

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

News Paragraphs Having Greater or Lesser Interest.

The secretary of the treasury gives notice that the principal and accrued interests of the bonds heretofore designated will be paid at the treasury of the United States at Washington on the 1st of March, 1887, and that the interest on said bonds will come on that day, viz: 3 per cent bonds, issued under the act of congress approved July 12, 1882, and numbered as follows: \$50, original No. 46, both inclusive; \$100, original No. 375, to original No. 582, both inclusive; \$500, original No. 143, to original No. 245, both inclusive; \$1,000, original No. 1,321, to original No. 2,016, both inclusive; \$10,000, original No. 3,959, to original No. 5,215, both inclusive; total \$13,887,000. Parties holding bonds called by this circular can obtain immediate payment with interest to date on presentation by enclosing the same in letters forwarding the bonds for collection. There are now exactly \$40,000,000 uncalled 3 per cent bonds outstanding.

PACIFIC RAILWAY DEBTS.

The secretary of the treasury sent a communication to the house in answer to the house resolution asking what would be the result to the treasury, and the effect upon the subsidized Pacific railway companies, if the house bill No. 8,318, should become a law. After giving a statement of the present condition of the indebtedness, which was the same given a few days ago, in reply to a similar resolution, the secretary says the constant semi-annual payments arrived at by the method prescribed in the bill, less than the correctly computed semi-annual payments by one-fifth of one per cent, that is to say that payment should be \$1,568,957, instead of \$1,554,304, the amount named in the bill.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS OPENED.

The secretary of the interior has directed the commissioner of the general land office to survey and plot, preparatory to appropriation, all of the lands embraced in the several abandoned military reservations that have been turned over to the custody of that department under the provisions of the act of June 5, 1884. It is stated that these reservations cover an area of about 700,000 acres and include some of the choicest agricultural lands in the several states and territories in which they are located. Fort Randall and Fort Rice in Dakota, Fort Hartwell, Fort Meade and Camp Sherman in Nebraska, are among the reservations embraced in the secretary's order.

THE NEXT SENATE.

The Post in a story about changes senatorially, says: Soldiers are getting rather scarce in the senate, at least federal soldiers are, for there are plenty of ex-confederates. In the senate, as it stands, seventy-six in number, there are only seven men who fought on the rebel side during the war, and but sixteen whose names are on the muster roll of the confederacy. Of the ex-federalists it is probable that only three will be left when the senate is called to order at the commencement of the next session. Warner Miller, who is the only private who ever sat in the senate, has already been beaten. Harrison, Van Wyck, Sewell are hopeless, and Hawley is the only one of the list who comes back. He, with Manderson and Plumb, will have to answer to all the toasts to the federal soldiers in the United States senate. Of the fifteen republican senators who will be sworn in March 4 next, four were confederate generals. This will leave the senate with twenty ex-confederates and only three ex-federalists.

URGING THE VETO POWER.

Knights of Labor Wish the President to Kill the Inter-State Commerce Bill. Washington special: The legislative committee of the Knights of Labor to-night handed the president the following communication urging him to veto the inter-state commerce bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—[Grover Cleveland, President of the United States.]—Mr. President—This committee, representing the largest body of organized workers in the nation, numbering as they do their dependents over 5,000,000, or nearly one-tenth of the whole population, and in their interests desiring to have the inter-state commerce bill, No. 1532, and known as a bill to regulate inter-state commerce. First—We desire to say that on one side of the great questions that are involved in this bill are a large body of producers and consumers, who are situated in their habits of life and their methods of doing business, and poor in purse; and from their habits and methods of living they desire to have the laws made simple and plain, so that they may be able to present their claims before the courts of the land without being obliged to contend with the legalistic and technical distinctions arising out of their inability to pay for the ablest legal talent in the land. In this respect the present bill, as it has passed the senate and house, is the aim of legal subterfuge. There we desire to call your attention to this and a few other objectionable features of the bill, which are in the following objections as fundamental: First—The commission clause. Second—The arbitrary power conferred upon the commission. Third—The exclusive jurisdiction given to the federal courts to hear and determine causes arising under the act. Fourth—The acknowledged uncertainty as to the meaning of nearly all of the provisions of the bill. In behalf of our constituents we respectfully ask you to veto the bill. We remain yours respectfully,

EXPLODED EN ROUTE.

Fort Scott (Kan.) dispatch: About 200 cases of gunpowder exploded while in transit over the Missouri Pacific railroad half a mile west of this city at 1 o'clock this morning. The train consisted of twenty-three freight cars and fifteen of them were completely demolished and the magazine car was blown to atoms. The engine was badly broken up, but not blown off the track. Scott Hooker, a brakeman, was instantly killed. A great hole was blown in the road bed and the rails, ties and ground torn up for several rods distant. Ten thousand dollars worth of glass was broken in buildings throughout the central and western part of the city. Many thought it an earthquake and left their beds and ran from their houses panic-stricken. A report comes to-day that several window glasses were broken at Nevada, Mo., twenty-five miles distant, and also at Rich Hill. Houses were shaken all over this country.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The collection of internal revenue during the first six months of the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1887, was \$57,563,533, being a decrease of \$1,054,340 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. There was a decrease of \$3,222,844 in the collections of spirits, an increase of \$683,881 on tobacco of \$1,112,461 on fermented liquors, and of \$2,052 from miscellaneous sources. The total collections from oleomargarine since November 1 amounted to \$28,169. The aggregate receipts for December were \$931,881, less than those for December 1886, the decrease being mainly in collections on spirits.

THE CULLOM BILL.

The President of the Pennsylvania Road Discusses the Measure.

Philadelphia special: In discussing the probable effect of the inter-state commerce bill President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania road, said that much depends upon the interpretation given to some of its provisions by the commissioner or courts. "The first effect, however," said Mr. Roberts, "will be to partly see to some extent the general business of the country, because of the fact that the public are not prepared for so complete and radical a change in the method of transportation as the bill seeks to inaugurate. It would be difficult to change radically the customary methods of doing business over the entire country, even if such change were for the better, without for the time being suspending many of the large transactions of business. I think if the bill is strictly enforced by all the larger and more important railroads, which I sincerely hope it will be, and which it will be the effort of our company to do, while certain inconveniences and absurdities will be discovered in it, yet it has many features from which much good may be derived in many ways to the public. It will afford the railroad companies an opportunity to show the public that the methods heretofore adopted by them in the management of their business have possibly been as honest and straightforward as the crude laws covering them, together with the cupidity of the public, would permit them to be. The bill is generally understood by the public to be an act to enforce a more honest, upright and just administration of the affairs of railroads, while I think it will in the main be found to be a bill more calculated to prevent the public from taking an undue advantage of the necessities of the railway companies. Should it become a law our company will make use of its best efforts to fairly carry out what we may be advised by our legal counsel we can do to the intent and meaning of the bill. I don't wish to be understood by anything I have said here to be in anywise regarded as an advocate of this class of legislation. Legislation of this character, which effects probably a larger number of the whole population than any other class of laws that could have been passed, should have been approached in a more cautious and intelligent way. I should recommend the formation of a commission, properly constituted, to inquire into the proper methods of transacting the inter-state commerce of the country, and after that examining the subject and ascertaining just what difficulties were in the way, not only of the public receiving just and equitable rates, but of railroad companies being able to enforce them, and from time to time with such knowledge to submit to congress such bills as they may deem proper. In answer to questions Mr. Roberts said that if that long and short haul clause should be construed literally the rates from more distant parts of the country will be advanced and this will tend to retard the development of the west. All pools would be abolished and rates will be chaotic for a time until some agreement is reached by the different roads. He was sure that a uniform basis of rates would come in the long run.

HOW CANADA FEELS.

Division Ministers Express Their Views Regarding Retaliation. OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 25.—The announcement of the passage in the United States senate of the retaliatory resolution against Canada caused not only much excitement but considerable uneasiness to the dominion government, as the minister had considered the matter as unbecome, not believing that it would pass. Minister of Marine and Fisheries Foster says: "We are disposed to deal fairly. As regards the action of the United States senate and the retaliatory measure which it is proposed to make the law will cut across and not until it has been in operation for a while will the United States realize who will be the most injured by it."

As regards the proposed refusal to allow Canadian cars to pass into the United States, the commissioner of customs states that such a step would necessitate similar restrictions as regards the United States cars entering Canada at Windsor and passing out over the Canadian Southern Niagara. "It will be death to our timber trade from the Ottawa district if the legislation proposed at Washington is carried into effect," remarked one of the heaviest shippers of lumber in the country who is at arms against any government who, through their bungling policy, had forced the United States to place a law on their statute books which would in effect stop commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada. "I regret very much that congress has gone so far. I feel confident that there is some misapprehension in the United States. Here in Canada we wish to live in peace and harmony with our neighbors across the border. We have our fishery treaty, which was framed by representatives of Great Britain and the United States in 1818. We consider that treaty never acted as that treaty concedes we have. The people of the United States ought to be willing to allow us the treaty rights which their own representatives granted. The hope is expressed that the United States government will not take the course of legislation indicates until every means of coming to a fair and amicable settlement is exhausted.

VIEWED BY THOUSANDS.

Cleveland dispatch: In a plain black casket, at the morgue, to-day, lay the body of Mrs. Antoinette Cabalek, the unnatural mother who on Thursday butchered three of her children and fatally wounded two others and then hanged herself. Clashed to the bosom of the dead woman was the body of baby Willie. In a white casket next the black one lay the bodies of Annie and Mamie, the other two innocents. Thousands of people were attracted to the place and it required the services of a detail of police to keep the crowd in order. This afternoon the bodies were buried at the city infirmary farm. No prayer was said or other religious services attempted. The two coffins were deposited in one grave: James and Ionia, the little boy and girl who were so terribly wounded by the fiendish mother, are still alive at the city hospital. Vaclor Cabalek shows signs of insanity, and it is feared that the awful trouble will unsettle his reason.

A BOY COUNTERFEITER.

Boston dispatch: George McK. Fergus, aged 19 years, was arrested at Pond Eddy, N. Y., yesterday by a United States marshal and brought to this city on an extradition warrant. It is alleged that Fergus passed a counterfeit check at Greenock, Scotland, and was arrested with \$2,700 belonging to the school board at that place. Fergus had a companion with whom he came to this country. His companion finally took most of the money, leaving Fergus penniless.

ELECTRICITY VS. HANGING.

Attempts to Change the Mode of Capital Punishment.

Buffalo (N. Y.) special: The report of the capital punishment commission will be presented to the legislature on Tuesday next. Dr. Southwick, of this city, member of the commission, was asked what the result of the commission's labors would be. He replied, "The weight of opinions expressed in the replies received by the commission in the circular sent out to prominent lawyers, judges and others in the state, asking their views on the subject, is against hanging and in favor of electricity. The report, therefore, will be in favor of the adoption of some electrical apparatus for executions. That is the end to which I have been working for six years, and if the report of our commission does not culminate in the passage of a bill abolishing hanging, I shall begin to think I have been working in vain. I have noticed that the bill introduced in our legislature last year was copied in Paris and a similar one has been introduced by a Frenchman in the legislative body of France. Germany has taken up the question, and I have just read that in New Jersey attention has been called to the question of the matter. I wish that the Empire state would take the initiative in this step toward broad humanity. The only argument that can be brought in favor of hanging is that of its deterrent effect, but I maintain that a painless death would have just the same deterrent effect, while it were accomplished in secret. Let the prisoner be confined in a state prison and be removed from life painlessly and secretly, without the burthen and sensation that attends a hanging."

DOTS AND DASHES.

A La Crosse dispatch says a passenger train on the Burlington road ran over a sleigh load of people a mile south of Nelson. Alexander Dream, engineer on a steamboat, was killed, and William Maller, J. F. Schenberger and James Kane were injured but none fatally. Advice from Guanantamo report the explosion of a boiler on the estate of Senor Miguel and the killing of five persons and wounding of twelve others. The loss was considerable. The cable of the French company between this country and France is broken at some point between St. Pierre and Brest. A company of Italians has undertaken to light Rome by electricity generated by water-power at the Tivoli falls. Excitement has been occasioned among the colliers throughout Scotland by a strike of three thousand miners at Airdrie for an advance of a shilling per day. Thomas B. Connery, a New York journalist, has been nominated secretary of the legation to Mexico. The Michigan house passed bills to break up the stockades in the lumber and mining camps and to prohibit the importation of Pinkerton detectives into the state. Another dynamite cartridge has been exploded on the Geary street cable road in San Francisco. A large piece of iron was broken off of a car-wheel. The heirs of Reno W. Renault propose to hold a meeting in Pittsburgh next month and prepare papers for a suit to recover large tracts of land in Illinois and Missouri, including \$40,000,000 worth in Peoria. A German has been arrested in London for writing threatening letters to Baron de Rothschild. The American whaling fleet has degenerated to 121 vessels, one third of which are offered for sale. The total catch of the year just ended was 20,000 barrels of oil and 300,000 pounds of whalebone.

THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

Buffalo (N. Y.) special: Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Buffalo, to-day issued the pastoral letter giving the decisions of the recent synod of Catholic priests. The utterances of the bishop, although guarded on the labor question, show that he is opposed to the theories of Henry George. He says: "Labor and capital, the working classes and moneyed aristocracy, may look for even-handed and impartial treatment at the hands of God's church. Yet no one can fail to see where her sympathies lie or to whom her heart goes out in interested affection; nor will anyone be deceived as to the character of those who threaten her with loss and defection from her ranks should she fail to conciliate them by a betrayal of divine trust or a cowardly conance at moral wrong. Shame then on the man or the men who for paltry considerations under the mask of patriotism, or love of native land, for the sake of filthy lucre or the pretext of temporal gain, would insinuate to a Catholic to barter his faith for a morsel of portage, become a renegade to the faith that has sustained and consoled his fathers through generations of persecution; to abandon a church whose temple and altars, whose priests and sacraments have brightened the poor exile's pathway through life and opened to him the beautiful view of the happy home above. How her enemies would gloat over defections from her ranks, and then point the finger of scorn at her rebellious children. Therefore, we warn all faithful Catholics to be on their guard and mark the men or organizations that would bring their faith into disrepute or deem them capable of such base apostasy."

CANNOT ENTERTAIN THE SUIT.

Milwaukee dispatch: The famous suit of Daniel Wells, Jr., against Peter McGeoch, the well known speculator, with whom he was associated in a disastrous lard deal at Chicago in 1883, was decided by Judge Mann in the county court this morning in favor of McGeoch, the suit being dismissed with costs. The suit grew out of a great lard deal. Wells and McGeoch advanced \$450,000 to settle the affairs of the stranded firm of McGeoch, Everingham & Co., and immediately thereafter Wells brought suit against McGeoch charging the latter with securing, through misrepresentation, his (Wells') half of the amount paid in settlement. The court decided that Wells was fully informed of the particulars of the deal, and therefore there was no fraud; that it was a "lump" settlement that must stand in the absence of detailed accounts by Wells. Furthermore, the judge says, the dealings of the firm were gambling contracts and conspiracies against the public policy, and for that reason the court could not even entertain the suit. The court room was crowded and the decision was received with a great deal of interest.

UNEARTHING FRAUDS SOUTH.

Washington special: The officials of the first comptroller's office are delighted over the success of two examiners of the department of justice in getting down to the frauds committed by the United States commissioners and deputy United States marshals in the northern district of Alabama. For some time past the comptroller's office has been started by the enormous bills sent by the commissioners and marshals for fees, expenses and expenditures from this district in Alabama. The bills are of all sorts and sizes in the South and Southwest which look suspicious, but the northern district of Alabama leads them all.

A FORMIDABLE STRIKE.

Fifty Thousand Laborers Unite in One Common Cause.

New York, Jan. 25.—By noon to-day, if the programme adopted last night is carried out, no work will be done on the water fronts of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. Nearly 50,000 men will be more or less involved. They will include longshoremen, grain handlers, coal heavers, grain trimmers, lard sewers, canal boatmen, tug boatmen, lighter men and every description of workmen. In this war is declared no vessel will be able to leave port, as the pilots will be drawn into the struggle. Their interests are with the workmen and it is alleged that out of sympathy, if for no other reason, they will refuse to take out the ships. Already steamship companies have begun to feel the effects of the trouble and now that the strike is made general the difficulty will be much greater. The idea of the executive board of district assembly No. 49 is that only by general action can the demands of the men be enforced. The matter has been referred to the general executive board of Knights of Labor and met with their sanction. Twenty thousand men are now on a strike, coal shovellers, longshoremen, freight handlers and men employed in the five great wharves almost every capacity and the number is augmented to close on 40,000 by strikers on the Brooklyn and Jersey shores. In consequence it is almost impossible for any of the steamers or Europe or coastwise to leave the port. An order went forth yesterday from the headquarters of the Longshoremen's union, which was backed by the Knights of Labor assembly No. 49 and the other union men turned out. The other union organizations who are men working and at the headquarters of strikers it was reported at noon that a number of the green hands who were taken on Monday had joined the strikers. The men are considerably elated at the favorable reports that the walking delegates are bringing in. One delegate stated that not a single steamer had been able to take a regular supply of coal, and consequently the freight accumulated on the docks ready for shipment, while several vessels were waiting to discharge cargoes. At the Morgan company's dock, pier 25, the men went to work this morning, as the company agreed not to handle any boycotted freight. The dockmaster had hard work to keep pace with the demand, as much freight that had been delayed in consequence of the boycott strike is now being moved. At the produce dock the steamer was got away at 2 o'clock this morning. It would have sailed on Tuesday night. The Peugeot, of the same line, arrived to-day, but could not be unloaded because the longshoremen had gone out. There are a number of foreigners, such as the Portuguese, and with deck hands some cargo was removed. In the office of the dockmaster it was stated that the company had got all the coal it required for use of its steamers, and also the means to unload the Peugeot. On the dock were about twenty men at work, but the scene was dull to that usually presented on the arrival of a Providence boat and when there are 300 or 400 men at work on a dock usually loaded and unloading. The dock again, ready to sail again in a few hours. Several canal boats laden with coal were laid up at the bulkheads, but there was no one to unload them. An anchor line steamer was docked, but no attempt was made to unload her after the passengers had departed. Both piers 20 and 21, belonging to this company, were guarded by the police. At pier 3, North river, there were about twenty men at work. The steamer moved, but no men could be procured to do the work. It is expected that the Transatlantic steamers due out Saturday will not be able to sail on account of having no means of getting the vessel's coal supply aboard. The White Star liner Britannic was to have left port this morning, but she was unable to get her complement of coal and was detained. The officials of the State line, the Suezia, of the Hamburg line, the Independent, of the Florio Rubotino line to Italy, were all detained by the strike. The Galia, of the Cunard line, the Devonia, of the Anchor Line, the Bourgogne, of the W. A. Schlotter of Amsterdam, the Pennant, of the Red Star line, are moored for sailing on Saturday, but will probably not be able to do so unless the strike is settled. The eastern bound steamers due out to-day, and the Trinidad for Bermuda, the City of Columbus for Florida ports, the City of Columbia for Charleston and Southern ports, and the Algiers for Galveston, were also detained. The Morgan line longshoremen who had twice struck and gone back, subsequently went out again on the order of a "beach walker." The work of loading the steamer Albatross was discontinued. Big piles of freight are stacked up on the pier awaiting shipment. About 4 o'clock this afternoon thirty Italians were secured and put to work. The strikers made no trouble beyond jeering at the Italians. The Red Star line, the National line, reached here this morning. The discharge order. No attempt was made to unload freight. At the same pier a score of green hands were loading the Erin. A coal barge was alongside and the crew were filling the bunkers. The company is unable to clear the vessel by high tide Friday. The French line people say they have all the men they need. Four gangs were loading coal on the La Bourgogne and three gangs were loading cargo on the three other union men are of all nationalities. A sufficient number of men have been obtained to work by the White Star line. They will have the Britannic ready to sail on Friday. This will be one day late. The Wyoming anchor line steamer was to have sailed on the day men were put at work unloading cargo.

IN BEHALF OF THE INDIANS.

Washington special: Senator Manderson, on behalf of "Young Men-Afraid-of-His-Horses," George Swords, Standing Soldier, Joseph Fast Horse and W. T. Selwyn of the Ogallala Sioux, has addressed a letter to Commissioner J. D. C. Atkins asking that the government bear their expenses to Washington on two matters of considerable importance to their tribe and to the whole Sioux nation. The first subject matter pertains to their court established at Pine Ridge agency, in 1884. Of this court, "Young Men-Afraid-of-His-Horses" was elected chief judge, while "No Flesh" was named for second judge. This court affords trial by jury in all minor cases, and has undoubtedly done a great deal of good in civilizing the Indians. The fact that these Indians have voluntarily initiated the white man's method of doing order and justice to law is a most interesting fact. The court has received recognition from the various Indian agents at Pine Ridge, but none as yet from the Indian department of the government, and these Indians desire to have a "talk" and a "smoke" with the great father about it.

FIRE IN DENVER.

Denver special: A disastrous fire occurred at 4 o'clock this morning. The corner of Gerge L. Goulding, corner of Sixteenth and Wazee streets, was destroyed. Thirty-five head of stock were burned. The burnt stock consisted of eight thoroughbred Galloway bulls, the property of Leonard Bros., of Missouri, valued at \$500 to \$1,000 each; 11 imported Jersey cows, the property of McClinton, a Kentucky breeder, valued at \$225 each; 2 horses, and 11 steers. The total loss, including loss of stock, is about \$13,000. The loss on building is \$1,000; insurance, \$10,000. The fire was caused by a tramp sleeping in the hay loft.

SENATOR INGALLS' IDEAS.

Annexation of Canada and Central America to the United States.

Washington special: Mr. W. W. Curtis, of the Chicago News, had an interview with Senator Ingalls this afternoon, of which the following is an extract: Senator Ingalls declares himself, with his characteristic emphasis, as in favor of the annexation of Canada, and the entire Central American states. He coined a word to express his doctrine, and it was a "continental republic." The unanimity of the assault upon him by the English and Canadian papers would seem to indicate that the blows he struck were felt, and were a good deal more than a disturbance of thin air. That he struck a popular chord in this country is shown by the deluge of letters that set in upon him the day after his speech was delivered, and still continue with increasing numbers. He has received a good many from Canada, as well as from citizens of the United States, and all the Canadian letters were anonymous, vituperative, vindictive and insolent to the last degree. The letters received from this country have come from every state that could send a mail as far as Washington since the last debate, and are all congratulatory, enthusiastic and grateful. He asked me some of the letters, and pointing to a great pile on his desk, he said I was at liberty to help myself, and after some urging permitted me to make copies of a few samples, without giving the names. I asked him to read the letters that he had sent himself in the English and Canadian papers. "My attention has been called to them," he replied. "The tone of the editorials in the leading London journals is a further illustration of the temper of England and the English people toward America and our institutions. They attempt to divert the issue from the gravity of the accusation to the insignificance of the accuser. The real question is not whether Mr. Ingalls is obscure, but whether his allegations are true or false. No supercilious allusions to me or my stats can distract attention from the real principles in the controversy. I have been so subjected to this treatment in the past, that the world is coming to believe us a nation of cowards. There has been such a transfusion of the dry rot of anglophobia into our social system, such an adoption of the single glass, and the 'law' the jargon, and the raiment of English, so much flapping and rattling, tea, custard, and nonsense about kindred blood and the land of Skakespeare and Milton, that there has been a temporary aberration of the intellect, and a suspension of self respect on their part of the American people who forget that England is the only enemy we have on the face of the earth. It is time that the American people awake to the fact that the statesmanship of the nineteenth century requires the unification of this continent under one homogeneous government from the frozen sea to the inter-oceanic canal, whenever it may be built. The canal should be our southern boundary. My dream, and I believe the settled convictions of the American people is a continental republic. That is the manifest destiny, that is the inevitable tendency of the political forces of the American people. It is their only safety, and instead of wasting power in petty intrigues with a view to a naval station in the Pacific sea, a wiser and more commanding policy would be to establish relations of international friendship with our Canadian neighbors on the north and our Spanish neighbors on the south, and not permit the machinations of Great Britain to foment dissensions that will defer such an alliance or render it impossible."

I asked Senator Ingalls to give me his ideas on the continental republic a little more in detail, but he said he intended to say something on this subject in the senate soon and did not want to spoil his speech.

HEALING A MORMON'S PLEA.

Washington dispatch: The United States supreme court listened to arguments this afternoon on the appeal of Lorenzo Snow, a Mormon citizen of Utah, indicted, tried, found guilty on three separate charges of unlawful cohabitation with seven women whom he called his wives and sentenced in each case to six months imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$200 and costs. After he had served out his last term he applied to the Third district court of Utah for discharge on a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that he had only committed one continuous offense and that the judgment in two of the cases were void. He maintained that the court which tried him had no right to segregate a continuous offense into separate and distinct periods and then try and punish him three times for the same offense. The district court, however, decided that, upon his own showing he was not entitled to a discharge, and therefore denied his petition for a writ of habeas corpus. From that decision he appealed.

A GOOD PLACE FOR PUGILISTS.

Cleveland dispatch: Pete McCoy and "Reddy" Gallagher were arrested Tuesday for engaging in a mill within pistol shot of the office of the superintendent of police. To-day the case came up in the police court. McCoy and his trainer, John Files, pleaded guilty, saying they wanted to pay their fines and quit the city. Gallagher and his friend entered pleas of not guilty. To the consternation of the Philadelphia pugilist, the judge fined him \$100 and costs and sentenced him to the work house for ten days, while Files got \$50 and costs and thirty days. A motion for a new trial was filed and McCoy and Files were released on \$500 bail each. The motion will be argued and decided to-morrow.

THE LONG DROUGHT OVER.

A Times dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, says: "This morning a generous and great rain fell four hours in this part of the state, and the long drought extending from September last is ended. Reports have been received from Parker, Wichita, Pinto and Hood counties, to the west and northwest, and all say that at the rain has wet the dry soil from two to four inches. Farmers are preparing to plow at once, and if the aid asked for in the way of seed is extended at once it can be planted in time. Winter wheat has been received and is in fine condition. More rain is probable and a feeling of rejoicing is general."

REMARKABLE FAITH CURES.

Anamosa (Ia.) special: Our city is considerably excited over a number of faith cures that have been performed here. Mr. Jacob Meek, of Strawberry Hill, a part of Anamosa, has cured several aggravated cases of rheumatism by simply laying on of hands. One man who was bedridden with the disease for several years is now earning his living by sawing wood. He has been cured by Mr. Meek, who makes no pretensions but is very humble and unostentatious. It is a wonderful thing and is claiming no little attention from all over the country.

Representatives of several packing-houses in Kansas City have made arrangements to ship their goods to Europe by way of Memphis and New Orleans. Warehouses at this trade are to be constructed in the latter city by a steamship company.

EVILS TO BE CONTENDED WITH.

They Are Set Forth in a Mass Meeting of New York Workmen.

New York, Jan. 27.—A mass meeting of workmen was held at the Cooper union, this evening, to protest against the action of the coal managers and steamship companies, and to take measures that will lead to a speedy settlement of the present difficulty. About 5,000 persons were present, and a large police force was on hand to preserve order. Hugh Grennon presided. He denounced Pinkerton's men for committing murder, and said the workmen must keep on organizing. The first speaker, Victor Drug, said the coalmen believe in speaking for themselves, working for themselves and fighting for themselves. One of the principal evils with which they had to contend, and the evils which lead up to all evils, was that land was monopolized. Land was created for all and not for a few speculators. It becomes our duty to educate workmen up to such a standard that it will be impossible to keep them in subjection any longer. He concluded by saying: "Push on, push on; to-day we bleed, to-morrow we command."

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the government for the protection against the murderous tactics of Pinkerton's detectives, and to bring the guilty persons to a speedy trial. John MacLackin, chairman of the United labor party, denounced the action of Pinkerton's detectives, and said if blood was spilled on the streets of New York, the responsible parties were those who pull the strings behind the curtain. Organized labor, he said, will assert its right, and if possible will not be drawn into controversy with the organized authorities. But organized labor will not permit private detectives to shoot down innocent women and children. Organized labor will not permit it to continue any longer. There is a time when a man will stand for his home and family. It was on government alone that rests the responsibility for most of the recent outrages.

T. B. McGuire, a prominent Knight of Labor, said it was surprising that workmen during the past few weeks have supported their tenor so well. This was one of the greatest countries in the world, but it was the capitalists that own all the good things, and when the workman goes to look for his share things were organized about them. The single man would go back to work until the fight was won.

James E. Quinn, master workman of district assembly 49, said if private corporations were allowed to engage in detective operations, as was said, the property of workmen should adopt the same plans to protect their property. This was the work of the Home club. No Pinkerton things would be allowed to obstruct the labor movement in the future. The meeting was addressed by George Duncan and others.

YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 27.—The police at Wilkes Barre has discovered a regularly organized gang of robbers, the oldest of whom is 11 and the youngest 5 years of age. Six of them have been arrested and about as many more have made their escape, but will soon be apprehended. Their robbing operations were conducted on a large and systematic scale. They have robbed at least forty merchants, and their piferings foot up about \$5,000 as far as known. This is believed to be the youngest organization of its kind in the world. Many of the boys belong to respectable families.

A CHIEF CLERK RESIGNS.

Washington special: The resignation of Maj. George M. Lockwood of New York, who has been chief clerk of the interior department for the last seven or eight years, was accepted to-day by Secretary Lamar. Maj. Lockwood placed his resignation in the hands of the secretary when the latter took charge of the department, and at the latter's request he has remained in the department up to the present time. Maj. Lockwood has made arrangements to go into business in New York city.

Bowers Used the Pass.

"The Union Pacific folks were awful glad when a certain man died in Omaha the other day," said one of the agents of that line. "His name was Bowers. About a dozen years ago he sailed a train from running into a washout near his farm, and the Union Pacific folks felt grateful to him. Mr. Clark, who was then Superintendent, but who is now with the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, sent for Bowers and offered him \$500. Bowers modestly declined the money, but when Mr. Clark proposed to make him out a pass good for the rest of his life he said he didn't object. When Clark was engaged making out the pass Bowers said: 'would you mind making out the pass good for a friend? I might want to go to Salt Lake City some day and take a frined of mine down to see my uncle.'"

"Of course, Mr. Clark felt so grateful he didn't mind making it out good for a friend; in fact, he was willing to do most anything at that time. The pass was sent up to headquarters, where it received the signature of the President and General Passenger Agent and was returned to Bowers. "Well, now what do you think? For twelve years he has been riding from Omaha to Salt Lake City, from Salt Lake City to Ogden, and other points along the line, and never alone. He always had a 'friend' with him. The friend was a man that Bowers had a traveling companion. In short, Bowers had made railroad riding a regular business for the past twelve years. He made arrangements with various wholesale and jobbing houses to carry their goods, and he had his trunk packed and sent ahead sometimes. When these failed he picked up stray passengers here and there. After paying his sleeping-car and other expenses he had from \$10 to \$25 a day clear profit. He was a good deal of a manager, and he sung little fortune. He tried to use his pass on the limited express, but the company would not have it. When he did attempt it he was liable to be ejected between stations, even if the train was going up creek, and the company wanted to refuse to carry him at all, but his lawyer concluded that the trial for damages would be too expensive. The traveling men are sorry Bowers has made his exit."

Russia's Least Sovereign.

For two generations past it has been prophesied that the reigning sovereign of Russia would prove her Louis XVI., but he does not yet seem to have appeared. The writer was in St. Petersburg at the time of the late emperor's murder, and the great and the great pervaded the whole city directly it was known and the sorrow and anxiety on the face of almost everybody one met did not look as if monarchy were very speedily to be extinguished. The Russian people were not at all sympathetic with the young sovereign who had ascended the throne under such painful circumstances, and it certainly seemed as if imperialism, if not autocracy, in Russia had still the least chance of its life. That Russia might be tempted to get rid of an expensive court and an overgrown royal family we might easily believe, were it likely to improve their financial condition, which, after all, is not, perhaps, quite so desperate as it looks. But the experience of France may be quoted to show that a republic may be not less costly than a monarchy, and it is certain that Russia like Austria, would finally break up in a variety of hostile nationalities, to her complete political effacement, if the dynasty which alone binds her discordant elements together were once overthrown.—London World.

"Walter, is this squab all right?" "Da' squab's all right, 's'quab enough, sah. He was in de mud 'bout two hours before you ordered him 'sah." "In the mud?" "I thought he might have been on the coast. I've just found a spur an inch long on him. If it had been a gaff, I'd have thought you caught him in the pit."