MAXWELL IN A BAD BOX.

What He Soid to a Detective Who Won His Confidence in Prison. St. Louis special: The sensational testi-

mony of the day in the trial of Mexwell was given by J. F. McCullough, a defective, who under the direction of Detective Furlong, District attorney Glover and his assistant (McDonald), forged a check on an Eastern house and presented it at their after his incarceration he introduced himself to Maxwell and worked himself into his confidence, and about ten days afterward he became congaged in a conversation with Maxwell proout the latter's case. During versation the defendant told the s that the only point in the case ut which he felt uncertain and uneasy as that concerning the money. He said that if he could only prove that he had plenty of money when Preller came to St. Louis he would have no anxiety about a speedy acquittal. The witness offered to fix that all right, but told defendant that he must know all about the case or he could do nothing. Maxwell then made a free and full confession of all the particulars of the case, beginning with his first acquaintance with Preller. Having on shipboard noticed that Preller had in his possession a large amount of money, how they separated in Boston, he coming to Philadelphia and Maxwell to St. Louis. The defendant in his confession said that on the Friday night after Preller joined him in this city he told him (Maxwell) that it would be impossible for him to pay the defendant's way to Auckland, whither they had arranged to go together. This, said the defendant to the witness, angered him greatly, and he determined then to "fix him" for his meanness. On the following night he and Preller were sitting in the former's room when the latter complained of severe pains in his side. Maxwell said: "Oh, I can fix that all right. I have treated such cases before." He then injected hyperdermically in his friend's arm a sufficient amount of morphine to render him unconscious. After he had been in that condition for some time he bound a handkerchief completely saturated with chloroform about his victim's head, and this, he confessed to witness, ended the business. He then secured Preller's money, about \$800 in all, besides most of his effects, and planned his escape, the details of which are well known. After the conclusion of McCu'llough's testi-

mony the court adjourned until 2 o'clock, when his cross-examination was proceeded with. After the noon recess and in the further examination of the witness he produced two letters which he had received from the counsel for the defense after he had gotten out of fail, and while he was in New York. The contents of the letters, however, were not put in evidence. Upon the cross-examination Mr. Fauntleroy, for the defense, made a desperate effort to confuse the witness. Failing in this he brought out his family history, which, however, did not prove lerogatory. Then he tried to offset the effect of the testimony of the witness by reference to the detective methods which had been employed, but the witness passed through the ordeal in such a straightforward manner that the effort to down his testimony failed com pletely. After Mr. Fountleroy, his associate, Mr. Martin, tried his hand on the witness, but in vain, and the session closed with the cowering Maxwell for once in his life awakened to such an interest in the trial that he forgot his usual afternoon amusement of criticising the various styles of female beauty represented in the audience.

Blown to Pieces.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 25 .- One of the 10comotives of the Soddy coal mine company near Chattanooga was going from the railroad station to the mines yesterday with 100 kegs of powder, in charge of William Lloyd and David Harper, when a keg was overturned and the contents scattered in the car. The next moment a spark from the engine ignited the powder and an explosion occurred and three mangled human bodies lay fifty feet away down the embankment. The effect of the ex-plosion was frightful. The locomotive and two flat cars was torn to atoms and some portions of them hurled for hundreds of yards.

When the explosion occurred a miner named Ike Ramsey was standing near the track, waiting for the train to pass. He, together with Lloyd and Harper was thrown down the embankment and when found all were dying. Their bodies were black as coal from the burns and the flesh covered with dirt and blood hung m shreds from their bodies. All the men died

-A Washington special says: The State Department is actively engaged in negotiations designed to protect the interests or the American fisherman. There has as yet, been no official declaration of its position, and for manifest reasons. While the negotiations are in the present stage the administration cannot properly make public correspondence which it has had with the British Minister and with our Minister to England.

	THE MARKI	ETS.		
	OMAHA.			
	WHEAT-No. 2	58	0	58%
	Barley-No. 2		(0)	44
	RyE-No. 2	45		45%
	Corn-No. 2 mixed	21	1400	21%
	Corn-No. 2 mixed Oars-No. 2		160	22
	BUTTER-Choice table		(a)	12%
	BUTTER-Fair to good	6	-	8
	Eggs-Fresh	8	-	81/4
	CHICKENS-Old per doz			3 35
	CHICKENS-Old per doz CHICKENS-Spring per doz	3 50	100	4 00
	Lemons-Choice	7 00		7 50
	Oranges-Mesina	3 75	1000	4 00
	Beans-Navys	1 40		1 60
	Onions-Per bbl	2 50		3 00
	POTATOES-Per bushel	25		30
	POTATOES—Per bushel POTATOES—Salt Lake	75		1 00
	Woot - Fine per th	14	100	16
^	Woot.—Fine, per lb SEEDS—Timothy	2 20		2 50
	SEEDS—Blue Grass	1 30		1 40
	Hav_Baled per ton	5 50	700	6 25
	Hay-Baled, per ton Hay-In bulk	6 00		7 00
	Hogs-Mixed packing		100	3 65
	Beeves-Choice to extra	4 90	1.7	5 30
	SHEEP-Heavy grades			5 00
			109	0 00
	NEW YORK			202
	Wheat—No. 1 red Wheat—Ungraded red		1400	94
	Wheat-Ungraded red		1/2(0)	91
	CORN-No. 2	46	700	46%
	Oats-Mixed western	37	1,744	39
	Ровк	9 00	100	9 25
	Lard	6 15	(a)	6 17%
	CHICAGO.			
	FLOUR-Winter	4 00	(0)	4 40
	From-Patents	4 50		5 80
۲,	FLOUR-Patents		V.(a)	76
	Corn-Per bushel		10	36%
1	OATS-Per bushel		%(a)	28
т	PORK	8 45		8 50
5	LARD	5 87		5 96
2	Hogs-Packin &shipping.	4 10		4 35
	CATTLE-Stockers	3 00		4 80
	CATTLE—Stockers	2 50		5 60
	ST. LOUIS.		9	000
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	72	60%	78%
	Corn—Per bushel Oats—Per bushel		*@	33
	OATS-Per bushel		%@	28%
	Hogs-Mixed packing	3 90	~	4 15
	CATTLE-Stockers & feeders	3 25		4 75
	Sheep-Common to choice		@	4 00
	KANSAS CIT	Y.		Y
	WHEAT-Per bushel	61	60%	62
	Corn-Per bushel		@	25%
	0 D 1 1 1	0=	116	O.C.

OATS-Per bushel ..

HE ADMITS KILLING PRELLER.

But Claims That it Was an Unavoidable Accident. In the Maxwell murder trial at St. Louis on the 26th the defendant took the stand and told the story of how Preller came to his death. He described his meeting with Preller upon the "Cephalonia," and the progress of their acquaintance. He stated that while Preller and he were in St. Louis bank. He was arrested and placed in jail they were together almost constantly. and assigned to the cell achoining that of Maxwell. He testified that immediately and drank together. He detailed Preller's symptoms of stricture, and how they came to the conclusion that Maxwell should catheter. Chloroform was purchased at Fernow's drug store, and after ordering a box of cigars to Maxwell's room, they went there together for the operation.

> the washstand and took out the cork: I then poured about a fluid gramme of chloroform on a piece of lint and folded | arrest. the lint; then I took the lint in my hands; 1 Mr. Preller was lying down on my bed; I held the piece of lint with chloroform on it about six inches from his face and told him to breath in a natural manner; I soon turned to get more chloroform when I discovered the bottle had upset; I then went to Fernow's a second time and procured a second bottle of chloroform; returning to my room I took up the lint again and put about a gramme on it and held it about six inches from his face, so it would be mixed with the air. I continued this some time until I thought insensibility to pain had been reached; I took up the catheter and proceeded to insert it; it had been warmed and greased in pre aration; as soon as I proceeded to insert it Mr. Preller made a peculiar noise, wincing as if he felt pain; I then came to the conclusion that he had not had enough chloroform. I ought here to tell you gentlemen (addressing the jury) that the wrethra is the most important part of the human frame and that in operation of the genitial organs complete insensibility ought to be produced; I concluded that this was the case also because the eyes were open and the pupils were still sensible to light; it was clear from this that the patient was not insensible to pain; I then poured out a gramme or a gramme and a half of chloroform and proceeded to administer it again; shortly after I commenced to administer the chloroform he commenced to breathe in a stetorious manner; I at once suspended the administration of chloroform and took up the curved or straight scissors, I do not remember which, and at once cut his shirt and undershirt; I slapped him with wet towels and raised his arms up and down; I continued those efforts to revive my friend for over half an hour, but it was useless, entirely useless. DISPOSING OF THE DEAD.

Shortly after my friend ceased to breathe and his heart stopped beating; there was no breath on a mirror when I held it to his ips; even after I was satisfied he was dead continued my efforts with him; I did not eave and call assistance, all my efforts were o restore him, because when chloroform I takes hold of a man and he sinks in a few ists arrested. seconds the man is dead; the time, I thought, had better be occupied in efforts lead, but I continued to dash cold water on his chest; I finally decided he was dead and past all hope; then I hardly knew what to do; my first impulse was to notify the authorities; imagine my feeling, I did not know what to do, I was in a strange land a a statement in his own behalf: I thought the same rule obtained here as in England and that I would get away; I had that large trunk the only one I had up to that time: I emptied it out: it would be impossible gentlemen to describe to you my feelings, my horror when I knew my friend was dead; I emptied the large trunk, drew it up to the bed and put Mr. Preller in it; I was in a dreadful state; I shut the trunk and out of the trunk on the floor; I tried to drown thought by drinking; I drank several glasses of brandy; I wandered about the streets of the city until about 9 or 10 o'clock; I visited some shooting gallery and came back to the hotel; I went up to the dinning-room: I can't very well give an account of what took place in the diningroom; I then went up to the room-my room-and staved there all night; I can't | Paris commune. be sure of anything that happened after Mr. Preller's death; I stayed in my room but did not sleep that night.

"In the morning I looked through Mr. Preller's pants and found a roll of money; probably \$500 or \$600; I took it and went to the ticket office and purchased a ticket for San Francisco; I put the inscription 'so perish all traitors to the great cause' upon the inside of the trunk, and also marked the cross on Preller's breast to puzzle and delay the authorities.'

The witness then described his wanderings about town until time for the train to leave for San Francisco, and his journey to that city. The court then adjourned.

THE STORY OF MAXWELL.

The Proscution Claim they Can Tear it to

St. Louis dispatch: The court room was crowded May 27th, every available space being filled by eager spectators who craned their necks to get a glimpse of Maxwell, and listened attentively to the story he told regarding the death of Preller. Immediately upon the opening of court, Maxwell was again put on the witness stand and continued his testimony. He denied in toto the story of Detective Me-Cullough as to admissions he (Maxwell) was said to have made while the two were in jail together. After he had finished his story the cross examination was then commenced. The afternoon was spent in cross examination of Maxwell by Clover. The ordeal was a trying one, and brought out all of Maxwell's shortcomings in a rather pronounced manner, but no change of any consequence was made in Max well's direct testimony. The prosecution claim, however, that, they will tear Maxwell' testimony to pieces when the time comes for rebuttal testimony. The further promised sensation in the trial has been uncovered, and consists in the fact that after it was definitely learned that Maxwell would acknowledge the killing, claiming it to be the result of an accident in treating Preller for stricture, the prosecution had the remains exhumed and the parts dissected. The body was found to be well preserved, having been embalmed before the trial, and the parts which Maxwell claim ed were diseased were dissected, with the result that not the slightest trace of disease o' any kind was found Three physicians will go on the stand in the rebuttal and testify to

-A waterspout struck the residence of Dayid Wittaker in Abington and Gasper Creek. near Lynchburg, Va., destroying the dwelling and tobacco barn. and drowning Mrs.

burning him quite severely.

DETAILS OF HORRIBLE SAVAGERY. What Deviltries the Chicago Anarchists Had

in View. Chicago dispatch: Notwithstanding the fact that it had been positively stated that not one word of testimony in the anarchist investigation before the grand jury would be divulged until that body concluded its labors, a morning paper comes out with a long article going to show that the testimony of Police Captain Schaak was of a far more interesting character than has been generally supposed by the general public. In fact, it was sensational and hair-raising in the highest degree. To treat it; commencing with the use of a begin with, he told the jury that he had no doubt that the prisoner, Lingg, had manufactured a number of dynamite bombs, and that he got the material from the

Arbeiter Zeitung office. He had witnesses Preller went to his own room and left his to prove this. One of the witnesses was a coat and vest, returning in his dressing qusai accomplice of Lings, whose name he requested not to be asked to divulge. coat; then the operation was commenced. The witness said "he took off his pants He could give the detals of the manufacand drawers, then lay down on my bed; I ture of the explosives and tell who were placed a 4-ounce bottle of chloroform on the principal parties concerned therein with Lings. There were four persons, and only Lingg and one other were under

The second section of the captain's testimony was listened to with breathless "I think," said Schaack, "that I have got to the bottom of this business. In a couple of days I will have it all; but I want more time. Then I can prove beyond doubt that this anarchist conspiracy has existed here for years. There are two divisions of it. One is an agitating section. Money is set apart for its purposes. This is called the socialist section. Besides this there is an armed party, an anarchist section. These drill and are trained in the use of explosives. They practice and experiment in accordance with the instructions of pamphlets. I will produce witnesses to prove all, and I think I can also prove that here was a well laid plan to sack and burn the lumber districts in Chicago on May 4. It would have been carried out but that the anarchists lacked the nerve and were unprepared for the vigorous action of the police. Men were tolled off to set fire to certain houses in the northwestern portion of the city, and others were tolled off to throw bombs into the police stations, while others were to use bombs at the meeting the police attempted to disperse it.

think I can connect every man of he socialists now in jail with these crimes. The houses to have been burned in the northwestern section of the city were to be elected indiscriminately. The purpose of burning was to attract the attention of the police to that section and draw them away rom the main points of attack, the Haymarket square and police stations. The early dispersal of the crowd in the square, he premature throwing of the bomb, for t was premature, and the determined resistance of the police, frightened the would-be incendiaries and those who were to attack the police barracks in detail."

A juror asked, with something like trepidation, where the witnesses to prove this conspiracy were.

"In the lockup of the police station," Schaack replied. "I can produce as many of them before the grand jury as may be deemed wise and necessary. They have confessed their complicity to me." Captain in the department. One of our agents Schaack then explained how difficult he found it to get anything out of the anarch

Besides his pamphlet on dynamite and other revolutionary methods, Herr Most to restore him; I was convinced he was has also prepared a pamphlet or circular containing instructions to members of the organization of which he seems to be head, as to how they shall act when arrested, what answers they shall make to the ques tions of the police officers, to the investiga tinggrand juries and others. He had found stranger, I did not know a man could make that anarchists whom he had questioned had acted implicitly on these instructions so far, with a few exceptions. They had been well drilled. He had a copy of in-

structions. He would produce it. The now-astonished grand jurors readily assented to the proposition of the police officer, which was backed up by the state's attorney, to give him more time to complete his chain of evidence, so he could bring guilt to the very doors of the leaders went down to the bar; I left the stuff taken of the anarchists in Chicago, some of whom are yet at large, but under close and constant watch. It would require only a little time. He would be prepared next week. New evidence is coming to hand hourly of the extent of the armament and organization of these scoundrels who sought to inaugurate in Chicago, that memorable Tuesday night, a reign of terror which would have surpassed the wildest flights of the

OF LESSER OR GREATER INTEREST

The circular saw is a rank anarchist. It always has revolutionary designs.

Schwatka, on being interviewed, says: "No, you can never reach the pole with a balloon; but you can reach the balloon with a pole, if it sails pretty low."

It is related of a popular clergyman that he started a dull prayer meeting recently by announcing that he "didn't propose to act as umpire for a sleeping match."

A new paper was started in San Francisco recently, but as the first number neglected to have an editorial damning the Chinese, no one bought the second number.

Philadelphia claims to have discovered a base ball umpire whose decisions give satisfaction to both clubs. And yet Barnum sends to London for a \$75,000 curiosity.

Gen. Sherman says one burden of his life is meeting men who were with him in the war. He says if half the number had been with him the war would have ended in a

It is not absolutely necessary for a candidate to know anything. Some one will tell him how he stands on the tariff question, and the crowd about him will tell him when he ought to treat.

The innate modesty of newspaper men is shown by the fact that a Texas editor liberal party. This statement may be ackilled three men the other day, and in alluding to the incident afterward acknowledged that he had only tried to kill one. The historical fresco in the dome of the

capitol at Washington has stopped-not for lack of dome or paint, but because there is not history enough to go around, and there is a demand for a smaller dome or more history. An illustrated paper of Cincinnati is

about to send John R. Musick to travel charges the government with seducing wavamong the various tribes of Indians and erers by lavish promises of appointments write descriptions of them. Probably on the principle that Musick hath charms to soothe the savage breast.

TO MARRY WEDNESDAY.

Washington special: President Cleveland will be married at the white house on Wednesday evening, June 2, to Miss Francis Folsom. The recent death of a relative of Miss Folsom has changed the original plan of the wedding, and invitations will now be limited to a few of the Mongle. Several horses and mules were near relatives and the members of the cabinet, and the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of J. R. Nelson, of Fairbury, had a lively the First Presbyterian church of Washingexperience with sulphuric acid the other ton, will officiate. The ceremony will be day. He mixed some with turpentine, and followed by a collation, and the wedding in

MR. M'GILLICUDDY MUST GO.

A Man Who Was Too Independent to Suit the Department.

Washington special: The removal of Dr. J. T. McGillicuddy from the Pine Ridge agency continues to be a topic of very great interest in political circles. There is no man in the Indian service over whom there has been so much dispute as McGillicuddy. Charges have again and again been filed against him, and no end of influence has been exerted to remove him. He has been in constant war with Red Cloud, head of the Indians he had charge of, and succeeded in reducing Red Cloud from the chieftaincy to the ranks. McGillicuddy's removal was not the result of any charges filed against him, but it was because of insubordination in refusing to recognize and obey the orders of the interior department. Secretary Lamar said to-day that he esteemed McGillicuddy very highly and was very sorry to be compelled to take this step, but it seemed to him absolutely necessary to do so, as the agent has positively refused to obey the orders of the department. He had not only been suspended, but would be removed, and at his request the secretary of war had directed Maj. James Bell, of the Seventh cavalry, to take charge of the agency until further notice.

Indian Commissioner Atkins says: "I have the very highest opinion of McGillicuddy, and during all his fights I have stood by him, but he is altogether too independent, and it is a mere question whether he shall run the department or whether I shall. At the beginning of my administration I saw that it was necessary to have the clerks at the Indian agencies changed from time to time, in order to prevent collusion between them and the agents, and I thought that it was better for the agents and better for the government that this rotation in office be adopted. An agent cannot make false entries and cannot very well swindle the government without the knowledge of his clerk, and an honest agent ought to be willing to accept a clerk that is not dependent upon him in any way for his place. The government has a right to require agents to accept such employes as are thought proper for their service, and the policy of shifting clerks about at certain intervals was adopted without regard to McGillicuddy, or any other man in the service. It was simply a principle, and was not pointed at any person. Nearly all the clerks in the ser ice have been changed about. There are some left, however, but we will get around to them pretty soon, and I do not mean to leave one where he has been for over two years. O the 21st of April I decided to shift the clerk at Standing Rock agency to Pine Ridge. The reason I discharged Daniel Brown, who had been McGillicuddy's clerk, was that he had applied for a license as a trader, and it was not proper that he should remain in the service. But I was surprised at the receipt of a refusal from McGillicuddy to acquiesce in the dismissal of his clerk. No further action was taken in regard to matters until the receipt of a letter which merely sets forth in detail his objections. There was no mention of reflecting upon McGillicuddy's character, and the rule applied to him was the same that has been applied to nearly all agents down in New Mexico objected to having a erk sent to him, but when I told him the order was imperative he backed down and accepted the clerk. Mr. Clark, who has been assigned to Pine Ridge agency as clerk. is one of the best men in the service. But, as I understand it, McGillicuddy does not object to him, but to the rule of the department, and it is simply a question whether he shall submit or retire.'

A CRISIS NEAR AT HAND.

A Disolution of Parliament Considered Inevitable.

London Dispatch: All political sections agree that the disolution of parliament is inevitable, and attention is now centering pon preparations for a general election. The liberal agents report the complete disorganization of party lines in the electoral districts throughout the provinces, but state that the majority of the caucuses continue to adhere to Mr. Gladstone. The strongest anti-Gladstone movement observed is that which has developed among the Scotch liberal associations, hitherto considered the most faithful of the premier's supporters. The appeal of the Irish Presbyterians for protection against the threatened Catholic demonstration has undoubtedly had its influence upon the Scotch mind. Thirty-four Scotch members of the house commons have thus far joined the Chamberlain faction, while twenty-eight are pledged to Gladstone. The chaos into which the parties have lapsed makes it impossible to predict the result of the dissolution. It is admitted, however, that Gladstone's appeal to the country will not be definitely for the approval of his home rule bill, but will be limited simply to the question of creating subordinate legislative authority in Ireland. There seems to be an absolute confidence in government circles that the country will return a large majority in favor of the home rule principle. Hartington, Goschen and Chamberlain are perfecting plans for united action in the canvass. They will have, to the fullest extent, the use of the conservative party agencies. It is, in fact, proposed that the platform of the conservatives and of the liberal union shall consist of a single plank-the maintainance of the imperial union. No consideration of minor party questions will be permitted. The financial strength of the liberal union is an important element to be considered. Lord Stalbridge, formally the who of the liberal party, and one of the best informed of politicians exclaimed on reading the list of the liberal union committee, that it contained the name of every man who ever subscriber a penny toward the election expenses of the cepted as very near absolute correctness. The treasury of the central liberal association, which is Gladstone's chief resource for party funds, is already depleted, and some of its principal subscribers of former days

refuse to contribute. The reports of ex-Speaker Brand, who is acting as Hartington's whip, and of Caine's whip for the malcontent radicals, concur that these factors will muster certainly 110 votes against home rule. The government whips on the contrary, now estimate only seventy-five defections. The opposition and other honors.

PRESBYTERIAN FINANCES. In the Presbyterian general assembly at Minneapolis, Minn., Dr. D. W. Fisher reviewed the board's annual report. Total receipts, \$7,451,164, from which was paid last year's debt of \$57,651. The year's current expenditures exceeded the total receipts \$1,000, a debt remained on April 30th of \$57,855. Total decrease, \$6,594. Current collections for churches and schools, omitting special for debt, were a little more than \$279,000, which, strangely, is the exact sum given in 1884 and 1885. By resolution of Dr. Pierson the

DELIBERATIONS OF THE KNIGHTS.

Proceedings of that Body in Their Convention at Cleveland. In the session of the Knights of Labor onvention at Cleveland on the 28th a copy

of a resolution adopted by the woman suffragists assembled in annual convention at seven true bills were found in the anarchist Toledo was read. The resolution urges the cases this morning. Among the indicted order to extend to women all rights and are Aug. Spies, Sam Fielding, Michael privileges of membership, to secure for Schwab, Schnaubelt and Parsons. There women equal compensation, equal pay for are two others whose names cannot be equal work with men, and to give its sup- ascertained with any degree of certainty. port to the cause of female suffrage. The The jury agreed yesterday afternoon, and resolution was referred to a special committee of three.

address was read from the recent convention of trade unions at Philadelphia. The address sets forth that the claim of some for the reason that they would thereby be thrown out of munificent positions is unfounded, inasmuch as only nine of the thirty-six unions that participated in the convention pay executive officers a salary. and they only receive from \$12 to \$20 per week, and that trades unions are not antagonistic to the Knights of Labor. There is a proper field for both organizations and there need not be any conflict. Trades unions were formed at a time when capitalists were trying to lower the standard of skilled labor for the purpose of introducing pauper labor, and doing away with the ap prentice system; that the trades unions are not hostile to the Knights of Labor, the existing troubles being the outcome of a scheme originated by capitalists of the country to destroy poth orders. The address asserts that the object of the formation of trades unions still exists. and that there is no doubt of the perpetuation of the organizations. The address closes with a rather vague reference to the increase in membership of the unions, inasmuch as it does not give the length of time required for the increase maintained, after which comes a treaty which provides that no assembly of the Knights of Labor can be formed of any trade without the consent of the nearest trades union of that craft. Such assemblies as have already been formed shall be required to disband and join the mixed assemblies, No person shall be admitted to the order of the Knights of Labor who has been convicted of scabbing, ratting or embezzlement in a trades union without examination from said unions; that no person shall be admitted to membership of Knights of Labor who is working for less than the union scale of wages of his craft. The treaty closes by stipulating that the Knights of Labor shall issue no trade marks that may in any way compete or conflict with trade marks issued by the trades unions. The address and treaty were referred to the committee on state of the order, who had taken no action upon

it up to a late hour this afternoon. J. J. Stranahan, a member of the Ohio general assembly, and delegate to the Dairymen's association, held a long conference with Delegate Cameron, of the Knights of Labor, concerning the alliance of the two organizations in Ohio, Cameron promised to bring the matter before the

convention if possible. A telegram from Washington was received in the convention from Mr. Rice, in connection with the oleomargarine ques tion, now before congress, stating that it had been represented there that the Knights of Labor, as a body, were not in favor of protecting dairy products. To this the following reply was sent:

John G. Carlisle, Washington: Acting under instructions from the general assem-bly of the Knights of Labor, I desire to state that no person has been authorized to speak for this organization, either in the affirmative or negative, on the question of regulating the sale of oleomargarine, now pending in congress. Please bring this matter to the attention of the proper commit-T. V. POWDERLY, Grand Master Workman,

ROCK ISLAND VERY ANGRY.

The Struggle of the Iowa Roads for Omaha and St. Paul Business. Chicago special: A meeting of general passenger agents of the roads interested in the passenger business between Chicago and St. Paul and Omaha was held yesterday to consider the notice lately given by the Milwankee & St. Paul that it would again resame payment of commissions on tickets to and from St. Paul and Council Bluffs. A strong effort was made to induce the St. Paul to withdraw its notice, as its resumption of the payment of commissions would necessarily lead to complete demoralization of rates. After a lengthy discussion Mr. Carpenter agreed to give the subject further consideration and give his answer in a few days. Everything indicates that complete lemoral zation of St. Paul and Council Bluffs passenger rates cannot be prevented. The running of last trains by the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the determined competition for northwest business made by these roads has made the Rock Island very angry, which daims that the action of the other roads was contrary to agreements. It threatned before the fast trains were put on by the Northwestern and St. Paul roads that as it could not meet their fast time it would make a corresponding reduction in rates, but thus far has taken no action in the matter. It is understood, however, it will soon take steps to counteract the effects of the fast trains by its competitors on its St. Paul traffic by some decisive action. The St. Paul which has not the same interest in Conneil Bluffs business as it has in St. Paul busines, therefore threatens to meet any action the Rock Island may take regarding St. Paul business with a similar move or Council Bluffa business.

A MEMORIAL GRANT BRIDGE.

A Free Bridge to Arlington as a Memorial to the General.

Washington special: Congress is considering the matter of a free bridge to Arlington, and the proposition has been made that it should be memorial bridge to General Grant. Money has already been appropriated to build a monument to Gen-Grant here, but the proposition about the oridge seems to have caught the popular fancy. There are so many equestrian statutes in Washington already that they have become intolerably wearisome. A triumphal arch is what is really desired, but it could not fall below the artistic standard of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, or the Marble Arch in London, and they cost millions. A magnificent bridge spanning the Potomac at Arlington, the national military burying ground, dedicated to General Grant, and ornamented with bass-reliefs taken from his history, with a darky takes more care of his head than his collossal statue of him at some point, feet. would be a noble and appropriate monument to him. As it is, a rickety bridge on covers it up good, and lets his feet stick out which a toll is charged, is the only way of getting to Arlington, where so many thousands of Union soldiers are buried. Consands of Union soldiers are buried. Congress has realized the necessity for a free Sometimes when the wood was wet and the bridge, and if it were a memorial to General | kindling poor I have worked over a fire a good churches will attempt to raise \$750,000 Grant it would be as imposing as it would while and almost despaired of making it burn, while shaking it in a bottle it exploded, all of its details will be plain and most unhurning him quite severely.

\$800,000, the assembly pledging this by a of the Grant Monument association, is recognize him, and I have thought that may rising vote. next year besides the debt, or a total of be useful. Prof. R. T. Treener, secretary but a darky never fails. The fire seems to

ALL INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Spies, Fielding, Schwab, Parsons and Others to Answer for Their Misdeeds.

Chicago special: Notwithstanding the

denials of state officials and the over con-

fidence of the attorneys for the prisoners, indictments for "murder as accessories before the fact" were this morning formally ordered to be prepared. Bills have not After the disposition of the resolution an been returned to Judge Rogers' court yet, nor will they be until the cases are all completed, when complete return will be made. of the Knights of Labor that officers of In addition to these seven mentioned, unions are not in favor of consolidation there are several others whom the jury expect to indict on a similar charge, but he evidence against them is not yet complete, and the jury is awaiting it. The urors had made up their minds in these cases several days ago, and it was expected that Captain Schaack's evidence resterday afternoon would be sufficiently trong to enable them to find bills against he others, but it was comparatively valueess, and the jury decided on the seven ases, pending further disclosures by that officer. There was no difference between the jurymen, the bills being found by unaninous v te. Among other matters in which he jury will be for several days engaged is he investigation of the plot hatched by marchists for a wholesale destruction of ife and property in this city. Captain chanck is the principal worker in this case dso, and it is believed the names of many marchists unconnected with the Haymaret tragedy will be brought before the grand ary and indetments for conspiracy returned against them. Thus far, however, no indictments on any charge except that of being accessory to murder before the fact have been found. The fact that the jury was engaged in the consideration of minor jail cases to-day is explained by the reason already stated, that Captain Schaack's disclosures are being waited for before any other bills can be found. Nothng positively definite as to the identity of he bomb thrower has been ascertained so far. It is understood that Capt. Schaak's testimony, which was partially given yesterday, was considered sufficient to warrant the presen ments against the above named, but he promises to develop further testimony which will implicate others and xpose a conspiracy which has been long on foot among anarchists. He promises to show that Spies, Parsons, Fielden, Brown, Schwab, Fisther, Lingg, Apel, Hirschbarger, and Schnaubelt were accessories to murder. He asserts that there was a large number of persons at the Haymarket meeting armed with bombs, a fact which he is ready to prove by the confession of the prisoners Lichtner, Lehman, and others.

PRESENTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY. In the Presbyterian general assembly, at Minneapolis, Dr. D. W. Fisher reviewed the board's annual report. The total receipts vere \$745,164, from which was paid last year's debt of \$57,651. As the year's current expenditures exceeded the total rewho is representing the dairymen's interest | ceipts \$2,000, a debt remained | April 30 of \$57,853, a total decrease of \$6,594. The current collections from churches and schools, omitting specials for the debt, wera a little more than \$279,000, shich, strangely, is the exact sum given in 1884 and 1885. By resolution of Dr. Pierson the churches will attempt to raise \$750,-000 next year besides the debt, or a total of \$800,000, the assembly pledging this by a rising vote. The evening popular meeting in the interest of foreign missions was crowded to suffocation. It was addressed by Rev. D. Thompson, of Japan; Dr. Pierson, Dr. Williamson, of the Dakota mission, and Secretary Mitchell, of the board.

WARNER ON OLEOMARGARINE.

Washington special: Representative Warner in speaking on the subject of oleomargarine this evening, said: "This bil arries the doctrine of protection to the extent of taxing one industry or interest of the country out of existence for the benefit of another interest or industry. This it does under the guise of a tax for revenue. To me this is a dangerous exercise of the taxing power. It is surprising to see members favoring this bill who are entirely opposed to all revenue that protect American idustry and labor against foreign compeition and pauper labor. It is an attempt o stamp out oleomargarine regardless of he fact whether the article made is good or bad, healthful or injurious. The advoates of the bill are afraid to trust the tates with the exercise of the police powrs which they alone can rightfully exerise. Oleomargarine should be marked and granded. It should be sold for what it is, The states have the power to do this and should do it."

HOSTILES ON THE TRAIF.

Tucson (Ariz.) dispatch: A Mexican aquero, just arrived, reports that Indians attacked Juan Teller's Mountain Spring anch, eighteen miles southeast of Tucson, his morning, and carried off two Mexican oys, aged 10 and 12 years. The father and mother escaped by hiding in a neighoring gulch. It is now believed the Inians are heading for the San Pedro river, ndeavoring to induce the peaceful Indians nder Chief Eskiminzin to join them. The rail taken by the hostiles leads through a hickly settled region, which has not been raided since the early white settlement of Arizona. Grave fears are entertained here or the defenseless settlers. Conriers have een sent from here to warn them. A pary of volunteers, composed of Americans and Mexicans, have started on the hosles' trail,

A Negro's Favorite Employment.

Bill Arp writes to The Atlanta Constitution as follows: The negro loves to plow and split rails. He is perfectly happy when following a mule on a hot summer day, and happier still when the horn blows for dinner and he can ride home sideways. The mule is happy, too, and answers the horn with a cheerful bray. It is astonishing how much sense an old farm mule has got. I knew one that when it was most dinner time kept one ear back toward the house when he was plowing the other way, and kept both forward when he was coming back. One day I blowed the horn about 11 o'clock to see what Beck would do. She was at the end of the row, and it took the darky ten minutes to make her turn and go plowing again. But it is fun to see the darkies when a summer rain comes up. They will plow on until the shower comes, and then mount and lope home and get wet all over, and by that time the rain He don't want his head to get wet or cold. He sleeps with his head to the fire and