OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1886,

A MURDERER CAGED

The Most Startling Piece of Deviltry Ever Perpetrated in Nebraska.

BURT COUNTY FARMER KILLED.

The Assasin Mounts His Victim's Horse and Attempts to Escape.

HE IS CORRALLED IN A BARN.

Arme. With a Revolver and Winchester He Continues to Hold the Fort.

WILL BE TAKEN DEAD OR ALIVE.

He Shoots Down One of His Pursuers-The Victim's Death a Certainty.

A COOL AND DESPERATE TOUGH.

For Two Nights and a Day He Fights Back a Party of Determined Pursuers - His Capture Certain-The Details.

Two Murders in as Many Days.

OAKLAND, Neb., March 21.-[Special Telegram. | -The farm of H. C. Steadman, five miles-north of Lyons, was yesterday the scene of a terrible tragedy. Mr. Steadman is the proprietor of two creameries, one of the most prominent and upright of Burt county's citizens, a prosperous and well-to-do farmer, about 30 years of age and married.

For some time past he has had in his employ a man named Johnson or Anderson. Yesterday Mr. Steadman discharged the man. It angered him and he shot Steadman in the howels. The wounded man lived but a short

THE MURDERER FLEES.

The murderer the incunted a horse of his naurdered employer and as subsequent events developed, carried with him a goodly amount of ammunition. He struck out in a southerly direction. Without delay intelligence of the shooting was carried to the authorities and a mounted posse started in pursuit. About twelve miles south of Oakland, in Cummings county, the murderer concluded his pursuers were gaining on him too rapidly, and he dismounted. During the chase the assassin kept up a continual fire at his pursuers. Two of his shots took effect, one striking M. P. Johnson in the head, from the effects of which he has died, and the other hitting a German, name unknown, in the leg.

SEEKS BEFCOR IN A BARN. The murderer dismounted near the barn of Charles Johnson, in which he sought refuge. Before his persuers could get in range he was safely inside his frail but for the time impregnable fort. The barn was at once surrounded and a deadly fusilade commenced. The murderer was armed with a revolver and Winchester rifle, and the cracks between the boards of the structure gave him an opportunity to shoot with accurate aim. From noth outside and inside the firing became furious, The horse of F. F. Parker, one of the posse, was shot from under him. The murderer, in a rash moment, exposed himself to the aim of the outside

party and was shot through the leg. A FIELD OF CARNAGE. Throughout the earlier hours of the night an incessant firing was kept up. From 8 antil 12 o'clock the barn yard was a veritable battle field. From every opening in the structure the murderer would send out a de adly fire. He had the advantage. His pursuers could not come within range for fear that another might be added to the tragedies of the day. Time and again they would make a determined charge, only to be repulsed. Two more horses were shot from under their riders. The murderer was apparently cool, and determined to fight for his life. As fast as the pursuers would close in about him he would empty the chambers of his revolver at them, then use the rifle, combel a retreat and in the interim reload his

weapons and be ready for another attack. GIVEN UP FOR THE NIGHT. At 12 o'clock the pursuers gave up the fight for the night. No sleep was had and the barn was watched from every possible point of escape. Horses stalled in the barn were peighing and roaring, plunging and tearing, as though some of the shots had penetrated the structure and taken effect in their bodies. One man had been laid cold in death by the murderer's hand and another mortally wounded. Three horses had been shot from under their human burdens. The anxious, determined posse of pursuers were hoping for the return of day that the attack could be resumed. The murderer will be taken dead or alive. If taken alive summary justice will

NEWS ONLY BY MESSENGER. The barn in which the murderer has taken refuge is twelve miles from Oakland, the gearest telegraph office. News of the movements of the party and the outcome of the dege can only be had by messenger. Oakland is In a flame of excitement and tidings from the scene are eagerly sought.

A Later Dispatch. OAKLAND, Neb., March 21.-4 p. m.-[Special Telegram.]-It is now known that the slayer of Steadman was known as John Anderson. He is about 26 years of i, five feet six inches tall, light complexion, weighs about 150 pounds. He was a comparative stranger and never engaged in conversation with any body, and was an expert pistol shot. It is believed he is a notorious desperado.

He is still surrounded and deflant. He has shot through one man's hat, another's coat, and put one bullet throug the dwelling house near the barn. It is said that there is a well, besides three cows, chickens, grain, and eighteen head of mules and horses in the

HE HAS HOLES IN THE BARN. so that he commands every side and avenue of approach. Stedman's right name is Herman C. Stedman. He was the proprietor of

the Hillside and Oakland creameries. Superintendent McCabe has just sent a special train to Tekamah for fifty men, who ne coming over armed to assist in the siege. Burt county people are determined the villain shall not escape. They may have to been the property he is in before they can

dislodge him. The barn and contetns are

Another Victim of His Fire.

OARLAND, Neb., March 21 .- (Special Telegram. |-The sheriff came up last night and immediately proceeded, well armed, for the battle field. After arriving he found the

barn well guarded. He gave the men instructions to take the murderer if possible, dead or alive. He is in Charles Johnson's barn, eight miles southwest from here, one of the finest barns in the whole country. An attempt was made to enter the barn at 7 o'clock this morning, thinking the desperado was in the upper story and might not see them. No sooner had they reached the barn than the man from above opened fire on them.

A BULLET STRUCK EDGAR EVERETT in the right lung, coming out under the shoulder blade. The doctors say "he cannot live till morning. This is the only shot fired by him to-day, and he would have been killed had he not been in a secluded place when he done the shooting. He makes no foolish shots, never shoots when his pursuers are retreating. It is thought he has plenty of ammunition and a Smith & Wesson 45-calibre

A SPECIAL TRAIN WAS SENT from here to Tekamah this afternoon which brought lifty well armed men. Long range repeating Winchester rifles and double-barrel shotguns have taken the place of revolvers. All day the great crowd have surged and encircled the barn, but did not get in range of the desperado. A wagon load of provisions was sent out to-day.

Mr. Everett, the man last shot, is a highly esteemed man. He lives near Lyons. He has a wife and two children. The result cannot be told. No doubt the

barn with all its contents will have to be burned, otherwise several lives will be lost, It is not possible to starve him out very soon, with plenty of chickens and milk cows in the barn. He has fully demonstrated the fact

He is a half Mexican and has an assumed name, "Allen Wright." He is very cool, says nothing and shoots to kill. Johnson. who was reported dead yesterday, is still alive. Steadman died very soon after he was shot. Several have received slight wounds. Great numbers of people have been coming from all directions all day. Excitement rages high.

THE BARN THOUGHT TO BE BURNING. A great fire can be seen in the southwest. It is thought the barn has been set on fire. Our streets are crowded with people awaiting the news. No doubt more lives are lost,

The Latest From the Scene. OAKLAND, Neb., March 22, 1 a. m.-[Special Telegram.]-The last news received was that Everett was dying. This will make two mur-

ders that the desperado is guilty of. The fire seen from Oakland, in the direc tion of the point where the posse has the murderer corralled, was evidently a large straw stack, ignited purposely by the pursuers. The night is very dark, and the stack was burned to give light so as to prevent the possibility of escaps in the darkness. At this hour-1 o'clock-no further news is expected. Everyone expects to hear by daybreak that the assassin has been taken alive or that his charred corpse will be found in the ruins of the destroyed stable.

WILL JOIN THE FIGHT. Last Pacific Mail Steamer Under the

idy Contract Sails. New York, March 21.—[Special Telegram.] -The last Pacific Mail steamship under contract between the company and the overland railroads sailed yesterday. Unless a settie ment of the transcontinental rate war should be made before the end of the month the Pacitic Mall company will establish a weekly line, and it is understood will make a rate on both freight and passenger business much below the present rates by the all rail or southern route. The company will demand a larger subsidy from the Pacific railroads and a longer notice to terminate contracts. It will attempt to enforce these demands by an active competition, in which it could not indulge until the former contract expired. While there was no change in rates yesterday, the officers of the company regarding the sailing of the Acapulco as a closing of the agreement, they will probably announce a new schedule Monday, and will solicit business at reduced rates from those made by the railroad companies.

GERONIMO SURRENDERS.

Lieutenant Maus and His Command in Danger of Being Massacred. TOMBSTONE, Ariz., March 21 .- A soldier

stationed at Mud Springs under Lieutenant Wheeler arrived here to-day and reported the surrender of Geronimo to Lieutenant Maus. 1t appears that yesterday afternoon, about ten south of San Bernardino, the Apache camp was attacked by Mexican forces and a hot skirmish followed. Two of the band fled in the direction of Lieutenant Maus' camp and surrendered unconditionally. The Mexican troops followed them across the line and claimed the prisoners on the ground they were taken on Mexican soll. Maus refused were taken on Mexican soil. Maus refused. The Mexicans became greatly enraged and threatened to take the prisoners by force. Two dispatches have been received at Mad Springs appealing for assistance. The situation is deemed critical and it is thought likely a massacre of Lieutenant Maus and his command may occur at any moment.

LATER—B. C. Parker, who has just arrived from San Bernardino ranche, states the soldier's report of a battle with the Apaches and the surrender of Geronimo is untrue. the surrender of Geronimo is untrue.

Saw Mill Hours This Summer. EAU CLAIRE, Wis., March 21 .- At the Chippewa Logging company's meeting at Chippewa Falls, one of the chief subjects discussed was ten hours a day in the mills this summer, as demanded by so many laborers. Frank McDonald of the Eau Claire Lumber Frank McDonald of the Eau Claire Lumber company of this city, presented a resolution for ten hours a day and pay by the hour. The resolution was tabled almost unanimously, but it is generally understood among the mill men that they will pay by the hour this summer. It was thought each would run ten or any greater number of hours if they will as a paying more in proportion.

please, paying more in proportion. Declined a Ten Per Cent Advance. McKeesport, Pa., March 21.-The strike at the National Tube works is now general, The machinists declined a 10 per cent ad vance, and with the carpenters, painters, boiler makers and repairers came out this af-ternoon. The firm has offered a compromise by conceding an increase of from 734 to 10 her cent, but the men refuse to accept. About 2,500 men are now idle. At a meeting last night they were taken into the Knights of

The Menominee Valley Flooded. MILWAUKEE, March 20.-The heavy rain continues to-night and serious damage from the Menominee valley flood is apprehended. At best, should there be no rurther fall of rain, it will be impossible to resume work in the extensive railway shops at West Milwau-kee inside of a week. If the storm continues it will be impossible to tell when the ma-chines can again be set in motion and the 2,000 workmen permitted to resume their work. work.

Arbitrator Bogue Resigns

CHICAGO, March 21.-George M. Bogue esterday formally tendered his resignation as permanent arbitrator of the Southwestern Railway, Northwestern Traffic and Central lowa Traffic associations. The growth of his private business is the reason assigned.

C. P. MATHEWSON DECAMPS.

The Well-Known Norfolk Banker-Politician Leaves for Parts Unknown.

MONEY TROUBLES THE CAUSE.

He Mails a Letter to His Wife Telling Her It Is Useless to Seek His Whereabouts-The Norfolk Bank Solid.

A Would-Be Governor Disappears. NORFOLK, Neb., March 2L - | Special Telegram.]-The people of this city were greatly surprised and shocked by the announcement to-day of the disappearance of Charles P. Mathewson, president of the Norfolk National bank. He left the city a few days ago and mailed a letter to his wife on the train near Chicago, saying he was ruined and could not face disaster and would not return. His wife was prostrated by the news. It is supposed his difficulties are chiefly of

financial character and possibly may involve an estate for which he was the administrator. His liabilities to the Norfolk National bank have been secured, and the bank, is financially solid. His chief unsecured liabilities here is the paper of his private bank which was succeeded by the Norfolk National bank. Mr. Mathewson was widely known in the state and has been lately mentioned as a candidate for governor.

A Later Account of the Skip. NORFOLK, Neb., March 21.- Special Telegram. | —The flight of Mathewson continues the absorbing topic. He left here Monday, ostensibly for Omaha, taking with him \$1,000 to deposit with the Omaha National bank, the correspondent of the Norfolk National bank but did not appear there. This is all the money he was known to have with him. The first statement of his intention to leave came in a private letter to his wife Thursday night, which the custodian declines to make public. So far as the contents are known he announces to his wife that he was ruined; that he could not face disaster; that he would not return; that it useles to hunt for him; the only way she could communicate with him was through the columns of an eastern paper at stated times. He expressed sorrow for the state of affairs, breathed a spirit of affection for the family, and sent a sum of money to his wife. He also enclosed his resignation as president of the bank. The money sent is all the provision known to have been made for his family.

THERE IS A MYSTERY connected with the disappearance which developments may reveal. At present all is speculation. The only criminal act known was the taking of \$13,000 professedly deposit at Omaha. He was the largest stockholder of the Norfolk National bank, holding \$13,500 of \$60,000 of stock. It is said when the bank examiner was last here that official stated the amount of Mathewson's obligation ought to be reduced. It is known that there were quite a number of certificates of deposit of his late rivate bank outstanding some of which are coming due. Possibly these facts wrought upon his mind, though later developments may dissipate this conjecture.

THE BANK IN SAFE CONDITION. Attachments began by P. Pilger, who is on his paper to the amount of \$11,000, and by bank and other parties, developed the fact that he had real estate to the amount of \$30,000 to \$40,000, all unincumbered. A business man who has made a careful estimate believes his assets will cover all liabilities now known. The solid stockholders of the bank rallied around it and at once made good Mathewson's indebtedness, electing N. A. Rainbolt, an able tawver and experienced business man, as president. Frank P. Hanon, of Omaha, holds \$10,000 stock in the bank. So far no disposition to make a run has been shown. A few anxious depositors came Saturday and received their money, one redepositing on learning the solid condition of the bank.

A MAN OF THE WORLD. Mathewson was known as a man of the world and a freeliver, though not generally regarded by his associates as dissipated. He was liberal hearted and public spirited, active in all enterprises for the advancement of the city. He had a beautiful home, the finest in the town, an esteemed Christian woman for a wife, and three young children. That he should leave all these in view of facts known, strikes all our citizens with amazement, and it is conjectured by some that further acts of crookedness may give the key to the trouble.

Career of the Absconding Banker. Hon. Charles P. Mathewson, who has disappeared from Norfolk under a cloud, is one of the best known men in Nebraska. He was born in Connecticut, and came to Nebraska with his tather's family about the year 1865. His father, Colonel Mathewson, who had served gallantly throughout the war, was appointed Indian agent at the Winnebago agency, where the family lived until 1869, when they removed to Norfolk, which town wrs founded and largely built up by the efforts of the colonel. His sons, Charles P. and Joseph, were good business men, and among other enterprises they established the Norfoll bank, in 1879, which was afterward converted from a private institution into a national

Mr. Charles P. Mathewson served two terms in the legislature, and was speaker of the house of representatives for one term. He was a delegate to the last national republican convention, and was a prominent candidate for governor next fall. Mr. Mathewson was very prominent in business and political circles, and was regarded as quite wealthy, and withal a man of good character and excellent prospects. His sudden departure, which is in the nature of absconding, will prove decidedly puzzling to his many friends, who, as yet, are unable to definitely account for his conduct. It is intimated that he has been speculating heavily in wheat on the Chicaro board of trade, and it is believed that he has also been playing a stiff game of poker. It is said that he lost a thousand dollars at a single sitting in

a game in Omaha recently. The estate mentioned in the above dispatch. of which he was administrator, was that of the late Kenneth Matheson, a banker at Oakdale, who died about a year ago. The estate was valued at over \$20,000. Mathewson and was valued at over \$30.00. Mathewson and Matheson married sisters, who were the sisters of Mrs. Colonel Watson B. Smith, of Omaha. It is suspected that the Matheson estate has been swallowed upby Mathewson's speculations, and as the time was drawing near for an accounting, he could not, probably, show what had become of the money. This may be one of the causes of his lack of nerve to face the music. Our dispatches, however, from Norfolk, show that there is considerable mystery about his disappearance as yet, as his real estate foots up more than his known liabilities. Hence the people of Norfolk are at a loss to account for his conduct, and are endeavoring to solve the mysduct, and are endeavoring to solve the mystery, believing that there must be something more than has been developed so far.

HOXIE AND THE GOVERNORS.

He Agrees to a Settlement of the Strike But Makes Certain Conditions -Martin Irons' Views.

ST. Louis, March 20.—Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri, and Governor Martin of Kansas, arrived this morning and almost immediately proceeded to the office of Mr. Hoxie, vice-president of the Missouri Pacific road, where they are now (11:30) conferring with the latter upon matters regarding the strike. It is understood the covernors have formulated a basis of settlement of the present strike, already approved by the Knights of Labor committee, which they presented to Hoxie for his consideration. It is expected an arrangement will be made at the conference through which an amicable settlement of the difficulties may be arrived at.

St. Louis, March 21.—Governors Marmaduke and Martin held their third conference with Vice President Hoxie this afternoon, at which the proposition submitted yesterday by the governors was again discussed, and a formal reply on the part of the railway official was made. The result of the three conferences is contained in a mass of correspondence from which the following synopsis is taken:

In a letter dated at St. Louis, March 20, ad-St. Louis, March 20 .- Governor Marma-

spondence from which the following synopsis is taken:

In a letter dated at St. Louis, March 20, addressed to Vice President Hoxie, and signed by Governors Martin and Marmaduke, the governors relate the circumstances of their conference with the employes, at which they consented to meet Hoxie and urge a continuance of the terms of the agreement of 1885, and if deemed advisable recommend such modifications as might be thought just to all. After regisating the suggestions made by themselves in 1885, the writers recommend a settlement on this basis, which is briefly, to restore the striking employes at briefly, to restore the striking employes at the same wages paid in September, 1884, in-cluding one and one-half time for extra time, without prejudice to them on account of the strike. Captain Haves, chief executive of the roads, ordered this agreement to go into effect, which concluded the difficulties of 1885. To which he added the condition that effect, which concluded the difficulties of 1885. To which he added the condition that the rate of wages should not be changed thereafter except on notice of thirty days.

After a careful investigation, the governors are unable to find where the railway company has violated the terms and conditions of this agreement. They are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that the strike of March 6, 1886, was not based on a violation of the agreement of the Missouri Pacific Railway company in its dealings with its employes in Missouri and Kansas; but anxious that amicable relations be restored, earnestly suggest and recommend that the agreement of 1885 be restored, and that the company reemploy in its service all its old employes, without prejudice to them on account of the late strike, so far as the business of the company will justify that re-employment.

To this letter Hoxle replied accepting the basis of settlement proposed with one or two reservations quoted below. Mr. Hoxle refers to the advertisement of March 10, asking for competent men to be employed without reference to their relations, present or past, to the company or any organization, and concludes as follows: "The men who have been engaged under the advertisement of March 10, will be continued in our employment. We cannot re-engage or continue in our employ any persons who have actually engaged in the destruction or injury of the company's property, or who have advised such destruction or injury. We shall give preference to those of our late employes who have families and own homes on the lines of our roads, It is to be remembered that the loss of traffic caused by the present strike will, to a considerable extent, reduce the necessity of employing as many work-

strike will, to a considerable extent, reduce the necessity of employing as many work-men in our shops as heretefore. Thanking you for the consideration you have given the

you for the consideration you have given the subject, and trusting your action will result in an early resumption of traffic, I am your excellencies most obedient servant."

First Vice Pres't Missouri Pacific R. R. Co. After the close of the conference, Governors Martin and Marmaduke repaired to Hurst's hotel where Wartin Irons chairman Hurst's hotel, where Martin Irons, chairman and several members of the executive con mittee of district assembly 101, Knights of Labor, were in session, and presented to them the result of the conference with Hoxie which they strongly urged them to accept. The committee made no reply other than that they would give the correspondence prompt and careful consideration. Both governors are reported to have said that they will have nothing further to do with the matter, and that the case must now be decided by the executive committee and the railway St. Louis, March 21 .- Martin Irons, chair-

man of the executive committee of District assembly 101, Knights of Labor, the man who assembly 101, Knights of Laber, the man who ordered the present strike, arrived here last night from Kansas City, and in an interview said: "The Knights of Labor recognize in the conduct of the Texas & Pacific and Missouri Pacific part of a prepared plan to crush the Knights of Labor and down the eight hour labor plan, in which all the railroads of the country are now pooled. The plan is to totally disorganize our order and extinguish the eight hour law. My opinion regarding the result of Hoxie's conference with the governors I don't care to conference with the governors I don't care to give, but I will say that if the grievances of the Knights of Labor are not adjusted within the next three days we will call out the knights on every raffroad in the country and stop every wheel from moving." Sr. Louis, March 20,—Governors Marma-duke and Martin and Vice President Hoxie, tenked by Justes Porter and Hoxie, flanked by Judges Porter and Hough of the law department of the railroad, con-tinued in conference this afternoon and did not adjourn until late this evening. Nonc of the proceedings have yet transpired and nothing will be given to the public until the conference comes to an end, but it is under stood that the governors this afternoon sub-mitted the basis of a settlement which was outlined in the dispatches from Kansas City last night. A circular issued by the executive board of the Knights of Labor has been posted up here and sent abroad, requesting mechanics and laborers to keep away from all points on the Missouri Pacific system until the existing difficulties are settled.

KANSAS CITY, March 20.—The day has been without event here as concerns the been without event here as concerns the Missouri Pacific strike. Powderly left this morning for Detroit, by way of Chicago and

morning for Detroit, by way of Chicago and the east, and the representatives of the five southern assemblies have adjourned to await the result of the St. Louis conference.

St. Louis, March 20.—The men employed in the Wabash yards in East St. Louis to-day presented a list of grievances to the officers of that road, which they desire to have remedied. They also presented a demand that their wages be raised to the amounts paid in Chicago, and request the officials to send them an answer before 6 o'clock this evening.

Atchison, Kan., March 20.—The Missouri Pacific railroad has obtained an injunction from the United States court restraining the strikers from obstructing traffic, and on Monstrikers from obstructing traffic, and on Mon-day papers will be served at Wyandotte, Atchison and Hiawatha. United States Marshal Jones will arrive at Atchison to motrow evening and organize a force of deputies, Several of the strikers violated the injunction at Downs and Greenleaf to-day

injunction at Downs and Greenleaf to-day and were immediately arrested. One freight train was started east from Downs.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark, March 20.—The engine on the Iron Mountain road which took a freight train north to Newport yesterday started last night on its return trip, pulling two disabled engines. At Jacksonville some unknown persons had broken the switch board, and in consequence one of the engines and the caboose were derailed and turned over. Engineer Langtun's ankle was over. Engineer Langtun's ankle was sprained but nobedy else was injured.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 29.—The following resolutions emanated to-day from the union of the assemblies of Knights of Labor of Fort Worth.

of Fort Worth:
Resolved, By the foint session of districts
101 and 78 that we will never return to work
on the Gould system and Texas & Pacific railon the Gould system and Texas & Pacific rati-road as long as grass grows and water runs unless the officers of said company agree to arbitrate with us as an organization. Resolved, That we scorn with bitter con-tempt the course of H. M. Hoxie in snubbing our honored brother and the grand master workman of our order, which action was an insult to every member of our order from maine to Canfornia.

Maine to California.

Resolved, That the knights of Fort Worth, bound as we are with the most sacred obligations, will stand firm in this struggle, let the result be as it may, and we call upon our brethren here and elsewhere to have hope and strength and patience, that we may win despite the machination of our enemics.

Resolved, That we treat with contempt the servile, money-serving spirit that prompted the resolutions made in the наme of the citizens of Fort Worth.

GOING TO INVADE NEBRASKA.

The Long-Talking Telephone Invention Will Seek Business in This State.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

Lamar Holds the Money Paid For That Purpose Has Been Diverted From the Government-Jones' Love Affair.

The Telephone Litigation. WASHINGTON, March 21.- Special Telegram. - The fact that the government suit to annul the Bell telephone patent will be brought at Columbus, Ohio, has caused the telephone men here to turn an anxious eye Ohioward-the Bell company, through fear of the result, the other companies because they regard Ohio as a promising field for them. Of these latter the one which gives the test evidence of meaning business is the Furnbull International, of which Count Mitkiwicz is manager. This is the telephone over which last Sunday a conversation was publicly carried on for hours between this city and New York. Secretary Manning was one of those who conversed over it. They propose to visit Ohio and Indiana in a short time to introduce their instruments. The Turnbull company propose, after organizing local companies in Ohio and Indiana, to go direct to Nebraska and wage an unrelenting war on the Bell monopoly in that state. Omaha will be the first point of attack,

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY. In a communication to Secretary Maninng on the contracts between the Pacific Mail and Union and Central Pacific roads, Secretary Lamar holds that under these contracts 8354,223,52 has been diverted from the government by the Union Pacific, and \$498,167,-09 by the Central since March, 1878. He says it has been maintained that as these con tracts were within the lawful powers of the corporations and profitable to the roads, that therefore they should be allowed as part of the necessary operating expenses. The statute of 1878 did not authorize a deduction from the gross earning of all the lawful contracts that proved or might prove profitable. If these payments are not within statutory subjects for deduction, whether profitable or unprofitable, lawful or unlawful, is not material. The simple rule contemplated by the statute is that the gross earnings shall be subjected to a percentage to be paid to the government. Deductions made for money paid on contracts transmitted does not come within the statutory deductions allowed from the gross earnings, therefore the amounts above should be paid by the respective roads. In the consideration of this case the power of the companies to make contracts has neither been considered nor decided, but whether within or without the lawful powers of the corporations, or whether the contracts were legal or illegal, the same result would follow.

JONES' FOOLISH LOVE AFFAIR, An interesting sequel to the love affair of Senator Jones of Florida is expected shortly to be developed. It has leaked out that an inquiry has been made of some members of the senate by a man supposed to represent the governor of Florida as to what course the senate would probably take if the governor were to appoint a successor to Senator Jones, who has been in Detroit several months en deavoring to win the affections of a woman who refuses to see him. The governor is authorized to make a temporary appointment to fill a vacancy "caused by resignation or otherwise." The absence of the senator during an entire session and refusal to perform the duties of his office are urged as creating a vacancy, and leading democrats, it is asserted, have suggested to the governor of Florida to make a temporary appointment until the state legislature meets.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Ex-Speaker Randall is reported as saying that if this congress does not adjourn by June 15, the democrats will lose the next house. This may be so, but it would be gratifying to know what Randall is doing to ecure an adjournment at the date he mentions. The mapner in which the committee of which he is chairman performs its work will have considerable to do with the date of adjournment.

A soldiers' publication of this city, devoted to the interests of ex-soldiers, announces that it will have a series of war papers from General John A. Logan. The first one will be on the battle of Bull Run.

Up to yesterday afternoon there was not a vacancy in the clerical ferce of the postoffice department. Postmaster General Vilas has slowly but systematically drawn up a civil service commission for clerks until now there is no chance for another appointment unless a vacancy is created by death, resignation or

Mr. Emiler L. Finn of Iowa has been appointed to a clerkship in the dead letter division of the posto flice department.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

Breaking the Dead Lock-Ingratitude of Congress. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- [Special.] - It

as been suspected by many here during all of this discussion in the senate about the president refusing to furnish information affecting removals and appointments of officials that both sides would be willing, since giving an exposition of their firmness and views, to concede several points if the trouble could be brought to an end and peace restored. It is now stated that steps have been making for ten days to this point, and that t has been reached. Both sides will claim that the other succombed, and the country will probably never know which way the truceman came. One thing is pretty well settled, however, and that is that there will not be much more time lost in this matier.

Some of the friends of the men who hazarded their lives in pilgrimages toward the north pole are not a little vexed at congress because it refuses to provide for the widows and orphans of the dead ones and do some thing for those who escaped death, but came back physical wrecks. Congress refuses to promote Lieutenant Greeley and place him on the retired list, simply because, it is atleged, he went on his mission voluntarily. and knew that he was running the risks he assumed. Congress often acts without think-

ng, it would seem. There seems to be a determination to ose of General Hazen, the chief signal officer. He has by some means engendered hostilities in the party in power, and the committee which has been investigating his ecounts determined to convict him almost before he was heard. It is announced in a semi-official way that his dismissal from the army will be recommended by congress-at least the house of representatives.

THE CONDITION OF LABOR. Some Extracts From the Report of

Commissioner Wright. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- The first annual report of the bureau of labor is completed. It will cover about 500 pages. Under the head, "The Industrial Depression In the United States," Commissioner Wright says: "From the observations of the agents of the bureau and other sources from which it is

possible to form a conclusion, it is un doubtedly true that out of the total number of establishments, such as factories, mines, etc., existing in the country, about 5 per cent weae absolutely idle during 1885, and that perhabs 5 per cent more were lille part of the time, or for a just estimate 7½ per cent of the whole number of such establishments were idle or equivalent to idle during the past year. Applying the per cent arrived at we have a total of 908,000 unemployed persons in the United States in 1885. A million men out of employment means a loss to the country of at least \$1,000,000 per day, or a crippling of the trade of the country of \$300,000,000 per year. It is curious to observe, however, that while the severity of the depression caused the crippling to the extent of several hundred millions of dollars per year of the consuming power of the people, the volume of business transacted is not crippled comparatively to any such extent. The employdoubtedly true that out of the total number paratively to any such extent. The employ-ment of contract labor, of foreign importa-tion and rapid immigration generally, are catures which have a positive influence in crippling consuming power. By the census of 1880 the whole number of people engaged in agriculture in the United States was, 7,870.in agriculture in the United States was, 7,870,493. Into this number there had been absorbed \$12,829 foreign born. The total number employed in manufactures, mechanical and mining industries was 3,837,112, of whom 1,225,787 were of foreigh birth. It will be seen at once that the tendency of immigrants is to assimilate with our mechanical industries. This increases our supply of labor. In comparison to the demand it lowers wages, contributes to whatever over production there exists and cripples the con-

production there exists and cripples the consuming power of the whole.

"So far as investigation indicates, the employment of foreign labor under contract to take the places of dissatisfied home laborers has been a miserable failure for all parties concerned, except perhaps, the parties imported. As to the severity of the present industrial depression and its duration, it can safely be asserted that the depression commenced early in 1882, and has continued until the present time. At the present time, (March, 1886) the effects of the depression are wearing away, and all indications are that prosperity is slowly and gradually, but safely returning. production there exists and cripples the consafely returning

TREE CLAIMS REPEAL. The House Committee Decides to Re-

port Against the Law. WASHINGTON, March 21.-The house com nittee on public lands yesterday considered the bill previously agreed upon to repeal the imber culture, pre-emption and desert land limber culture, pre-emption and desert land laws. A motion was carried to report favor-ably the bill to repeal the pre-emption law. It was then moved to report favorably the bill to repeal the timber culture law. Strait, as a substitute, moved that the law be amended to declare that the principle that "once a timber culture claim always a timber culture." The gbject of this, Strait said, was to prevent the frauds now arising from the faking up and subsequent relinquishment of claims for the consideration of being entered as a pre-emption or homestead claim. The committee decided to refer the matter to the commissioner of the land office before reaching a final conclusion.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS. House.

WASHINGTON, March 20.-Under the special order made Tuesday last, the limited debate on the adverse report on the free coinage bill was begun and the floor taken by Mr. Ames in opposition to the bill.

After a debate, in which Hemphill was the frincipal champion of the majority report, and Bynum of the minority report favoring the passage of the free coinage bill, the house

Americans Killed In Mexico. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- The secretary of state has received information through Willard, consul at Guayamas, Mexico, of the killing of two Americans named William the 21st ult. at the Grand near Nacosari, in the district of Montezuma. Steps have been taken to protect the effects

of the deceased until the legal heirs can be The Pan Electric Inquiry. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- Before the tele shone investigating committee yesterday, Casey Young said at the close of his testimony for the day: "I am positive I never told either of them (the Rogers) that Attor-ney General Garland had agreed to bring suit against the Bell company to annul their

atent." The hearing was then adjourned till STOCKS AND MONEY.

Developments of the Week On the New York Stock Exchange. NEW YORK, March 21 .- [Special Telegram. For the past week the question has been more than once asked in Wall street, whether the general business of the country may not be good with railroad business bad. If the facts were at hand, I think it would be shown that every decline in railroad rates during the last

few years has been the great and most potent stimulus to the vast aggregate of immediate industries. The attempt of the man of money to base an imperial taxation on the American railway was foredoomed to failure. The railway, for all practical purposes, is fast passing into the hands of the men who run it-a new professional class, whose wants, together with those of the laborer who keeps the road in repair, are certain soon to be so great that quite all of the taxation permitted under increasing international competition will be absorbed, leaving nothing for dividends and little or nothing for interest on bonds. Charles Francis Adams has this week been lecturing before the Harvard students on the avenue which the railroads afford for college. ored men. This, then, is the direction of the American railway and of American railway securities. Here is the New York Evening Post persistently saying that our rallroad stocks offer the best field for investment today at home or abroad. This may be interesting reading to the bankers, who form the large part of the Post's advertisers, but it is not safe advice for the prudent trustee to act upon.

Coal stocks in particular have had a hard time of it the past week. The decline has been from 1 to 5 per cent. The Gowen party is opposing the syndicate reorganization scheme, while the output of coal is ex cessive, with declining prices and a bad out look for trade. Pennsylvania has declined two points, while the New York Central is giving its great holders much uneasiness.

The net exports of gold for the week foot up 84,556,000. The rate for money on call at the stock exchange is still 1% and 2 per cent. The bank reserve has suffered another decline on the week. The total excess of the reserve is now \$17,412,000, against \$47,933,000 for the corresponding week in 1885, The bears in the street are making the most of the gold movement outward. The balls are able to show that dipments thus far are comparatively trifling. The fact remains, however, that the outlool for continued liberal shipments of gold and the future contingency is the immediat point in the street.

There are more industrial and other emdoyes on strikes throughout the United States, beginning this week, than there were the past week, when Bradstreet reported probably over 51,000 standing out, in most cases for an advance of wages. A few of the strikes then specified have since been settled by compromises and by the employes grant-ing the demands made, but other strikes have taken their places. It is, therefore, more than likely that the total number of strikers out now (including railway men) is nearly 55,000

Bullion in Banks. NEW YORK, March 20. - The weekly bank statement shows the following change: Reserve decrease. \$3,201,000. The banks now hold \$18,200,000 in excess of legal require

HOME RULE IN GRAVE PERIL.

NUMBER 222

Chamberlain's Certain Secession From the Cabinet a Matter of Much Anxiety.

GLADSTONE IS NOT DISTURBED.

Parnell Considers the Situation One That Requires Cautious Handling-The Premier Stands

By His Scheme.

The English Political Situation. LONDON, March 21 .- [Special Cablegram.] -Englishmen have lived all the week in a cloud of contradictions and denials, but of the essential facts of the situation there is no doubt whatever. Gladstone has laid before his colleagues a scheme for buying out the Irish landlords, as part and parcel of the scheme for home rule. Involving the establishment of a parliament at Dublin, Chamberlain and Trevelvan have declared themselves opposed to the scheme, and will withdraw from the government rather than support or acquiesce in it. They have not resignedfirst, because the scheme has not yet been adopted by the cabinet; secondly, because withdrawal would render necessary an immediate statement by each to the house of the reasons for their resignation, and this would involve a disclosure of the details of the scheme and anticipate the statement on the whole subject, which Gladstone himself is entitled to make. Chamberlain and Treveyan, therefore, continue for the present members of Gladstone's ministry, but it is absolutely certain both will resign unless the Irish scheme be profusely modified. An exchange of views has taken place since the cabinet meeting, between Gladstone on one side and Chamberlain and Trevelyan on the other, with no approach to an agreement.

Gladstone adheres inflexibly to the main pro-

visions of his scheme. Chamberlain and

Trevelyan are equally inflexible.

The accounts published in journals of every shade of politics agree in the chief features of the scheme. The amount to be paid the landlords appears doubtful, but it is not doubtful that Gladstone regards the gigantic measure for the expropriation of the landlords' property one of the foundations of home rule. He does not think the Irish parliament, to which he proposes to intrust hereafter control over the life, liberty and social order of Ireland, can be trusted by Englishmen to deal honestly with the property of the Irish landlord. He rightly regards the faith of England as pledged to protect the loyal landowners against speculation. He considers that English pledges can only be redeemed by offering to purchase their property before an Irish parliament can confiscate it. The English public, to a certain extent, reserves judgment pending Gladstone's statements, but many of the staunchest English home rulers are staggered by the mere suggestion of the project for increasing the national debt by a sum which nobody estimates at less than £120,000,000. A few venture to approve the project. The most ardent partisans content themselves with urging it must be a sound financial measure, because Gladstone proposes it. The Spectator says the English regard it as a demand for tribute, and what they have refused heretofore to kings they will never concede on demand of Parnell. Nearly every finanial authority condemns the proposal the opposition on political grounds daily be-

omes general. Party speculation, however, for the moment, turns mainly on the probable effectfirst in the house and then in the country—of Chamberlain's and Trevelyan's resignations, Frevelyan has no personal retainers. Chamberlain's friends say at least sixty radicals will follow him. Gladstone's immense personal authority is expected to retain for the present the majority of the liberals, but he is straining his authority to the utmost. Yet, I hear Gladstone considers Chamberlain's secession can no more shake this ministry than did the secession of the Duke of Argylle. Good judges of politics think otherwise, believing that the prime minister will now be left without a single colleague whose name means anything to the nation at large, except perhaps Morley, a long-avowed home-ruler. Chamberlain now expects to defeat home rule in the commons and is confident if it be carried in the commons he can beat it in the constituencies after its inevitable rejection by the lords.

Whatever Gladstone thinks, Parnelli's unlerstood to consider that the chances of some rule are gravely imperiled by Chamberlain's opposition, Both agree delay is desirable. Gladstone not likely to produce his measure before April 5, and then in two separate bills for land and home rule. Parnell during the interval is making prodigious efforts to check outrages. Nationalist Journals and speakers avoid committing themselves to an acceptance of Gladstone's plan, but Parnell is believed to be of the opinion this is their last chance of obtaining from an English parliament any measure involving the creating of an Irish parliament, and that if Gladstone falls nobody can succeed. fails nobody can succeed.

German News Notes. BERLIN, March 21 .- All the semi-official organs continue to discuss the prospect of a war of retaliation by France against Germany. They attribute the probability of such action by France to an Orleanist such action by France to an Offeaniss scheme. The Post declares that Germany will await the coming of war proudly, resolutely and ready. All hope is abandoned that a reconciliation between France and Germany can be effected by peaceful means. The former caunot be restrained for an hour when the war cloud bursts. Emperor Wilwhen the war cloud bursts. Emperor Wil-liam is well, Invitations have been issued for a grand party on Monday, the anniver-sary of the emperor's birthday. The govern-ment has become reconciled to the rejection of the spirit monopoly bill, and is defeating a bill raising the tax on suirits. bill raising the tax on spirits.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritabie, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsin. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." Mis. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she over used.

100

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