date hereto, are hereby declared void, and the proper registering boards, commissions, supervisors, and officers of election in the several territories are hereby empowered and directed, before any general election shall be held in their respective territories or election districts, to prepare new lists containing the names only of persons eligible to vote or hold office under the troyisions of this act.

THE OVERLAND WAR.

A Sweeping Cut in Freight Rates In-

augurated Saturday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 .- Special Telegram.

The overland roads resterday put the knife

deep into freight rates from New York to

the Pacific coast. Under authority given

him by Commissioner Cannon F. Knowland

general eastern agent of the Union Pacific

and Central Pacific companies, announced a

rate of \$1 per 100 pounds on all classes. All

classification is abolished, and hence the new

rate is a reduction from the tariff that ranged

from \$2 to \$8. A rate of eighty-five cents on

cotton goods was made yesterday from New

York to San Francisco. The former tariff

was \$2.75 and the severity of the cut is plain-

ly shown by the fact that the trunk line rate

would be seventy-five cents to Chicago. The

lines from Chicago to the Missouri river would

have only ten cents left to them, while the

Pacific railroads would receive absolutely

nothing for the long haul from the Missouri

river to California. The Sunset route,

it is expected, will promptly meet

this reduction in rates. There will be a

strong pressure brought to bear to have the

trunk lines share in the cut on California

business, and the overland roads claim that

this can be done without in the least disturb-

ing the rates to Chicago and St. Louis. The

sentiment among the trunk lines, however,

is strongly opposed to any step that will

aggravate the war or extend its limits. It is

said that the Atchison people are beginning

to feel more disposed to submit a decision of

their differences to arbitration. All the in-

fluence of the trunk lines will be brought to

bear at next Tuesday's conference to secure

Mercly a Flash in the Pan.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 .- The Times prints the

following this morning: The war on St.

Paul and Omaha passenger rates is as a flash

in the pan up to date, and doesn't even de-

serve the name of a skirmish. The predic

tions of a terribly hot contest that were rife

a day or two ago in the main are realized,

and the only tangible expectation to hold

The Missouri river lines are all taking care o

is raging hotter at San Francisco than any other point. Both passenger and freight traffic demoralization reigns supreme.

Tariff From the Seaboard West,

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The new passenge

rates of the scaboard trunk lines on far west

ern business, necessitated in the dissolution

of the Transcontinental association and the

war of rates resulting therefrom, was com-

pleted last night and will go into effect March 1. It is signed by the general passen-ger agents of the New York Central, West

Shore, Erie, Lackawanna, and Pennsylvania roads. The name of the Baltimore & Ohio

railroad agent is not attached. The new sheet is addressed to agents and gives merely

the new rates to western points from New York and points in New England.

Rates from the Atlantic scaboard to points east of the Missouri river are not changed. Following are some new rates to leading far

HUNG UP MISS ALDRIDGE.

Arrest of a Neighbor With Convincing

MATTOON, Ill., Feb. 28 .- At Windsor to

day. William N. Price was arrested, charged

with being responsible for the foul outrage

on the person of Miss Georgie Aldridge,

February 12. He was taken before Squire

Baldwin and held in the sum of 82,000 to ap-

pear for examination next Monday. Price'

arrest was caused by Detective William N.

Baldwin of Macoupin county, who feels con

fident he has evidence enough to convict

Price and win'the large reward. He refuses

legal proceedings.

Price is a married man, living across
the street from the Addridge
the with whom he had

the street from the Addrige family, with whom he had a standing grudge for several years past. Miss Aldridge, the victim, has recovered sufficiently to sit up. She suffers from a spinal injury, received probably when the rope broke and let her fall, and it is doubtful when the graph will over recover wholly from

whether she will ever recover wholly from t. She is unable to walk unattended, but has

it. She is unable to wark unattend reasonin full control of her memory and reasonin

The Beautiful Covers Chicago.

snow has fallen continuously here, accompa

nied by enough wind to drift it badly. The

temperature is just below the freezing point,

but growing lower, and the signs point to

blizzard. The progress of trains is not seri-

ously impeded within a hundred miles of Chicago, but dispatches from Wisconsin and

Iowa tell the roads are becoming blockaded so as to delay trains considerably. If it storms at its present degree of fary here til morning traffic by rail will be at a standstill.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28,-Commencing last nigh

Proof of Guilt.

First-class Second-class

Limited

\$44.00

44.00 44.00 44.00

western points:

Albuquerque, N. M.... \$ 59.25

Astoria, Ore....... Butte City, Mont..... Cheyenne, via Omaha.

heyenne, via Kan. City

Reno, Nev. Salt Lake City, Utah...

San Francisco, Cal... Seattle, W. T... Stockton, Cal....

Tueson, Ari......Victoria, B. C......

A DARING POLYGAMOUS PLAN.

Propose to Migrate to a State and Command a Majority at the Polls.

NEVADA THE SPOT SELECTED.

With This Accomplished Their Position Would Be Unassailable, Being Free From Federal Control the Same as Other States.

An Astonishing Mormon Scheme. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-[Special Telearam.]-It is said the Mormons are contemplating a most daring move. Heretofore they have peacefully selected the territories in which to live. From Utah they have branched out to Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona. Like all residents of the territories they are under the direction and control of congress and amenable to the laws passed at Washington. The rigidgty of the laws against polygamy and the unrelenting enforcement of them by the federal courts in Utah have forced the problem on the Mormons of how to escape from control of the federal authorities. If they controlled a state by a majority vote, it is thought by some that the solution would be found. They would then be free from the interference of congress and that they might carry out their polygamous practices in defiance of federal laws.

It is said Nevada is the field selected in which Mormonism will in the end make its defiant stand against the general government for the perpetuation of its institutions. Their obvious course to attain this position is by an immigration into the state sufficient to command a majority at the polls. Once dominant, with the power of making and administering local laws, their situation will be one of permanent vantage, and they will have enlisted for their protection the whole force of the state rights doctrine.

That they have not yet made a direct move in this direction is due not to their inability in several years past, but to the fact that they have everything to gain by delay. While the population of Nevada has been diminishing the Mormons have been augmenting by an average yearly addition of 2,000 converts, and by the natural increase of the result of plural marriage. Until they declare themselves, no one outside the facts can know how many Mormons are already living unnoticed in Nevada. When they shall have attained a voting population in the state as great as either of the two nearly evenly balanced political parties, their end is assured, for no single man, no matter how rich, can outbid the Mormon church in a contest for state or national office influenced by money.

Such colonization can be effected by the Mormons without effecting their supremacy in Utab, or without weakening their hold in the outlying territories, and with representatives in the lower house of congress and two senators, the strength of their position is strikingly apparent. To deal with them under state organization, constitu tional questions have to be met commen surate in gravity with those settled by the civil war, with the perpetual difficulty that in dealing with this particular case pre cedents may be established which in after time could be quoted in justification of the repression of civil and religious liberty, and the enforcement of the integrity of duty invested in statehood.

GOSSIP ON ARMY CHANGES. It is said at the war department there are not likely to be any appointments made to fill any existing vacancies in thearmy, high Pope goes on the retired list. Then two major generals will be appointed and other consequent appointments made. The president is disposed to give General Terry precedence as major general over General Howard, provided he can do so without doing any mjus tice to General Howard. He is receiving a great many applications from elergymen for the three chaplaincies which he is going to fill, and there is also great pressure for the position of judge advocate with a major's rank and pay, which is open. PERSONAL MENTION.

Representative Laird left here this morn ing for Arizona upon receiving intelligence that his brother had been killed there on a Mrs. Governor Dawes attended President

Cleveland's last reception, with Representative and Mrs. Dorsey. Charles H. Brown, of Omaha, is at the Wil-

OUR FOREIGN MAILS. Dissenting Report on Compelling

American Vessels to Carry Them. Washington. Feb. 28.—Mr. Burrows of Michigan, on behalf of the minority of the house committee on postoffice and postroads will to-morrow submit a report dissenting from the views of the majority in reporting favorably the bill to compel American steamers to carry United States mails. The report states under the Dingley bill American vessels were to be consulted like their foreign rivals as to the performance of service and the compensation paid therefor, and not forced to carry the mails on such terms as the postmaster general might see fit to impose The postmaster general had wholly neglected and refused, not only to contract with any American steamship for carrying the foreign mails, as he was authorized to do by act of March 3, 1885, but declined to use the appro-priation therein made for the purpose named. As a result of this action several American steamship companies had declined to carry the mails. It was now proposed to punish the American steamships for refusal to carry

By virtue of section 4000 of the Revised Statutes the postmaster general was restricted in the matter of compensation to be allowed to American steamships. If the bill of the majority were to become a law, American steamships would be denied clearance and the right to carry the American flag un-less they consented to carry the mails for a sum not exceeding sea and infund postage, whatever might be the distance and expense. Sea and inland postage was the same whether the mails were carried 500 or 5,000 unless, and the postmaster concept might al. whether the mails were carried 500 or 5,000 miles, and the postmaster general might allow the same compensation for transporting the mails from Key West to Havana as from San Francisco to China. The postmaster general could not exceed sea and inland postage in fixing the maximum amount. But his decision was unrestrained in fixing the minimum amount. The minority could not believe that congress ought to confer on the postmaster general such an authority power or strike so deadly a blow at our feeble and struggling marine.

The report then goes on in a comparison of the amounts paid by the United States for carrying foreign mails with those paid for the transportation of mails by railways, star routes and consting steamers. Referring to the argument submitted by the majority that

the argument submitted by the majority that tea and inland postage will yield a greater revenue to Anterlean steamships than the tariff for cargoes of like amount and weight tariff for eargoes of like amount and weight, the inhority dismisses the subject with a declination to enter into a controversy with anyone who places the important United States mails on the same footing with common freight in the hold of a ship. After citing interesting tables showing the large amount of money expended by foreign nations in carrying mails, the loport states that the United States paid in 1825 for foreign mail service only \$326, 185 of which \$278,000 was paid to foreign lines, leaving less than \$50,000 for American vessels. The report says that it is needless to enlarge upon the advantages which neces-

enlarge upon the advantages which neces

sarily follow in a commercial sense to those countries establishing and maintaining regular communication. It was not necessary to subsidize lines, but only to allow them such compensation as was just and reasonable. The bill of the majority did not do this, but it empowered the postmaster general to force American vessels to carry the mails at a loss or surrender the advantage of sailing under the American flag. The country was not prepared nor could it afford to place the destiny of its merchant marine in the keeping of any one man.

The report is signed by Messrs, Burrows, Bingham, Millard and Peters. Burrows will offer a substitute for the bill, authorizing the postmaster general to contract with American lines for carrying the mails at a rate postmaster general to contract with American lines for carrying the mails at a rate exceeding lifty cents per nautical mile for a term of five years, and authorizing the president to enter into treaties with such countries as desire to unite with the United States in promoting mail facilities between the two countries.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

House. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27,-Immediately upon assembling, the house, under the previous order, went into committee of the whole for

general debate on the state of the union. Mr. Chandler submitted an argument against the suspension of silver coinage and contended that there was no sound basis for the prediction made by the "gold burs?" that the continued coinage of silver would have the effect of driving gold out of the country.

Mr. Lankam stoke in superset of the the effect of driving gold out of the country.
Mr. Lanham spoke in support of the
bill previously introduced by him to disapprove an act of the legislature in New Mexico to prevent the introduction of diseased
cattle into the territory, arguing that it was
unconstitutional in that it interfered with inter-state commerce.
Mr. Weaver of Nebraska discussed the sil-

Mr. Weaver of Nebraska discussed the silver question and predicted that the effort of the money oliganchy, assisted by the executive officers of the nation, to double the people's burden and cripple the business of the country by the suspension of silver coinage would prove unsuccessful, now that the attention of the people was attracted to the question. He favored unlimited coinage, and asserted that if the whole yield was coined annually it would be twenty years before the per capita circulation of the United States would be equal to that of France, and this calculation he said had been made without taking into account the increase of popuout taking into account the increase of popu

out taking into account the increase of population of the country.

Mr. Evans of Pennsylvania said that for every silver dollar in the pocket of the people they paid 20 cents profit to the government. The truth of the claim that plenty of money would benefit the laboring classes depended upon the kind of money. Cheap money benefitted no one and was hurtful, particularly to wage workers. Honesty was as essential in public as in private contracts, and if the government, undertook to force as essential in public as in private contracts, and if the government undertook to force depreciated sliver on its holders of bonds, it would soon find that it could borrow no more money at 3 per cent. It was time, he thought, that the compulsory coinage of sliver should cease, and the delusion in favor of the double standard should be set aside. The committee then rose and the house

MADLY IN LOVE.

The Florida Senator's Infatuation for

the Detroit Heiress. DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 28,-|Special Tele gram. |-The story of United States Senator Jones' singularly persistent pursuit of Miss Clotilde Palms, whose hand he seeks in marriage, has so turned out as to make it common property, and this being the case the full facts were authoritatively detailed for the press to-day by a gentleman who is acquainted with them minutely. Three years ago Ex-Mayor Thompson

while on a pleasure trip east, met Senator Jones for the first time at the Ocean House, Newport. Jones seemed a jolly good follow bright and somewhat intellectual, and Mr. Thompson, in an offnand, hospitable way, invited him to visit him in Detroit and see how he ran things as mayor of the city, Jones visited Detroit, and during a social evening at the mayor's home was introduced to Miss Palms. He was a widower and United States senator. She had youth and money. He was smitten. A week he called upon the young lady, after summarily proposed marriage, and was as summarily rejected. I understand from relatives that he never had another interview with her. However, he was not dismayed, and continued to prosecute his suit by letter. After he left the city the young lady was fairly inundated with love letters, and I don't think I exaggerate much when I say she re ceived from Washington nearly a ton of the senator's speeches, delivered during his twelve years in the senate. Early last June the senator revisited Detroit to again prose cute his suit in person. He called constantly at the house, but never found Miss Palms at ome to him. His importunities continued with relentless perseverance until two months ago, when her father forbade him

ever entering the house. But the most astonishing part of the persecution remains to be told. Miss Palms is a staunch Roman Catholic. The senator be longs to the same faith. Now, refused by the young lady herself, he seeks assistance of the church Not content with quarreling with two priests, whom he offended by the bare suggestion of their interference, he quietly appealed to no less august a personage than Right Reverend Bishop Borgess. The bishop was appalled, and his answer to the letter from the enator was one of the most scorching replice

ever penned. Throughout the whole affair the lady has conducted herself with that quiet, womanly lignity that has graced her everyday life She is keenly mortified at the notoriety the senator's importunities have thrust upon her. Miss Palms is a daughter of Francis Palms. commonly reputed to be the wealthiest man n Michigan. He is long past 70 years, and his fortune of \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 is

likely to go in bulk to the daughter. REDDINGTON'S REMOVAL.

The Charges Bribery and Railroad In-

fluences Against His Eucmies. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.- Special Telegram. -In an interview to-day, Thomas Redding ton, who was sent to Boston to examine the books of the Pacific roads, says he does not cnow why he was removed from the commissioner of railroads office, and adds: "I charge solemnly, and shall before long do so under oath, if the inquiry that I hope to secure is granted me, that I was offered direct and unequivocal bribes of money while in Boston engaged in this investigation. I have been told by a politician since my return that if I had taken what was offered me. I would not have been removed. I do know that the railroad influences in the cabinst arrayed themselves against me. Of the subsidy Pacific roads have been paying to the Pacific Mail Steamship company, the Union and Central Parific contribute the largest part. The amount paid from 1878 to June 1885, by these two companies, was over \$3,500,-000. I mean a direct loss to the company and this amount over and above certain credits due the steamship company for freight retually earried. This has been going on despite the Thurman act of 1878. The report will speak for itself and cannot be pigeon-holed if the public ever gets to see it

Nickers and Tourists. Ciry of Mexico (via Galveston), Feb. 28, -A recent telegram from Matamoras to the effect that the general government was about to reissue nickel money was incorrect. The government has sold all its nickel collage in England, and intends merely to issue expper cents to supply the lack of small change.
The hotels have are growded with American and English teurists. Several Americans interested in the proposed hotel on the

American plan are also here.

as it should."

PROMISE OF A WEEK OF WORK.

What May Be Expected of Both Houses of the National Assembly.

A STRONG ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL.

Woodburn of Nevada Will Submit a Sweeping Measure Against the Cohabiting Cusses Who IInhabit His Little State.

A Forecast of Congress. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-Senator Pugh will present to the senate to-morrow the minority report of the judiciary committee on the question arising from the refusal of the attorney general to furnish papers in the Dustin case. Senator Edmunds will seek to open a debate upon this subject as soon thereafter as possi-ble, but the educational bill stands on the calendar as unfinished business, a position it has occupied since the 9th inst., Mr. Edmunds has not intimated a purpose to have it set aside. The friends of the educational bill hope it may be disposed of within two or three days, and Blair will resist all attempts to have it laid aside for any purpose. The debate on the issues between the majority in the senate and the executive, to which the minority report gives rise, is expected to last several days, and may cover two or three weeks. Hale will probably move for an executive session to-morrow to dispose of the Pillsbury and Chase cases, but if the motion is made, as is expected early in the day, it will be resisted by Blair. The senators having charge of the bankruptcy bill, the bill for the admission of Washington territory, the inter-state commerce bill and the election count bill, are anxiously watching an opportunity to get these measures before the senate, but there is little prospects of success until the Dustin matter is disposed of. Meanwhile, however, much legislative business of a character not provocative of debate will be transacted as heretofore during the hours of each day devoted to the calendar.

devoted to the calendar.

The present week promises to be a busy one in the house of representatives. After the call of states on Monday, it will be in order for the speaker to recognize members for the purpose of moving to put any measure on its bassage under suspension of the rules. It is understood that James of New York will be recognized for the purpose of asking the adoption of a resolution fixing certain days for the consideration of adverse reports on the bill for the free column of silver. Under the rules half an hour for debate is on the bill for the free coinage of silver. Under the rules half an hour for debate is permitted on every motion to suspend the rules, but as there is a general sentiment in the house that the vexed question should be speedily settled, there will probably be no opposition to the resolution. The call of committees this week during the morning hours now rests with the committee on mines and mining, which has but the measure for the appointment of a commission of experts to execute testimony of iron and steel. If this be called up its consideration will consume but little time. The call will then rest with the committee on public buildings and grounds, and it is the intention of that committee to call up in the order in which they stand on the calendar various public building measures. There are sayenteen such bills to be disposed of, and it is not likely that the hours allowed to the committee will be sufficient to permit of action on all of them.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia has been instructed by the committee on Pacific railroads, which stands next on the list, to call up the bill requiring the Pacific railroads to pay the cost of surveying their lands and to take out patents and become subject to state taxation. But it is doubiful whether this measure will

of surveying their lands and to take out patents and become subject to state taxation. But it is doubtful whether this measure will receive final action during the week. Unfinished business coming over from previous morning hours consists of the "set off claim" bill and Hennepin canal bill, but the indications are that neither of them will receive further consideration this week. There are now five general appropriation bills in committee of the whole, which will occupy the attention of the house after the morning hours on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and they may be allowed to displace the private calendar on Friday. The pension and Indian appropriation bills will come up on Wednesday. Saturday, under special order, will be devoted to general debate on the state of the union. state of the union.

Representative Woodburn of Nevada will

to-morrow introduce in the house an anti-polygamy bill which has received the ap-proval of prominent Gentiles in Utah, and has been submitted to the members of the judiciary committee of both houses of congress. In its preamble it recites that the United States statutes prohibit and provide for the punishment of bigamy, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in the territories, and for the disomalification of persons guilty of for the disqualification of persons guilty o such offenses to vote or hold offices; that the such openses to yote or non onces; that the act of giving aid, counsel, advice or encour-agement, and thereby procuring the commis-sion of such offenses, should be made a crime, punishable with equal severity; that there exist in Utaha sect which in its creed holds as one of its fundamental principals, and as a sacramental rite, the right and duties of its members to practice unlawful cohabitation; that the high priests and members thereof claiming to be inspired by and acting in obedience to authority superior to the United obedience to authority superior to the United States, do openly and publicly counsel, ad-vise and command the members of said sect to commit said offenses in open and professed defiance and contempt of the laws of the United States, and by reason of such counsel, advice and command, many thousands of members of said sect have been induced to commit said offenses, and are now living and cohabiting with a plurality of so called wives and concubines, but escape punishment for said offenses by secret intrigue, and the various corrupt influences which the possession of political majorities enables the leaders of said sect to exercise an influence which brings the laws and authority of the United States into disgrace and contempt, and renders the same of no effect. The bill and renders the same of no effect. The bill

is as follows: Section 1--That no person who shall here-Section 1—That no person who shall here after directly or indirectly, counsel, encour-axe or advise others to marry, have, consort or cohabit with any person, other than his or her lawful wife or husband, who is a mem-ber of or shall contribute to the support of any organization or association of any dis-cription whatever, which authorizes, counsels, encourages or termits any of its members to encourages or permits any of its members to marry, have, consort or cohabit with more than one woman at the same time, shall vote at any election held in any territory of the United States, or be eligible for election or appointment to or be entitled to hold any office or place of trust, honor, or emolument, in under, or for any territory of the United States of America, or under the United States in either of said territories, nor shall any such person be entitled to locate or make settlement upon or acquire title to any of the lands of the public domain of the United States of America, or be eligible to serve as a juror in or for any court in any of said territories.

Sec. 2—That no person in either of the encourages or permits any of its members to

of said territories.

Sec. 2—That no person in either of the United Statos shall be registered as a voter or vote at any election, who, upon being challenged upon either of the grounds set forth in section 1 of this act, shall refuse to take and subscribe to the following oath: "I do selemnly swear that I (if a man) do not colabit with more than one woman, or (if a woman) that I do not colabit with a man having more than one living and undivorced wife, and that I do not directly or indirectly counsel, aid or encourage or advise others to marry, have, consort or colabit with more than one woman at one and the with more than one woman at one and the same time, and that I am not a member and do not contribute to the support of any or ganization or association which authorizes, ganization of association which authorizes, counsels, encourages or permits any of its members to marry, have, consort or cohabit with more than one woman at one and the same time, under any form, name or pretense whatever, so help me God.

See. 3. That it any person who shall take the oath set forth in section 2 of this act, either to qualify as a voter inner, or to act, either to qualify as a voter, jurge, or to bold office, or to locate upon public lands, shall sweer falsely, such person shall be guilty of preying, and upon con-viction thereof shall be panished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and be imprisoned for a time not exceeding fourteen, years nor

or a time not exceeding fourteen years nor ess than six months.

Sec. 4. That every person elected or ap-

THE EVENTS OF TWO STATES.

pointed to any office or prace of public trust, nonor, or emolument in, under or for any territory of the United states, or under the United States in either of said territories, shall, before entering upon the duties of said office, in addition to the eath of office, take and subscribe to the eath set forth in section 2 of this act.

Sec. 5. That every person who shall hereafter locate or make settlement upon any of the lands of the public domain, or seek to acquire title thereto, shall take and subscribe to the oath set forth in section 2 of this act before the proper efficer of the general land department in the district in which such lands may be situated.

Sec. 6. That all poll or registry lists existing or kept under the laws of any or the territories of the United States prior to the date hereto, are hereby declared void, and the proper registering boards, commissions, su-A Fierce Family Shooting Affray Between Three Brothers at Valentine.

THE HAWKEYE STATE ASSEMBLY

An Ottumwa Banker Evonerated-A Bloomington Lumber Dealer Collides With a Tax Collector-An Editor Fined for Contempt,

Family Shooting Affray.

VALENTINE, Neb., Feb. 28,-[Special Telegram.]-A serious shooting affair took place near here to day. H. A. Heath, who lives four miles south of town, has several grown sons who have lived at home with their father the past winter, among whom there has existed much ill feeling, which culminated in a bitter quarrel this morning about an old coat and an axe. The father, a respectable, honorable man, immediately left. A fight began among the three sons, armed respectively with shot gun, revolver and Winchester. The youngest opened fire first, and with his sixshooter aimed to kill his eldest brother, but the pistol was knocked up by the second brother causing the shot to pass over the elder brother's head. The second brother struck the younger brother a terrible blow over the head with his rifle, and at the same the elder discharged a shotgun heavily charged with buckshot, five or six of which took effect in the body of the youngest, who was afterwards terribly beaten by the older brothers, and is now lying in a critical condition at a neighbor's house. The younger brother, a eripple, came to town and swore out a warrant against his older brothers, who appeared about the same time to get a warrant against the brother they had beaten. The sheriff promptly arrested them and they now rest behind the bars of the new steel cage just put in by the county. A warrant is out for the younger brother. They will have their examination before Judge Zarr at 1 o'clock Monday.

The Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 28.-The house alone was in session yesterday, and it received from committees the disposition of a large number of bills by indefinite postponement. A concurrent resolution was passed amending the Sutton senate resolution to the effect that the joint committee shall give a hearing to all places interested in the location of the soldiers' home, and then the site shall be selected by a vote of the general assembly in joint convention. There was a long dis cussion on the bill providing that boards of supervisors shall fix the salaries of justices of the peace. The bill restricted its provisions to cities of 2,000 population. This was amended to 5,000, and the discussion was as to what size should be included in the bill. The bill was finally recommitted to the judiciary committee without action being taken.

and the only tangible expectation to hold on to is the dictum of the St. Paul road that it will sell to Omaha as cheaply as it finds its rival selling to St. Paul in the brokers' offices. This means a descending scale at the rate of fifty cents or \$1 every time a scalper sacrifices his commission to secure a customer. Up to date the action of all the roads has been most important so far as securing actual results by forcing fights. As compromises seem to be impossible and open war contemplated, outsiders are little at sea as to what the roads are driving at.

The transcontinental war is equally featureless, although it is being waged with full vigor. Passenger rates remain unchanged, with the exception that brokers find an active market and a commission margin. All sorts The committee on insurance reported favor ably on the bill regulating the operation of mutual benefit associations, providing that they shall be subject to examination and control by the state auditor the same as other in surance companies. A resolution asking congress to construct a double track steel rallroad from New York to Council Bluffs, instead of building more canals, was reported favorably by the committee on federal relations. The judiciary committee's report on the Hayes impeachment matter was made market and a commission margin. All sorts of figures could be given on freight, as it is a the special order for Wednesday at 10 a. m., to be continued as the special order until disposed of. Hereafter the house will their coast connections on the matter of pro-rating, notwithstanding the action last week of the Pacific Coast asseciation, and will conhold two sessions daily. tinue to share the rate in proportion during the contest. Cuts of all kinds and degree are being made out of Chicago territor; and the shippers are masters of the situation. From private advices it is learned that the fighting

A Bank Cashier Exonerated. OTTUMWA, Iowa, February 28,-Friday

afternoon rumors were current upon the streets of this city impugning the good name of W. A. McGrew, who has been for eighteen years eashier of the First National bank of this city, an institution of the very highest repute. D. C. Beaman, Esq., a very prominent lawyer of the state and a man of the very best character, is United States commissioner here. He was asked to make a statement of the case as he understood it. The following is the substance of his card appearing in an evening paper here:

Editor Courier-On account of the recent reports contained in the newspapers in re-gard to the prosecution by the government against Mr. McGrew of the First National bank here and in response to many inquries made of me on the streets to-day, I deem it proper to make the following statement as to the lacts connected therewith:

the lacts connected therewith:

2—There is no charge or complaint made
of any shortage nor anything affecting the
solvency or standing of the bank whatever.
On the contrary the bank examiner stated to me most emphatically that the bank was no only sound, but in an enviable condition of perfect solvency, 3—The complaints made on which the prose-

cution was based were of a technical c ter, relating chiefly to the methods of keeping which occurred in the years 1883 and 1884. D. C. Beaman, Commissioner. We add that there was no hearing of the case, but a bond was given pro-forma, some other stockholders going upon the bond, W. B. BONNEFIELD, President of the Bank.

Collision With a Tax Collector.

BLOOMINGTON, Neb., Feb. 28.-[Special Telegram.] - Yesterday evening County Treasurer Hildreth levied upon a quantity of timber in the yard of the Nebraska Lumber company during the absence of George Guerrier, representative of H. C. Malone, the re ceiver appointed by the United States court. The levy was made for taxes due. Guerrier returned to the yard while the lumber was being removed, and demanded that the usurpers desist, and upon their refusal to comply, grabbed a hatchet and threatened to brain the treasurer if it was not stopped. The treasurer swore out a warrant on a complaint as above, and Guerrier was arrested, and furnishing bonds was released. The question is whether the account of taxes should be filed with the receiver and by him to divulge his evidence until after the trial Monday. The detective as a test had Price write a copy of the outrageous letter found in Miss Aldridge's possession on the night of the tragedy, and the similarity of the original and the copy by Price are said to be striking. The arrest caused great excitement in Windsor this afteracon, but the people seem disposed to patiently await the result of legal proceedings. paid to the county, or whether the treasurer had the right to levy on property in the pos session of the courts. Some \$600 in back taxes are said to be due.

A Brakeman's Narrow Escape. ON THE TRAIN, Feb. 26 .- [Special.] - Last night going west on the extension of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad to the Black Hills, at a station after dark the rear brakeman. John Stonesiter, was goeatch on the to coach. Just as he was going on to the car, a wild and love sick youth sprang into the brakeman's arms, throwing him down underneath the depot platform, and the train of five coaches went by so close that the wheels cut the hair off his head. He looked as though he had fust got a fresh hair out. Strange to say the brakeman was not hurt.

The Court Scolds an Editor. O'NEILI, Neb., Feb. 28 .- [Special Telegram. -For publishing an article severely reflect ing on the ability of Judge Tiffany, Editor McDonough, of the O'Neill Tribune, was arrested last Saturday for contempt of court. McDonough plead guilty to being the author

of the article in question, whereupon the judge reprimated him and dismissed the

case with costs. The case created considera ble excitement fiere, public opinion gener ally favoring the editor.

His Race Well Rnn. ANAMOSA, Iowa, Feb. 28.-|Special Tele gram.]-Elder J. H. Johnson dropped dead n his chair at the residence of Anthony Wagoner, on Garnville street, last night, of apoplexy of the heart. He had returned one week ago from a tour through Missouri, holding revival services. He is much mourn-

ed. Hisrace is well run.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET. No New Developments-The Silver

Question-Dressed Beef Rates. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-[Special Telegram. The week is without important developments for Wall street. In consequence the market has leen almost featureless. During the last four days of the week the volume of transactions has been steadily running down. The truth is that never before in the history of the street have prices been so dependent upon immediate happenings, such as the state of this or that combination With the leading bankers and their allies coming out in effect as manipulators of the market it is hardly possible for prices to go below the present level. In fact, for an indefinite future it is thought that prices on the whole will neither go up nor down to any great extent. United States 4 per cents went to \$1,271/2 Saturday, thus suggesting how tremendous must be the demand for really undoubted securities. The better class of rallway bonds, for which the demand of late has been so large, have had a set back this week. Some months ago I mentioned the phenomenal way in which the price of real estate at the leading centers, notably at New York, had maintained an ascendancy all the way down from 1881, when the decline in stock prices set in. This tendency still continues. Taking this into account and the fact of the appreciation of government 4 per cents until the rate of interest thereon is only about 214 per cent one can better appreciate how profound is the distrust of investors in all classes of railway securities. All analogies pointed to the growing demand for railroad and telegraph stock with the gradual disappearance of the national debt.

The silver question has been forgotton for a moment in Wall street. It has become plain that no action will be taken with re spect to silver coinage at this session of congress. Across the water the situation is get ting rather worse for the double standard men. Bradstreet prints this week a trans lation of a speech in the house of deputies by Herr Scholz, German minister of finance Of late the agrarian protectionists have been calling for bimetallism. The speech has no uncertain meaning. It affirms in strong terms the wisdom of Germany's action in adopting the single gold standard. The last number at hand of the Paris Economist contains an elaborate article by Lero. Beaulieu dealing with what he calls the actual state of the silver question. Here, as in Herr Scholz' speech, there is little but discouragement for the silver men.

The dressed beef and cattle question con tinues to attract a good deal of attention The appeal of Fink to the press has apparently not worked so well as he expected The truth is, shipments of dressed beef had increased to such an extent that the live stock business must have speedlly been abandoned but for the preferential rate. It is not believed discrimination can be sustained for any length of time. Philadelphia now consumes fifty carloads of Chicago dressed beef in a week. A year ago half that quantity was sufficient to glut the market. I don't think there are twenty-five carloads a week of live stock shipped from Chicago to Philadelphia now, and this falling off has been the result of dressed beef shipments. At Boston the effect of increasing dressed beef shipments has been noticeable during the past year in com paratively neglected stock yards and abattoirs just outside the city. What is true of Philadelphia and Boston, is still more true of New York.

BLOODSHED EXPECTED, Trouble Anticipated at the McCor

mick Works This Morning. CHICAGO, Feb. 28 .- Not only the workingmen, members of labor or trade organizations, professional agitators and the social istic element, but the manufacturers and business men generally, are taking great interest in what may occur at the McCormick reaper works to-morrow. The factory will be started up again at 7 to-mor row morning as announced in a care which was issued by the firm Saturday. A great difference of opinion is expressed re garding the success of the attempt to resum merations. Members of the firm think at least 1,000 men will present themselves and

apply for work.
The Metal Workers' union held a meeting this afternoon, at which about 150 were present. The main objects were to receive thirty or forty new members, and to distribute \$300 among the members. Of this amount \$200 was received from the executive board of the Metal Workers' union in New York, and the rest came from the treasury of the local union. A dispatch was received yesterday from the New York board in which were these words: "Stand firm; more money

coming."
Said one of tife metal workers this evening:
"Every union man in Chleago and in the
country knows that we can't afford to be
beaten in this fight. If we should there
would be no use in any union trying to do
anything, at least for two years, to help workigmen against employers who do not treat iem right."

them right."

Another prominent man in labor circles said: "The trades unions will not permit resumption of work. McCormick says he will employ whom he likes. He can't do any such thing. It will result in bloodshed if he attempts it. His assertion is that he will not take back the leaders in this strike, and that he will run the non-union men in his establishment. Why, he is striking at the whole trade unionism of the country." ne whole trade unionism of the country."

In Superintendent Ebersold's instruction In Superintendent Exersoid's instructions, the policemen are especially ordered to call upon the citizens to assist them in maintaining peace. It is ordered that forty uniformed policemen from each precinct report early to Captain McDonnell, in whose precinct McCormick's works are located. It will make a force of 200 policemen. Besides the entire number on duty at the Hilman street station, nearly all of the detectives will also be at the scene to mingle with the strikers and single out the leaders for arrest. out the leaders for arrest.

Congressman Laird's Brother Killed DENVER, Feb. 28 .- The mangled body of a man was found on the railroad track near Albuquerque (New Mexico) yesterday morn-ing. His watch had stopped at 6:50, showing that he had been run over by the morning freight train. At the inquest the body proved to be a brother of Congressman Laird of Nebraska, who has been visiting friends near posed wandered off and went to sleep on the

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.-The following are the changes in the bank statement issued to-day: Reserve decrease, \$5,763,190; banks now hold \$25,753,755 in excess of the legal

The Parisians Abolish God. PARIS, Feb. 27.—The municipal authorities have ordered that the name of the Deity be expanged from the children's books is seed by the metropolitan school committee

Weather for To-Day. Missoum Valley-Fair weather, preceded in southern portion by local snows nearly Stationary temperature; winds gen

EVENTS BEYOND THE BRINY.

Efforts to Definitely Locate the Ministry's Irish Policy Proving Dismal Failures.

CHURCHILL'S BELFAST SPEECH.

Three Important Measures That Have Been Touched in the House of Commons - Delke's Rad Predicament-General Foreign.

British Politics Reviewed.

LONDON, Feb. 28,- | Special Cablegram.]-Irish questions continue to crop up in parliament more frequently because Gladstone has postponed the announcement of his policy till April. Repeated efforts in both iouses to draw out the various ministers produce little result. Lord Spencer has explained away Morley's declaration against using the military to enforce civil rights. Morley has further explained himself, but the belief has gone abroad and to Ireland that the landlords will not be allowed to evict non-paying tenants. Davitt's vigorous protest against the abominable outrages which tend to degrade Ireland before the world is reported in full in the English papers, which consider that it leaves nothing to be desired at present, but only regret that Parnell had not taken the same line earlier.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Ulster campaign accomplished his object by drawing English attention to the fact that there are two Irelands, of which one is opposed to home rule. The Parnellites accuse him in parliament of inciting to civil war. He certainly told the Ulster men the necessity of elf defense against the political and religious persecutions of home rule if it were granted, which he admitted was an ulterior possibility. Sexton's proposal to censure him in the house of commons is tactically a blunder. Lord Randolph Churchill would like nothing better than a debate on such an

The report of Childers' committee gave a fresh start to the talk about the riots. The report suppresses official sanction to the conlemnation already pronounced by the public on the police authorities, and embodies a lurid and complete narrative of the events of Monday (the day of the riot). The daily allusions to the subject in the house during the week were followed by a general debate. A weak attack on Childers elicited a weak defense. The tories, who hoped to damage the ministry, seemed quite unaware of the real points against the home secretary. Three other important matters have been

touched in the house. Gladstone announces that the government will refer the whole question of procedure to a committee of thirty. It is said Lord Hartington will be the chalrman, with the leading Irishmen among his colleagues. The Spectator bluntly says, if the Irish are to get home rule, a few other reforms will be needed. The debate on the Irish bill compelling the landlords to compensate the house tenants for improvements, showed the startling tendency of the present house to invoke state interference in social and economical questions. Morley faintly object-ed, remarking that though political economy might be out of date, common sense was not. The Irish members turned on him sharply, seeing which Gladstone calmly threw over his heutenant, and, though not assenting to the principle of the bill, promised a committee of inquiry, including England, Scotland and Ireland. Lastly, Mr. Trevelyan introduced a new bill to remedy the grievances of the Crofters, a measure considerably stronger than last year's, and intended to secure fair rents and fixity of tenure, with power to obtain compulsory leases. Needless attention has been drawn to the fact that the queen was hissed at a dinner of labor representatives in liament Wednesday. The attorney general, when questioned in the house, reduced the incident to slight proportions. Neither he nor the chairman heard the hissing. The queen reappeared in public Friday, coming from Windsor to attend a performance at Albert Hall. There were considerable crowds. Her demeanor was cordial, and there was much cheering and a singularly brilliant au-

The discussion of the Dilke case continues, but the only new fact is Sir Charles Dilkes' suggestion to the queen's proctor to intervene. The lawyers say this was a safe offer, as there is no legal ground existing for disturbing the decision of the court.

London Rioters on Trial. LONDON, Feb. 27.-Hyndman, Williams,

Burns and Champion, the socialistic leaders, were again brought before Justice Ingham at the Bow street police court to-day, for further the Bow street police court to-day, for further hearing of the charges preferred against them on account of their utterances at the recent socialistic demonstration in London, Hyndman, who conducted his own defense, complained of the course of the magistrate and Childers, home secretary, declaring they were prejudiced against the defendants and exhibited that prejudice. In the course of his remarks he dubbed Childers, "Coercion Childers," Col. Henderson, who was at the head of the London police at the time of the riot, but has since resigned and who was riot, but has since resigned and who was subpænaed as a witness for the defense, tes tified that he saw no signs at the magnetized attack on property.

Bigelow and the Big Canal. PANAMA, Feb. 27 .- John Bigelow, of New York, who accompanied the De Lessep's canal party, is believed to have formed a favorable opinion concerning the prospects of the canal,

Bismarck Laid Up. BERLIN, Feb. 27,-Bismarck is suffering from an attack of sciatica and is unable to receive any callers

Care for the Children

Children feel the debility of the changing seasons, even more than adults, and they become cross, peevish, and uncontrollable. The blood should be cleansed and the system invigorated by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Last Spring my two children were vaccinated. Soon after, they broke all out with running sores, so dreadful I thought I should lose them. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured them completely; and they have been healthy ever since. I do feel that Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my children to me." MRS. C. L. THOMPSON, West Warren, Mass.

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