

THE CRIMINALS CONFESS.

The Mystery Surrounding the Missouri Pacific Cleared Up.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 15.—The Journal says: Mr. J. W. Dalby, division superintendent of the Missouri Pacific, in this city, received a dispatch from Nebraska City, Neb., yesterday, to the effect that David Huffman and James Bell, the two men under arrest for wrecking the passenger train near Dunbar, had made a full confession of their terrible crime.

A special telegram received by the Journal from Nebraska City later on confirms the message to Mr. Dalby. It says: "Huffman and Bell, the men accused of wrecking the Missouri Pacific passenger train at Dunbar and causing the death of Engineer James De Witt, made a confession at the Grand Pacific hotel Tuesday night in the presence of Sheriff McCullum and Missouri Pacific detectives, who have been with the two men since their arrest. Two men who registered as George Fairchild and Frank K. Tuttle, Kansas City, came to the Grand Pacific late Thursday evening and were assigned to room 74. About midnight Sheriff McCullum and the Missouri Pacific detectives, who were with David Huffman who remained there for about an hour. Bell was then brought in and remained for an equal length of time. Their stories were exactly similar, although Huffman tried to make the principal part of the homicide done on Bell. This is not believed to be the case, as the facts already show that it was Huffman who planned the wreck.

There is now no doubt of their guilt, and it will be no surprise if they are taken from jail and speedily lynched. The guard at the county jail has been increased and officials are on the alert to prevent any attempt to hang the prisoners. Examination and high respect for the shows no sign of repentance. Bell lives near Umdilla, a small station on the Burlington & Missouri River, fourteen miles from Dunbar. Bell is a renter, while Huffman was formerly a farmer. Huffman was living on a farm with his brother, near Dunbar. Bell came to Dunbar last Saturday with a train and spent his time in drinking at Moffat's saloon. Huffman was with him in company and up to Tuesday night they were intoxicated most of the time. Tuesday a farmer named Rogers came down to Dunbar from Umdilla to see about Bell's team, on which he had a mortgage, and which he thought Bell was trying to dispose of. He pressed Bell to satisfy the mortgage, and Tuesday evening they had a row in Moffat's saloon, which culminated in Huffman striking Bell on the head with a glass. Huffman and Bell soon returned to the saloon, but about 10 o'clock their conduct became so noisy that City Marshal Nelson ordered Moffat to close the doors of his saloon. When Huffman and Bell went out on to the street and soon disappeared. Then their devilish work began. It seems that they had planned for several weeks to wreck a train.

Both of them were broke and they wanted to leave the country, but could not do so on account of their straitened circumstances. The express car contained in the neighborhood of 1000 lbs. of silver bricks, which were worth fully \$1,000 each. Shortly after they left Moffat's saloon they made for the Missouri Pacific train and followed it up in the direction of a short distance out of town the Burlington and Missouri River crosses the Missouri Pacific track, and at this point the two men stopped to break in a tool house and a wagon. With which the spikes were drawn and the fishplates removed. It was a clear, moonlight night, and as the wreckers resumed their journey, they could see three miles ahead of them before the train. Huffman said in his confession that the fish plates had been taken off and some of the spikes drawn, when the headlight of a locomotive loomed up in the distance and the east bound passenger came rushing along with its load of sixty human lives. Huffman and Bell threw down their tools, and not stopping to carry away the plain evidence of their guilt, scampered off into a ravine. They heard plain the whistle of the engine, and the escaping steam, and the cries of the passengers, but they stopped for a moment only. They then ran up through a corn field and turning east approached the house of Huffman's brother, where Huffman and Bell, a young farmer, which was about 300 yards from the point of the wreck. Huffman had gone to the assistance of the passengers, and his wife, who had been aroused, was

STANDING NEAR THE HOUSE. Huffman went up to her and she said, "Have you seen the wreck?" "No," he replied, with apparent surprise and before going to it stopped to introduce Bell and say they had been with the train. Huffman and Bell went out to the wreck and offered to assist the passengers, but did not do so, and returned to Huffman's brother's house. Here is where their next work was done. Huffman and Bell intended to rob the express car of its valuables but they did not have the opportunity. Huffman said they had no idea of the amount of money that was on the express, but they had seen the man who was walking something if they "kicked the down passenger. While they were working on the track Bell weakened and suggested that they go home without tampering with the express, saying that such a people would surely be killed. Huffman replied, "I don't make a d—d bit of difference how many get killed. We want the money."

Huffman and Bell stopped the remainder of the night at the house of the former's brother and were formulating plans to leave the country in case there was any suspicion aroused against them, when they were supposed to appear before the coroner's jury. Huffman and Bell were taken away from the wreck at Dunbar on Wednesday.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Texas expended over \$2,000,000 for the public schools during last year.

One mayor of a Paris arrondissement divorced 300 couples the other day.

There were over 3,000 miles of new railroads built in this country last year.

It is now believed that Archer, the famous English jockey, left a fortune of \$1,000,000.

A detachment of United States soldiers fired upon a party invading Oklahoma, which they had ordered back, and killed one man.

The cholera has appeared in Chili.

Father McGlynn has again been summoned to Rome, but refuses to obey.

The Rev. W. E. Parsons of Washington City says that city is "the wickedest" in the union.

During the first six months of last year in England 449 persons were killed by railroad accidents, and 1,680 were injured. Of the killed 292 were railroad employes, and of the injured 958 were employes.

A table compiled from dispatches to the Boston Post from the managers of the leading clearing houses of the United States gives the total gross exchanges for the week ending January 11, 1887, compared with those of the corresponding period of 1886 to be \$982,210,648. Omaha stands thirteenth on the list with a total of \$4,767,283; increase, 49.8 per cent.

In consequence of the ill-health of the archbishop of Armagh the pope has accorded him a co-adjutor bishop.

Negotiations were completed at Jackson, Fla., by which a Dutch syndicate of bankers in Amsterdam, Holland, acquired from the Florida Land and Mortgage company, limited, a vast body of timber land in West Florida. The purchase embraces a solid area of nearly 900 square miles, heavily timbered. This is the largest transaction made in the state since the great Dieston sale in 1881. The syndicate propose to form a great land and colonization company—building a railroad into the purchase and colonizing from Holland.

Parsons (Kas.) dispatch says: Last week the Christian church, three miles north of here, was totally destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire was a mystery until to-day, when a half-witted young man named Ruby Couffman confessed that he had set the building on fire to warm the cattle that were shivering with cold in the pasture near by. The young man was arrested and lodged in jail at Erie.

ON TO OKLAHOMA.

But Halted by U. S. Troops, and One Boomer Turned Into a Stiff.

FT. LEAVENWORTH special: An official report received here to-day from Camp J. P. Martin, I. T., near Arkansas City, Kas., states that the troops in that vicinity are having quite a lively time. A day or two since a party of wood thieves were arrested by a detachment on the Chickasaw river, but refused to surrender, and the sergeant in charge of the party ordered that if they crossed a certain line they would be shot down. This, however, had no effect, and the party escaped, as the soldiers were in doubt about their right to fire. Since then the boomers have been booming and thinking that it needed only a little check on their part to stand off Uncle Sam's men. A large party crossed the line, and had their wagons loaded when they were discovered by the same party of soldiers which had made the fruitless attempt to arrest the former party. The sergeant ordered the boomers to halt, but was told to go to a place away above zero. No halt was made. The sergeant seeing that prompt action was necessary and having, since the first party escaped, received strict orders to allow no one to pass, he again ordered the party to halt, not only at the same time, but that the order was disobeyed they would be fired upon. This order only had the effect of causing the outlaws to level their guns on the bearer of the order. Before they could fire a volley the troops frustrated them in their purpose, and, with the loss of one of their horses in the leading team, and one man shot through the hand, they surrendered themselves and were brought to the main camp to await the action of the United States commissioners. The party arrested numbered ten, while the detachment of troops consisted of only five men.

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Senator Vest, from the committee on commerce, reported favorably the bill to extend the provisions of the law allowing all imported merchandise consigned to interior ports of the country to be immediately transported in bond to such ports without appraisal or delay at the original port of arrival to such imported merchandise as may not require appraisal when not consigned to such interior ports, but which may be, under certain specified conditions, reconsigned by the original consignee.

The house judiciary committee have under consideration the resolution passed by the senate last session providing for a constitutional amendment changing the date for inaugurating the president of the United States from March 4 to the last Tuesday in April. The matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Tucker, Collins and Caswell. Mr. Crane has introduced a resolution fixing the date at the last of December, and providing for a longer sitting of congress. A compromise will probably be made between these two resolutions, and a substitute reported for passage by the house.

The state dinner at the white house on the 20th, given by the president in honor of his cabinet, was a most brilliant affair. The president led the way to the state dining room with Mrs. Manning, followed by Secretary Bayard and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary Whitney and Mrs. Lamar, Secretary Endicott and Mrs. Vilas, Postmaster-General Vilas and Mrs. Sherman, Secretary Lamar and Mrs. Carlisle.

GILDER HEARD FROM.

New York special: Col. W. P. Gilder, who is traveling toward the North pole by the land route through British America, informs the Herald by messenger from York Factory, Hudson bay, under date of Dec. 15, that he would be detained there until after Christmas, owing to the refusal of the Indian guides to start on a journey before they had partaken of the Christmas communion. He expects to reach Repulse bay and fall in with the Esquimaux in the spring.

Andrew Howell, an eminent jurist and law author of Michigan, is confined to his house in Adrian through a recent surgical operation.

TRADES-UNIONS AND SOCIALISM.

The Workmen of Europe Generally Infected with Socialist Ideas.

Mr. Adolph Smith, the official English interpreter to the workmen's congress lately held in Paris, has published his notes. They should be read by everyone who wants to understand the international labor question, says The London News, and they will bear reading for their dramatic as well as for their economic interest. The congress had its plot and its situations, as well as its monologues. The plot may be briefly described as an attempt to force the English delegates into declarations in favor of socialism. It did not succeed, but it was not so completely defeated as to preclude anxiety as to the issue "next time." For there is to be a next time, and a next. The international tradesunion congress has established droit de cite among the congresses of the world. We may expect great doings in the next year of the "next time." The next will not be idle. The report shows once more that, outside of England, the workmen of Europe, one might almost say the workmen of the world, look solely to socialism for social salvation. The theme of well-nigh every utterance at the congress. The subject is always handled in two parts, and the first is a terrible recital of the sufferings of the workman. In the speeches of these skeptical labor leaders to figure once more the prime cause. The delegate from Belgium could photograph the position of his country in a sentence: "If he were not a socialist he would be ashamed to be a Belgian." There were 5,000,000 inhabitants in Belgium; there were but 80,000 electors, and of these only 30,000 were independent. The miners earned but 1 shilling 9 pence a day, and some, who worked five hundred yards below the surface took but 3 pence only. The laborers did not receive more than 10 or 11 pence a day; the weavers 5 to 6 shillings a week. "I do not exaggerate. I swear that what I say is true; we workmen find no pleasure in reading our hearts to exaggerate the misery of the people." The Austrian delegate told much the same story, with one slight difference. In Belgium he showed, the workmen had the right to complain, while in Austria he had only the right to be loud in up-roaring. The Swede painted in the same gloomy tints. Starvation wages prevailed throughout his country, with the exception of two or three towns. The German told checked fortunes—his own social democratic returned to parliament, in spite of Prince Bismarck's laws, and by virtue of Prince Bismarck's nearly 50 societies broken up, and a thousand priests suppressed, and all in seven years. The English delegate had hardly more to say. He said that the difference between himself and his foreign colleagues. Mr. Mawdsley could not forget that he stood for the parliamentary committee of the trades-unions, and he measured his words. The English delegate had hardly more to say. He said that the difference between himself and his foreign colleagues. Mr. Mawdsley could not forget that he stood for the parliamentary committee of the trades-unions, and he measured his words.

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A RATTLING SET-TO.

Which Was Decided at the End of the Twenty-Eighth Round.

LAWRENCE (Mass.) dispatch: A remarkable prize fight was fought here last night in the presence of a small number of sporting people, between Jack McAuliffe, of Brooklyn, champion light weight of America, and Harry Gilmore, of Toronto, light weight champion of Canada. They fought for Holk's international diamond prize belt for light weights and a purse of \$500. In addition \$3,000 was put up inside the ring on bets. The men were in excellent condition and both sealed within a limit of 133 pounds. Twenty-eight rounds were fought, occupying an hour and fifty-two minutes. The fight was only finished by Gilmore falling senseless in the ring under the terrible blows inflicted by McAuliffe. There was considerable fighting up to the sixth round, McAuliffe evidently coming out the better man. From the sixth to the twenty-fifth round the fight was a draw, but McAuliffe's confidence was visibly increased. In the twenty-fifth round McAuliffe started in to finish Gilmore, who had begun to show signs of weakness, but the latter, whose face was puffed up badly, fought with desperation and continued to make a good fight. McAuliffe got the best of the twenty-eighth round, but Gilmore continued to show "game," and it was not until the twenty-seventh round that he began to give away. McAuliffe raining blows upon him unmercifully.

In the twenty-eighth round Gilmore was very groggy and McAuliffe struck him fully ten heavy blows in the face, Gilmore falling senseless on the floor and was unable to respond when time was called. McAuliffe claimed the fight and it was awarded to him. Gilmore recovered and decided to continue the fight, but was prevented by his doctors, and referees. He was rightfully punished, and was treated with physicians in attendance upon him.

A TRUNK WITH DYNAMITE.

Pittsburg dispatch: The baggage car attached to the New York limited west-bound express was almost blown to pieces near Altoona last night. Baggage-master Harry Mings picked up an ordinary trunk and threw it upon some other baggage when an explosion occurred which blew the roof off from the car and scattered the baggage. Mings was seriously injured, also all cars, trunk is supposed to have contained dynamite. The trunk was owned by a miner named John Kagman, who denies that the trunk contained any explosive. He is under arrest. The baggage was transferred to another car and the train proceeded west.

THE ANTI-CANADIAN BILL.

Mr. Belmont of New York, introduced in the house on the 17th a bill to protect American vessels against unwarrantable and unlawful discrimination in parts of British North America. The bill authorizes the president to prohibit vessels bearing the British flag and coming from such ports from entering ports of the United States or from exercising such privileges therein as he may define. It also authorizes the president to forbid entrance by and from the provinces of British North America of all men-of-war, also all cars, locomotives, or other rolling stock of any railroad company chartered under the laws of said provinces.

Cocaine has nearly brought to the grave Dr. C. N. Moore, of Springfield, Pennsylvania, who for weeks has been suffering from hallucinations.

THE DEADLY PANIC.

Scenes of Horror at the Hebrew Theater in London.

London dispatch: The hall in Pinesse street, Spitalfields, where the fatal panic occurred last night, is a favorite resort for Jews in that part of London. Last evening the place was crowded. During the progress of the play a man and woman were fighting outside and near the main doorway of the hall. The man used violence and the woman screamed. Her cry was heard by a passerby who misunderstood it and cried, fire. The woman's screams and cries of fire were heard inside and created a panic, the audience numbering 500, rising in a body and rushing pell mell for the entrance. The manager of the Hebrew dramatic club was on the stage when he perceived at once there was no good reason for it, and did all in his power to allay the excitement and to afford all possible facilities for exit to the people. The hall has a number of entrances, and all were thrown open, and he called on the people when they would not remain to divide and use all the doorways, but they paid no attention to him. The whole crowd made for the main entrance. It happened that among those who first reached it were a number of children and women, who were overborne by strong men attempting to pass by them. As the women and children fell at the doorway as stumbling blocks, they tripped up the others who were crushed down by the frantic crowd. Seventeen corpses were found inside of the theater under the door. They were all torn, crushed and disfigured. It was found that of the dead twelve were women, three were boys, one was a girl and the other was a man.

The hall to-day resembles a disordered auction room. Broken furniture, crushed chairs, a table, a broken chair, a broken orange peel, actor's wigs, shreds of clothes, lie scattered over the floor. There are many blood spots on the chairs and floor. Here and there ghastly knots of hair cling to the furniture. Bodies were found at the bottom of the stone stairs leading from the gallery. Here the struggle took place between the front of the crowd rushing from the main floor and the leaders of the throng which rushed down the gallery stairs. The dead lay mostly in two opposing rows, the feet of each row close to those of the others, one row of heads lying toward the rear of the hall, the other toward the opposite of the hall. The faces of the dead are distorted with agonized expressions. The clothes are completely torn from the bodies of some. A little girl, since identified as Eva Marks, was found lying at the bottom of the pile dead, her dress torn to shreds. She must have fought hard for life. Isaac Levy, a venerable Hebrew, was found among the dead. His wife's body lay opposite. Beside her lay a little boy whose pants and stockings were torn to shreds. A man named Harris Gidberg was found in the crowd, his head broken, accompanied by his wife and family. During the performance some boys, in order to get a better view, climbed up the gas pipes fixed along the walls. This started the leak. Some one shouted, "Turn off the meter," just as an actor on the stage made a remark to the effect that the meter had turned and rushed headlong down stairs. Gidberg's wife was trapped to death. His six-year-old son jumped down on the heads of the mass below and escaped by running over their heads. The managers are not to blame for the disaster. The passage from the rear entrance to the main floor was where the struggle occurred, and the door swings both ways. There are several minor exits from the gallery, three besides the staircase. The disaster arose not from the crowding of the passage, but the frantic efforts of the people to force their way down the crowded stairs. The men and women in front were driven headlong into the passage, where they met the excited occupants of the pit, and there was a hopeless block.

THE INDIANS WILL MOVE.

They Agree to Relinquish Their Reservation and Sign a Treaty.

Helena (Mont.) special: A Ft. Assiniboine special to the Independent says that a courier is just in from Ft. Belknap Indian agency with a report that negotiations between the Indians at that point and the commissioner had been completed with the exception of signing of a treaty, which is to be done to-day. The treaty is as follows: In consideration of payment by the United States each year for ten years the sum of \$115,000, the Indians agree to relinquish all of their present reservation with the exception of a small portion located in the eastern part of their present reservation, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Snake creek and running in a southerly direction to the mouth of the Little Rocking creek, east over the summit of the same to the head of Beaver creek; thence north to the mouth of People's creek; thence following Milk river to the point of the beginning. This section will have an area of about 700 square miles. Payment is not to be made until the Indians have accepted the land, cattle, horses, etc. to the amount agreed upon. The Indians are reported to be well provided for their present agency, but without a single exception seemed well pleased with the prospect of removal to new quarters. Under the influence of Agent Baldwin the Indians begin to realize that they must yield to the dissolution of tribal relation and accept land in severalty, and engage in agricultural enterprises for their future support. The commission will have fulfilled its mission in the section in a manner most satisfactory to all of the parties concerned very soon.

A DAKOTA LEGISLATIVE SENSATION.

St. Paul dispatch: A Bismarck special to the Pioneer Press says a sensation was caused in the house of representatives this afternoon by a motion to reconsider the adoption of the report of the committee on rules and the discovery that a combination had been formed between eighteen of the North Dakota members and seven from the South in opposition to the combination backing Speaker Croese. Such a combination would control the house. Its object is said to be the removal of Chief Clerk E. H. Sargent to make the Bismarck, the passage of a bill for the removal of the United States court from Yankton and Mitchell, and the establishment of a reform school at Plankinton. The course of Speaker Croese has occasioned considerable dissatisfaction even among some southern members. This afternoon was taken up with filibustering motions.

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The chief clerk of the Paris postoffice has stolen \$40,000 in postal money orders and fled.

At the cabinet council to-day Admiral Aube, minister of marine, withdrew the bill providing for a special grant for naval construction and fortification of harbors and announced that he would only ask the chambers, on account of the department, for credit to exceed several years, but not to exceed \$4,000,000 francs. A bill of despatch to the British government to abolish the indemnity for defraying the expenses of religious worship in prisons was rejected by a vote of 263 against 241.

The Anglo-French fishery agreement lately concluded had to be submitted to the British government, and was not definitive. The negotiations have now been resumed.

ITS PROVISIONS SET FORTH.

The Inter-State Commerce Bill as Agreed Upon by Both Houses.

The inter-state commerce bill as agreed upon by both houses of congress provides that all charges made for any service rendered in the transportation of passengers or property by common carriers shall be reasonable and just, and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Section 2 makes it unlawful for any common carrier to charge or receive, directly or indirectly, from any persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered in the transportation of passengers or property than it charges or receives from any other person or persons for doing a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under substantially similar circumstances and conditions.

Section 3 makes it unlawful for any common carrier to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, or corporation, or locality or particular description of traffic.

Sections 4 and 3, the long and short haul and pooling sections, are as follows: That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier, within the terms of the act, to charge and receive any greater compensation for a shorter or longer distance, provided, however, that upon application to the commission appointed under the provisions of this act such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the commission, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may, from time to time, prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section of this act.

Section 5. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, to enter into any contract, agreement or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the carriage of such freights or to give preference to their rates or in any case of agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its continuance, shall be deemed a separate offense.

Section 6 requires that after ninety days from the passage of the act every common carrier subject to the provisions of the act shall be printed and kept for public inspection, schedules, showing the rates, fares and charges, and in addition to requiring the railroads to give publicity to all of the details on their several lines it gives authority to the commission where it is proper and necessary to require them to give publicity to their rates at other places beyond the lines of their several railroads. It also provides that the rates, fares and charges shall not be raised except after ten days of public notice; the notice, however, shall be simultaneous with the reduction itself.

Section 7 makes it unlawful for any common carrier to enter into any combination or agreement to prevent the carriage of freights from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination.

Section 8 declares that any common carrier violating the provisions of the act shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation, together with a reasonable counsel or attorney's fees.

The ninth section provides that persons claiming to have been damaged by the action of common carriers may proceed to recover of their damages either in the courts of the United States or before the commission, but not before both tribunals. The tenth section makes it a penal offense to violate any of the provisions of this act and punishes the maximum of the fine which may be imposed at the sum of \$200. The seven following sections contain the commission features of the bill. They provide for a commission to consist of five persons appointed by the president and with the advice of the senate, whose term of office shall be for six years, except for the first appointments, which are to be for two, three, four, five and six years. The principal office shall be in Washington, but they may hold sessions at other places than Washington, and a single member of the commission may take testimony anywhere, as may be directed by the commission.

Section 23 appropriates \$100,000 for the purpose of the act for the fiscal year ending in June, 1888.

Section 24 provides that the provisions of the sections relating to the appointment and organization of the commission shall take effect immediately, and that the remaining provisions of the act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 20.—A horrible murder was committed here this morning, between 7 and 8. James Cahalek is well to do carpenter living in Independence street, near the city limits. He has had some work with him, and his oldest son has worked with him. This morning he and his son went to work shortly before 7. The mother, Antoinette, had been out of temper at the breakfast table, and had refused to talk to her husband.

Directly after breakfast she sent Harry, her 15-year-old son, to a grocery near by, and still another son to the milk depot. When they returned they could not get into the house. Going into the back yard they saw James, the 13-year-old, in a closet bleeding from sixteen wounds in his left side. They hastened away and called their oldest brother, who had gone off with his father, and returning the three boys forced an entrance into the house.

They discovered Tony, the 8-year-old girl, bleeding from a dozen cuts on her left side. On the floor near by were Mamie, 5 years old; Antoinette, 3 years old, and Willie, 3 months old, all dead from dreadful stabs near the heart.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—At a meeting at Oldham, the mayor presiding, a motion to ignore the queen's jubilee was carried, whereupon the mayor said there were enough present in favor of the celebration to warrant his going on with the preparations for the event. The motion was rejected by a vote of 263 against 241.

EVICIONS IN IRELAND.

DEUBLIN, Jan. 20.—Several evictions were made in Glenbeigh, County Kerry, to-day. The tenants did not offer any resistance. The Crowbar brigade, employed to tear down the wretched dwellings, was not used.

FURTHER TROUBLES.

GLENBEIGH, Jan. 20.—Commoner Conyngby to-day received a telegram from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who is in London, saying: "It is impossible for me to get to Glenbeigh, but all accounts it appears that the police are only protecting the owners in the necessary enforcement of their rights. Any suffering resulting, though much to be regretted, is altogether due to others."

The following reply was sent: "We are quite prepared to leave it to the judgment of the public. We utterly deny that there is a shadow of foundation for saying that the suffering here has been caused by others. You are clearly bound to explain your statement and prove your authority on which you made it."

Negotiations with a view to an amicable settlement were resumed at 7 o'clock this evening, and terminated at 10 o'clock without success. Agent Roe formulated a memorandum to the effect that he would accept a half-year's rent and costs already incurred and give a full receipt from May, 1886, and consent to commissioners settling the rent of each tenant. Dillon and others replied: "We represent the tenants in this matter, and will lay before Mr. Roe to-morrow proposals in their behalf."

Later they sent a note saying: "Agent Roe, it appears clear, has no real desire for settlement, having merely repeated the offer of last November. There is no course open but to do all in our power to protect the tenants from the barbarous and inhuman acting of Agent Roe."

AN ARRANGEMENT.

GLENBEIGH, Jan. 20.—Two evicted tenants were restored to-day as care takers. In one case the eviction was postponed, pending negotiations between Agent Roe and Commissioners Conyngbar and Sheehan. Roe, on condition that the tenants surrender the land offers to accept half a year's rent, and give each a new letting. Conyngbar offered half a year's rent on a basis of judicial rents, provided there be no costs, and that permission be given the tenants to enter the land in court. Conyngbar, Dillon and Harrington will meet the sheriff to arrange the matter.

WEST ON THE MORMONS.

Washington special: Caleb W. West, of Kentucky, governor of Utah territory, was asked if he had considered the provisions of the bill, and what was his opinion as to its effectiveness when enforced in suppressing the evil. Governor West replied:

"It is calculated to effect a great good in the proper settlement of the Mormon question. It is absolutely necessary to that end."

"Are not the present laws very severe, and since they have failed, on what do you base your hopes? The Tucker bill reaching the desired end?"

"The present laws, as against the persons upon whom they have been enforced, have not accomplished the end intended in securing their obedience and respect for the government and its laws. These are animated by a religious belief that it is their duty to practice polygamy. They look to higher law rather than civil law. Six months' imprisonment many can and will stand, when, if the period was longer, as in the new bills, say three years, many of them would promise obedience to the law upon which they were suspended, and they were allowed to go free."

THE WEEKLY CROP SUMMARY.

The Chicago Farmers' Review has the following weekly crop summary: "The general tenor of reports from winter wheat states continues to be favorable for seeded grain. Fourteen Ohio counties making returns this week, all made favorable reports. The fields are well protected with snow and the plants look very healthy. Similar reports are made from thirteen Indiana counties, with one exception—Pike—which reports a number of fields showing severe injury from freezing. Eight Michigan counties make a uniformly favorable showing. Reports were received this week from twenty-seven Illinois counties, embracing one-third of those reporting winter wheat. All but five of these report the winter wheat outlook as favorable. Reports from Clay, Franklin, Hancock, Hamilton and Wayne counties show that wheat has been frozen, and that fields are covered with frozen sleet. In fifteen Kansas counties the prospect for growing grain is considered fair to good, while Harper, Lyon, and Pomer counties report the wheat outlook as looking locally fair. In Wisconsin counties report the wheat outlook as generally favorable. Hog cholera is prevailing with considerable violence in Illinois and Iowa, and prevails with more or less virulence in Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio. In Johnson county, Iowa, the hogs are dying in very large numbers."

FRANCE AND THE FATIGAN.

ROME, Jan. 21.—In view of the declaration of M. Goblet, the French prime minister, to the commission which is considering the question of the abrogation of the concordat, that, although he was in favor of the separation of church and state, he thought that parliament and the country would oppose it. Cardinal Jacobini, papal secretary of state, has instructed the papal nuncio at Paris to remind the French government of its obligations towards the Holy See, and to intimate that if they were not fulfilled that the Vatican would act accordingly.

Cardinal Jacobini has resigned the office of pontifical secretary of state. A consistory will be held March 7, when Monsignor Masella and the nuncios at Vienna, Madrid and Paris will be hated. The pope has accepted Cardinal Jacobini's resignation, and as mark of esteem, invited him to continue to live in the papal residence. The cardinal probably will be appointed a prefect of apostolic palaces. His successor in the papal secretariatship will be the nuncio at Lisbon, who will be raised to the rank of cardinal after the consistory.

McQUADE GOES UP.

New York special: Judge Pratt, of the supreme court, to-day handed down his long-delayed decision in the case of ex-Alderman McQuade, denying the motion for a stay of proceedings pending an appeal. The arguments on the motion were heard by the judge two weeks ago. McQuade was sentenced by Recorder Smith to seven years imprisonment at Sing Sing and to pay a fine of \$5,000. The effect of a denial for a stay will be to cause his immediate transfer to the state prison.

Lincoln's Wise Words on Labor.

There is no landing place on the stairway from labor up to capital. There are no bolted doors along the ascent. It is reason to make out an irrepressible conflict between them. The fact was never better put than by Mr. Lincoln in his first annual message: "There is no such relation," he said, "between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the position of a hired laborer. Both labor and capital are free to all, and inferences from them are groundless. Many independent men everywhere in these states a few years back in their lives were hired laborers. The present, penniless beginner in the world laborer for wages for hire, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account for awhile, and at length hires another or new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequent energy and progress and improvement of condition to all."