TURNS TRADE FROM TOWNS

Senator Wilson Explains His Fourth-Class Postage Increase Bill.

AN AID TO THE RETAIL DEALER.

Opposed to Centralization of Business In the Large Cities-The First Bourbon Year's Removals-General Capital News.

Senator Wilson Rises to Explain. WASHINGTON, March 5,-[Special Telegram, |-To-night your correspondent had a talk with Senator Wilson of Iowa about his bill proposing to increase the rate of postage on fourth-class matter. "The bill seems to be exciting some attention and a good deal of harsh criticism," said the senator. "I have been asked why I introduced it. I will tell you. I have a theory that too much centralization is not a good, thing for the general welfare of this country. I believe that a general diffusion of industries, general business and employments throughout all sections of the country will better promote public good than to have them centralized in great cities. I advanced and advocated this in my speech in the senate on the bills for the regulation of inter-state commerce. A body politic can no more thrive under a system which confines the vital forces represented by its employments, its business, its commerce, to a few points than can a natural body whose life currents are obstructed and denied their natural action. You ask how I connect that doctrine with the bill? Why, one of the first things that suggested the movement to my mind was the complaint of retail dealers in the interior and small towns relative to the hurtful competition which the great mercantile establishments of the large cities had organized against them by means of the low rates of postage on packages of merchandise. That there is good grounds for these complaints is well shown by the movements now going on in Philadelphia, New York Boston, Baltimore and other centers against, any change in the law relative to a change of postage on fourth-class matter and in the classification of the articles it embraces."

"Are the merchants in these cities organ izing against your bills?" "Yes, sir," replied Senator Wilson. "Senators are receiving a flood of letters against the bill, and the newspapers in the east are denouncing it. But I have modified the bill a good deal since its introduction, or rather have proposed amendments to it respecting seeds, bulbs and plants, and I may modify it In many other respects. I have not only provided for omitting these articles from the bill, but also for placing them in the third class of mailable matter, which reduces the present postage one-half. The reason I introduced the bill in the form I presented it in was to give the proper committee the entire subject of fourth-class matter for consideration, and I have invited all persons objecting to it to give their reasons why their particular business should be excluded from its terms. This has brought me much correct data. I look at the subject from the standpoint of the opposition to the general tendency of these times to centralize everything in the great cities. I believe that it is right and just to protect the country dealers and merchants against the active competition of the great merchant princes of the cities. It is right to give men in the smaller towns, who have not the great capital of the cities. a fair chance, and I do not believe in the government joining hands with the cities in enforcing a monopoly of trade in these centres which shall crush out the small men of means the country over, and especially that the government shall not do this at rates that impose a dead loss to the postal revenues, and may postpone postal reduction in other meritorious directions. The heaviest percentage of the deficiency in the postal revenue results from fourth-class matter, and is practically so much money advanced by the government to the business interests of the great cities to enable them to compete with like interests located in the rural regions of the country. I do not believe that this is right. It is a part of the general system now tending to a centralization of the business and affairs of the country in the great cities, which will result in tsubstantial injury and effective discontent. I believe that every country town and country village should have its fair chance in the business which naturally belongs to it. This they cannot have, with the enormous capital of the great cities, aided by the government at a dead loss to itself, working against them. I expect the movement made to correct the present evil tendencies to fail, and the evil tending toward centralization to go on until it shall have become so oppressive that an agitation as widespread and as resolute as the one now demanding the regulation of the inter-state commerce, will demonstrate the fact that wise action in prevention better conserves public welfare than do the stern measures of reform so often demanded in respect of long

The first year's work of the democratic party shows as a result over 25,000 offices filled with democrats. If the administration keeps on at this rate, at the end of its term it will have pretty much all the offices filled with democrats. The number of changes that has been made without much noise is much greater than is generally supposed. For Instance, it was not generally known until the fact came out in debate the other day that there had been over a thousand changes in the pension office list of examiners. If there have been so many of which so little has been heard in this one branch of the government service, it is safe to conclude that the number is much greater than supposed in other departments. The president, who is credited with most of the work this character, has really done but a small portion of this work. He has sent to the senate little less than 2,000 names in all. Less than 10 per cent of the changes were made by his hands. The postmaster general is the object of a great deal of censure for his apparent apathy in regard to changes, but in fact the postoffice department has done more in the way of changes than all the others put together. The assistant postmaster general, who of course operates under the direction of Vilas, is quietly cutting off heads at the rate of about 100 a day. The postoffice department has probably made 15,000 changes in the ranks of its employes within the past year. If the pension alone has made 1,000 changes in a single branch of its service, it is easy see that the number in interior department must be 5,000, which brings the number up to 20,000. The treasury department has not only changed a good many of its officers throughout the country, but it has been at the same time cutting off the heads of subordinates in every direction. The removals by the treasury must number 4,000 or 5,000. Add to these the number of changes made in the state department, the department of justice, and these of presi-

established abuses; but I shall do what I can

to remedy it now."

dent, and you have more than the number indicated above-nearly 30,000, in fact. REAGAN'S INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

After about a month's work the house cou mittee on commerce to-day agreed by a vote of 9 to 4 to report, with favorable recommen dation, Reagan's inter-state commerce bill. The measure has been considerably amended from what it was in the last congress, but the amendments have all been in the interest of the people and against monopoly. Among the amendments was one framed by Representative Weaver of Nebraska, providing that any company or corporation receiving freight for shipment in the United States to be carried through foreign countries, the ultimate destination of which has a place in the United States, shall keep posted in a conspicuous place in the depot where the goods are received for shipment a schedule giving the through rates to all points in the United States beyond the foreign territory. A failure to do so will subject the company or corporation to the penalties herein fixed, and in other shipments into a foreign country, and reshipment into the United States, where the through rate shall not have been made public as required by this act, the goods so shipped shall be subject to customs dues the same as if it was of foreign production. Judge Reagan expects to secure the consideration of his bill at an early day in the house, and believes it has more friends in both branches

than the Cullom bill. THE SENATE AND MORRISON'S BILL. A careful analysis of the senate situation with reference to the Morrison bill results in the conclusion that the republicans have an undoubtedly protective vote of 39-including Mitchell of Oregon and Riddleberger and McPherson, 42; that Van Wyck may be counted with the free traders; that Brown, Camden, Eustis, Gibson, Gorman, Jackson, Kenna, Payne, Voorhees and Fair may be counted upon to prevent the destruction of some industries in detailed votes, but under some imaginary rate of duty being too high would vote with their party or dodge altogether when the important moment arrives; that the remainder are free traders.

WESTERN POSTAL CHANGES. Edward C. Smith has been appointed postmaster at Foster, a new postoffice in Pierce, Neb., and Fred O. Canfield has been appointed at Canfield, a new office in Blackhawk fcounty, Iowa. Postmasters were commissioned as follows: Alonzo Brinkerhoff, Cuba, Neb.; Theodore C. Harris, Bartlett, Iowa; Louis C. Smith, Buffalo Fork, Iowa.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate. WASHINGTON, March 5 .- Among the petitions presented was one praying congress to take steps to have restrictions of the importation into Germany of American pork removed, and one praying that the department of agriculture may be represented by a cabi-

net officer. A resolution, offered by Mr. Hale, was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the navy for a variety of information connected with the Dolphin, Boston, Atlantic and Chicago. The call includes information as to the change from the original plans of those ships and the causes of such changes, the correspondence of the naval advisory board at various specified periods, memorar dum showing when the opinion of the attorney general as to the Dolphin was received by the secretary of the navy, and by whom, and when, and in what manner it was published. Also, information as to the present condition of the Dolphin, and what respect to the present condition of the Dolphin, and whether she has been accepted by the depart. whether she has been accepted by the department, all correspondence and information concerning the payment of "reservations" on the four ships named, all opinions of the attorney general relating thereto, and any corin financial difficulty when the payment was

On motion the Blair education bill was taken up. The amendment offered by Mr. Logan was agreed to, providing that the secretary of the interior is charged with the proper administration of this law through the commissioner of education; those two offices are authorized, with the approval of the president, to make all rules and needful regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of the bill to carry out these provisions. Mr. Logan said his object was to establish a sort of board instead of leaving the ques-tions arising under the bill entirely to the

ecretary of the interior.
An amendment offered by Mr. Dolph was agreed to, requiring from each state full information each year as to the number of school districts in such state, and if any part of the state shall have not been divided into school districts, the reason for failure to Also, relative to the number of white clored children in the several school

An amendment offered by Mr. Ingalls was agreed to, requiring that the annual report from each state shall show the wages paid to common school teachers. common school teachers.

Another amendment offered by Mr. Dolph was agreed to, submitting the census of 1890 for that of 1880 as the distribution for the moneys of the bill after the census figures of

1800 shall have been received, the figures of 1880 to operate till then. Mr. Evarts offered an amendment provid Mr. Evarts offered an amendment providing that if any state shall decline or relinquish its quota of the moneys of the bill, and the amount so declined or relinquished should go to increase the quota of states accepting. This, Mr. Evarts said, would settle the question which had been raised as to what was to become of that part of the money not accepted by states.

Mr. Blair favored the amendment, though he had no doubt every state would accept its me had no doubt every state would accept its quotas.

Mr. Maxey opposed it as being eminently unjust. Texas, he said, could take care of her own system, and if Texas, with the view of lightening the burden of taxation throughout the country should decline to accept any money under the bill, it would be unjust to turn

ota of Texas over to other states as part of their quota. yeas 25, noes 23.

The educational bill was passed by the senate this evening by a vote of 36 to 11. The only republicans who voted against it were Messrs. Frve. Hale, hygells, and have the were Evarts amendment was agreed to-

ers. Frye, Hale. Ingalls and Jones of Ne vada.

Other amendments of detail were made.

The bill having thus been perfected, as in committee of the whole, was reported to the senate, and most of the amendments made as in committee of the whole, were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. George, the section setting forth that the design of the act was not to establish an independent school system in the states, but only to extend ald to state governments, was restored by unanimous

The bill was then read the third time and

The bill was then read the third time and passed—yeas 36, noes 11.

A number of pairs were announced, owing to the necessary absence of some senators.

Immediately upon the passage of the bill Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the resolutions reported by him from the judiciary committee, expressing the sense of the senate on the refusal of the attorney general to send to the senate copies of papers called for by its resolution of January 25, 1885—the Dustin papers. Agreed to.

papers. Agreed to.

The urgent deliciency appropriation bill and invalid persion appropriation bill were received from the house and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The senate then adjourned until Monday

House. WASHINGTON, March 5 .- After a call of committees for reports of a private nature, the house went into committee of the whole on the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. Burnes took up and explained the provisions of the bill. The total amount carried by the bill was \$634,452. After a debate on the various provisions of the bill the committee rose and the bill was passed—yeas 220, noes 30.

The house thea went into committee of the

se then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

The committee soon rose and the house, after passing two private bills, took a recess

until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bilis. At its evening session the house passed thirty pension bills and adjourned.

COMMITTEE WORK. The Reagan Inter-State Commerce and Lowell Bankruptcy Bills. WASHINGTON, March 5,-The house com mittee on commerce to-day agreed by a vote of 9 to 4 to report favorably with amend ments the Reagan inter-state commerce bill The house committee on judiciary to-day resolved to report the Lowell bankruptcy bill to the house one week from Thursday next. It is said the bill has been considerably amended, but the members were instructed to keep secret the details. There was considerable diversity of opinion among the committee as to the form of bill to be reported. The vote stood 8 to 7 in favor of reporting the Lowell bill, but at least one of the affirmative votes was cast solely from a desire to have the general subject in the house. The order to report the measure a week from next Thursday was made to give the minority an opportunity to made to give the ininority an opportunity to prepare a substitute. It is under stood that several of the minor ity are opposed to the enactment of any bankrupt act, while the others intend of any bankrupt act, while the others intend to report a substitute in the nature of the bill introduced by Seney. That bill provided in substance that a debtor may make an assignment of his effects in trust for all of his creditors, and may within a year petition the courts to be released, if the court is satisfied that no creditors have been preferred during the six months preceding the assignment, and otherwise convinced of the good faith of the debtor toward his

of the good faith of the debtor toward his creditors, it shall discharge the debtor from further liability. The house committee on naval affairs has The house committee on naval affairs has completed its report to accompany the bill providing for an increase of naval establishments. It points ont that the sea coast cities of the United States are absolutely at the merey of any second rate naval power and that the government is without adequate means of defending its foreign or coastwise commerce. It shows that while foreign powers are building formidable naval vessels the United States is almost at a standstill in this particular, and says after studysels the United States is almost at a stand-still in this particular, and says after study-ing the characteristics of other navies we find that we are not only at the mercy of for-eign nations but that our neighbor. Brazil, might exact tribute of any city along our gulf or the Atlantic coast. Chili could enforce similar demands on the shores of the Pacific. The Reachuets and Aquidabau, those formidable Brazilian ar-mored cruisers, could steam at thirteen knots an hour from Brazil to New York in ten an hour from Brazit to New York in ten an hour from Brazii to New York in ten days. They could, with impunity, pass our forts and anchor in New York harbor, but without doing this their guns could easily throw shells into New York city from off Coney island beach. In view of this state of affairs, the committee recommend the completion of the monitors and recommend the building of the vessels and torpedo boats discussed in the bill already published.

THE EDUCATION BILL. Main Provisions of the Measure as It Passed the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 5.-The education

bill, as it passed the senate, provides that for eight years after its passage there shall be annually appropriated from the treasury the following sums in aid of common school education in the states and territories and District of Columbia and Alaska: First year, \$7,000,000; second year, \$10,000,000; third year, \$15,000,000; fourth year, \$13,000,000; nfth year, \$11,000,000; sixth year,\$9,000,000; seventh year, \$7,000,000; eighth year, \$5,000,000; making \$77,000,000, sides which there is a special appropriation of \$2,000,000 to aid in the erection of school houses in sparsely settled dis-tricts, making the total fund \$79,000,000. The money is given to the several states and terri-tories in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each, who being of the age of ten years and over, cannot write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States, according to the census of 1880, until the census figures of 1890 shall be obtained, and then according to the latte tigures. In states having separate schools for white and colored children the money shall be paid out in support of such white and colored children between 10 and 21 years old in such proportion as they bear to each other by the census. No state is to receive the benefit of the act until its gov-ernor shall file with the secretary of the interior a statement giving full statistics of the school system, the attendance of white and colored children, the amount of money expended, etc., the amount of money expended, etc., the number of schools in operation, the number and compensation of teachers, etc. No state or territory shall receive in any year from this fund more money than it has paid out the previous year from its own revenues for common schools. If any state or territory declines to take its share of the national fund each share is und, such share is to be dis ributed among the states accepting the benefits of the fund. If any state or ter ritory misapplies the fund, or fails to comply with its conditions, it loses all subsequent appropriations. Samples of all school books in use in the common schools of the state and territories shall be filed with the secre-tary of the interior. Any state or territory accepting the provisions of the act at the first session of its legislaat the list session of its legisla-ture after the passage of the act, shall receive its proper share of all previous annual appropriations. Congress reserves the right to after or repeal the act.

The bill now goes to the house of representatives for concurrence.

VILAS' ANSWER.

He Informs the House As to An Unexpected Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, March 5.-The postmaster general to-day transmitted to the house his reply to the resolution asking if he had expended any portion of the \$81,300 alleged to have been appropriated by the last congress to increase the salaries of railroad postal clerks, and it not, the reason therefor. The postmaster general said that these salaries had been unchanged for nine years and that no reason is known to exist why the compensation is not as adequate as hereto-fore. It appeared improper for the department to increase salaries without an expression of such purpose from congress. He quoted from the Congressional Record to show that the purpose of this appropriation was not to increase salaries, but to put sufficient service on new railroads. He said it would have been manifestly prejudical to the discipline of the service, and promotive of further discontent, to have increased salaries for a single year and then reduce them the next, and therefore it was inexpedient to raise them without justifiable expectation of continuance, which could not have been indulged in in the face of the proceedings copied from the Record. For these records increased salaries were not proceedings copied from the Record. For these reasons increased salaries were not made, nor was the appropriation expended for proposed new service, as it was not deemed necessary. In conclusion Vilas said that it is estimated that \$170,000 of the \$2,82,600 appropriated for the payment of postal clerks will remain in hand at the end of the fiscal year. It is also estimated that if it is proposed to increase the salaries of railroad postal clerks next year it will require about \$100,000 in addition to the amount about \$100,000 in addition to the amount already estimated.

Internal Revenue Collections. WASHINGTON, March 5 .- Collections from internal revenue during the first seven months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, amount to \$66,878,117, which is \$1,535,-157 more than the collections during the corresponding period of last year.

A Brutal Exhorter "Escapes." KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 5 .- Times Vineta, Indian Territory, special: A professor and exhorter, named Mungall, came recently and began a series here of meetings. He was quartered at the house of an Indian citizen, and slept in a room with several other members of the family. During the night Mungall made an assault upon a young orphan girl in the room, but before he could execute his purpose he was discovered and taken prisoner. Next day a party of neighbors took him out for trial and returned without him, saying he had escaped.

CAR BEDECKED WITH BROOMS

With Flags Flying to Celebrate the Victory of the New York Car Drivers.

TRUCE REACHED ON THE TIE-UP

A Morning of Slumbering Wheels Gives Way to An Evening of Joyous Activity - Labor Troubles Elsewhere.

The Great Strike In New York.

NEW YORK, March 5. - The grand tie-up of all the surface lines of the city ordered by the executive board of the Empire Protective association took place this morning and not a car is running. At 4:02 o'clock the fi rst car for the day on the Sixth avenue road should have left the depot at Forty-third street. The car did not do so. As the night men arrived with their cars they ran them into the stables. The men stood around, quietly cha tted, laughed in the best of humor and did not atempt to resort to any violence. The last car left the Broadway railroad tdepot at 3:50 o'clock. The next one to arrive entered the depot, but did not come out again. The men were very quiet. They did not intend to harm anyone. At 4:50 a. m, the agents from the Empire Protective association ordered the men to leave, which they did on the instant. They assembled in orderly groups and prepared to march to their hall on West Forty-second street, where they will remain during the day. When car No. 204 of the Third avenue line reached the depot at Fifty-sixth street, at 4:20 o'clock, -e driver turned from the main track into the stables and unhitched his horses. Every car that arrived subsequently did the same. There was not the slightest excitement or noise. At 2:45 o'clock there were only about fifteen men about the depot. They all belonged to the night force, for the day men simplified the matter by not reporting for duty. President Lamb. of the company, was immediately notified, but he decided to do nothing till he called the directors together during the day, when it will be decided whether it will be worth while to make an effort to run the cars. A few policemen were sent over from the Fifty-ninth street station, but their services were not needed, for everything was quiet.

NEWS AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

The following dispatches were received at

police headquarters this morning: 4:16 a. m.—Twelfth precinct, One Hun-dred and Twenty-sixth street, between Third and Lexington) avenues—Cars have all been stopped here. There is no trouble, and most of the men went away from the stables when through. Those who remain are orderly and

quiet.

4:20 a. m.—Twenty-eighth precinct, Sixtyfifth street and Third avenue—Cars have
tied up. Very few people about the stables
and public places. No trouble and everybody
quiet.

quiet.
4:22 a. m.—Thirtieth precinct, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue—No cars running in this precinct. The men all left as soon as through work. No crowds around. Public places all closed. No crowds around. Public places all closed. Police Inspector Byrnes, who has reason to believe there is to be an incursion of thieves from neighboring cities, such as Boston, Philadelphia, Jeisey City and Albany, has taken measures to prevent their entrance into the city. He has all the ferry and railroad stations watched by detectives, who will send them back to their homes. It they persist in coming to the cre, they will be locked up. Inspector Byrnes said this morning that he expects to-day will be like the second day of the craft riots. At police headquarters this morning it was said that among those who were to be arrested on warrants issued last night, are Chairman O'Donnell, of the Empire Protective association, and other memoers of the executive committee— Best, Wallace, Hughes and Merrill. It is said at police headquarters that the presidents of the car companies are holding meeting this morning, and that it was the general opinion that they will advice Mr. Richardson and the directors of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad company to accede to the demands of the men. Chairman O'Donnell of the strikers committee was in Brooklyn. The local committee here, it was said, will not order the "tie up" to be it was said, will not order the "tie up" to be loosened till they hear from O'Donnell that the demands of the men on Richardson's Brooklyn road have also been granted. At 4:30 the cars in Brooklyn were all running on schedule time, except the Atlantic avenue, which went out on Wednesday. There was no trouble at any place in the city. The strikers have dispersace

strikers have dispersed.

NOT A CAR MOVING AT DAYBREAK.

7:00 a. m.—Under existing city ordinances no man can drive a street car without a li-cense. The number of these licenses is lim-ited, and the organization of drivers is com-The various companies will be compelled to run at least one car per day over their line or forfeit their charters. If an at tempt is made to-day to prevent this, the city tempt is made to-day to prevent this, the city will be compelled to exercise its fullest power or be held liable for damages. Under the decree of the Empire Protective association at least fifteen hundred men ceased labor this morning. At 6 o'clock not a street car was moving on Manhattan Island. At the Thirty-third street stables of the Third Avenue line it was stated that if the directors of the Dry Dock line did not yield to the demands of the strikers before noon to-day the mands of the strikers before noon to-day the association would order out all employes of the elevated railroads in this city and

Policemen were on hand and preserved Policemen were on hand and preserved order.

The Times this morning, in an editorial on the riots of yesterday, says: "There is but one way of dealing with outbreaks like that of yesterday and that is the prompt and vigorous way. The arrogance and lawless methods of labor organizations are becoming such a threat to capital and settled business that they are in danger of doing infinite mischief to all the industrial interests of the country, and from that trial interests of the country, and from tha the laboring men will inevitably suffer the

most."

A VERY QUIET MOVEMENT.

10:45 a. m.—Up to this hour no disturbances have been reported at the police head-quarters. Not a street ear is running and as yet no attempts have been made to send out ears. The city appears as if dead. Nothing like the present trouble has been witnessed since the worst days of the great epizootic epidemic a dozen years ago. The police force are thoroughly organized and are confident of their ability to repress promptly any disposition to riot or ago. The police force are thoroughly organized and are confident of their ability to repress promptly any disposition to riot or disorder. Every man able to put on a uniform and carry a club was ordered on duty last night, and this morning 1,500 men are held in reserve. The police headquarters looks like an immense bivonac of uniformed men, held in readiness to answer calls from any quarter. Squadsof lifteen or twenty policemen were dispatched early to guard all railroad depots and stables. Mounted men patrol Grand street and the route of the Dry Dock line, from end to end to keep the route clear in case of any attempt being made to run a car over the road as yesterday in order to save the company its charter. Police Superintendent Murray is determined to suppress a repetition of yesterday's scenes. No trouble is, however, apprehended. The strikers preserve an attitude of quiet determination, awaiting the result of the confirence now being held between the executive committee of the Empire Protective association and Railroad Commissioner O'Domnell, who arrived from Albany this morning in answer to a dispatch demanding his presence. It will be followed by a meeting between the commissioner and representatives of the railroads that will decide the line of future action. It is reported that every car in Brooklyn will be stopped at 2 delock to-day. Employes of the roads in that ety that are now running state that they have been ordered to go on a strike at that hone, and to remain out till the demands of the men on Dry Dock and Atlantic avenue lines are granted. The runor that the employes of the elevated roads would strike at hoon has proved to be without foundation, as at 12:30 all trains were running as usual. Superproved to be without foundation, as at 12:30 all trains were rarping as usual. Superintendent Haines says he does not believe the elevated sailroad men

will strike, as their doing so could be of no possible use to the surface railroad strikers.

THE STRIKE ENDED.

1:30 p. m.—Police Superintendent Murray has received intelligence that the committees which met to consider the strike troubles have adjourned, and that matters have been adjusted, and that the men will resume work at 2 o'clock this afternoon on the lines in this city and Brooklyn.

ALBANY, March 5.—The railroad commissioners, who are in all parts of the state, will go to New York to-day to hold a meeting at the Fifth Avenue hotel at 8 o'clock this evening, because of the street railway troubles.

evening, because of the street railway troubles.

New York, March 5.—One of the leading spirits among the strikers said that the men who committed the acts of violence yesterday were not connected with the strike in any way. He said that it was the intention of the men to defend the property of the railroads that had granted the demands of the men, and that committees have been appointed by the various lines to feed and water the horses in the different stables; that the strikers would drive a car over the roads of either or all of the lines which had come to the terms made to the men, so that the charters of the roads the men, so that the charters of the roads would not be jeopardized. One peculiarity about the committee appointed to feed and water the horses in the stables was that the men appointed to care for the horses of the Broadway line were not employed by the Broadway company, but were from another line. This plan was followed in all the

Commissioner O'Donnell, after his consultation with the executive committee, took a cab and went over to Brooklyn, where he met President Richardson at the office of the a cab and went over to Brooklyn, where he met President Richardson at the office of the Atlantic avenue line, together with the directors. A proposition was submitted to the commissioner containing the following resolution, and directed to Joseph O'Donnell, chairman of the executive committee of the Empire Protective association:

Resolved, That the Atlantic Avenue Railroad company of Brooklyn will agree to pay the men at the rate of \$9 per day for twelve hours as a day's work for conductors and drivers, including the half hour allowed for dinner, and after our cars are running to submit all questions of difference between their employes to Commissioner O'Donnell. It is agreed that the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery line will be included in the same agreement as the Atlantic in Brooklyn.

W. J. RICHARDSON, President.
On receiving this document O'Donnell at once returned to New York and went to the Central Union Labor hall on East Eighth street, where the executive committee was in

street, where the executive committee was in session. He submitted the proposition to them and it was accepted promptly. Delegates from the different roads were started at once to notify the men to be ready to start ears at 2 p. m. Down stairs in a large hall the strikers were in session. Graham appeared cars at 2 p. m. Down stairs in a large hall the strikers were in session. Graham announced the terms of the agreement amid a breathless hush in the room. When he finished there was a long, deep breath of relief. A man threw his hat up and a yell broke out which shook the building. The meeting broke up and the men started for work. Joseph O'Donnell said to a reporter: "All the surface roads will start at 2 p. m. The proposition from Richardson was accepted. Commissioner O'Donnell will be the arbitrator, and we approve the choice. It is a great victory for us."

Car No. 196 of the Fourth avenue surface road was the first to reach City hall this

road was the first to reach City hall this afternoon. It reached the stand at 2:20 p.m. and was covered with bran-new brooms.

At 2 p. m. crowds were gathered at the east side stables of the Crosstown lines, at Grand and Corlegar streets. A messenger Grand and Corleear streets. A messenger came running through the street and delivered a message to the officials of the company. It was an official notification that the strike was ended and the men were ready to resume work, and it was signed by the chairman of the executive committee. The stable doors were unbarred and thrown open. The crowd understood the meaning of this and cheered. Gar No. 1 rolled out of the depot and was soon adorned with new brooms and flags. It was filled with friends of the strikers. Nobody thought of paying fare, and all the way down to the postoffice there was an ovation.

The strikers of the Avenue B and Avenue D cars marched to the Fourteenth street stables at 1:30 p. m., and Inspector Byrnes and 100 men were there, too. At 2:30 the doors were opened and the stablemen and

and 100 men were there, too. At 2:30 the doors were opened and the stablemen and hitchers marched in, took off their coats and went to work. Some non-union men, who had been feeding the horses, retired. It was 2:45 when a bobtail car of the Avenue D line drove out into the shouting crowd and rumbled along on its first trip. Car 77 of the Avenue B line soon followed, and the normal order of things was soon restored.

Car No. 1 of the Third Avenue line started at 2:45, and was attended all along the route by shouts and cheers.

Car No. 16 on the Sixth Avenue line was the first over the road, and this, as on all

the first over the road, and this, as on al other lines, as they one by one resumed their way, was attended by shouting crowds. After the strike had ended many of the Brooklyn drivers and conductors presented themselves at the office of Mr. Richardson in that city, but that gentleman thought it not

worth while to start until to-morrow. The obstructions placed upon the tracks were re-moved, however, during the afternoon, and about 5 o'clock Fifth and Sixth avenue cars began running. They were followed before 6 o'clock by cars of all other lines, and to-night the street car travel of Brooklyu is restored to its ordinary condition. ANOTHER THE UP THREATENED,
When the tie up was declared off this afternoon the men on the Blecker and Twenty-

Thomas McLane, was at once discharged. The company having just met all the demands of the strikers refused to discharged. The strikers decided to withdraw the demands of the strikers refused to discharge a faithful employe without cause. Finally the strikers decided to withdraw the demand of the Lane's discharge but downed to \$1.50. for McLane's discharge, but demanded \$2.25 for twelve hours work instead of \$2.00 per the previous agreement. The men say they have this advance or tie up the city OTHER LABOR TROUBLES.

The Mallory Boycott Assuming Formidable Proportions.

GALVESTON, March 5 .- The meeting of the ocal trades assemblies adjourned after midnight last night. It was determined that the Mallery boycott should be immediately enforced against the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific roads. An order is to be at once issued that every Knight of Labor, working on any of these lines, must refuse to handle freight consigned to or from the Mallory company. This will bring mat-ters to a crisis, as the roads will be compelled to discharge men who refuse to handle boy-cotted freight, and then a general strike will probably follow.

DE SOTA, Mo. March 5—A general order by

the executive board of Knights of the Labor of the Gould southwest system has been is sued, boycotting all Texas & Pacific and New of the Gould Southwest system has been issued, boycotting all Toxas & Pacific and New Orleans & Pacific and New Orleans & Pacific cars on account of trouble at Fort Worth, and the order was put into effect here. No violence or intimidation is used, but as the cars come in the trainmen are requested not to handle them further, and the request is immediately complied with and they are side tracked.

GALVESTON, March 5.—The anticipated labor difficulties here have underzone no active development up to noon. Representatives of the Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific, Texas Pacific, Texas Central, and officials of the 2Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fewere waited upon by a committee of the Knights of Labor, and were notified not to haul, handle or move freight consigned to or from the Mallory company, or freight for any of the wholesale houses of Galveston, as the latter have refused to observe the boycott against the Mallory company. This notice takes effect after to-day. For this reason it is generally believed among

pany. This notice takes effect after to-day For this reason it is generally believed among a large number of workmen that there will be a strike this evening or to-morrow morn be a strike this evening or to-morrow morning. The cotion presses, railroads and business community generally are greatly disgusted with the attitude and course pursued by the Knights of Labor. There is much talk about the inauguration of a beycott similar to that started by the East Street Reaper works of Springfield. A great many large business houses here express their willingness to close their shops rather than submit to the dictation of the Knights. The situation in north Texas and along the line of the Texas Pacific railroad is not materially changed.

Sr. Louis, March 5 - A brief dispatch from Denison, Tex., says that the Knights of La-bor employed in the Missouri Pacific railroad yards at that place refuse to handle any freight destined for points on the Texas &

Pacific road. They claim to have received orders to that effect.

New Orleans, March 5.—Governor Sheldon this afternoon received a dispatch from Governor Brown, from Dallas, Tex., notifying him that last night about 100 masked men again raided the round house at Big Springs and disabled several engines, removing from them portions of machinery, which they secreted; that all traffic west of Colorado had been discontinued. Colonel E. B. Wheeloek, manager of the New Orleans division of the road, states that the company is now employ-

manager of the New Orients division of the road, states that the company is now employing skilled mechanics to go to Marshall for the purpose of obtaining a sufficient number of men to keep the engines in repair.

MAISHALL, Tex. March 5.—There is a rumor here to-night that the employes of the whole Gould system have been ordered out by the executive committee of the Knights

by the executive committee of the Knights of Labor.

St. Louis, March 5.—A Globe Democrat Sedalia, Mo., special says: The situation here to-night is considered more critical than at any time since the Texas & Pacific strike was inaugurated. This afternoon a cypher dispatch was received by Fred Page, of district assembly No. 101, which is composed wholly of railroad employes on the Gould system, and immediately afterward an order was issued to boycott all Texas & Pacific cars and all freight consigned to that road. The order went huto effect at once, and not a single Knight of Labor can be found in Sedalia to handle either cars or freight intended for the boycotted road.

GALVEST'N. March 5.—The Knights of Labor employed at the Guif, Colorado & Santa Fe freight house this atternoon refused to handle freight received from the Mallory line and were this evening told to ask for their time or recede from their decision. Orders for a general strike over the Santa Fe line, extending from Galveston to East Worth here here accounts as the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the santa Fe line, extending from Galveston to East Worth here here accounts as the contraction of the contract Santa Fe line, extending from Galveston to Fort Worth, have been secretly sent out.

A Victory for the Knights. PHILADELPHIA, March 5-The differences between the Knights of Labor and the Deuber Watch Case company, of Newport, Kv., eached a final settlement yesterday, when John C. Deuber, president of the company, met the general executive board of the Knights of Laber, which is now in session in this city. Articles were signed by both parties in which it was agreed that the boycott upon the watch cases manufactured by the company is to be removed, the former employes of the company to be reinstated, and in the future no discrimination will be exercised by the company against the exercised by the company against the Knights of Labor. It is also stibulated that children under 15 years of age should not be employed in the factory.

Combining Against the K. of L. NEW YORK. February 5.- A Providence special says: The recent aggressive action on the part of the Knights of Labor has put the entire body of Rhode Island textile nanufacturers on the defensive. Yesterday ta formal meeting was held, at which every textile manufacturer in Rhode Island was represented, and they each and all pledged themselves to the extent of 5 per cent of their respective pay-rolls for the purpose of defending their interests. The sum thus pledged amounts to about one million dollars.

The Champion Reaper Raid. SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 5.-A committee representing the different Knights of Labor organizations in this city held a meeting this afternoon for the purpose of organ-

izing an executive board. To this board will be referred all questions bearing on the situation. The men understand from the interview with Mr. Whiteley, published yesterday, that arbitration is out of the question, and while nothing is said, it is probable that a boxcott will be ordered. a boycott will be ordered. Penal Servitude for Workmen. Penal Servitude for Workmen.

LONDON, March 5.—The eight men who have been convicted of taking a prominent part in the recent Trafalgar square and Hyde park riots were to-day sentenced, at Middlesex sessions. All were condemned to penal servitude ranging from one to five years. The judge justified the sentence by denouncing the so-called demonstrations of the workmen. "It is well known," said his honor, "that these demonstrations naturally tend to tumult and disorder."

tumult and disorder." Another Chinese Roundup. PORTLAND, March 5 .- About 3 o'clook this morning 125 Chinese at work as wood choppers and grubbers near Mount Tabor, three

miles east of here, were driven out by a mob of between sixty and eighty whites, most of them masked, and marched to the ferry, whence they were conveyed to this side. Colorado Coal Miners Strike. DENVER, March 5.-It is reported miners of the Marshall Coal company at Erie

struck this morning on account of the com-pany reducing wages from \$1.22 per ton to 92 cents. No trouble is at present anticipated. The McCormick Reaper Works.

CHICAGO, March 5.—About one thousand men went to work at the McCormick reaper works to-day. There were no demonstrations.

A TRAIL OF BLOOD.

A Factional Kentucky Feud Filling Blue Grass Covered Graves. Louisville, March 5.—A special to the Courier-Journal from Woodbine, Ky., says Blood continues to flow freely in the mountain section. The Turner and Howard factions, numbering about fifty on either side, have been at war for years. Every now and then a sympathizer on one or the other side is killed. It has been going on until a number of graves; scattered over the country mark the progress of the feud. A few weeks mark the progress of the feud. A few weeks ago Gordon Turner and six of his confederates killed William Lane in Bell county. Some little time before John Howard had stabbed to death Walter Burkheart. Yesterday was set for the trial of these parties at Pineville. Wednesday another of the Howard's was put to rest in Bell county, and last night at this place John Wolf and James Wood, representatives of the respective factions who were here attending the trial, had an encounter in which the latter was shot an encounter in which the latter was shot dead.

WYOMING WAIFS. A Ranchmen's Quarrel Ends in Mur-

der-Want the Subsidy. CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 5 .- [Special Telegram.j-A. Barriant, a ranchman at Lone Tree, a few miles southwest of this city, was shot, probably fatally, by James Robertson, a neighbor ranchman, this morning. Th men have quarrelled for some time, and the

shooting was the result of an altercation. The Cheyenne & Northern Railway com pany made application to-day to the county commissioners for the \$400,000 subside authorized by the legislature. The commis sioners will call a special election April 1 for the people of the county to vote on the

THE NANTICOKE MINERS.

The Company Refuses to Continue the Search for the Entombed. WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 5 .- Everything was quiet at Nanticoke to-day. All th collieries of the Susquehanna Coal company were in operation, and the miners and laborers with but few exceptions were at work. Superintendent Morgan said the company had done all in its power to read the imprisoned men, but that in the face of the danger which now exists in the gang-ways the company thought it advisable to relinquish any further efforts in that direc-tion. William J. Hines, attorney for the relatives of the entombed men, will make a decided on the company to-morrow to pro-

demand on the company to-morrow to pro-ceed with the search. On their refusal to do so he will offer an appeal to the courts looking to their being compelled to continue

Bales of Cotton Destroyed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 5.—A fire which broke out in the Alabama warehouse, this city, this afternoon, destroyed the northern half of the warehouse, covering a block, and between 3,000 and 3,500 bales of cotton. The building belonged to Leshnan, Durr & Co., of this city, and the cotton to numerous owners. The loss is fully \$150,000, all of which is covered by insurance.

JUST TO SUIT THE COMPANIES The Iowa Senate Modifies the Miles Telegraph Toll Bill.

RELIEVING MINERS' TROUBLES,

Bills Passed and On the Calendar Lookking in That Laudable Direction - Other Legislative Work.

The Iowa General Assembly. DES MOINES, Iowa, March 5 .- | Special Felegram. |-The senate to-day reconsidered its vote ordering the Miles telegraph bill engrossed, and modified it so as to be more favorable to the companies. The third section of the bill, fixing the tariff at 25 cents for ten words between any points in the state, was stricken out, leaving the rate as at present. The arbitrary penalty of \$100 tor every fallure to transmit or deliver promptly each message, was changed so that the penalty should not be more than \$1,000 nor less than \$10. In this modified form the bill was ordered en-

grossed. The senate committee on mining reported favorably the Gatch bill, which forbids the frequent changing of coal screens. The bill takes its place on the calendar, but will undoubtedly pass when it comes up, as the republicans have made it a caucus measure and will put it through. Then, if a bill now pending forbidding employers from compelling workmen to take their wages in goods at a company store is passed, it is thought that with the local arbitration bill already passed, there will have been ample legislation for the general grievances of miners. The republican party is pledged to providing some relief for miners' troubles, and this legislation will redeem the pledge.

The senate passed a joint resolution memorializing congress against requiring vinegar makers to take out a license for making vinegar from low grades of wines. The railroad committee reported favorably the Gault bill for the election of railroad commissioners on the cumulative plan.

In the house the committee on federal relations reported in favor of indefinitely postponing the concurrent resolutions advocating the Hennepiu canal. The house passed a resolution asking the committee on retrenchment and reform to inquire into the management of the office of state veterinary surgeon. The house refused to concur in the senate resolution asking for an inquiry as to the feasibility of converting the orphans' home at Davenport into a soldiers' home. The house passed a resolution pro-testing against, the bill in congress to increase the postage on fourth class matter. It also passed a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution giving the governor power to veto any item of the general appropriation bills.

JOHNNY'S DUPLICITY. A Little Bribery Work the Enquirer

Can Inquire Into. CINCINNATI, March 5,—Isaac J. Miller, a prominent democrat of this city, and expresident of the board of councilmen, was called before the senatorial election investiration committee this afternoon and swore that just before the last Ohio legislature passed the law taking away the police from the mayor and giving control of the police department to a board of police commissioners, John R. McLean came to his office and offered him first \$1,000, and \$2,000, and finally \$3,000 to say that he believed police commissioners would appoint better men on the police force than the mayor would. He also offered, upon condition that he made this statement, to support him heartily for mayor and give more money to elect him than he (Miller) would himself. These propositions were not accepted. Miller is one of the most active members of the committee of 100, a non-partisan organization formed for the purposed for exercise for the committee of the purposed for the purp pose of securing a fair election in this city last fall. This is the first intimation of such charges against McLean, and Miller's testimony has created a sensation. Miller was chairman of the democratic committee of this county during the Hayes-Tilden cam-

paign. The Champion Chess Contest. NEW ORLEANS, March 5 .- The chess tournament was resumed this afternoon at the rooms of the Chess, Checker and Whist club, about thirty memoers being present. Dr.Zuckertort played with the white men and Steinitz with the black. The open-Steinitz with the black. The opening was the queen's gambit declined. The first nine moves were made in about fifteen minutes. Thereafter the play was more leisurely and was stretched to a far greater number of moves than any previous one in the contest. After eighty-six moves Steinitz resigned. The next game will be played Thursday, March 11.

Went Down In Three Hours.

played Thursday, March 11.

BALTIMORE, March 5.- The German steamer Weser, from Bremen, arrived to-day. She brought Captain Reynolds and twentyone men, composing the crew of the whaling schooner Aurora of New Bedford. They were picked up at sea on the 3d inst. Captain Reynolds states that on the 3d inst., in the northwest gale, a plank was started on the bottom of the Aurora and she filled in three hours.

Weather for To-Day. Missoum Valley-Light local snows, followed by fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable; slight changes in temper-

The Franscontinental War. SAN FRANCISCO, March 5 .- Round trip tickets to Chicago were placed on sale to-day at \$94. The west-bound ticket is unlimited

Cholera in Ventce. VENICE, March 5.-Cholera has been discovered on board of a Greek brigantine, which has been ordered to quarantine.

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass. C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had serofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's

Sarsaparilla cured him. Salt Rheum

Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheem, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well." "My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He tood Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. Stanton, Mt. Vernen, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., A pothecarios, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar