The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners Sot to Waste Time with Hypothetical Cases. Washington special: "The rai Irond people who have been preparing to paralyze the inter-state commerce commissioners with their thousands of hypothetical cases and unnecessary questions are going to slip up on their little game. The commission cemembers the adage which implies that it is a good deal easier to ask questions than

answer them, and isgoing to sit squarely with one of the commissioners yesterday about it."

"That is too much of a good thing," he "We can't consider hypothetical There will be enough real ones. We san't permit people to come and ask us to pass upon cases which don't exist, any more than a judge could act upon an imaginary case, or give legal advice to every below who might come along and ask for it. You might as well go and consult a udge of your local court at every business step to ask a commission of this sort to construe law and pass upon imaginary cases when there are more than we can at-

tend to of real ones." "You look for a good deal of work, then, of a legitimate character?" 'Yes, I think we shall be kept pretty ousy, and especially during the first few

"Do you think it is going to take such a tremendous force of clerks and assistants as is being predicted?"

"No, I don't expect it will. Of course we shall have to have some clerical aid, but not so large a force, at first at least, as has been represented."

At the afternoon session the inter-state commerce commission made a ruling on the points contained in the petition of the outhern Railway & Steamship associaion, in which authority was asked to allow the present rates to continue for the presint, in order to prevent a great disturbance of business interests, and the interests of the different lines in the association. After referring to the petition in detail, the uling of the commission is as follows: It appearing to the commission, after in-

testigation of said petition and facts presented in support thereof, to be a proper case for a temporary order authorizing the existing rates to be maintained for the time being until the commission can make a complete examination of the matters alleged in said petition as reasons for relieving said common carriers from the operations of said section of said act; it is ordered that said application be and the same hereby is granted temporarily, subject to modification or revocation by the commission at any time upon hearing or otherwise, and said common carriers are hereby temporarily relieved from the operation of the ourth section of said act to the extent specified in the recitals of this order and for the period of time not greater than ninety lays from this date, subject, however, to the restriction that none of said common parriers while this order remains in force shall in any case charge or receive compensation for the transportation of property between stations on their respective lines where more is charged for shorter than for a longer haul, which shall be greater than force and charged and receive by said carriers respectively on the 31st day of March, 1887, the schedules of which have been filed with the commission. It is made further a condition of this order that a printed copy hereof shall be forthwith publicly posted and kept with the schedule of rates, fares and charges at every station upon the lines of said common carriers, where such schedules are by law required to be posted and kept for use of the publie: and it is further ordered that the commission convene at Atlanta, Ga., the 26th day of April, 1887, at 3 o'clock p. m.; and thereafter at Mobile, Ala., April 29; New Orleans, May 2, and at Memphis, Tenn., on May 4, for the consideration of the subject matter of said petition, at which places and times said common carriers or any of them may appear and present application for said relief with evidence in support thereof; which applications in each case must show the precise relief desired, facts upon which the same is claimed, and the extent to which the relief from the operation of said act is asked for; and at the same places and times all persons interested in opposing any such application may also appear and be heard, and at any time prior to May 6, 1887, the commission will receive printed or written communications in support of or in opposition to the relief

asked for by said petitions. This announcement respecting time and places of hearing, and the method of proecdure, is subject to change or enlargement in the discretion of the commission.

For the commission. T. M. COOLEY, Chairman.

PISTOLED IN THE PULPIT.

A Parson Fired at While Preaching a Ser-Pitisburg special: A most cowardly at-

tempt to assassinate the Rev. W. F. Low ry, paster of Brown's African Methodist Episcopal chapel, Atlegheny City, was made last Sunday night. While the reverend gentleman was in the midst of his discourse a rifle ball, evidently aimed at Mr. Lowey's bend, crashed through the window at the side of the pulpit, passed but an inch from his head, and embedded itself in the opposite wall. Had the leaden messenger struck against the side wall sash and deflected in its course the slightest the minister would have received a fatal wound. The only possible place from which the bullet could have been fired was the roof of the building on the opposite side of the alley, For some months the members of the church have been disputing over the possession of a valuable piece of property. Mr. Lowry having established the legal right of the church to the property has incurred the enmity of several members of his flock, prominent among whom is a Mr. Bruce and a Mr. Kinney. The latter has censed attending church, but Mr. Bruce has been in constant attendance until Sunday night, when his absence was the subject of much remark. Lowry, who is now confined to his room by illness, says he cannot be-lieve that either of the two parties would attempt to take his life.

THE COW-BOY IN THE EAST.

Buffalo (N. Y.) dispatch: A pistol shot this evening drew a large crowd to a spot, where it was found that a young man had been attacked and badly beaten by citisens who had followed him out of the lunch room near by From them it appears that be calls himself George Caldwell, a cowboy of Glenwood Springs, Col. He entered a lunch room and began to flourish a pistol in the people's faces and ordered them to go through all sorts of motions after the style of a border terror. They were thorthly scared, and made no resistance until he turned to leave when they descended on him with above result. He resisted the capture of his pistol and in the struggle it went off in the crowd, but nobody was hurt. This is the first appearance of the storied cowboy here. He was locked up.

NO OFFENSE TO THE CZAR.

Rome, April 6 .- The pope, in view of the Russian government's complaint of the hostility of the Catholic clergy in Russia, has instructed the congregation for ecclesiastical affairs to examine the question of Pan-Slavism in relation to the church, in order to be able to give instructions to the bishops of Russia without offending the exar's government.

MONEY / WASHINGTON.

The Crisp New Bills With Which Uncle Sam Pays Hired Men.

Washington special: The sergeant-atarms of the house and his subordinates are busy to-day sending out checks to the members of the Fiftieth congress. They are the first month's salary of each mem ber of the house for the Fiftieth congress. To a hundred or so of them the experience of receiving these checks will be new and novel. Each check is for \$416 and a fracwe on this sort of thing. I was talking tion, this being the amount of the salary for each month. What a big lump of money this will be to a good many of 'em, and how they will wonder what they have done to earn it. And so do some other people wonder about the same thing. It does seem a good deal, don't it, to pay a fellow for staying at home and doing nothing. Yet there are some iconoclastic individuals who insist that the money could be paid with much greater business propriety if they should continue to stay at home. Any way, the example set to-day, the close of the first month of the life of the Fiftieth congress, is to be followed month by month during the two years that it is to continue in existence. Multiply the monthly stipend of member by 400, the number of members of the house and senate, and what do you get? One hundred and sixty thousand dollars for a month's services when no services have been performed. Over \$5,000 a day we pay congressmen for staying at home and letting the country take care of itself. There will probably be eight more monthly payments of this sort, aggregating \$1,500,000 before the country gets any services out of the new congress. The payments of salaries of congressmen at this time, when there is no session and the members are all out of the city, is made by warrant on the subtreasury nearest to the residence of the congressman. The Ohio members, for instance, receive warrants on the subtreasury at Cincinnati; so do the Kentucky members. Those of Illinois and Wisconsin and Iowa receive warrants drawn on the Chicago subtreasary. They are forwarded to the members

> During the session, when members are here, they get their money direct from the sergeant-at-arms or his deputies, at the rapitol. At each end of the building, just by the senate, is a room fitted up like the business part of a bank, long, marbletopped counters with heavy wire screens in front, big safes of the most approved pattern behind, paying tellers, book-keepers. and all the paraphernalia of a miniature banking establishment. On the desk outside the railing are blank warrants which the member has only to fill up when he wants a lump of his salary. He may draw all that has accrued up to a given time, or he may draw as much or as little of it as he sees fit, and leave the balance to his credit, just as though it were a bank of deposit. If he wants to pay some money to a fellow member, or anybo y else, such as a poker debt, for instance, he may give a warrant on the sergeant-at-arms. And good many of 'em do it, too. It that the entire salary of one of the Kentucky members used to go for mouths at a time, on orders of this sort, to one of the aweetest looking, most demure members of the Ohio delegation, one whom you wouldn't suspect of knowing one card from another. Sometimes it happens, but very rarely, however, that a member gets to such desperate straits that he gives orders for more than his month's salary, or, in other words, duplicates his pay accounts. This may be said with satisfaction, does not often occur. Sometimes they ask to overdraw, but this is a very difficult thing to accomplish.

by mail and by them are usually turned in

at some local bank, for they are recognized

as being "as good as wheat." From the

bank they are sent to the subtreasury and

there are cashed.

Some of the wealthier members, who are not dependent on their salaries for current expenses, not only permit their salaries to accumulate in the office of the sergeant atarms, but add to the sum any funds that they may happen to bring with them or receive while here. The sergeant-at-arms' office is close at hand, more convenient than the bank, and equally sale, and it often becomes a bank of deposit, sometimes for quite large sun.s. One wealthy member of the house from the northwest used to have, it is said, sometimes as high as \$40,000 or \$50,000 at a time in the big safe in the office of the sergeant-atarms. These are, however, exceptional cases. As a rule the average member keeps his salary drawn pretty closely, having but a small margin to his credit. Sometimes outside parties, chose not in the employ of the government, make use of these banking facilities. If you have a check that you want cashed at the capitol you can be accommodated at the sergeantat-arms office by first getting some member to indorse the check for you. The payments which are made over the counter at these congressional banks are usually in crisp new bills or bright silver dollars. The money comes, in most cases, direct from the treasury, and a great many of the bills are entirely new, fresh from the printing presses of the bureau of printing and engraving. In fact this is a peculiar and pleasing feature of most of the money that is afloat in Washington. The thousands of government employes, forming a large percentage of the population, get their salaries in crisp new money, and the local banks usually trade their worn currency for new at the treasury, and the result is bright, clean, crisp money everywhere.

FUGITIVE MORMONS HEARD FROM. Salt Lake special: The fifty-seventh annual conference of the Mormon church convened at Provo this morning and will last three days. There is a large attendance from all parts of the territory. The usual epistle from the 1 rst presidents, John Taylor and George Q. Cannon, who are in hiding, and have been for a year past, will be read to-morrow. It is said to be quite a lengthy document, and to deal largely with the right ulness of the Mormon taking the test oath recently put in force by the operation of the Edmunds-Tucker bill. There is considerable anxiety manifested as to what position the Mormon leaders will take in the matter. There seems to be little or no doubt, however, that the monogamous saints will be counselled to take oaths prescribed by the Edmunds law which exacts an oath that they intend to obey theact, and refrain from practicing polygamy and unlawful cohabitation and the other crimes named therein.

AN OKLAHOMA SCARE. Washington special: Word has reached the authorities here that as soon as settled spring is established an invasion of the Oklahoma territory will take place that in its proportions will exceed anything that has yet been done under Payne's leadership. Certain interested parties have been spreaking a rumor that the Oklahoma country has been thrown open to settlement and the Indian bureau has been overmonths asking if this were true. The secretary of the interior has addressed communications to the secretary of war looking to placing the entire country in the Oklahoma section under the control of one command. It is now divided up between three or four officers and it is now considered best that it should be in control of

one officer. It is now estimated that there are 8,000 idle carpenters in Chicago.

DISCHARGED AND KILLED.

An Indian Agent Shoots His Farmer in Self-Defense.

Washington dispatch: Indian Commis sioner Atkins has received the following letter from Indian Agent E. C. Osborne at

Territory, under date of April 2, 1887: With a profound sense of regret I have to repeat that in discharging yesterday E. M. Smith, a farmer at the Otoe agency, for general bad conduct upon the agency, but chiefly because of his ungovernable temper, which was continually being turned loose upon both employes and Indians, I had to kill him in self-defense. He repeatedly threatened to kill the clerk in charge, who reported his bad conduct and asked that he be discharged. I went to Otoe to explain to him my reasons for discharging him, to hear his defense, if he had any, to pay him his salary for the past quarter, and to dismiss him. While very calmly and quietly performing this duty he made a violent attack upon the clerk in charge, whom he wounded on the arm, and then turned upon Mr. Justice, the agency blacksmith, and myself, with a cocked and levelled revolver and with the manner of a maniac, when I shot him dead. I am thoroughly convinced that I saved three lived in taking his, and when it is considered that one of those three is my own, and the only one I have, I trust I may be exonerated.

Osborue is from Gallatin, Tenn., and has been in charge of the agency ever since August, 1885. Smith was one of his own appointees.

LOGAN'S FORTHCOMING BOOK.

Harrisburg special: A resident of this city, an intimate friend of the late General Logan and of his family, who has received from Mrs. Logan the prospectus and some advance sheets of the general's book, entitled "The Volunteer Soldiers of America," now in press and soon to be published, declares that it is destined to create a sensation when it is issued, and to provoke controversies that can not help but be of engrossing interest to the country at large The book will be extremely severe in its denunciation of West Point and what is termed the military lobby, but the feature of the work, and one that will attract general attention and excite the widest comment, will be the pages devoted to General Sherman, whose criticisms of Logan's military movements during the rebellion as published in Sherman's Memoirs, neither flattered Logan's pride nor reflected credit on his record as a soldier. Mrs. Logan has in her possession a number of letters which were written to her husband by General Sherman previous to the publication of the Memoirs, during the ong correspondence of the two men. These letters not only assure Logan of Sherman's warm personal attachment to him, but testify to the writer's high appre ciation of Logan's military services during the war and admiration of his military genius. "I have seen the letters," says the gentleman who has the advance sheets of Logan's book, "and can assure you that their publication will be most embarrassing to General Sherman.

WHEAT PROSPECTS. Chicago d'spatch: Following is the Farmer's Review crop report for this week: "Reports from winter wheat growing states are still of a favorable tenor, a majority of the returns indicating that the fall sown grain is in full average condition. The weather continues dry in Missouri and Kentucky, and there is a great lack of moisture, particularly in the last named state, but as yet crops have not been seriously injured on this account over any widely distributed area. In Michigan and Wisconsin large portions of the state are still under snow. Returns from twentysix counties of Illinois report winter wheat as looking fair to good, while in four counties-Clark, Fayette, Lawrence and Johnson-the crop is looking badly. Freezing winds during the week had a bad effect on wheat throughout the entire state. Fifteen Indiana counties make favorable returns. The general tenor of the reports from Kansas are more encouraging. The prospect of a fair to good yield is reported in Bourbon, Brown, Clay, Cowley, Davis, Dickinson, Douglas, Elk, Ellsworth, Harper. Montgomery, Horton, Reno, Rush, Pratt and Woodson counties, but com plaints of dry weather are made by all csrrespondents. In Mitchell county the prospect is poor. Favorable reports are made from fourteen Missouri counties, and the outlook is described as discouraging in only one-Benton. Fourteen Ohio counties make favorable returns, while seven counties-Ashland, Champaign, Hardin, Medina, Mercer, Van Wert and Wood-describe the crop as looking poorly.

BOODLERS GIVING BONDS.

Chicago special: The work of examining the bail bonds of the indicted county boodlers was still engaging the attention of the criminal court officials to-day. The first victim of the special grand jury's work to make his appearance this morning waigreed that those parties who had prev ously given bail should not be compelled to give new bonds to cover the last in dictments, but should enter into new sureties, which would cover all the in lictments in a lump. Commissioner Klehn was required to give \$24,000. There are ixteen charges of conspiracy against hin and three of bribery. Commissioner Cassel nan, on one indictment for bribery and seven for conspiracy, gave \$11,000 bonds Levi Windmuller, the grocer who furnished resh strawberries for the county in such mormous quantities, gave bail on one ini ctment for conspiracy. His bail war \$2,500. Commissioner McClaughrey gave a bond for \$26,000. There are two indict ments against him for bribery and twelve for conspiracy. F. W. Bepper, the meat contractor, furnished bail in the sum o \$22,500 on two indictments for bribery and five for consuirary.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

Chicago dispatch: The Farmers' Review prints for their crop review this week the following summary: Dry weather continues to prevail in Kansas and in portions of Missouri, which has caused some injury to winter wheat, though very few serious reports of damages are made except in the former state. In Sedgwick and some of the other southern counties of Kansas, there has been very little rain since last August. The tenor of the reports from Missouri is still favorable for the crop. Illinois reports continue to be favorable and the outlook is still regarded as very favorable for a full average crop. Some injury is reported from Pope and Jefferson counties, of Illinois. Some of the northwestern and southern counties of Michigan report damage and the average of the state is below that of the preceding two years for this month. Reports from Wisconsin are nearly all of a whelmed with letters during the past few favorable tenor, though injury is reported months asking if this were true. The secties. In Noble, Seneca and Trumbull counties the prospects for wheat are poor, but throughout the state the outlook is good.

> The national -ureau of labor has twentynine special agents in the field investigating strikes and lockouts from 1881 to 1886 inclusive. Agents are also inquiring into the condition of workingmen in cities and the cost of production and distribution of staple articles. head across the table. Dula surrendered.

ARNESDORF WAS NOT PRESENT.

Slow Progress in Positively Proving Who Killed the Sloux City Divine.

Sioux City dispatch: In the Haddock murder trial this morning, James Junk, Joseph S. Borsch and others testified as to the Ponca, Pawnee and Otoe agency, Indian | the reputation of Leavitt and Bismarck. The witnesses, who were saloon keepers, pronounced their reputations as very bad. C. Hart, a boarder at Paul Leader's, one of the defendants, testified that he was one of the crowd that went from Junk's saloon to the scene of the murder. About half a dozen started down with Leavitt. Arens dorf did not go down with them. Leader and I followed the crowd down about 150 feet behind them. Leader and I passed by the crowd, which was standing by a high board fence. Leader was next to the fence. As we passed the crowd somebody took Leader's hat off and put another hat on Leader: It was the man whom I understood to be Leavitt. He passed and turned the corner and went south on Water | north on Water street. Witness did not street between sixty and eighty feet. There we heard the report of a pistol shot. We looked around instantly. We saw one man stagger and fall and another turn and run. The man running away had on a rubber coat and light pants. I did not notice his hat. He ran toward the northeast. Leader and I walked to the corner of Third street and then went east to the Milwaukee house. Bismarck was not with us. I never saw him. We got back about 11 o'clock. Bismarck was not at the Milwaukee house. Arensdorf was not the man who fired the shot. I am positive he was not in the crowd that went to the scene of the murder. At the afternoon session of the district

court Paul Leader, one of the defendants and the first one so far introduced, was called. His testimony was substantially as follows: Lived at the corner of Ne braska and Second streets in August, 1886; was at the Milwaukee house August 3; was at the Central house about 9; was at the New England bakery and was going home when I met Mr. Hart at the corner of Nebraska and Fourth; we went into the English Kitchen saloon; got a glass of beer or cigar, and thence to Junk's; Hart was with me; met Arensdorf and others to our right; another crowd to our left; Arensdorf faced the front; we walked through into the rear room; recognized Leavitt among the others; I didn't know him; remained in Junk's five or six minutes; Arensdorf was in that crowd at the corner; Arensdorf is not the man who fired the shot; I was not at the meeting of the saloon keepers August 2, 1886; believe there was a union of some kind among them; I understand there was no complete organization; I attended one meeting; know of no banding together or association to whip or injure Haddock or anyone else; Leavitt and they all went out together; I went out with Hart a second or two after Leavitt; we left Arensdorf in Junk's; the crowd, headed by Leavitt, went along the south side of Fourth to Water; we followed behind them; didn't know what they were going to do; never had a word with Leavitt about what they were going to do; caught up with them at the high fence, eight or ten feet from the corner; as I walked by him he jerked this straw hat off of my head and put his gray one on mine; "That's all right;" walked down Water worthy character of Leavitt. street and heard the report of gun behind us; looked around and saw one man staggering eastward and another running northward; he wore a long black coat light pants, and brown, low-crowned hat; he went down Water toward Second, and on Second home; got there about ten minutes before the train arrived on the Milwaukee, about 10:40; Bismarck was not with me; didn't see him that evening; at the time the shot was fired I thought the man was Leavitt; I was satisfied that Leavitt was the man who fired the shot and was running away; I did not go to Haddock; I heard that Haddock was shot five or ten minutes after I got to the hotel; I knew the marshal, sheriff, district attorney, but I never told any of them; the first time I left Sioux City after the murder was the time I went to Council Bluffs with the wife of Bismarck; I did not go before the coroner's jury and tell that I knew who was the murderer; I did not care to be implicated in the murder; I was arrested before I was indicted; I should have told that Leavitt was the murderer when arrested if I had been asked.

A FEARFUL PLUNGE.

St. Louis, March 30.-Hon. Thomas 8. Reynolds committed suicide at the custom souse this afternoon by plunging down the elevator shaft from the third floor. He fell a listance of eighty feet and crushed in his skull. The cause of the rash act was mental lerangement, superinduced by hallucinations that he was about to become insane. A few ninutes before 2 o'clock he entered the building and sauntered into the United States court room. Several persons met him in the building and he appeared in his usual humor. He was seen to leave the United States marshal's office and stepping into the elevator gate passed out of view. A few minutes later he was brought out of the sub-basement dead. hairman Klehm, who came into the clerk's In his pocket was found a letter to his wife, office looking worried and tired. It was stating that two years ago he contracted greed that those parties who had prev malaria at Aspinwall and had failed to recover, the disease settling in his spine. Recently he had been troubled by insomnia and frequent nervousness. Visions invited him to ioin his dear friends, and, fearing lest he should be a burden to his wife by becoming a lunatic, and his estate of \$25,000 being in order, unimpaired and productive, he determined to end his life.

Thomas B. Reynolds was born in Charleston, C., in 1821. He studied in the university of Virginia and continued his education in Germany, graduating at Heidelberg in 1842. He spent one year in the university of Paris, and was admitted to the bar in Virginia in 1844. He was secretary of the United States legation to Spain in 1848 and 1849. In 1850 he located at St. Louis, and from 1853 to 1857, was United States district attorney. In 1860 he was elected lieutenant governor of Missouri on the same ticket with the famous Governor Claib Jackson, and in the civil war sided with the confederacy. At the close of the war he went to Mexico and became very intimate with Maximilian. In 1868 he returned to St. Louis. He was a member of the commission sent to South America about two years ago, in the interest of commerce with the United States. In 1854 he fought a duel with B. Gratz Brown, with rifles at thirty paces, on the island opposite this city, over a political discussion. Mr. Brown was hit in the knee, but Mr. Reynolds was not touched. It is believed that Governor Reonolds only intended to maim Mr. Brown. Governor Reynolds was married twice and leaves his second wife, whom he married three years ago, all his property.

TACKLED THE WRONG MAN. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 29 .- Constable Jim Keel was sent to the new mining camp Volcano vesterday to serve the papers in the attachment suit of Lindauer, Wermser & Co. of Deming against Barrock & Miller. He read the paper to Barrock, who became abusive and attempted violence. Keel undertook to arrest him when he knocked him down, and William Dula standing by pulled Barrock off. when John Wyatt, saying serve papers on Barrock, threatened to shoot both the constable and Dula.

Dula went to a justice's office to swear out a warrant against Wyatt, when that person en tered the office and presenting a pistol pulled the trigger at Dula. The pistol failed to go off and Dula drawing a gun opened fire just as Wyatt's pistol was fixed. Both emptied their weapons, and when the smoke cleared away, THE DEFENSE ON THE STAND.

What They Have Thus Far Offered in the Way of Evidence.

A Sioux City dispatch says: The efforts of the defense to-day produced a witness by the name of G. W. Smith, who swears positively that Leavitt fired the shot that killed Haddock. This was expected by everybody, as his story has been made public for months. He lived at the Columbia house on the night of the murder, and occupied the room on the second floor, looking down upon the scene of the tragedy. He was sitting at open window that night, partly undressed, and saw four persons on the street. When the shot was fired there were two persons close together. They were about in the middle of the street crossing and were four feet apart. Saw the man who fired the shot. He was north and a little behind the other, about four feet away. The man who shot had a light straw hat, rubber coat and light pants on. He turned and ran across Fourth and see him beyond the blacksmith shop. The man who was shot staggered and fell. When shown the hat supposed to have been worn by Leavitt, witness said the hat he saw on the man looked brighter than that, with a broader brim. He knew John Arensdorf well. The man who fired the shot was not John Arensdorf. Witness said he was positive as to that. From Leavitt's form of motion, etc., he thinks he was the man who fired the shot. There was light enough to see them and recognize

Gus Smith passed through a searching cross examination. He denied having told reporter soon after the murder that he was sick with hay fever and could not see very well on the night of August 3; did not say to him that "I could but indistinctly see the two men;" did not say I could not see how these men were dressed; did not say I could not see flash of the pistol: did not tell him I did not know who did the shooting; I recollect telling him something about the affair; I did not tell the state's attorney about the matter, because I was afraid I would get into trouble and might not be able to get bonds. When I was arrested and taken before Justice Foley I had been drinking: I had been to a funeral; was feeling bad; did not want to get any one in trouble.

One of the representative business men of the city testified to John Arensdorf's good moral character. Henry A. Lyon testified to knowing Arensdorf eight or ten years; went to the scene of the murder soon after it occurred; went into the crowd and saw Haddock; went to where the cane lay; when I came back to the sidewalk John Arensdorf was coming west on Fourth street and I met him just at the corner where Haddock laid; I spoke to him; after speaking to me

he went west toward the brewery. On the cross-examination he admitted that he had met Dr. Knoti while going to the scene of the murder. He asked the doctor the time and he said it was 11 o'clock; asked the doctor who was shot; might have told him that if Haddock had been at home where he had ought to have been he wouldn't have been shot.

A few more business men were introduced to prove Leavitt's bad character. A number of depositions were introduced from asked him what he meant, and he said: Leavenworth parties to prove the untrust-

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Francis Gerry Fairchild, clergyman, journalist, author, and veterinary surgeon, died at New York from the effects of the opium habit.

W. A. Clark, the New York postoffice thief, skipped for Canada.

Eighteen men lost their lives by an explosion of gas in a mine at Savanna, I. T. Six men were terribly injured by an explosion of molten metal at Braddock, Pa. John Workman, a wealthy farmer residing near Springfield, Ill., was robbed of \$6,000 by a couple of dudish-looking men.

Five men were drowned by the capsizing of the steamer Spokane, in the Cœur d'Alene river. Spencer Smith, of the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, has been appointed a member

of the Iowa Railroad commission. The anarchists were snowed under at

The United States grand jury at San Francisco, which was engaged nearly two weeks investigating the alleged fraudulent land surveys by which an amount of money was obtained from the government, returned forty indictments of conspiracy and

Senator Hale stated that James G. Blaine would spend at least a year abroad. The steamer Victoria, which arrived from Baracoa, brought the captain and crew of nine men of the brig Johanna, which foundered at sea after being out ten days from Havana for New York. The crew were in

a wretched condition when picked up. The secretary of the interior has promulrated new rules for the government of the Yellowstone National park. The rules prohibit the injury or removal of geyser formations; allowing stock to graze in their vicinity; the cutting or injury of growing timber; the unnecessary lighting of fires; the injury or killing of birds or animals; the wanton destruction of fish; the permanent residence of any person in the park; the pasting of private notices, or establish ment of drinking saloons or bar-rooms. Outfits of persons found hunting or in possession of game will be confiscated, and persons making themselves obnoxious to the officer in charge will be ejected from the

An extensive strike of stone-masons and their laborers and mortar-mixers in the vicinity of Boston has been inaugurated. A large body of men are involved. The strike is for nine hours a day, with the same rate of wages as paid for ten hours. The strike is aimed principally at those contractors who are not members of the Master Builders' association or the Mechanics' Exchange association, the strikers being willing to accept terms offered by those connected with these associations, nine hours a day and pay by the hour. These two objects they have been trying to obtain from other contractors but have and expressed strongly his approval of the position taken by the management on this

A PREMIUM ON DESERTION. Washington special: In a recent decision by the war department it was stated that | their side. "if tickets over Canadian routes can be purchased for individual soldiers on furlough, etc., at lower rates than by other lines, they may be furnished over such routes; such travel to be by any passenger route accessible to the general public, limited to unarmed individual soldiers, and not to include organized forces under command." An ex-ermy officer remarked in regard to this decision, that it offers a premium upon desertion. "Soldiers finding themselves upon Canadian soil would, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, take French leave of the United States."

HE WILL PERFORM HIS DUTY.

President Cleveland Replies to a Letter Re-

garding the Fisheries Question. The president having received a communication from the American fisheries union of Massachusetts calling attention to the fisheries dispute, and suggesting that the retaliatory act passed by the late congress would, in their opinion, be suffiziently executed if the proposed retaliation was confined to the closing of the United States markets to Canadian fish products, he has made the following an-

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 7.

George Steel, Esq., President of the Amercan Fishery Union, and Others, Glouces-Gentlemen-I have received your letter

ately addressed to me, and have given full onsideration to the expression of views and wishes therein contained in relation to the existing differences between the government of Great Britain and the United States, growing out of the refusal toward our citizens engaged in fishing enterprises of the privileges to which they are entitled, either under treaties, stipulations or guarantees of international comity and neighborly concessions. I sincerely trust the apprehension you express of unjust and unfriendly treatment of American fishermen lawfully found in Canadian waters will not be realized. But if such apprehension should prove to be well founded, I earnestly hope that no fault or inconsiderate action of any of our citizens will in the least weaken the just position of our government or deprive us of the universal sympathy and support to which we should be entitled. The action of this administration since June, 1885, when the fishery articles of the treaty of 1871 were terminated under the notification which had two years before been given to our government, has been fully disclosed by the correspondence between the representatives of the appropriate departments of the respective governments, with which, I am apprised by your letter, you are entirely familiar. An examination of this correspondence has doubtless satisfied you that in no case have the rights and privileges of American fishermen been overlooked or neglected, but that, on the contrary, they have been seduously insisted upon and cared for by every means within the control of the executive branch of the government. The act of congress approved March 3, 1877, authorizing a course of retaliation through executive action in the event of the continuance on the part of the British American authorties of the unfriendly conduct and treaty violations affecting American fishermen, has devolved upon the president of the United States exceedingly grave and solemn responsibilities, comprehending highly important consequences to our national character and dignity, and involving extremely valuable commercial intercourse between the British possessions of North America and the people of the United States. I understand the main purpose of your letter is to suggest that, in case recourse to the retaliatory measures authorized by this act should be invoked by unjust treatment in the future, the object of such retaliation might be fully accomplished by "prohibiting Canadian caught fish from entering into the ports of the United States." The existing controversy is one on which two nations are the parties concerned. The retaliation contemplated by the act of congress is to be enforced not to protect solely any particular interest, however meritorious or valuable, but to maintain the national honor and thus protect all our people. In this view the violation of American fishery rights, and unjust or unfriendly acts toward that portion of our citizens engaged in this business, is but the occasion for action and constitutes a national affront which gives birth to or may justify retaliation. This measure, once resorted to, its effectiveness and value may well depend upon the thoroughness and extent of its application; and in the performances of international duties, the enforcement of international rights, and the protection of our citizens, this government and the people of the United States must act as a unit -all intent upon attaining the best result of retaliation upon the basis of the maintenance of national honor and duty. A nation seeking by any means to maintain its honor, dignity and integrity is engaged in protecting the rights of its people, and if in such efforts, particular interests are injured and special advantages forfeited, these things should be patriotically borne for the public good. An immense volume of population, manufactures and agricultural productions, and the marine tonnage and railways to which these have given activity, are all largely the result of intercourse between the United States and British America, and the natural growth of a full half century of good neighborhood and friendly communication from an aggregate of natural wealth and incidental relations of the most impressive magnitude. I fully appreciate these things, and am not unmindful of the great number of our people who are concerned in such vast and diversified interests. In the performance of the serious duty which congress has imposed upon men, and in the exercise upon ust occasion of the power conferred under he act referred to. I shall deem myself bound to inflict no unnecessary damage or injury upon any portion of our people; but I shall, nevertheless, be unflinchingly guarded by that sense of self-respect and dignity the nation demand. In the maintenance of these, and in the support of the honor of the government beneath which every citizen may repose in safety, no sacrifice of personal or private interests shall be considered as against the general Yours very truly, welfare. GROVER CLEVELAND. COLORED TROOPS CAN PARTICIPATE.

Washington dispatch: The new entries rom Ohio, Louisiana, Dakota, anticipated by telegraph, were to-day received at the headquarters of the national drill. Among the visitors was Gen. Charles J. Anderson, of Richmond, commander of the First brigade of Virginia volunteers. He had a long conference with Gen. Ordway and Mahager DeLeon and expressed himself emphatically as approving the position of the committee with reference to allowing colored companies participate in the drill. Gen. Andersom comthe First brigade of Virginia, in which are two colored state guard companies, whose anticipated presence created the ill feeling in Montgomery. The general says he will bring the whole brigade -horse, foot and artillery, amounting to about thirty companies and five batteries of artillery. Adjt. Gen. Jones of North Carolina, has again visited headquarters

EIGHTEEN LIVES LOST.

question. He says they could have taken

no other position in the national drill and

that law reason and justice are all on

A special from Vinita, I. T., says: A terrible explosion occurred to-day at Savanna, in coal shaft No. 2, by which six miners were killed. A rescuing party was soon organized and sent down into the mine, but they were overpowered by the gas and twelve suffocated before they could be taken out, making eighteen dead in all. The mines are worked mainly by foreigners. Most of the victims are Italians. Fuller particulars have not yet been learned here.