THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1886.

NUMBER 217

THE DOCTOR STILL HUNTING.

Ostensibly Political But Prospecting for Patrick's Torpedo Boat.

AN EYE ON UNION PACIFIC.

Why the President Appointed Terry-Proposed Sale of the Site of Fort Omaba - Dement's Confirmation-Notes.

Dr. Miller Sees "Millions."

WASHINGTON, March 14 .- |Special Telegram, I-Well informed parties state that Dr. Miller's mysterious movements between New York City and the national capital are mainly speculative. While his mission is ostensibly political, his time has been taken up almost entirely in lobbying for the Union Pacific funding bill and Patrick's torpedo boat scheme. The Union Pacific influence with this congress is not inconsiderable, and quite apart from railroad patronage. Miller hopes through the ald which the Union Pacific can give him to push the torpedo enterprise to successful adoption. There are "millions in it," and Patrick Is very liberal. Some interesting developments are predicted in connection with the operations with the Pacific railroad lobby within a few days, in which the doctor figures almost as prominently as he did in Patrick's expedition to Oregon during 'Tilden's electoral still hunt.

WHY TERRY SUCCEEDED HANCOCK. To-day's Washington Herald, which is authority on army and navy matters, has this: As the facts relating to the nomination of General Terry to be major general come out, they reveal some interesting points. One is that the president made the nomination without consulting anyone. It is reported on good authority that General Sheridan made no recommendation, and while he has his preference, who was understood to be General Crook, he did not offer unasked suggestions It was reported, too, that the night before the presidential election General Terry made an ultra political speech at St. Paul Minn., In which he said some very ugly things-to the effect that the confederacy would be again in the saddle if Cleveland should be elected, and many other things of the same character. Though they were conveyed to the president the information did not affect him in the least, and he gave the position to Terry in spite of that. It is reliably reported that the president was of the opinion that General Terry's nomination to his original position of brigadier general was made prior to that of General Howard, and the former should have been the ranking brigadier general, notwithstanding the fact that General Howard was confirmed first. General Howard takes rank from December 12, 1864, and General Terry from January 15, 1865, General Howard's friends say they believe the president will send him in for the next vacancy.

THE PROPOSED SALE OF FORT OMAHA. The bill which Senator Manderson introduced yesterday for the proposed sale of Fort Omaha by the secretary of war, has for its object enlarged and improved facilities for army quarters. Fort Omaha covers only eighty acres, which General Sheridan regards "inadequate for the needs of such an important post. It is proposed to purchase 400 acres on the line of the Union Pacific within three or four miles of Omaha and erect thereon permanent buildings that will accommodate a pole, while Mr. Phelps proposes to lay a wire along the track between two ralls and telegraph from the bottom of the car. The principle, however, is the same, and is broad-ly covered by Mr. Phelps' patent. A DARING, DESPERATE DEED. Bounties for Volunteers. WASHINGTON, March 14 .- Second Comptroller Maynard has settled an important question arising from the act of April 22, 1872, which directs that every volunteer soldier who enlisted for three years prior to

dier who enlisted for three years prior to July 22, 1861, under the president's proclama-tion of May 8, 1861, and orders of the war de-partment issued in pursuance thereof and was actually mustered into service for three years before August 6, 1861, and who was honor-ably discharred, shall be paid the full bounty of \$100, unless already paid. The second comptroller holds that said bounty is payable to heirs of every decensed soldier who, it living, would be entitled thereto, whether he died before or after the passage of the act.

Honors to Senator Miller.

WASHINGTON, March 14 .- The funeral eremonies in honor of the late Hon. John 7. Miller, senator from California, were held n the senate chamber yesterday before the senators and members of congress, and were When assembling all members of the house when assembling all members of the house proceeded in a body to the senate chamber to ake part in the funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late Senator Miller. Upon returning from the senate the house adjourned.

Pope to Be Retired To-day. WASHINGTON, March 14.-Major General Pope will be placed on the retired list to-day. It is said that General Terry, who was confirmed as major general last Thursday, will be assigned to the command of the Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Gov-ernor's Island, New York, and that the next major general will be given the com-mand of the Division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco.

headquarters at San Francisco. The Senate's Work This Week. WASHINGTON, March 14.-The most important business in the senate during the week is likely to be the resolution to pass the Moines lands over the resident's year the Des Moines lands over the president's year, and consideration of the electoral bill. At 2 o'clock each day the judiciary committee's monitor will be taken up resolution will be taken up.

THE CHURCH AND THE KNIGHTS. Rumors of An Impending Conflict

and indisposed to be rigorous with them as to

With the Catholic Hierarchy. NEW YORK, March 14,-[Special Telegram.]-It is learned from a very reliable source that the labor question has been forced upon Archbiship Corrigan in the form of a choice between action and nonaction against the Knights of Labor as a secret society. It is a well known fact that all organizations involving an oath of secrecy are under the ban of the Roman Catholic church. Here in the diocese of New York the enforcement of that rule has long been lax, and especially so under Cardinal McCloskey and during the reign of Pope Pius IX. Cardinal McCloskey, as an Irishman, was in sympathy with his countrymen,

their membership in secret societies. The present Pope Leo has a firmer policy in antagonism to secret societies. The under-standing in high Catholic circles here is that in refusing to give New York the successor to McClosky in the cardinalate, and especially now in deciding to go to Canada for a second cardinal in America, he expresses a rebuke for the failure to effectually discountenance secret orders among Irishmen here. Archbishop Corrigan has received within a month an official letter from Rome, among the contents of which his secretary admits was a passage bearing on this matter. That the injunction to enforce power of the church to break up the Knights of Labor was imperative is indicated by the fact that simultaneously the archpishop of Quebec issued his denunciation of the Knights, and forbade all Catholics to remain members. This action appears very significent. Some of the attaches of Archbishop Cori-gan's official establishment go so far as to say he lost a cardinalate through his leniency in this respect. The doings of the Knights of Labor are profoundly secret until they show publicly for themselves, and it has proved impossible to determine whether the order has received any direct communication from Archbishop Corrigan, but it is certain that individual members very numerously have been spoken to by their pastors on the subject through the confessional. Your correspondent has learned, however, that a member of the order has written to the headquarters of the knights, asking if a disclosure of Knights of Labor secrets to a confessor who was bound by holy vows to maintain confidence inviolate would be construed as disregard of his oath. The reply came from Grand Master Powderly and its purport was that the point would probably be settled within ten days. Since then several letters have passed between the Archepiscopal palace and Philadelphia, and the supposition is that Powderly and the archbishop are in correspondence. The outcome of the matter is anxiously awaited by Catholic members of the order. Should the church firmly discountenance them it would prove a serious matter.

An Express Car on the Rock Island Road Robbed by Highwaymen.

THE MESSENGER MURDERED.

The Crime Committed Near Joliet-\$10,000 Offered For the Capture of the Ruffians-Particulars of the Terrible Outrage.

Daring Express Robbery.

CHICAGO, March 13 .- The express car of the Chicago & Rock Island train which leaves this city at 1 o'clock p. m., was boarded by robbers at Joliet at 1 o'clock this morning. Kellogg Nichols, express messenger of the United States Express company was killed, and money and jewelry valued at \$35,000 were stolen. Nichols attended to his duties at Joliet,

but when the train arrived at Morris, twenty miles beyond Joliet, he did not open the door of the car. The local agent at Morris forced open the door and found Nichols lying dead on the floor of the car with his throat cut from ear to ear, and his head horribly cut and crushed. The baggageman was found bound

and gagged in the next car, the safe broken open and the contents gone. As the train does not stop between Joliet and Morris, it is approximately certain that the robbers boarded the cars at the former place. ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

JOLIET, III., March 13 .- One of the most daring and bloody express robberies ever perpetrated in Illinois occurred on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific west bound express last night between this place and Morris. The facts as learned from the baggageman are that shortly after the train which leaves here at 12:45 a.m. had left this city, he heard a rap at the baggage car door, Thinking it was the express messenger he opened the door, and was met by masked robbers who covered him with revolvers, and demanded the key to the express car.

The key was given up, and one robber, who was on top of the baggage car, held a revolver on the baggageman through the transom in the roof of the car while his confederates turned their attention to the express car. It is thought that they rapped on the express car door and informed the messenger (Nichols) that the baggageman wanted to get in. At any rate the express car door was opened and the desperadoes entered. Being confronted by the murderous villians the messeuger fought for his life and the prop-

erty in his trust. The interior of the express car shows that HEFOUGHT THE ROBBERS from one end to the other, but at last the blows that they rained on his head with an iron poker forced him to succumb and he was left dead in the car. The threves rifled his pockets of the keys to the safe which they robbed of all its contents, variously estimated at from \$20,000 to \$25,000. Checks and valuable packages not containing money they left scattered about the floor. Nothing was known of the occurrence until the train reached Morris, the first stop west of here, except at a coal chute where the train stopped to take on coal. At Morris the local express messenger rapped on the express car door, but, as the summons was not answered, it was thought the train messen-ger was asleep. Upon the door

of the car being opened the horrible evide nce of a desperate struggle and the dead body of

at the depot ticket office, good from Chicago to Minooka, a little town about twelve miles on this side of Morris, and the circumstance was regarded as suspicious by railroad men. THE BAGGAGEMAN'S STORY. Baggageman N. H. Watt, who is a young man about 24 years of age, told the following story in response to various questions: "I was sitting in the car when all at once I heard a man say. "Don't move a muscle or I'll blow your brains out." I could only see the lower part of his face. It was covered with some cloth or paper. I sat looking to-ward the back part of the car, toward the rear of the train, when I heard some one at the safe, which was behind me, and could hear a rustling and tearing of papers. This

the safe, which was behind me, and could hear arustling and tearing of papers. This went on for a while, and the man who stood over me said to me, 'If you move or stir a hand or foot before the train stops at Morris that man up there will blow the top of your head off.'' I rolled my eyes up and there was a man's hand stock through the ventilator with a gun in it. In about twe minutes, as it seemed to use, the train slowed up for Morris, and I looked up. The heand var gone, and I junped out of the ear. I heard no noise nor any shooting. The first I heard was, as I said, a man speaking to use and at the same time

out of the ear. I heard no noise nor any shooting. The first I heard was, as I said, a man speaking to uic aud at the same time nutting a gun over my shoulder. They must have zotten into Nichol's car first and got the key to the safe before they came to me." CHICAGO, March 14.—The Inter Ocean's Johet, Ill., special says: The inquest over the remains of the nurdered express mes-senger developed nothing beyond what the general story of the crime disclosed. FOUR MEN IN THE PARTY. CHICAGO, March 14.—The Inter Ocean's Johet special says: By comparing notes Con-ductor Wagner and several passengers on the train aboard of which Express Messenger Nichols was murdered vesterday, have ac-cepted the theory of murder and robbery per-petrated by four men, three of whom boarded the train at the Chicago depot and the fourth at Blue Island. Two of the men traveled on a pass issued for **B** D. Martin and one, good between Chicago and Kansas City. Be-fore reaching Joliet the conductor became convinced that they were suspicions characters and asked to see their passes again. On second examination of that issued as above stated the comparise suspleions characters and asked to see their passes again. On second examination of that issued as above stated, the conductor noticed that it had been originally dated 1884, and that the last figure of the date had been nearly covered by a paster bearing the figure 6. Upon this he refused to return the pass and ordered the men to leave the train at Joliet. They did so, but are believed to have boarded the train between the baggage and express cars just as it pulled out. No clue to the men has yet been discovered. the men has yet been discovered.

The Baggageman Suspected.

CHICAGO, March 14.-1t is understood that Andrew Watts, baggagemaster of the train robbed yesterday, is under private surveillance here, and has been ever since he arrived in the city last night and told the thrill-Ing story which many people profess to con-sider extremely fishy. He said yesterday he had been instructed by the company to hold his peace. It is thought probable that the particulars of his arrest and the place of his continement is kept secret in order that if he is implicated in the outrage his accomplices may not be put on their guard by hearing of the suspicions regarding him.

OCEAN STEAMER SUNK. The Oregon Goes Down Off Fire Island

-No Lives Lost. FIRE ISLAND, March 14. - The lookout at the station sighted a four-masted steamer moving very slowly seaward. Later she turned southeast and since has been drifting in that direction, being about fifteen miles southeast of this point. Only the top of her masts can be seen, but the observer thinks it is the British steamer Oregon, from Liverpool. At 11:25 a. m. she had drifted out of sight. At 4:30 p. m. the German steamer Fulda, from Bremen via Southampton, off this point reported by signal that the steamer Oregon is sunk. All of the passengers of the Oregon are on board the Fulda. The Fulda will probably reach quarantine at about 5 p. m.

HOOK, March 14.-The SANDY

Gladstone's Slowness in Revealing His Plans Solidifying His Opponents.

FORECAST OF HIS PROGRAMME.

The New Parliament Opposed to Excessive Expenditures for Royal Purposes-The Irish Pleased With Aberdeen.

Threatened With Secession.

-Gladstone's convalescence invests the political situation with fresh interest. Lord Hartington's speech temporarily checked the movement which had begun among the whigs to create secession, but delay in revealing Gladstone's pollcy is opening up vistas of danger in other directions. The public now have explicit statements which have hitherto been the subject of rumors respecting endeav ors among the radical party to form a code of their own. John Bright is known to have no sympathy with the extreme demands of the Parnellites, but his respect for Gladstone is so great that, like Hartington and Sir Henry Jones, he declines to commit himself to one line of opposition. The radical code, if it comes to anything, will find a leader in Chamberlain, in whose interests it is being worked. The prompters of this movement have met with a rebuff from the representatives of labor. Nevertheless the movement is gaining adherents by reason of current reports of Gladstone's intentions and by his delay in announcing his scheme. It is understood that the cabinet will consider Gladstone's plan, hence next week should reveal the attitude of his doubtful colleagues whose friends are preparing for contingencies by arranging the two lines of secession above indicated. These dangers cannot be unknown to Gladstone, and in any case it may be taken as certain he will proceed with his programme. This, it is expected, will be made known to the country by the announcement of a message from the queen inviting the house in general terms to strengthen the empire by a settlement of the Irish question. The message will be considered according to the usual form, and it is highly probable that Gladstone will follow Pitt's precedent on the occasion of establishing the union with Ireland in 1709 by moving certain resolutions on which to found future legislation. This method may postpone legislation for the session and give time to mature the more difficult details of the plan. As to his ultimate method, If he be allowed to proceed, the belief increases that he will so intertwine

home rule and expropriation that the conservative party, to whom the latter may be made the most desirable, will be fixed with the dilemma of either rejecting the whole scheme or accepting the more distasteful portion.

The discussion on supply on Thursday revealed the attitude of the new parliament toward the crown in an unpleasant fashion. The defeat of the vote for a royal park was not a surprise. It is an old grievance that the whole of the country should be taxed for the benefit chiefly of London society. The charges for the royal palaces were opposed with other motives. Statements that 100 horses were maintained at Buckingham palace and required the attendance of 230 men. that the country paid the Duke of Edinburgh's

deeply mortified at this action and bitterly reproached Herr Von Boettleher, imperial home minister, and Herr Scholz, Prussian minister of finance, for having failed to se-cure favorable action on the measure. With his usual tenacity of purpose the chancellor still clings to his project. THERE IS DANGER IN DELAY.

The Bourgeois Must Go.

The Debt of France.

PARIS, March 13,-The French govern-

ment has decided to issue a loan of one

thousand millions of francs to consolidate the six hundred and eighteen millions of six year bonds now outstanding, and to redeem the floating debt.

Penfield and the Prince.

LONDON, March 14.-Phelps, the American

minister, will present Frederick C. Penfield

United States vice counsel general, at the levee of the Prince of Wales on Monday

William Well Again.

BERLAN, March 14.-Emperor William has

recovered from his indisposition, and will

attend a banquet which is to be held here to-day, the anniversary of the ascension of Alexander III to the throne of Russia.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

Business Fairly Steady-The Western

Union Dividend.

NEW YORK, March 14.- [Special Telegram.

-The course of the market the past week has

been fairly steady in spite of the numerous

adverse influences. The truth is, never be-

fore were stocks held in so strong hands,

They will not part with their holdings. The

labor troubles have been a fruitful source of

discussion among all interests in railroad

properties. Apprehensions have been aroused

and stocks have been sold short, but profits

are in the future. The market is well held,

All efforts to depress prices are promptly re-

sisted. The bulls are clearly looking forward

to another successful campaign, and that

soon. The returns from internal revenue

collections, the fact that a majority of the

labor strikes now are for an advance

in wages, where two years ago they were against reductions, and other like facts go to

support the view that the volume of general

business throughout the country is rising.

This argument will be made the most of by

the bulls. It is conceivable that general

business may be satisfactory, while railroad

business may be the very reverse. It has

been seen how big business and low freight

rates may go together. Competitive forces

Wa5

Lyons, March 14,-This city was placarded Friday night with posters invoking the people to rise up armed on the 18th day of March

and pillage and masacre the bourgeois. A man named Pilare, who is described by the police as a dangerons anarchist, has been ar-rested. In his pockets were found several revolvers and a number of dynamite cart-ridese

LONDON, March 14.-[Special Cablegram.]

are steadily working against big dividends The Western Union dividend has caused the street fully as much anxiety as the strike. The uncertainty that surrounded it up to the time it was declared more distressing from a speculative point of view than the condition of the company, as revealed by its quarterly statement and a de-

elaration of a dividend of 134 per cent in scrip. A reduction within six months from 11% percent quarterly in cash to the same amount in an obligation of the company, shows among other things how severe are the results of the present telegraphic competition. The stock is still autoring from the develop-ments of Wednesday, and the belief that it will go lower is general and strong. These Western Union developments have a direct and important bearing on the question of a government telegraph. It is as and water bills, and that the produce of undoubtedly true that Gould had in view of Hampton court stud was maintained by the an ultimate result the sale of the Western Union to the government at fancy figures The disappearance of dividends will go far to block this little game. A pamphlet which he issued a few years ago setting forth the value of Western Union stock as a permanent investment is rather interesting reading now. The fact is that a great tide is rising in all directions against excessive taxation to furnish dividends on inflated share values. As we are certainly moving toward a gov ernment telegraph system so also are we certain to have before long a system of postal savings banks. A strong delegation went to Washington this week to argue in their favor. The savings bank failure at New Brunswick, N. J., emphasizes the need of absolute security for the savings of the people.

THEY FOUGHT TO A FINISH.

Jack Dempsey Whips the "Marine" in a Hotly Contested Battle.

THE FINEST MILL ON RECORD.

A S lect Party of New York Sports Witness the Prettiest Light Weight Bout in the Annals of the Prize Ring.

Dempsey Defeats La Blanche. NEW YORK, March 14 .- What those who witnessed the encounter designate as the greatest middle weight fight on record was ought at 7 o'clock this morning at Rye Beach, just on the border line between New York and Connecticut. The contestants were George La Blanche of Boston and Jack Dempsey of New York. The stakes were \$1,000 a side and about \$2,000 of a purse made up by certain not the gentlemen of this city. Jack Dempsey was the winner, thirteen separate rounds being bitterly contested, and it is declared that a better and more manfully fought battle was never witnessed. There were about forty persons present, including twenty-eight members of

the New York Racquet club. The chief difficulty experienced by the managers of this fight was to hoodwink those who were watching for it, and the toughs who were bent on being present to mar the fairness of the operation. In this they succeeded. In the first place the men were put on board a large propeller, which proceeded far up North river and then took the remainder of the guests on board and steamed for the battle ground ,about twenty-five miles away, which was reached in good season. The two principals slept for a few hours, and the gentlemen amused themselves as best they could on board the steamer. The ring was pitched properly, and those present stood around it. The two gladiators were stripped and rubbed down before the spectators, and the "Marine," as La Blanche s called, put on a pair of blue trunks and dark fighting shoes. His stockings, according to his own custom, were rolled down, leaving his calves bare. Jack Demosey wore his dark hose and white galters. A better ooking man than the "Marine" it would be hard to find. He was not quite as tall as Jack Dempsey, but he weighed a few pounds nore. He turned the beam at 148% pounds. Dempsey looked a trifle less bulky and was equally as calm. Dempsey's weight was

4434 pounds. John O'Neil was chosen referee, and two well-dressed swells were the time keepers. One of the best known members of an eastern athletic' club made the following brief speech to the men : "You will fight accordng to the Marquis of Queensbury's rules, with tight gloves. You will break at the call of the referee, make no noise and go to your corners. When either of you knocks the other down, wait until the referee de-eldes whether the fallen man is done up or not. New, then, shake hands."

THE FIGHT-FIRST ROUND.

THE FIGHT-FIRST BOUND. THE FIGHT-FIRST BOUND. The men faced each other cooly and deter-minedly, Dempsey standing remarkally high above his adversary, who was compact, litho and resolutely bent on being the aggressor. The "Marine" tried a little one with his right hand on Rempsey's breast. This was not very effective, but it was swiftly fol-lowed by another with his right on the ribs, and still another with his left full on Demp-sey's breast, which sent him back against the ropes. Then Dempsey shifted ground and tried to change the "Marine's" tactnes with feints with the left, which, however, did not

at least two regiments of troops. It is be lieved that the proceeds from the sale of Fort Omaha will be ample to purchase the new site and leave a surplus for partial improvement. Manderson feels confident of a very liberal appropriation for army quarters at the new fort, which is to become one of the largest military posts in the country.

THEY MADE A MESS OF IT.

Democratic senators now see very plainly that they made a mess of it in assisting Logan to pay his debt to a democratic traitor by confirming Demcnt surveyor general of Utah, and steps will be taken at the first executive session to knock the tellow out. The vote by which he was contirmed will be reconsidered, and only a very few men of cither party will stand by Logan. The latter is trying to convince his republican friends that it is a fight between him and Morrison, but is making no headway. The fact that the confirmation of Dement was a violation of the edict of the cancus and a nullification of the Edmunds resolutions that are being so actively debated in the senate just now did not appear in the discussion last Thursday, and the republican senators will be glad to correct the error they fell into, At the white house it is stated that the president would not shed any tears if Dement was rejected. He had that individual in his mind when he spoke in his recent message of having been led into error by republican senators. Dement was appointed at the request of Logan. PERSONAL

F. W. Swan and wite of Muscatine, Iowa, are in the city.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Rightful Owner Receives It After Twenty Years.

WASHINGTON, March 14.-The postmaster general on the 5th of last December received a letter postmarked Cheyenne, Wyoming, in which the writer asks the assistance of the department in finding the rightful owners of \$140 enclosed. The letter is signed, "From a Christian," and states that in 1864 or 1865 the writer stole a letter from the Peru, Neb., postoffice containing \$40, and again in 1866 postoffice containing \$40, and again in 1866 or 1857, while temporarily in charge of an ex-press car at North Platte. Neb., a letter con-taining \$125 was handed him for transmis-sion by a soldier then stationed there. From this detter he took \$100, mailing the letter with the balance of the money. Although twenty years have elapsed since the thefts were committed, the postal authorities have at last succeeded in finding the rightful owner of the \$40, and payment to Enoch liggles, of Plum Wallow, Iowa, has been or-dered. Further efforts will be made by the department to and the owner of the \$100, department to and the owner of the \$100.

Movements of Military Men.

WASHINGTON, March 14 .--- It is understood that Major Lewis Merrill, Seventh cavalry, whose nomination for promotion to be lieutenant coloael was withdrawn because he had previously been recommended for retirement, will be again nominated for promotion by the president. General William P. Carlin, colonel of the

Fourth infantry who has made application for the appointment of brigadier general, will leave here to-night for his post at Fort

Will leave here to hight for his post at role Omaha. Major William J. Wolkmar, assistant adjutant general, First Lieutenant Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Furth artillery, and Lieuten-ant J. E. Maxhele, signal corps, will compose a board in this cry to examine and report upon improved sknal equipments devised by Lieutenant Ben 2. Pursell, signal corps,

Telegraphing From Moving Trains. WASHINGTON, March 14, - Thomas A. Edison has filed an application for a patent for his investion of telegraphing from a moving train Last October Lucius J. Phelps of New York, obtained quietly from the patent office and without any newspaper notoriety a patent for telegraphing from a train by induction. His method is not quite the same as Mr. Idison's, for the latter tele-graphs from the nof of the car to wires upon

NEWS OF THE STATE. A Small Business House Blaze Illum-

inates Nebraska City. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., March 14,-|Special Telegram.]-This evening, about 5 o'clock, the Jarge three story brick building on Main street below Sixth street was discovered to be on fire. It was a long time before the fire could be located, as the smoke came pouring out of all the windows, but it was finally discovered to be in the basement of the store room occupied by Bickford & Co., notion dealers, and after a hard fight of an hour was got under control. The building was owned by the Odd Fellows. The loss on building is estimated at \$500, fully insured. Bickford's loss is about \$1,500 with only \$250 insurance. The firm had just moved into the building and had not opened out yet. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown.

Workmen In the North.

VALENTINE, Neb., March 14.-[Special.]-There has just been organized in our city a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, by P. P. Ellis, with a list of charter members drawn from among our best class of citizens. The officers elected are: W. I. Boulware, P. M. W.; J. P. Wood, M. W.; J. G. Little, foreman; O. P. Warner, overseer; W. A. Fenner, recorder; A. G. Shaw, financier; Stephen F. Estes, receiver; J. P. Paxton, guide: Joseph Langlois, I. W.: George McDougal, O. W.; Dr. N. B. Ray, J. W. Boggie and J. F. Backus, trustees; Dr. H. Lip-pincott, surgeon, United States army, medi-

cal examiner. The lodge will meet on Monday night of each week.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 14 .- [Special.]-The shooting affray at Jackson, Nebraska, proves not as bad as reported. Keefe, the

saloon man, was shot by a man known as as "Ed," a gambler. The ball entered the left shoulder, going entirely through. The affray was the result of hot words between the gambler and Keefe. Four shots were fired, the first of which only took effect. The stranger surrendered to the city marshal, and is now in his keeping. Keefe is not dangerously hurt, although the wound is very painful. Further trouble is likely to arise from the alfair.

Messenger Nichols were discovered. In one hand the dead man clutched a lock of dark colored hair, which must have been torn from the head of one of his assailants. News was at once telegraphed to this city. Sheriff Reitz and Chief of Police Murray at once organized a posse and started on a special engine for Morris, stopping on the way at the local chute two miles west of here to see if they could find whether the desperadoes boarded the train at that point. Snow was falling lightly at the time and their tracks, if any, were covered. A large force of officers and men from this place and Morris are now scouring the country. A REWARD OF TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. CHICAGO, March 13 .- The news of the robbery of the baggage car and the murder of

the express messenger produced the greatest excitement in the Rock Island office in this city this morning. Division Superintendent Chamberlain was in receipt of a dozen dispatches detailing particulars of the affair. Officers of the road held a consultation and it was agreed to send special detectives on the track of the ruffians at once. The Rock Island road will offer a reward of \$10,000 for the capture of the men.

Later Details of the Robbery.

CHICAGO, March 14,-Mr. Wygant, the agent of the United States Express company, states this morning that the loss by yesterday morning's robbery will be inside of \$25,000. There was a little over \$20,000 in money and the balance of the stolen matter consisted of packages of jewelry and other things, which he thinks were not valued above \$2,500. It is impossible just now to fix the loss exactly. The express company is working jointly with the Rock Island railway in endeavoring to catch the robbers, and the \$10,000 reward is offered jointly by

the two companies. Assistant Agent Hammond of the United States Express company's office, in this city, said in regard to the mudered man: "Mr. Kellogg Nichols was a brave and trusted employe of the company. He was about 49 years of age, and had spent twenty-nine years with the company, being one of the oldest employes running on any road out of this city. Mr. Nichols was a married man, but had no children." but had no children." General Superintendent Kimball, of the Rock island road, said: "It is our belief that the men boarded the train at a coal clute where the train stops, about one mile west of Joliet. They cither laid in wait there for the train or left some of the other cars of the train when it stopped and went forward and entered through the baggage car. Our best information is that the baggageman saw two at least of the robbers." At the murdered man's home it was learned

At the murdered man's home it was learned that Mr. Nichols left his home at an early hour last evening and was at the theater until time to go to his car. FEELING AMONG HIS FELLOW EMPLOYES. There was the greatest excitement and sorrow among the unfortunate man's fellow

sorrow among the unfortunate man's fellow employes as they came in from their trips and heard the sad news. "We have little or no protection in end door cars," said one of the messengers." The doors are chained, it is true, but a jimmy inserted will snap the little brass clamp like apipestem, stem. Besides, 'Nick' had to take charge of two cars, and it is my opinion that the robbers got in at the coal chute and entered the forward car while he was in the rear with the baggage man. It is also presumable that when he entered he recognized some of the gang and they were compelled to kill him. Last night, when 'Nick' checked up a \$20,000 package, in a joking way he remarked that if he had that plic he would take a night off. He little it ought he would lose his life while carrying it."

Not as Bad as Reported.

Oregon was run into by a schooner between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning while east of Fire Island, having two holes stove in her. She commenced sinking at once. Part of her passengers were transferred to the pilot boat and part to the schooner, and it is be lieved they were all subsequently transferred to the steamer Fulda. There were over 800 passengers and the crew of the Oregon alone on the Fulda. The Oregon was entirely aban-doned. She sunk at 1 p. m. to-day. NEW YORK, March 14.—Captain Cottler of

the Oregon, was below, the chief officer being in charge on the bridge. One of the passengers stated that the hole was so large passengers stated that the hole was so large that one could drive a horse and wagon through it; also, that when the vessels col-lided it sounded like the report of an ordi-nary cannon. The boats were after some difficulty mauned and lowered into the water. The ladies were first got into the boats tand transferred to Pilot Poat No. 11 and the schooner Fannie A. Gorhan, Captain Mahoney, from Jacksonville for Boston. From 8 to 11 a. m. the work of transferring the passengers was proceeded with All The passengers was proceeded with. All were transferred in safety, not a single life being lost. At 12:15 p. m. they were all safely transferred again to the steamer Fulda, which owing to the state of the tide was obliged to anchor at Sandy Hook at 6:25 p. m. Captain Cottler was the last man to leave the ship. reforms.

p. m. Captain Cottler was the last man to leave the ship. The steamship Oregon was built by John Elder & Co, at Glasgow, for the Guion line, and was launched on June 21, 1883. She arand was faunched on June 21, 1883. She ar-rived here on her initial trip on October 14, 1883, making the run from Queenstown to New York in 7 days, 8 hours and 30 minutes. At that time she was the most magnificent, most powerful and fastest of the trans-At-lantic vessels. With the exception of the Etruria, of the same line, she retained the record for the fastest speed. In August, 1884, she made the run from Queenstown to New York in 6 days, 8 hours and 42 minutes, this being nearly twenty-four hours shorter than being nearly twenty-four hours shorter than her first trip, and the fastest then on record. On her return to Queenstown she made the run in 6 days 11 hours and 9 minutes. The dimensions of the Oregon were: 520 feet in length, 54 feet breadth of beam, 40% feet depth of hold, and 7,250 tons gross measure-ment. She was built of iron, with nine transverse water-tight buikheads, five iron decks and a strong turtle back deck forward and aft as a protection from heavy case. decks and a strong turtle back deck forward and aft, as a protection from heavy seas. She was fitted to accommodate 340 saloon, 92 second cabin and 1,000 steerage passengers. The tugboat Fletcher, which went down after the mail, arrived at the Cunard pier at 11:40 p. m. W. G. Tway, United States in-spector, who had charge of the mail, said he only succeeded in recovering sixty-nine of more than 600 hags which were on board when the collision occurred. He added that he was able to learn little about the collision, except that the steamship was run into by

when the collision occurred. He added that he was able to learn little about the collision, except that the steamship was run into by an unknown schooner. None of the baggage, he said, was saved. The Tribune's account says: The shock of the collision immediately awoke the sleeping passengers and that portion of the crew who were having their watch below. The pas-sengers at first ware thrown into great con-fusion, but the calmness of the officers and the fact that day was just beginning to break over the tranquil sea, reassured them. At the time the collision took place Flot Boat No. 11 was about to put a pilot on board, and the schooner Fannie A. Gorkam of Boston was passing near. These immediately bore down to the scene and lay by ready to offer assistance, Examination of the Oregon showed that she had two holes in her port sides below the water line, as if the schooner had rebounded from the inst blow and then struck the steamer a second time. All efforts to stop the leaks were unavailing and the great steamer Fulda passed Sandy Hook at great steamer began to settle in the water. The steamer Fulda passed Sandy Hook at 1 a. m. bound in with the Oregon's passen-

The Clearance Record.

Boston, March 14,-The leading clearing houses of the United States report the total gross bank exchanges for the week ending March 13 were \$\$50,614,309, an increase of 19.8 per cent compared with the corresponding week last year.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Mach 14.-Mrs. Mary Wildman, accused of polsoning her hances of a broken leg in great emergencies ke that." Six passenger tickets were sold last night husband at South Valley, on the 18th of September last, was convicted Friday night and sentenced to be hanged April 30.

country and found no place in the balance sheet, with other matters emphasized the irritation of the radical and workingmen members and others against the shabby treatment popularly supposed to have been dealt out to Gladstone by the queen, and accounts for the large majority against the vote. Further, these debates on the royal estimates and the known temper of the members, as indicated by conversations in the lobby, foretell changes of a sweeping character, after the next succession. The parks vote may possibly be arranged by a supplementary estimate, but it does not escape remark that if it be again refused and the parks are transferred to the local authority they will cease to be open to the discontented classes, and thus radicalism will be holsted with its own petard. Sir Charles Warren's appointment to the direction of the metropolitan police has given satisfaction because of his known qualifications for dealing with men. African measures are expected in the promised

The large estimates for the navy, which have caused surprise in some quarters, have been agreed upon by the cabinet in pursuance of the desire on the part of Earl Roseberry, the foreign secretary, to carry out the vigorous foreign policy marked out by Lord Salisbury, and which the fall of the conservative ministry left unfilled. Earl Roseberry has, it is understood, convinced Mr. Gladstone that he could strengthen the positions of the liberals before the country by abandoning the lukewarm policy, which has characterized his previous administration of foreign affairs. Earl Ripon, first lord of the treasury, strongly, supported Earl Roseberry in this move, and their united influence with Mr. Gladstone succeeded in overpowering that of Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, who sought to reduce the estimates. The government proposes to rapidly complete the ves sels begun by the conservative ministry and to increase the naval force by the addition of 2,500 men.

The Irish continue to be pleased with their new viceroy, Earl Aberdeen. He has in creased in their esteem during the past few days by his activity in regard to measures for the relief of the distressed throughout the country. He has also made personal contributions for this personally, including a donation of \$250 toward defraying the cost of two smacks for the Galway fishermen, S60 for the police fund and \$50 for the Westport sufferers. It is also favorably commented upon, that when Mr. Luke, the government commissioner for the relief of the suffering in the famine stricken district, passed through Dublin, en route for Westport, although it was late at night and Earl Aberdeen had just returned fatigued from attending a public meeting, he sent for the committee and entered into a discussion as to the best method for aiding the distressed people. The latest advices from Westport are that Mr. Luke has been obliged to await the cessation of a heavy gale before visiting the various islands and distributing the means of relief intrusted to him.

No Stock in the Government.

PARIS, March 14 .- There was a prolonged debate in the chamber of deputies yesterday on the question introduced by M. Camelinol regarding the labor troubles at Decazeville. A motion expressing confidence in the government was rejected by a vote of 256 to 226, Seven other motions to pass the order of the day were successively rejected. The debate was adjourned until Monday.

Bismarck Sore Over Defeat.

BERLIN, March 14 .- The rejection of the two fundamental clauses of the spirit monopoly bill by the committee of the reichstag to which it was referred is equivalent to a de feat of the measure. Prince Bismarck is

SCHAEFFER WINS. The Magician Captures the Three

Thousand Point Contest.

NEW YORK, March 14 .- The international illiard match between Jacob Schaeffer of this city and Maurice Vignaux of Paris, came to a termination last evening. The attendance was large, although the crowd was not as large as on the previous evening, owng to the lead obtained by Schaeffer over Vignaux, which last night was 1,128 points and thereby rendering hopeless the chances of Vignaux winning. The spectators were rewarded, however, by seeing some of the prettiest billiard playing ever exhibited in prefilest billiard playing ever exhibited in this city. Appended is the score: Schaeffer 600, 601, 600, 600; total, 3,000; average to night, 21 12-28; grand average, 25 15-29. Vig naux, 583, 243, 588, 330, 502; total, 1,855; aver Vig age to-night, 21 46-27 grand average, 16 23-23.

The Oldest Operator Dead.

PERRY, N. Y., March 14,-Zeino P. Gorlon, the oldest telegraph operator in the United States, died at Castile, N, Y., on Saturday, aged 82. For a long period he was in charge of the Erie railroad depot at Casile, and was well known and very popular.

Forbidden to Cross the Line.

TOMBSTONE, A. T., March 14 .- Advices from Sonora, Mexico, state that United states troops have been forbidden to cross he Mexican line until the complication resulting from Crawford's death are settled.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body. "Hood's Sursaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohocs, N. Y. "I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparlila is characterized by three peculiarities : 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of sceuring the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown Send for book containing additional evidence. "Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, parifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and scema to make me over." J. F. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowelt, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilia Leais all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARMINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

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

left, which, did however, not check the advance of La Blanche until Demp-sey succeeded in putting a stinger on his an-tagonist's neck. This stopped him for an instant, then it seemed to anger him, and gau-stant, then it seemed to anger him, and gau-ering himself together he went for Dempsey with both hands straight, and vigorously landing his right on the New Yorker's ribs, landing his right on the New Yorker's ribs, made a serious abrasion of the strike. Time was called and the men went to their corners amid a quietude that was simply phenomenal.

This round ended in nobody's favor. It was indeed said that "it was anybody's fight," with a slight upward tendency in "Marine" stock. THIRD ROUND.

THIRD BOUND. In the course of this round Dempsey proved himself a marvelous boxer, a great factician and a thoroughly game fellow. The "Ma-rine" dropped his head in an attempt to deliver his rough blow on Dempsey's jugular, but was short and caught a severe upper cut in the face, which drew the claret from his nose, and first blood was claimed and ellowed for Dempsey.

his nose, and first blood was claimed and allowed for Dempsey. Rounds four, five, six, seven and eight were characterized by such close fighting that it was impossible to tell just how it would all end. The "Marine's" face was swollen and bleeding copionsly. He spat out a tooth or two, which showed Jack Dempsey's remarkable skill with his left hand. The latter's body was badly bruised. THE NINTH ROUND

nand. The latter's body was badly bruised. THE NINTH ROUND was another rally, with terrific give and take fighting. In this, after hard hitting, the "Marine" and Dempsey clinched. The referee shouted "break." The "Marine" dropped his bands in obedience and received a stunning knock-down blow from Dempsey. A foul was claimed but not allowed. A foul was claimed but not allowed.

A foul was claimed but not allowed. ELEVENTH ROUND. In this round Dempsey came up a triffe fresher than the "Marine," and began to force the fighting. He was met half way by the "Marine," but the New Yorker's terrible left hand came upon the Bostonian's visage like a piston rod, doing awful excention. Blood flowed freely from the "Marine," who, hevertheless, fought back gamely and wick-edly with both hands, punishing Dempsey more than he ever was punished before in his career in the ring. Time was called and the men went to their corners looking badly. Dempsey's body was covered with abrasions and his face was marked here and there. Mond twelve was a repetition of the eleventh round.

eleventh round.

eleventh round. The "Marine" came up again, and dashed gamely at Dempsey, who pitched in now for dear life, for he felt that the crisis had been reached. The "Marine" was bleeding like a stuck pig, and Jack was putling and blowing badly. They both then got to work at half-arm distance and never stopped punching each other till the "Marine" dropped ex-hausted. Dempsey went to his corner. arm distance and never stopped punching each other till the "Marine" dropped ex-hausted. Dempsey went to his corner, showing signs of the terrible punishment he had received, and the "Marine" strove to get to his feet, but he could not rise. He was practically, if not literally, knocked out, so when the referee called time he could not respond. He did get up, and huring him-self gamely at Dempsey, fell powerless into the latter's arms, and was as-sisted mercifully by the plucky New Yorker to his chair in his corner. He was a beaten man, and his second gave it up. Then the referee announced Jack Dempsey the victor and the spectators re-ceived it in siltence. Time, 59 minutes. A greater stand-up, plucky and fairer fight was never witnessed in this country, and two gamiler men never faced each other in a twenty-tour foot ring. The "Marine" sat in his chair bleeding, baltered and bruised, and when asked it he was hurt, said faintit, "I am hurt, Dick, badly hurt, but it was a square deal." Dempsey was asked how he felt and if he was hurt. He replied. "Well I won't say that, but you can bet I was hit hard."

The Examination Concluded.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 14 .- The official examination of the Dime Savings bank has been completed and shows: Assets, \$56,185; Habilities, \$199,875; deficit, \$50,674. There is nothing to indicate that the books of the bank have been tampered with.

House of Refuge Burned.

Tonno, March 13.-The Toledo house of refuge, on the outskirts of this city, burned to the ground this morning. Some twenty boys were sick in the infirmary, but were carried safely out. The loss amounts to

Condemned to Hang.

gers,

"I went out with \$50,000 the other night," said another, "and I thought a thousand times while on the run what an easy thing it would have been to have been robbed, how one man at that could have done the job. There was nothing easier than for him to climb on top of the car and wait until I had gone into the brake, enter, and then drop down on the brake, enter, and there was will take the chances of a broken leg in great emergencies like that."