# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1886. NUMBER 220


## TWIN GIANTS IN CAHOOTS

The Western Union and Union Pacific Telegraph Pool.

COLONEL DICKEY ON THE RACK

**Need of More Life Saving Appliances on Ocean Steamers—A Batch of Postal Changes—Washington Notes.**

**The Twin Monopolies.**

Before the postoffice committee Mr. Dickey, superintendent of the Union Pacific telegraph system, and also a Western Union telegraph superintendent, was the first witness. He said he was paid by both parties to the contract. Although there was but one superintendent, the Western Union and Union Pacific held separate telegraphic property. The accounts for public telegrams at railroad stations were kept by the railroad company and reported every month, and the proceeds of the business equally divided. In the larger cities the Western Union had their own offices separate from the railroad offices and the receipts went to the Western Union. In those cities the railroad company maintained separate offices, also, but little public business was offered. The railroad company paid all of their expenses at their own stations except for blanks, batteries, etc. The contract provided for a limited number of wires to be erected at a joint expense. Either company could put up additional wires at its own expense. There was a clause in the contract that bound the Union Pacific to give exclusive preference in its telegraphic business to the Western Union as far as they could legally do so. There was some question about the railroad company's right to make an exclusive contract, and that qualification had been added. The Union Pacific regarded the agreement as an economical business arrangement.

Colonel Dickey explained the relations between the Western Union and Union Pacific Telegraph companies and maintained the right of the latter, as a land subsidy road, to transfer its franchise to the former company. He held that congress had no warrant in law to interfere in the transaction so long as there is redress in the courts. Colonel Dickey will remain here until next week, probably, when legal arguments pro and con will be submitted to the committee by the Baltimore & Ohio and Western Union companies.

THE DEPARTMENT POWERLESS.

A great number of letters were received at the treasury department yesterday and to-day from people in New York, Chicago, Boston, and other large cities, asking if Secretary Manning could not compel the transatlantic passenger steamers to make more adequate provision in the way of boats, rafts, etc., for the preservation of life in case of accidents. Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels Dumont stated to your correspondent to-day that the department was powerless to act in the matter, except in cases where the vessel was outward bound. Vessels bound to America from foreign lands are regulated by the laws of those countries, and the United States authorities could do nothing more than protest if they carried no life saving appliances whatsoever. As a matter of fact, continued General Dumont, all these vessels are provided with a sufficient number of boats to save probably 4000 or 500 people, and it is very unusual for vessels leaving our shores to carry more than that number of passengers. When they begin doing so we will have an opportunity of enforcing the statutes bearing upon that subject.

WESTERN POSTAL CHANGES.

Postmasters' commissions have been issued to Wm. S. Ammerman, Plymouth, Neb.; Chas. H. Jefferds, Obi, Neb.; Wm. H. Thurston, Oxford Mills, Iowa; Cornelius Tuttle, Mt. Etna, Iowa.

Changes in time schedules of star mail routes have been ordered as follows:

Carns to Springview, Neb.—Leave Carns Mondays and Thursdays at 9 a. m.; arrive at Springview by 3 p. m. Leave Springview Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m.; arrive at Carns by 3 p. m.

Livermore to St. Joseph, Iowa—Leave Livermore Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 a. m.; arrive in St. Joseph by 9 a. m. Leave St. Joseph Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:10 a. m.; arrive at Liyermore by 10:40 a. m.

William Gilchrist has been appointed postmaster at Tioga, a new office in Mahaska county, Iowa.

DES MOINES' PUBLIC BUILDING.

Representative Conger said to-day that the sub committee of the house committee on public buildings and grounds having in charge the bill appropriating $150,000 to enlarge and improve the public building at Des Moines, would probably report on Friday next, and that the report would be favorable. The Iowa delegation, led by Mr. Conger, will make a strong fight for the passage of the bill.

### TELEPHONE TALK.

**A New Invention Gives Promise of Great Results.**

WASHINGTON, March 17.—[Special.]—Two telephone investigations are in progress here at the same time. The Hanbach Pax-Electric has not yet developed into anything very startling, and the prospects are that it will not amount to a great deal. There is another, however, that gives promise of better results. This is the inquiry into the merits of a new contrivance for the transmission of sound from one place to another. The new invention was tested between this city and New York a few days ago and worked to a charm. The essential point of difference between this and other telephones lies in the diaphragm, which is formed of a thin sheet of wood, across which is fastened, at the rear, an even number of little sticks of a carbon, suspended on a pivot of carbon, in appearance resembling the core of a lead pencil, with their lower ends resting against another little transverse rod of carbon. The wires are attached to the ends of the little rod. The inventor has also patented a receiver, too, but the novelty and merits of the invention lie in the transmitter, which can be used with any receiver. Experiments have shown that the further speech is transmitted the more distinct it is delivered, and the owners of the invention look forward to the time when they believe it will be possible to talk between Washington and London.

### MIKE'S TEMPERATURE.

**Turns the Scale at 150 and Not Dead Yet.**

WASHINGTON, March 17.—[Special.]—It will be remembered that early last spring a circular was issued in the northwest and published in the democratic organ of Minnesota, notifying all democratic officeseekers of the northwest that Messrs. Kelley and Doran of St. Paul would attend to the distribution of the federal patronage of that section of the country. Applicants were notified that only through the firm of K. & D. could they hope for political preferment. The firm did an excellent business, and in spite of the growlings of some would-be politicians who wanted to share with them the distribution of the spoils of political victory, they continued to control the offices of Minnesota and, to some extent, Dakota. Mr. Kelley is here again, and some republican scalps may be expected to dangle at his girdle before he leaves. He tells rather a good story at the expense of his colleague, which shows how well posted the latter is on other subjects than politics. "The last time I was here," said Mr. Kelley, "I was taken sick. When I got home I was laid up for weeks with a mean, contemptible fever, which kept me confined to the house and made me shun everybody. One day Doran came in to see me, and I said, 'Now, Mike, for God sake, don't bother me with politics or business; I don't feel like being bothered to-day. My temperature is up to 103, and the doctor says I must not be bothered with business matters.' 'What's that, says Mike, gettin' scar't at that figger? Whoi, mon, dear, there's nothin' alarmin' at 103! Mony and mony a toime me own timpratoor has been opp to wan honderd an' fifty, an' I'm not ded yet."

### CRANKS OF CONGRESS.

**Weaver's Resolution Aimed at Objector Beach of New York.**

WASHINGTON, March 17.—[Special.]—One of the principal topics of conversation in the cloak rooms of the house during the past few days has been the resolution introduced last week by Representative Weaver of Nebraska. This resolution, after setting forth in the preamble that there are always one or more cranks in congress, provided for a change in the rules whereby it would be impossible for one member to block the entire work of the house by an "objection." Of course the resolution was aimed at Mr. Beach of New York, who has developed into a full-blown objector. Beach is one of those congressmen who have served several terms without being able to do anything to secure notice. These men are of no earthly use to their constituents or themselves; they know this fact well and are anxious for notoriety, hence their otherwise inexplainable course. It is strange, too, that they should be so well treated by their associates. There is little doubt that Beach has more power in the house to-day than any other one man. If he should ask unanimous consent to call up any measure in which he is interested it is probable that it would be given without a single word in opposition. He knows this very well and is preparing to use his advantage. Fortunately he represents an agricultural constituency; and is, therefore, very much interested in the pending bills touching bogus butter. It is reported that he intends to use the power which he has been recently so assiduously cultivating to aid in the passage of the bill to tax oleomargarine out of existence. If he can and will do this the western members who have cursed him so freely of late will forgive everything and will even acknowledge that he has some virtues which they have heretofore overlooked. The prospects for the passage of this bill are very much brighter to-day than they were a short time ago, and it may be that after all the farmers will secure some recognition from congress.

### THE PAN ELECTRIC.

**Dr. Rogers Testifies to Garland's Bringing the Suit.**

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Dr. Rogers testified to-day before the telephone investigation committee. In answer to questions, witness declared that he had no idea when the company was organized that Garland would be attorney general, but had done his best to make him attorney general after Cleveland's election. He dedicated a book to Attorney General Garland, and predicted that Cleveland would select the wisest, purest man in the country to elevate the judiciary of the country. On May 24 he had sent a letter to Attorney General Garland asking him to institute suit against the Bell Telephone company, but received no reply.

Chairman—Do you remember Mr. Young having come to your house and told you and your son of an interview with Garland?

Witness—He said that suit would now be brought and there were good prospects of success. I asked if Garland had promised, and he said that he had.

Chairman—How did you come to ask him?

Witness—I thought it would have to come through a promise of Garland's.

Chairman—Did Young indicate that he had an interview with Garland?

Witness—Yes, I think so: it was predicted on that. When he said that Garland had promised I said very emphatically: "If Garland has promised he will do it." Then Young said: "But Garland has said he will refer the matter to Goode." "Then," said I, "how about that? How would Goode act? Would he do as well as Garland?" "Oh, yes," said he, "I believe I would rather have Goode than Garland; he will be all rigit." That is the substance of the conversation.

Chairman—Are you clear that he told you Garland had promised?

Witness—As clear as that I exist. I stake my salvation on it. Because I rose up and said: "If Garland has promised, he will do it." I was delighted of course.

Adjourned.

### FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Mr. Cullom moved to make the inter-state commerce bill the special order for next Tuesday week.

Several messages from the president were laid before the senate, one of them being unsigned, but "received," said the president pro tem, Mr. Sherman, in due official form. The message, on suggestion of the chair, and on motion of Mr. Cockrell, was returned to the president for signature.

The unfinished business, being Mr. Edmunds' resolutions reported from the judiciary committee, was then laid before the senate and Mr. Dolph resumed the floor and continued his remarks in favor of the majority report of the committee.

After a long debate on the Duskin case, in which Messrs. Dolph, Coke, Edmunds, Beck and others took part, but in the course of which no new arguments of importance were brought to bear, the resolution was referred to the committee on judiciary.

A motion was entered to reconsider the vote by which R. S. Dement was confirmed as surveyor general of Utah.

When the doors were reopened the senate adjourned.

**House.**

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Mr. Burnes, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the urgent deficiency appropriation bill with the senate amendments. Mr. Burnes explained the report of the committee. Concurrence was recommended in some amendments, and non-concurrence in others.

The report of the committee was agreed to and the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Townshend in the chair, on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Wellborn, in closing the debate, said that the history of our Indian policy was a dark record of broken treaties, fraudulent devices and treacherous practices. The government had entirely forfeited the confidence of the Indians. When he reflected that this mighty domain reached from the great lakes of the north to the southern seas, and covered a vast extent between the two oceans, when he reflected that a vast, imperial territory had been wrested from the Indian race, he was filled with amazement that gentlemen complained that the government was dealing too liberally with the Indians. [Applause.]

The bill was then read by paragraphs for amendments, and shortly afterwards the committee rose and the house adjourned.

**Pensions and Politics.**

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The senate committee on expenditures of public money continued its investigation of the charges made by Commissioner Black with regard to the official acts of his predecessors. Black again occupied the witness chair, and in reply to a request from Senator Harrison, asking whether he could produce the name and number in any claim which had been allowed or rejected by his predecessors on account of the politics of the claimant, the commissioner replied in substance he could be able to give the committee an abundance of evidence in support of the allegations made in his report, but preferred to do so from the files of the office.

The committee adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening.

**The Suit Against the Telephone.**

WASHINGTON, March 17.—It has been finally settled that the government suit against the Bell Telephone company to test the validity of its patents shall be brought at Columbus, Ohio, and that the United States attorney for that district has been instructed accordingly. The bill will be completed and be filed to-morrow or next day. Judge Thurman of the special counsel, is now at Columbus, and has perfected all necessary arrangements at that point.

### IRELAND'S HOLIDAY.

**A Hearty Bumper Drank at the St. Patrick's Banquet in Dublin.**

LONDON, March 17.—A banquet in honor of St. Patrick was given at Common Street hotel this evening. There were 250 guests, including Earl Ashburnham and many Parnellite members of parliament. Many telegrams were read expressing confidence in Mr. Parnell and the Irish commoners. Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, who presided, regretted the absence of Mr. Parnell, who was unwell. Amid great enthusiasm he proposed the toast "Ireland a Nation," adding that it ever a race on the face of the globe had proved its right to nationhood the Irish had done so. In spite of centuries of bitter struggle, unparalleled sacrifices and unparalled sufferings, Irishmen had shown that they were determined to obtain the rights of a nation, and never was their determination stronger than now. He hoped Gladstone would solve the problem. Irishmen wished to legislate for themselves, in their own country, and would loyally accept any measure giving them that privilege, thus benefitting both countries instead of endangering the empire.

**Great Meeting at Baltimore.**

BALTIMORE, March 17.—The admirers of Parnell and his sympathizers in his efforts to obtain home rule for Ireland celebrated St. Patrick's Day by holding the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this city in aid of the parliamentary fund. Concordia opera house was filled to overflowing, and presented a brilliant appearance of green intermingled with the stars and stripes. The stage was occupied by some of the most prominent clergymen and professional men in the city. Letters of regret were received from Archbishop Gibbons, Senators A. P. Gorman and John A. Logan, and Congressman Findlay. Monsignor McColgan, vicar-general of the arch-diocese of Baltimore, was one of the vice-presidents of the meeting. A subscription was started and the secretary announced that over $7,000 had been subscribed to aid the cause of Ireland. Hon. Alexander Sullivan of Chicago was the orator of the occasion. His remarks were listened to attentively and enthusiastically applauded. A musical and literary entertainment followed, and short addresses were made by Hon. William McAdoo of New Jersey, Hon. James D. Brady of Virginia, Hon. T. E. Tarnsey of Michigan, and Hon. J. H. Murphy of Iowa.

**At New York and Pittsburg.**

NEW YORK, March 17.—Ten thousand Irishmen paraded the streets to-day in honor of St. Patrick and Irish nationality.

PITTSBURG, March 17.—In the parade this afternoon of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in honor of St. Patrick, orange and green banners were carried as a symbol of the unity of Ireland. Fully fifteen hundred men were in line.

**Throughout England.**

LONDON, March 17.—Numerous meetings in honor of St. Patrick's Day were held throughout the kingdom. The gatherings were mostly quiet. O'Connor, speaking at Liverpool, said the position of the English parties was such as to excite surprise and disgust. The Parnellites had been abundantly justified in hoping that the conservatives would be willing to grant home rule.

**At Bradford, England.**

LONDON, March 17.—Mr. O'Brien, presiding over a meeting of 400 Irishmen at St. George's hall at Bradford, this evening, made a speech in which he said that Ireland's prospects were never brighter than now. It would not be the fault of the Parnellites if the most promising chance of effecting reconciliation of the two peoples should be madly and wickedly sacrificed.

**At Des Moines.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 17.—[Special Telegram.]—St. Patrick's Day was observed here by a large and enthusiastic gathering in Foster's opera house this evening. Speeches were made by Governor Larrabee, Lieutenant Governor Hull, Senator Wolfe of Clinton, Senator Dodge of Burlington and Hon. M. V. Gannon of Davenport.

**Banquetted By His Admirers.**

LONDON, March 17.—Attorney General Russell was banquetted in London this evening by some of his constituents. In an address he said that Englishmen might rest assured that Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme would be just and equitable, and would unite the liberal party and strengthen the best interests of the empire.

**Throughout Ireland.**

DUBLIN, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated at Dungannan without disorder. At Londonderry the nationalists, with bands of music, paraded within the city walls. In a row a number of stones were thrown, and an inspector and constable were injured.

**The Grant & Ward Bank Frauds.**

NEW YORK, March 17.—Hamilton Cole, referee in the action brought by George C. Holt, assignee for the benefit of the creditors of Ferdinand Ward, against William S. Warner, filed his report to-day with the clerk of the supreme court. It is in favor of Julien I. Davies, receiver of the firm of Grant & Ward, and finds that all payments of money made by Ward either by his own individual check or by the checks of Grant & Ward upon the so-called contract business were fraudulent and void as against the defendant, Julien I. Davies, as receiver, and that Warner must pay over to Davies as receiver all moneys received by him for Ward over and above the amount paid by him to Ward. This sum the referee finds to be with interest from May 6, 1884, $140,391, and makes the total amount to be recovered $1,395,752.

**Germany and the Vatican.**

BERLIN, March 17.—Right Rev. Dr. Kapp, the Roman Catholic bishop of Fulda and present leader of the Catholic party in the upper house of the German parliament, has been instructed by Cardinal Jacobini, papal secretary of state, to obtain the largest concessions possible from the German crown in the new ecclesiastical bill, but to do nothing which will endanger the success of the measure, the passage of which, the cardinal says, even unaltered, will be a distinct gain for the Vatican.

**A Banker Assigns.**

CHICAGO, March 17.—A Daily News Peoria special says: Harlan P. Tracy, a well known banker of Elmwood, made an assignment to-day to W. A. Clinch, W. S. Barber and Thomas Clinch. The estimated indebtedness is $60,000, and the property assigned consists of a paper mill and real estate at Elmwood, Kansas lands, $40,000 in bills receivable and stock in the Peoria Cattle company valued at $93,000.

**Peace in the Balkans.**

BUCHAREST, March 17.—The treaty of peace between Servia and Bulgaria has been ratified by representatives of the powers interested.

## CORRALLED IN A COURT ROOM

The Clap Doors of Sheol Closed on Thirteen Mississippi Coons.

KILLED BY WHITE AVENGERS

**Thirty Winchesters End the Career of a Band of Bloodthirsty Darkies—Meagre Details of the Affair.**

**Swore Out Their Death Warrant.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—A Winona, Miss., special to the Picayune says: At Carrollton to-day a fearful tragedy occurred, in which ten negroes who attempted to assassinate J. M. Liddell, jr., inflicting some painful but not serious wounds, were killed. The negroes who were engaged in this dastardly attempt are known to be the most defiant and lawless in the county, and since the attempt on Liddell's life, have been more openly defiant than ever.

For some reason unknown they swore out a warrant a few days ago for Liddell's arrest. It was at this trial to-day that the killing occurred. The negroes present were mostly armed.

About 1 o'clock a party of armed men, numbering about forty or fifty persons, rode up to the court house. They dismounted, and entering the building at once commenced firing on the negroes with the above result. They then returned the same route they came. They do not live near Carrollton.

A later dispatch from Winona throws a little more light on the assassination. At the trial about fifty witnesses were present. Fifty white men, well mounted, and each carrying a Winchester, came riding up and surrounded the court house.

They then fired into the building, instantly killing ten negroes and wounding three others, so that they died soon after, and with the exception of the few who escaped through the windows, all the other negroes were more or less seriously wounded.

A special to the Picayune from Grenada, Miss., says: The news of a terrible tragedy enacted at Carrolton, an interior town twenty-four miles southwest of Grenada, was received here this evening.

Fifty men rode into the town and repaired to the court house, where thirteen negroes were waiting for their trial to commence. The white men walked into the court room and shot ten of the negroes dead and wounded the other three.

The shooting grew out of the attempted assassination of James Liddell, a prominent citizen, who was shot and seriously wounded by these negroes several weeks ago.

**Murdered His Master's Wife.**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 17.—To-day near London, thirty miles below Knoxvile, the wife of Thomas Gray was murdered by a young mulatto named John Gillespie. Captain Gray, who is a wealthy farmer, went to a funeral, leaving the negro at work on the premises. Returning two hours later he found his wife dead on the floor and their infant child playing in her blood. Gillespie mounted Gray's horse and fled. It is supposed he first attempted to outrage the woman. He fired two loads of buckshot into the back of her head from a double barreled gun. One hundred men were soon in pursuit, swearing to lynch the negro as soon as caught. To-night Gillespie was captured within ten miles of the murder. He confessed the crime. He will undoubtedly be lynched before morning.

**Shot Her Seducer.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 17.—At 8 o'clock to-night Emma Norman, a young lady 21 years of age, shot and killed Henry Arnold, proprietor of a grocery store. It is charged Arnold ruined Miss Norman about eighteen months ago, and had made repeated promises to marry her. A short time ago he married Miss Nellie Riley, and to-night while standing in front of his store door was shot through the head by Miss Norman, who approached him from behind. Miss Norman resides eight miles in the country and came to town for the express purpose of killing her seducer. She expresses great satisfaction at the fatal result of the shot.

### THIRSTED FOR BLOOD.

**The Strange Desire of a Well-Connected Highwayman.**

CHICAGO, March 17.—In an interview here to-night Detective Matt Pinkerton details the career of young Henry Estee, now under arrest for the murder of two policemen in Geneva, Ill. The young man was well connected, but had a strange ambition to become a highwayman and general desperado. He is only 26 years of age, and began his life of crime when but 18, since which time he has served four years and a half in the Iowa and Missouri penitentiaries for burglary and other crimes. Nevertheless Estee preserved a good reputation at home. His lawless acts have been performed under the alias of Harry Emerson. At Geneva, Estee's residence, he in company with two crooks named Larkin and Monahan were caught by a couple of policemen in the act of robbing a dwelling. The officers were shot dead in their tracks and the crime would probably have forever remained a mystery but for Estee's desire to attain notoriety. In order to join a supposed gang of cut-throats he attempted to prove himself entitled to fellowship by narrating his connection with the tragedy in Geneva. The members of the band were simply detectives shadowing him, and the sequel was Estee's arrest for the murder.

### THE CHESS ARTISTS.

**Steinitz Wins the Sixteenth Game—Two in the Lead.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—The sixteenth game of the world's chess championship match between Steinitz and Zukertort began a few minutes after 1 p. m. to-day. Only a few persons were present. The game began with the Ruy Ropez opening, Steinitz playing with the white men and Zukertort with the black. At 6 o'clock, forty-four moves by each having been made, the players took a recess until 7:30, Steinitz having the advantage in position. Resuming, the game was ended in five moves by Steinitz and four by Zukertort, the latter resigning on his forty-ninth move. Time, Steinitz, 2 hours, 45 minutes; Zukertort, 2 hours, 10 minutes. This makes the record stand: Steinitz, 7 games; Zukertort, 5. Zukertort says his thirty-ninth move, which was wholly unsound, was an oversight. He is not looking well, and says he did not sleep a minute last night.

**Four Deaths the Result.**

MORRISVILLE, Vt., March 17.—Four deaths have resulted from the boiler explosion which occurred at Cate's steam mill at North Walcott yesterday. The victims were Charles Douglas, Frank Tinker, Mr. Rumsden, who was killed instantly, and Hiram Pike, who died last night. W. W. Cate, proprietor of the mill, was seriously injured.

**Weather for To-Day.**

MISSOURI VALLEY—Northerly winds; stationary temperature; fair weather, followed by light snow or rain.

### COLUMBUS SUBMERGED.

**Bridges Washed Away—Narrow Escapes From Drowning.**

COLUMBUS, March 17.—[Special Telegram.]—The ice is gorged for about one-half mile north of the Union Pacific bridge. Another large gorge is at a place called Buck island. It is the opinion of the old settlers if the gorge at Buck island floats out before the one at the Union Pacige bridge, no harm will be done, but if the one at the Union Pacific bridge leaves first much damage to property will ensue. The ice is gorged at the B. & M. bridge also. The wires are down and ten spans of the bridge, it is reported, have been removed by the flood. No lives were lost last evening, but some narrow escapes are reported. Mr. Baker, a liveryman, sent two horsemen over the flooded bottom to warn the residents. He was running his teams at a lively rate of speed thereby recovering much property. Much danger is anticipated to-night or to-morrow. Men and teams have been working all day moving residents from the bottom. The water is about three feet deep and rapidly rising.

7:15 p. m.—The water has fallen one foot since 2:30 p. m. To-night shows that a gorge somewhere up the river, probably at Genoa, has broken, as the ice is flowing very freely, but most of it is gorging about the Union Pacific bridge. What does not stop there is gorging at Buck Island, half a mile below Columbus. There is a temporary delay on the Union Pacific owing to some small washouts. The passengers and baggage were transferred about one-half mile. If the gorge breaks at Lost Creek we look for a greater volume of water at this place. We expect the Union Pacific trains to be running again to-morrow. All the people were rescued from the bottoms and most of their stock and goods. Mr. O. L. Baker and others worked diligently with their teams all day for their rescue. The people of Lost Creek have removed from town to avoid expected danger. The B. & M. train failed to arrive owing to the fact that some twelve spans of their bridge are gone.

### POWDERLY AT THE SCENE.

**The Grand Master Workman En-Route to Kansas City.**

KANSAS CITY, March 17.—The Missouri Pacific company obtained on order from the circuit court to-day forbidding the strikers from trespassing on the company's grounds or interfering with its property. All was lifeless in the freight yards to-day.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Powderly, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, passed through the city to-night on his way to Kansas City to meet and confer with the delegates from five district assemblies, which embrace the entire Missouri Pacific system, in regard to the strike on that system. He would not talk about the strike during the few minutes he was here, but expressed considerable surprise that Vice President Hoxie declined to confer with the committee of Knights.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—By agreement with the strikers, a freight train was sent out on the Texas & Pacific road this evening. Receiver Sheldon says the company will fight it out against the strikers if it takes them a year to do it.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—A Fort Worth, Tex., special to the Post-Dispatch states that an attempt was made near there last night to wreck the north bound passenger train on the Texas & Pacific railroad. Some unknown men removed a rail from the track on the bridge a short distance north of Marshall, but it was discovered before the time for the train north to pass, and great loss of life and property was thus saved.

**Maxwell Bros. Give In.**

CHICAGO, March 17.—The strike and boycott against Maxwell Bros.' box manufactory was settled to-night by the firm acceding to the principal demands of the men.

### AMONG THE RAILROADS,

**The Overland War Keeps Up With Renewed Vigor.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Round trip tickets, good for thirty days, were put on sale to-day—Omaha and Kansas City, $40 Chicago, $49.50, New York, $84.25, Boston, $88.25. East bound tickets must be used on the day after the purchase, but west bound tickets may be used any time within thirty days.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Commissioner Pierson said to-day: "Rates on the transcontinental lines are again unsettled. The results, through tickets, New York to San Francisco, are now being sold at $54.60 for first class and $44 for second class. The second class tickets are subject to a rebate of $10. Rates west of the Missouri river are $25 for first class, limited, and $20 for second class. There is a rebate of $5 on the $25 rate and $10 on the $20 rate, making net prices $20 and $10."

**The St. Paul Earnings.**

MILWAUKEE, March 17.—The twenty-second annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company for 1885 was issued to-day. The gross earnings for the year are shown to have been $24,413,272.92; operating expenses, including taxes, insurance, etc., $14,512,471.35. After meeting all the other expenses, a balance of $7,049,108.90 is shown, against a balance of $5,552,981.10 at the close of the previous year.

**After Thirteen Years' Service.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 17.—Chief Engineer Charles Latimer, of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, resigned his position March 1, and it was accepted to-day by Superintendent Clements with regret. Mr. Latimer has been with the road since 1873.

### THE OREGON DISASTER.

**Was it a Collision or a Torpedo or Dynamite.**

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Herald this morning in an editorial on the sinking of the Oregon says: Along a waterway where marine people most resort, explanations of the disaster take a mysterious turn. "What do I think of the collision?" was asked of a brown faced captain. "Why, this, there wasn't any. Why, what is there to show that a schooner or any other kind of craft smashed into the Oregon? Who saw her? Not a soul, so far as I have heard. The first officer saw a light. Some one else dreamt they saw letters on the bow whisking past the cabin window. That is simply bosh. I was close enough to the ocean myself at the hour of the disaster to know what kind of a night it was. I have rarely seen a clearer one. You could notice a vessel's sails away off. She couldn't come afoul of you without being under your eye for ever so long. Now, who is going to believe that the officers and lookout saw nothing but a flash of light and then the vessels came together? I don't think there was any schooner at all. It was either some obstruction of nature no one has guessed, or else it was a torpedo or dynamite or some other deviltry."

### COLLEGE SPIKE DRIVERS.

**Graduates Coming to the Front as Railroad Managers.**

BOSTON, March 17.—[Special Telegram.]—Charles Francis Adams, jr., president of the Union Pacific railroad, lectured last evening before the students of Harvard college on "Railroad Management as a Profession for College Graduates. After referring to the immense growth of the Union Pacific, the Pennsylvania Central and one or two other great corporations, the lecturer said: "That while it is true that men at the head of these great corporations to-day, are, as a rule, self-made and self-educated men, he thought their day was passing away, that they would have to make room for others and that their places would be taken by college-bred men in the next generation."

## THE ASSEMBLY IN A PLIGHT

A Hard Question to Solve in Selecting Railroad Commissioners.

THE REPUBLICANS PLEDGED

**Sweeney's Foreign Corporation Bill Passes the Senate—Other Proceedings—A Cleveland Appointee in Trouble.**

**The Iowa Legislature.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 17.—[Special Telegram.]—There was a warm fight in the house this afternoon on the question of electing railroad commissioners. The last republican convention, without much consideration, incorporated in the platform a resolution in favor of this measure, contrary to the judgment of many of the wiser leaders of the party. But it was allowed to pass at the time unchallenged, and now many members of the legislature feel themselves bound to vote for that charge against their own better judgment. They admit that the result would be to throw the whole question into politics, with serious detriment to the public interest.

Under the circumstances there was a great deal of interest taken in the vote on this measure to-day. The committee bill provided for the election of the commissioner in the usual way. After this had been discussed some time Holbrook (dem.) moved as a substitute a bill providing for election by the cumulative system, thus insuring minority representation.

Finn thereupon tried to amend by adding a clause giving the commissioners permission to fix maximum rates copied from the Illinois law. This was defeated, and then Holbrook's amendment was ordered engrossed.

It is believed doubtful that the bill, as now amended can pass on the third reading the house or senate, as very few members are at heart in favor of any change in the present system.

The senate passed the Sweeney bill requiring foreign corporations doing business in Iowa to reincorporate in this state. Senator Sweeney made the principal speech in favor of this bill, and Senator Knight made the leading speech against it. The sentiment of the senate was so strongly in its favor that the rules were suspended and the bill was considered and engrossed and passed on the third reading with but five dissenting votes.

The senate committee on ways and means, who had been investigatng the subject of railroad assessments, reported that the present method was quite satisfactory, and that assessments were made without unfair discrimination, therefore the committee recommended that no change be made.

In the house the Reynolds, or Cassatt, bill providing for the weighing of coal was passed on the third reading. The compulsory school bill was ordered engrossed by a vote of 48 to 47. The committee substitution for the Culbertson bill regulating the sale and transfer of grain and other merchandise in elevators, warehouses or other places of storage, was ordered engrossed, and the rules were suspended and the bill was passed on the third reading. The afternoon session was taken up with the bill for the election of railroad commissioners.

President Leigh Hunt, of the state agricultural college at Ames, resigned his position to-day on account of continued ill health. The trustees accepted his resignation to take effect when his successor is elected, probably at the May meeting of the board. There are several candidates for the position already in the field—among others State Superintendent Akers.

Postmaster Finn of Decorah has just been indicted for fraudulent voting. He is one of Cleveland's reform appointments and took out his naturalization papers but a few days before he was made postmaster, although he has been voting at elections for years. He was a local democratic worker and was given the postoffice because of his services as an offensive partisan.

### INVESTMENT OF SAVINGS.

**What Building and Loan Associations are Doing in That Direction.**

*M. J. Dunne in Chicago Current.*

Among the masses of our people in the larger cities, there exists an "irrepressible conflict" between the desire of spending and the duty of saving. On the one hand are ranged the many enticements (held out to everyone having a surplus over the absolute requirements of life) to indulge in extravagance in dress, mode of living or amusement; or to gratify some more pernicious passion. These enticements continually tempt the susceptible side of man's nature to needless expenditure. On the other hand, the hope of becoming a householder and property owner, or a business man, urges the provident side to lay up a part of the earnings, so that in time such hopes may be realized.

Often, too often, alas! the allurements addressed to the weaker side of one's nature are too strong—too fascinating to be resisted. But in many cases those who would save small sums out of their incomes or earnings, can find no place where they can invest them with confidence in their security.

This leads to the inquiry, how can the wage-worker safely invest his savings? And this is a problem that should tax the mind of the philanthropist and statesman until a correct solution is discovered, for nothing will conduce more to the happiness of the people to the peace of our cities, and to the stability of our institutions, than to have the working classes owners of part of the money capital of the country.

The Century for February, 1886, contains an article advocating the establishment of postal savings banks by the government. To such a project there are objections. If so successful as to accomplish anything of practical value, the banks would lock up large sums of money. The government could not use it, or loan it, and it is not proposed to pay interest on deposits. So thus a large amount of the money of the country would be idle capital. Again, it is not the province of the government to do that which is being done, or can be done, by private enterprise. The government should only act when, from any cause, individual action would not be efficient.

Savings banks have long been a medium by which the savings of the people have been gathered. Unfortunately, they have been somewhat in discredit since the panic of 1873 caused so many to collapse, from having invested their depositors' funds in property of an uncertain or speculative character, which, as soon as the financial storm burst, depreciated in value.

But building associations—so called—are formed upon a safe and permanent plan, and afford to wage-workers and persons of small means, all the advantages of well-conducted savings banks, together with benefits not attainable from those latter institutions.

The name building association, by which they are commonly known, is somewhat misleading, since they do not engage in building. They properly should be called mutual, or co-operative saving and loan associations, for they save the money of some of the members to lend it to others.

When first organized in England, their object was to buy tracts of land and erect buildings, which were sold to the members. But this feature has been abandoned in England, and never obtained in this country.

The modus operandi of these associations, though in some degree intricate in detail is, nevertheless, simple and easily understood. The stock is generally issued in consecutive numbered series. Each series is opened for a limited time, during which persons may subscribe for as many shares, (not exceeding one hundred) as they desire. The par value of each share is $100, and payment is made in small monthly installments, usually fifty cents. At each monthly meeting the money in the treasury is offered at auction, and the member offering the highest bonus or premium, has the option of borrowing any part of the money. A member must own one share for each one hundred borrowed, and he repays the loan by paying the monthly installments until his shares attain par value. He also pays interest on the sum borrowed, in monthly installments. To secure the payment by him of these installments, the borrower is required to execute a mortgage, on real property, of sufficient value to satisfy the board of directors. When, by reason of these payments of the monthly installments, and the profits accruing from the loans, the shares in any series reach the par value, then the borrowing members of stock in that series receive their mortgages, discharged of any further obligation, and the non-borrowing members receive in money one hundred dollars for each share they hold.

Thus, it will be observed, that, although called loans, these transactions are in fact advances by the association to the members of the par value of shares not yet paid for, and the security is given, not to repay a loan of a certain sum at a fixed date, but to secure prompt fulfillment by the members of their obligations to pay for their stock in monthly instalments and also the interest on the sums advanced.

The affairs of these associations are managed by boards of directors elected by the stockholders. These officers are not salaried, and those having direct charge of the funds are required to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, and the safe custody of the funds.

The beneficial features of these associations are:

1. They are permanent; that is, each series is opened at stated periods, and being kept distinct from the others, it advances progressively in age and value until it matures at its par value, when it is paid out to the members holding it and disappears, to be followed in an endless chain by others.

Secondly. They are safe—as safe as human ingenuity, skill and care can make any business transaction. As fast as the money is received, it is paid out to members, who give ample and adequate security. The business is done in open meeting, so that each member may know to whom and upon what security a loan is made. The person receiving this loan or advance commences immediately to repay it, so that the amount due from him constantly decreases, and the security as steadily increases. This prevents any fluctuation in the value of the property from seriously impairing its sufficiency as security. There is no chance for embezzlement of any large sum by any officer, and as the notes and mortgages are not in the usual form of commercial paper, they are not negotiable, so that they cannot be fraudulently hypothecated or disposed of.

Thirdly. These associations legitimately earn large profits. As the money is taken at premium, draws good interest, and is returned in monthly sums, to be again issued, it will be readily seen that the investment is lucrative, and not to the disadvantage of the borrowing member, who participates equally as the others, in the profits to the series. This profitable feature is owing to the constant use of all the small sums of the different members, as well as to the economical and conservative manner in which these institutions should be conducted. It is as if stockholders of a national bank were to divide the profits among all the depositors, each to receive a share proportionate to his deposit, and each to be charged interest in proportion to the accommodations he received.

Fourthly. They are convenient. The smallest amounts, down to fifty cents, may be invested; the shares may be surrendered and the money paid on them withdrawn, at any time, and interest is allowed on such sums.

Such are, in brief, the leading features of these very beneficent institutions. That they have proved satisfactory to the working classes as a means of investing their small savings, is demonstrated by their sudden growth in numbers in our large cities, and by the large amount of money the older ones ones have collected from and distributed among their members. That they accomplish a good work is manifest. Their beneficent influence has not ended in merely inducing the saving or money, but extends to the erection of thousands of comfortable homes (by members) out of money advanced by these associations. And so long as these corporations are conducted wisely, economically and honestly they will receive and merit support. But care, great care, must be taken as to whom the management is intrusted. The danger lies in improper—not to say dishonest—management. If the affairs of such an institution are committed to men not versed in business pursuits, not qualified by training to deal in large financial transactions, what can be expected but lamentable failure.

On account of the ease with which these associations can be formed, many are organized by incompetent persons, and the effects of disaster occurring to one such organization are to be deplored, not merely because of loss occurring to its members, but of the alarm which may pervade other associations, as to there stability and the security of their money, which would endanger and perhaps destroy them, however well managed. Investors should seek institutions that have been tried and whose officers are known to be capable and honest.

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