

A MURDERER CAGED

The Most Startling Piece of Devilry Ever Perpetrated in Nebraska.

BURT COUNTY FARMER KILLED.

The Assassin Mounted His Victim's Horse and Attempts to Escape.

HE IS CORRALLED IN A BARN.

Armed 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 DESPOTIC 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 bowels. The wounded man lived but a short time.

THE MURDERER FIRES.

The murderer mounted a horse of his murdered 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.

SEVERAL WOUNDED IN A BARN.

The murderer dismounted near the barn of Charles Johnson, in which he sought refuge. Before his pursuers 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 fusillade 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 both 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 until 12 o'clock the barn yard was a veritable battle field. From every opening in the structure the murderer would send out a deadly 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, compel 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 being 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. It taken alive summary justice will be dealt.

NEWS ONLY BY MESSENGER.

The barn in which the murderer has taken refuge is twelve miles from Oakland, the nearest telegraph office. News of the movements of the party and the outcome of the day can only be had by messenger. Oakland is in a state of excitement and tidings from the scene are eagerly sought.

A LATER DISPATCH.

OAKLAND, Neb., March 21.—A p. m.—[Special Telegram.]—It is now known that the slayer of Steadman was known as John Anderson. He is about 30 years of age, 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 defiant. He has shot through one man's hat, another's coat, and put one bullet through 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 barn.

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

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

dislodge him. The barn and contents are valued at \$4,000.

Another Victim of His Fire.

OAKLAND, 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 farms in the whole country. An attempt was made to enter the barn at 1 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 not been in a secluded place when he done the shooting. He makes no foolish shots, his shots are all killing and are retreating. It is thought he has plenty of ammunition and a Smith & Wesson .45-calibre revolver.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WAS SENT from here to Tekamah this afternoon which brought fifty well armed men. A large repeating Winchester rifle 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.

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 that he cannot be taken alive.

He is that the desperado is named "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.

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 that he cannot be taken alive.

THE LATEST FROM THE SCENE.

OAKLAND, Neb., March 21, a. m.—[Special Telegram.]—The last news received was that Everett was dying. This will make two murders that the desperado is guilty of. The fire seen from Oakland, in the direction of the point where the posse has the murderer corralled, was evidently a large bonfire. This is the only house on the premises that is burning. The desperado was burned to give light so as to prevent the possibility of escape in the darkness. At this hour—1 o'clock—no further news is expected. Everyone expects to hear by daylight that the assassin has been taken alive or that his charred corpse has been found in the ruins of the destroyed stable.

WILL JOIN THE FIGHT.

Last Pacific Mail Steamer Under the Subsidy 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 settlement of the transcontinental rate war should be made before the end of the month the Pacific Mail company will terminate the subsidy 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 will not terminate the subsidy line. 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 ship, it is a clause 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 the United States army. The situation yesterday afternoon, about ten miles 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 were taken into custody. The situation was extremely dangerous. The Mexican troops followed them across the line and claimed the prisoners on the ground they were taken on Mexican soil. Maus refused to surrender unconditionally. The situation was extremely dangerous. The Mexican troops followed them across the line and claimed the prisoners on the ground they were taken on Mexican soil. Maus refused to surrender unconditionally.

SAV MILL HOURS THIS SUMMER.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., March 21.—The Chipewaga Logging company's meeting at Chipewaga 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 company of this city, presented a resolution for ten hours a day and pay by the hour. The resolution was carried unanimously, but it is generally understood among the mill men that they will pay by the hour this summer. It was thought that would run for any greater number of hours if they 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 advance, and with the carpenters, painters, boiler makers and repairers came out yesterday. The firm has offered a compromise of 5 per cent, but the men have refused to accept it. The increase of from 7 1/2 to 10 per cent, but the men have refused to accept it. The increase of from 7 1/2 to 10 per cent, but the men have refused to accept it.

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 further fall of rain, it will be impossible to resume work in the extensive railway bridge at West Milwaukee inside of a week. If the storm continues it will be impossible to tell when the machines can again be set in motion and the 2,000 workmen permitted to resume their work.

Arbitrator Bogue Resigns.

CHICAGO, March 21.—George M. Bogue yesterday formally tendered his resignation as permanent arbitrator of the Southwestern Railway, Northwestern Traffic and Central Iowa 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 21.—[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 a 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 alibi of the Norfolk National bank. Mathewson, 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 he was useless 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 resignation, 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 of Mathewson may reveal. At present all is speculation. The only criminal act known was the taking of \$10,000 professionally to deposit at Omaha. He was the largest stockholder of the Norfolk National bank, holding \$10,000 of \$20,000 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 wife, Mrs. C. P. Mathewson, which were 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 way to the city, and the creditors of the bank and other parties, developed the fact that he had real estate to the amount of \$30,000 to \$40,000, all unencumbered. A business man who has made a careful estimate believes his assets will cover all liabilities. The bank is in safe condition. The bank is in safe condition. The bank is in safe condition.

A MAN OF THE WORLD.

Mathewson was known as a man of the world and a freewheel, 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 city, and a large family. He was a man of the world and a freewheel, 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 city, and a large family.

Career of the Absconding Banker.

Hon. Charles P. Mathewson, who has disappeared from Norfolk under a cloud, is one of the best known financiers of Nebraska. He was born in Connecticut, and came to Nebraska with his father's family about the year 1825. His father, Colonel Mathewson, had served gallantly throughout the war, was appointed Indian agent at the Winnebago reservation, and later came to Nebraska, when they removed to Norfolk, which town was 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 Norfolk bank, in 1870, which was afterward converted from a private institution into a national bank.

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 candidate for election to congress 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 disappearance, which is in the nature of an 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 the Chicago 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 Mathewson, a bank and real estate dealer, who died about a year ago. The estate was valued at over \$30,000. Mathewson and Mathewson married sisters, who were the sisters of Mrs. Colonel Watson B. Smith, of Omaha. It is suspected that the Mathewson estate has been swallowed up by 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 associates, however, from Norfolk, show that there is considerable mystery about his disappearance, and 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, 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 21.—Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri, and Governor Martin, of Kansas, arrived this morning and almost immediately proceeded to the office of Mr. Lytle, secretary of the Missouri Pacific road, where they are now (11:30) conferring with the latter upon matters regarding the strike. The Missouri Pacific road has been formulated a basis of settlement of the present strike, already approved by the Knights of Labor committee. 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, who arrived here this morning, are now in conference with Vice President Hoxie this afternoon, at which the proposition submitted yesterday by the Missouri Pacific road, and a formal reply of the Missouri Pacific road, where they are now (11:30) conferring with the latter upon matters regarding the strike. The Missouri Pacific road has been formulated a basis of settlement of the present strike, already approved by the Knights of Labor committee. It is expected an arrangement will be made at the conference through which an amicable settlement of the difficulties may be arrived at.

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In a letter dated at St. Louis, March 20, addressed to President Hoxie and signed by Governors Martin and Marmaduke, the governors relate the circumstances of their journey to St. Louis, and the action they have taken. They state that they have agreed to a settlement of the strike, and that they have agreed to a settlement of the strike, and that they have agreed to a settlement of the strike.

After a careful investigation, the government has concluded that the Missouri Pacific road has violated the terms and conditions of this agreement. They are, therefore, authorized to take such action as may be necessary to enforce the agreement. They state that they have agreed to a settlement of the strike, and that they have agreed to a settlement of the strike.

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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 toward the Bell company, through fear of the result, the other companies being their regard Ohio as a promising field for them. Of these latter the one which gives the best evidence of meaning business is the Turnball International, of which Count Mikiewicz is manager. This is the telephone company which last Sunday afternoon 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 Turnball company proposes to organize 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 Secretary Manning on the contracts between the Pacific Mail and Union and Central Pacific roads, Secretary Lamar holds that under these contracts \$534,233.32 has been diverted from the government by the Union Pacific, and \$498,167.50 by the Central Pacific, 1875. He says it has been maintained that these contracts 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 government, however, claims that the roads have received a deduction from the gross earnings, and that the roads have received a deduction from the gross earnings, and that the roads have received a deduction from the gross earnings.

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HOME RULE IN GRAVE PERIL.

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 Telegram.]—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 of the Irish landlords part of a parcel of the scheme for home rule. Involving the establishment of a parliament at Dublin, Chamberlain and Trevelyan have declared themselves opposed to the scheme, and will withdraw from the government rather than support or acquiesce in it. They have not resigned, first, 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 Trevelyan, 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 flexibly to the main provisions 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 is £10,000,000. Gladstone regards the 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 transfer heretofore control over life, liberty and property in Ireland, can be trusted by Englishmen to deal honestly with the property of the Irish landlords. He rightly regards the faith of England as pledged to protect the loyal landowners against speculation. He considers that the English people have a right to be retrained 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 Englishmen have been staggered by the mere suggestion of the project for increasing the national debt by a sum which nobody estimates at less than £10,000,000. A few venture to approve the project. The most ardent partisans content themselves with saying 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 financial writer in England has been staggered by the opposition on political grounds daily becomes general.

Party speculation, however, for the moment, turns mainly on the probable effect—first in the house and then in the country—of the scheme. Gladstone's scheme is 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 carry it in the commons. He is confident if it be carried in the commons he can carry it in the commons. He is confident if it be carried in the commons he can carry it in the commons.

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