by Custodian Hull. A resolution was passed requesting Congressman Weaver to use his best efforts to secure an appropriation for the purpose.

An unknown man was killed on the rail at Omaha on the 1st, being struck by a locomotive. An examination of his papers failed to discover his identity. It is thought he was a Dane or a Swede. He was about 22 years old, blonde complexion, light mustache and five feet seven or eight inches high.

A TRAIN of seventeen cars—all home-standers and their goods—was unloaded at Benkenmen one day recently, the whole party having come from Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

An Omaha Bee correspondent writes: An unknown gentleman, with a certificate of admission to the Dakota bar, bobbed up serenely in the district court yesterday, and induced one of the local Blackstones to move his admission. This was done, and Judge Pound ordered his name entered on the rolls. Receiving his certificate from Clerk Sizer, the stranger went to the supreme court, where a similar scene was enacted. After the court had adjourned the transplanted Dakotian cornered the judges and insisted on their reading some slightly odd testimonials to his good moral character. The judges managed to escape, when the crank captured Clerk Wheeler, and gave him some pointers on the real estate business, forcing the right bow of the court into a corner of the office, and the inmate captive for an hour, while he illustrated on an imaginary chart how he used to make 5 per cent commission on renting houses in Philadelphia. The chap is as crazy as a loon, and the lawyers who vouched for him in court are glad to hand out the cigars whenever any questions are asked about him.

The man recently killed by the cars at Omaha has been identified as Andrew Hovando, a blacksmith.

HARRY DUFFEE will run a base ball team in Lincoln this year in connection with the Western league, an organization composed of clubs at Leavenworth, Topeka, St. Joe, Denver, Leadville and Lincoln.

THERE is some prospect of Oxford getting a creamery. The farmers of the surrounding country are being consulted as to how many cows they will agree to keep in case the industry is established.

WILL a deep snow covered the ground in a good portion of the state recently a huge prairie fire was getting in its work in the vicinity of Ogallala.

BLAIR has a reform club whose membership numbers nearly one hundred and fifty.

BLAIR, the other day, received a fresh installment of tramps, and they literally swarmed about town. Somebody thought it would be a cunning thing to advise them to apply for admission to the poor-house.

Accordingly they besieged that institution until they became such a numerous nuisance that Sheriff Schneider was sent for. He told them to skip immediately or he would arrest them. One of the crowd said that he would suit him—they would like lodgings in jail.

EIGHTY acres of ground have been purchased near Hastings to be devoted to cemetery purposes. Ten acres of the tract will be laid off into a park and beautified.

The township trustees of Hastings donated about \$600 the past winter toward aiding the poor.

J. H. McCONNELL, master mechanic of the Union Pacific road, Nebraska division, has handed in his resignation and will retire from the service of that company in a few days. He has been with the company for fifteen years.

The trades assembly of Lincoln represents in its organization 1,600 laborers.

The colored population of Lincoln is said to be increasing wonderfully fast.

The railroad strike was tough on Carpenter and Gage, nurserymen of Fairbury. They had ten cars loaded with nursery stock, and an equal number of carshipped to them for distribution in that section, but the goods remained on track without movement.

EFFORTS are to be made to build a Unitarian church at Beatrice.

THE Catholics of Dale, Custer county, hope to be able to build a church the coming summer.

The Blair Republican reports that cattle and hogs are doing exceptionally well this spring. Hog cholera seems to have about run its course in Washington county. Farmers are again getting full yards of smooth porkers, and with a few years of good luck will make money enough to make them happy and contented.

JOHN ANDERSON, a farmer near Desoto, went out to husk corn the other day, telling his wife to have dinner at the usual hour. Noon, night and the next, and the next day no Anderson came to greet the arriving wife, but the night following he made his appearance minus team, wagon and harness. Explanations are in order but are not yet forthcoming.

STEPS have been taken to reimburse Mr. Charles Johnson, of Burr Oak, the gentleman whose barn and stock were burned to get possession of a murderer.

THE excavating for the system of wells for the Grand Island waterworks is about completed.

THE last snow storm, extending over a good portion of Nebraska, was a good grass starter.

THE Grand Island Independents say that most of the cattlemen in that section who have fattened stock the past winter have done so at a loss, as the market quotations are about the same as last December. It has been a hard winter on stock of all kinds, and although most herds have improved greatly with the approach of spring weather, most dealers are out just the amount of the fodder and grain fed them.

At the Arlington hotel in Lincoln a few days ago there was quite a ripple of excitement, occasioned by finding one of the guests in his room in an unconscious condition and apparently dying. It did not take long to discover that he had, upon retiring, blown out the gas, instead of turning it down. The unfortunate victim of his own carelessness was William McLean, of South Auburn.

The Bennett creamery has decided to commence operations on the 1st of April. The secretary of Fairbury's board of trade has arranged for daily weather prognostications from the signal service at Washington.

A SIGNAL station office has been established at Falls City.

ENOUGH was saved from two bridges that went out with high water near Fullerton to make one good bridge, and it will probably be used for this purpose.

ADAMS has no jail, and the board of supervisors is taking steps to build one at Hastings.

A Chicago man will build a \$50,000 packing house at Lincoln, and will have it ready for business by October 1.

A school census at Blair shows that there are 1,086 persons in that city of school age, an increase of 196 over last year.

MR. TREXLER, lumberman at Pierce, who recently fell heir to a \$2,000,000 estate in New York, received, a few days ago, his first installment in the form of a \$100,000 draft.

The Missouri Pacific right-of-way through Lancaster county, outside of the city limits, will cost the company \$15,235.

A SMALL prairie fire did some little damage near Ogallala last week. A large force of men and boys turned out and succeeded in preventing the fire spreading.

MANAGERS of the Nebraska stock yards company at Lincoln met and awarded the contract for building a packing house at the stock yards to Messrs. Grace & Kelly of Lincoln at \$28,690.

GEORGE F. WALKER, of Wymore, is said to have refused an offer of \$50,000 for his newly invented type writer.

THE Sidney Telegraph says that officers at Fort Sidney meet daily and devote an hour to the study and discussion of military law, taking as a text book "Winthrop's Treatise on Military Law," a recent work which is esteemed as of great value to the military profession.

THE hotels and boarding houses of Lincoln all blossomed out last week with pretty school ma'ams. It was the occasion of the meeting of the State Teachers' association.

STOCKVILLE News: H. P. Relfey has tapped the water sheet, on Charley Bracken's place, at a depth of about 160 feet. At 27 feet he found pipes of bones. By the way, we have noticed that bones are found in nearly all of the wells dug in the county and usually they lie about thirty feet above the water.

THE state board of equalization for the assessment of railroads will meet at the auditor's office in Lincoln for business April 26.

THE B. & M. management has recently established and named the following new stations on its line west of the river: Boatwick, Neb., 17.8 miles east of Red Cloud; Oxford Junction, Neb., 2 miles east of Oxford; Perry, Neb., 4.5 miles east of Culbertson; Loomis, Neb., 7.5 miles east of Burr Oak; Col. 10 miles east of Burr Oak, and Keene, Col., 7 miles east of Hudson.

THE WHYS AND WHEREFORES.

Open Executive Sessions Receive a Slight Forward Impulse.

Washington dispatch: Indirectly the question of open executive sessions received a slight forward impulse in the secret session of the senate this afternoon. A considerable number of internal revenue collectors nominated to places created by suspensions were confirmed, and among the number was the collector of internal revenue for the district of Vermont. Senator Morrill, who reported this case, moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the report of the finance committee as an act of justice to ex-collector Stearns, late collector, and the motion was carried. Sherman then asked that the same act of justice be done to suspended collectors in Ohio. Then some one asked why not extend the courtesy to the entire list of suspended collectors? Another asked, "And why not to all other suspended officials?" These "why nots" were not answered, but some of the more conservative senators, without stating any objection to the proposition, thought the revolution was moving too rapidly, and to check it a motion was entered to reconsider the vote by which Morrill's motion was carried. This put the question over for a day.

The reports in the Vermont case, which in its general features is understood to be substantially like those made in a majority of internal revenue collectors, is said to declare that the committee has learned from authoritative sources that there was no other reason for the removal of Stearns than that he was a republican, or for the appointment of his successor than that he was a democrat. The collectors concerned are chiefly in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. Under the present interpretation of the rules, which nearly all the senators admit is a wrong one, their names cannot be made public until after two more executive sessions shall have passed.

The injunction of secrecy was removed from the correspondence sent to the senate in secret session between the secretary of state on one hand, and the Chinese minister at Washington, and the American minister at China, respectively, on the other, with regard to Chinese immigration. The correspondence is voluminous, and it was fully intended that it should be given to the press to-night, but some failure of the machinery of the senate, or some inadvertency, the motion to reconsider the motion in respect to the Vermont collector was made to cover the Chinese matter as well, and thus the correspondence remains locked up.

THE BACKBONE OF THE STRIKE.

R. R. appears to be weakening in many places—Trade and Traffic Being Resumed.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—The views of the striking knights upon the Gould southwest system and their employers as to the means by which the strike shall be brought to a close, despite the apparent agreement arrived at in New York, seems as far apart as ever and a final adjustment is still in the future. The knights demand that all those who struck shall be taken back in a body, and the railroad officials have determined to re-employ only those actually needed. No hope is now entertained, even by the most sanguine, that a final settlement will be reached until the general executive board shall have arrived from New York and considered the situation. It is the opinion of some that this board will, immediately upon its arrival, order the strike off and the knights to make individual application for work. Others, after they shall become fully acquainted with the condition of affairs, that some arrangement will be made whereby the employers shall re-employ, arbitration committees appointed and a final adjustment of difficulties arrived at. The large freight houses in East St. Louis have not yet been thrown open, for the knights are less determined than they have been for a week not to allow any supplies to be handled in that vicinity either by wagon or by train. The crowds assembled in the railroad yards here this morning are as large as at any time since the beginning of the strike and they seem determined that the rails shall not resume freight traffic until their grievances shall be arbitrated and settled. No attempts have yet been made to run freight trains this morning and no disturbances have occurred.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The following dispatch was received at the office of the Missouri Pacific this morning:

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Jay Gould, President: While there may still be some trouble at a few points in the line, the strike is over, but things may not run smoothly for some days. I have plenty of force to run trains and do repairs and am gradually replacing my force with new men. About thirty men are at work to-day. Business is fully resumed in the city and a large business is being done there. The total loads moved in the system yesterday was 4,000, an increase of 804 loads over the day before.

H. M. HOXIE.

THIRTY-EIGHT HORSES BURNED.

Neiswanger's livery stable, Eighth and Walnut streets, Kansas City, was gutted by fire on the 28th. Thirty-eight horses were burned or suffocated to death, and an employe named John Follmer perished in the flames. Insurance on the property light. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE GREAT STRIKE IS STILL ON.

Unsuccessful Efforts of Powderly to Get an Audience With Jay Gould and Others.

The following is the text of the correspondence which passed between the general executive board of the Knights of Labor and Jay Gould:

Noble Order of Knights of Labor of America, Office of the General Secretary, Philadelphia, March 27.—Jay Gould: Sir—The general executive board would be pleased to have an interview with you at your convenience to-day for the purpose of submitting the southwest difficulties to a committee of seven for arbitration, three of the committee to be appointed by yourself and three by the general executive board, the six to select the seventh member of the committee, the decision in the matter to be final. Should this proposition be acceptable we will at once issue an order for the men to return to work. By order of the general executive board.

FREDERICK TURNER, Secretary of the Board.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., New York, March 27.—Frederick Turner, Esq., Secretary, Philadelphia.—Dear Sir: I have your note of this date proposing an interview between your executive committee and the officers of this company for the purpose of submitting to arbitration the "southwest difficulties." You are doubtless aware that in the negotiation which took place here last August between T. V. Powderly, grand master workman, and associates, and officers of this company, it was agreed that in future no strikes would be ordered on the Missouri Pacific road until after a conference with the officers of the company and an opportunity was had to adjust any alleged grievances. In view of this fact your attention is drawn to the following correspondence between A. F. Hopkins, vice president, acting for the company, and T. V. Powderly.

New York, March 6, 1886.—T. V. Powderly, Scranton, Pa.: Hoxie telegraphs that the Knights of Labor on our road have struck and refuse to allow any freight trains to run over our road, saying they have no grievance but are only striking because ordered to do so. If there is any grievance, we would like to talk it over with you. We understood you to promise that no strike should be ordered without consultation.

A. L. HOPKINS, Secretary Missouri Pacific Railway, 195 Broadway, New York: Have telegraphed to west for particulars. Papers say the strike was caused by the discharge of a man named Hall. Can he be reinstated pending investigation?

T. V. POWDERLY, New York: Thanks for your message and suggestion. Hall was employed on the Texas and Pacific and not by us. That property is in the hands of the United States court and we have no control whatever over the receivers or over the employees. We have carried out the agreements made last spring in every respect and the present strike is unjust to us and unwise for you. It is reported here that this movement is the result of street influences on the part of the Knights of Labor, and that they have continued to do. The board of directors of this company thereupon had a copy of the correspondence above given made and transmitted to Hoxie, first vice president and general manager at St. Louis, with instructions to use every endeavor to continue the operation of the road and continue the whole matter to his hands. Hoxie's overtures, made through the governors of Missouri and Kansas, who stated that they found no cause for a strike, were rebuffed by our order.

This and subsequent correspondence between him and Powderly are well known to you, and Hoxie's course has been confirmed by the board, and the matter is still in his hands. I am therefore instructed by the board to refer you to him as its continuing representative in the premises. I am directed to add, in behalf of the board, that in its judgment, so long as this company is forcibly kept from performing its charter duties, its business is done, if at all, not under the conditions of law which are common to all citizens, but only at the will of a law-breaking force. Any negotiations with such a force would be unwise and useless. The terms made with it would not be a settlement of the difficulties but a triumph of force over the law of the land. It would mean nothing in their judgment but new troubles and worse. This is the result of their experience. In the meantime the governor's proclamation enjoins upon your men to return to duty and this company's continued and certain offers then employment on the same terms as heretofore. The board further suggests that inasmuch as your order assumes in your communication the responsibility for these men and power and control over them, the following from the governor of Missouri is expressive of their duty and your own: "I warn all persons, whether they be employees or not, against interposing any obstacle whatever in the way of said resumption, and with firm reliance on the course, good and lawful, of the public, I hereby call upon all good citizens to assist in carrying out the purposes of this proclamation; and I also hereby pledge the whole power of the state, so far as it may be lawfully used, to sustain the company and its servants in said resumption, and to restrain and punish all that oppose it." When this proclamation shall be obeyed and when the company's late employees shall desist from their interference with its trains, the board hereby assures them that they will find themselves met by Hoxie in the spirit in which he has heretofore successfully avoided rupture and cause for just complaint and in that just and liberal spirit which should always exist between employer and employee. By order of the board.

Very respectfully yours,

JAY GOULD, President Missouri Pacific R'y.

Later—Arbitration Agreed Upon.

NEW YORK, March 28.—This morning at 11 o'clock T. V. Powderly and W. B. McDowell called upon Jay Gould at the latter's residence. There they met Messrs. Gould, Hopkins, and George Gould. There was a general discussion of the situation in the southwest by both sides, and a better understanding was arrived at than had been had by either party hitherto. After talking until 1 o'clock p. m. the conference was adjourned until evening, at which time matters were arranged for arbitrating the whole difficulty, and the following dispatches were sent out:

Martin Irons, Chairman Executive Board D. A. 101, St. Louis—President Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration and so telegraphs Vice President Hoxie. Ordermen to resume work at once. By order of the executive board.

T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W.

The executive board also sent out the following telegram:

To Knights of Labor Now on Strike in the Southwest—President Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration and so telegraphs Vice President Hoxie. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions sent to chairman executive board D. A. 101, you are directed to resume work at once. For order of the executive board.

T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W.

No Settlement Yet.

St. Louis, Mo., March 29.—At 9 o'clock to-night the executive committee reindented the order issued this morning for the men to resume work. The spirit of exultation which filled the hearts of the executive board of the Knights of Labor this morning changed to grave anxiety. When Mr. Wm. O. McDowell called on Gould's office at 9:30 o'clock this morning he was not as favorably impressed with his reception as he was at the reception accorded him at Gould's house on Sunday. Gould gave McDowell to understand that there had been a misconception of his telegram to Hoxie, which was sent Sunday night.

Inquiry at Gould's office was answered by the following statement, of which Gould was the author: "Powderly has evidently misunderstood the meaning of the telegram that was sent Sunday night to Hoxie. Our position is that this strike has been in condition for arbitration all of the time. We have had an agreement with the men for some time that all differences were to have been submitted for arbitration before any strike should be resorted to. Manager Hoxie has the matter in hand. He has full control and the matter must be settled with him. We are just where we were before Sunday's conference." A gentleman who represented Jay Gould at his office, said: "The conferences of Sunday were between Gould and Powderly as citizens only, it being distinctly and often stated that neither gentleman was acting officially."

NOW HERE'S A FOREIGN TROUBLE.

Sensational Reports of What China Will Demand of This Government.

The following sensational interview comes from Washington as printed in the Critic of that city. It purports to be an interview with a member of one of the foreign legations. It represents the President and cabinet as being very much concerned for fear China may levy an indemnity upon our sea-board cities in retaliation for the destruction of life and property to Chinese residents in this country unless some vigorous action shall be speedily taken. The article states, not only is England encouraging the Chinese government to this course, but Germany as well. "Within the past two years, the article continues, 'Germany has affected a great friendship for China. She has built for her four powerful iron-clad average 4,800 to 4,600 tons each, armed with the finest Krupp guns and ready for instant service. The predominance of German influence in China is shown by the fact that the contract for constructing a system of railroads from the interior of the great to the sea coast, has been granted to the great Berlin banker, Blocher, one of Bismarck's staunchest friends. It is believed that some sort of a secret treaty has been entered into between Germany and China. Not the least interesting incident of the present time is that a German squadron consisting of four men-of-war is now cruising in South and Central American waters, in three days' steam of our coast, the first that ever came here of so many sail. It is under the command of one of the best sailors of the German navy, Commodore Stenzel. The squadron consists of the Stein, carrying 16 guns; the Moltke, carrying 16 guns; Sofia, 10 guns; the Ariadne, 9 guns. The officers and crew of the fleet amount to 1,320 men. What they are doing just at this time in American waters is a matter of some interest. In view of Bismarck's action in regard to American products and American naturalized citizens it means nothing friendly to the United States, you may be certain." The interview concludes in these words: "Some answer must be given to the Chinese Minister's demand and very soon, too. The question, I learn, was considered yesterday (Tuesday) at the cabinet meeting."

FLOODS IN THE SOUTH.

The Effects of the Freshet Worse Than First Anticipated.

Specials from river towns of North Alabama show that the effects of the freshet are worse than before telegraphed. Gadsden reports that Coosa river is at its highest mark and still rising, with alarming reports from above. All the railroad bridges on the branch road between Attalla and Gadsden are swept away, and a number of washouts on the Alabama Great Southern are reported on both sides of Attalla. The mill and lumber interest at Gadsden suffered immense damage. The Tennessee river is reported out of its banks at several points. From Tusculoa and Warrior advices are serious, though it is believed the worst has passed. Many houses on either side of the river have been abandoned, and the water is running through the doors and windows. Some families occupy the upper stories of dwellings, and skiffs and canal boats are used for transportation. The village of Northport, across the river, is almost submerged now, and the iron bridge connecting the two places is under water at both ends, and fears are entertained for its safety. The water is a foot deep in the Tusculoa cotton factory; work had to be abandoned. Just before dark the wreck of a small house passed down the river and several persons were observed clinging to the timbers. Rescuing parties in skiffs started out in pursuit from the Tusculoa shore, and were rapidly borne onward by the therapid current. Many persons living on the low lands below Tusculoa had to be rescued from their homes in skiffs. No calculation can yet be made as to the amount of damage done to the farming interests, to the railroads and other highways. From every place with telegraph offices came the same reports of no trains and no mails. Regular trains on the roads centering at Birmingham have been discontinued till further orders, and no work is being done by the companies' employees except in repairs and construction. Rumors come of loss of life in Goose river valley.

IN THE HANDS OF A MOB.

A Topeka (Ks.) special says: Governor Martin received a dispatch to-night from State Adjutant General Campbell at Parsons, Kan., saying the mob was seemingly in the ascendancy there and he could not start trains without aid. The governor thereupon authorized the calling out of the First Regiment, state militia, or as much of it as is needed, and telegraphed General Carroll at Paola to go to Parsons and take command. It is expected that the Ottawa and Garnet companies, and probably another, will be sent to the scene. Some twelve or fifteen freight trains were sent out to-day, and a heavy force of men went down to the freight depot, where goods were received for all points west, the first time during the strike. The company is still employing outside applicants.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

A Brussels dispatch says that property of immense value has been destroyed in and around Charleroi. Country estates are being pillaged and burned. At Jumet, Devilles, Jonet, and Louvren the glass works have been destroyed, involving a loss of \$1,000,000 and throwing thousands of persons out of employment. At Roux, two miles from Charleroi, in a conflict between the police and riotous five of the strikers were shot dead. The strikers are armed with bludgeons and axes where they cannot obtain fire arms, and stubbornly resist the troops.

FINANCES OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

A Preliminary Statement of the Line's Business as Prepared by the Directors.

The Union Pacific directors prepared a preliminary statement of business of 1885, which was submitted to the stockholders' meeting just held. It shows gross earnings, 1885, \$26,925,171, of which \$17,455,032 was on Union Pacific and \$8,470,140 on auxiliary lines. In 1884 the total was \$25,657,290, of which \$17,837,061 was on Union Pacific and \$7,820,229 on auxiliary lines. Total expenses, 1885, \$15,250,970; 1884, \$14,140,461. Surplus, 1885, \$10,674,194; 1884, \$11,442,830. Taxes, 1885, \$906,746; 1884, \$853,665. Net earnings, 1885, \$9,767,451; 1884, \$10,788,175. Total income, 1885, \$11,467,707; 1884, \$11,518,936. Total expenditures, 1885, \$7,632,964; 1884, \$7,652,562. Surplus income, 1885, \$3,735,244; less United States requirements, \$1,184,053. Total surplus income, \$2,551,191. Surplus income 1884, \$3,865,375; less United States requirements, \$1,187,110. Total surplus income, \$2,678,264.

While the gross earnings for 1885 increased over 1884 \$267,881, the operating expenses increased in still larger ratio, so that the result of the year's business was a decrease of \$1,021,724, equivalent to 9.47 per cent in the net earnings.

The increase in gross earnings was due to constant reduction in rates. There was an increase in local business of \$2,222,455, and a decrease in through business of \$1,803,830. The increase in local business has, by the sum of \$418,625, more than made good the decrease in through business. The increase of operating expense on the Utah & Northern and Oregon Short line aggregated \$1,110,000 out of a total increase for the whole system of \$1,236,000, excluding the two roads named.

The remainder of the system was operated in 1885 at an increased cost of \$126,000 over the cost of 1884.

The total funded debt Dec. 31, 1885, was \$149,036,409; 1884, \$148,116,535. Net floating debt Dec. 31, 1885, \$1,861,444; 1884, \$3,237,696; Jan. 30, 1884, \$1,554,466. The bonds and other securities of the company held in its own treasury as bonds issued, the changes between Jan. 30, 1885, and Dec. 31, 1885, have been as follows: Decrease in funded debt, \$1,610,051; decrease in floating debt, \$5,038,732—total decrease in debt, \$6,648,783.

President Adams says: "It appears that, taking the securities in the Thurman act sinking fund at their market value, \$5,923,283, including the uninvested mortgage, \$3,194,475, the Union Pacific has now no less than \$9,300,253, which under the operation of law or terms of mortgage, is so locked up as to return to it an increase of only 2.1 per annum."

PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN.