

green hands on one or two piers, very little work has been done on the docks of the principal steamship companies since the strike of the longshoremen commenced. The strikers are confident that they will succeed and gain their demands. Their next move will be to get the pilots on ocean steamship service to come out. The pilots are organized and should an order go out for them to quit work the strikers hope to stop all transatlantic steamers from sailing in or out of port. This the union men claim will compel steamship companies to

COME TO TERMS.

At the National line dock this morning sixty men, who were picked up from various sources, were laid off as they were incompetent.

The *Wyoming* was being unloaded by non-union men and sailors of the vessel. The latter were paid thirty cents per hour in addition to their pay as seamen.

GREEN HANDS

were immediately taken in charge by members of the longshoremen's union, and were organized and become part of the strikers' union.

The *Erin* is not more than half loaded. She should have sailed yesterday. By Monday the vessel may be ready for sea.

The *Helvetia*, of the same line, lies at the other side of the dock with the bulk of her cargo still aboard. Affairs were just about the same at the Guion line docks. The usual number of men employed there is from 150 to 200.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 28.—The answer of the state live stock commission was delivered to the speaker this morning. In reply to the resolution passed by the House last week, requesting information as to the condition of pleuro-pneumonia in the State, the answer affirms that 2,000 more cattle have been exposed to the disease and will be quarantined in addition to the 2,500 already quarantined. This will be followed by an appraisement, and diseased and exposed cattle will be slaughtered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—Jordan, Treasurer of the United States, will relinquish his present office on May 1st in order to accept another office, probably the presidency of the Western National Bank of New York, now in process of organization, and which will be fully established by that date. Jordan has not yet formally resigned, but expects to do so shortly after the adjournment of Congress.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The trial of ex-Alderman O'Neill was begun to-day. Informer ex-Alderman Michael Duffy was the first witness sworn. His statement of the combination and voting away of the franchise of the Broadway railway did not differ from his former relations about it in the first and second trials of McQuade.

EASTPORT, Me., Jan. 28.—The winter school of herring has struck in on the American shore and about 5 English boats and vessels were fishing on this shore. Meanwhile the cruiser *Middleton* is patrolling between here and Standreus, ready to seize any American fisherman that may venture over the dead line.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Judging from indications to-night, fifty thousand longshoremen and coal handlers will be out on a strike to-morrow. The freight handlers who unload the cars at the railroad docks sympathize with the strikers, and will probably quit work to-morrow.

At to-day's meeting of the Ocean Association of longshoremen many non-union men and many freight handlers were admitted to membership. The hands employed at the docks of the Stonington line, Hamburg line, People's line and Pennsylvania, will probably go out to-morrow. The non-union men employed in loading the *San Marcos* also struck for 40 cents per hour for day work and 60 cents for night work. Their

DEMANDS WERE GRANTED TEMPORARILY.

It is understood that the men have joined the Ocean Association and will probably strike to-morrow. The employees of three large companies have applied for admission to the Union. They number nearly 2,000. Delegates are actively engaged in organizing every branch of labor about the piers and docks of three cities. In Brooklyn an air of sympathy is rising among the working classes, which bids fair to include many branches of industry other than those already affected.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Unger was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, charged with murder. He exhibited a stolid indifference, and when asked if he desired to make any statement, he simply sneered and turned his head away. At the request of Inspector Byrnes, Unger was remanded to police headquarters. The chief element of mystery now clinging to the case, is the fact that the head, without which identification will be difficult, is still missing. Bohle was born in one of the eastern provinces of Prussia. He came to this country some years ago, and traveled to California and Oregon, where he engaged in business at the mouth of the Columbia River. Last July he came east. He then had a draft for \$1,200 from some Oregon bank, which he exchanged for a German draft, as he was going across the ocean to settle up some property in Germany. He was away two months and returned in the fall, this time with a Hamburg draft for \$1,200 which he had exchanged and

but returned almost immediately. He deposited \$1000 in a savings bank here. Unger, the prisoner, strictly insists that Bohle went to Chicago last week. He met August Bohle last fall. Bohle replied to an advertisement inserted by Unger for a partner. He induced Bohle to come and live with him. It is thought that all the time Unger was maturing a scheme to get rid of Bohle and to secure his money. Arrangements were made to-night to have the plumbing in the Ridge Street house examined. A woman told the police that on Thursday or Friday night she met Unger carrying a pail of something from his room to a sink in the hallway, and that when he met her he turned his head. This was something he had never done before. It is thought possible that the pail may have contained the head of the murdered man.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 28.—The Gregory Consolidated Mining Company of New York, working the Gregory mine situated four miles from Wickes, twenty-five miles from Helena, telegraphed H. W. Child, the general manager, to close down operations, the reason being, no money in the treasury. Child started for the mine with E. W. Bach, the accountant, Foreman West and Hon. Albert J. Seligman, of the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., bankers of New York, to notify the men and close the works. The drafts for the amounts due the employees had not reached Helena. The men fearing that they were to lose two months' wages due, on being notified of the company's intention, called a meeting and took charge of the mine and works. They went in a body and notified the gentlemen named that they wanted them to attend their meeting in the hoisting works. One hundred and fifty men walking in front and one hundred and seventy-five behind.

ESCORTED THEM

to the meeting. Speeches were made on both sides. The men decided to hold the four gentlemen named until the money was forthcoming, and detailed eight men to guard them during the day and eight men during the night. They also voted to close every saloon, and this resolution was strictly carried out. They appointed a committee to inspect all telegrams and correspondence. Later in the day it was decided to allow the general manager to go east to secure the money, at the same time paroling the accountant and holding Mr. Seligman a prisoner for security until the money was paid. Seligman telegraphed his father in New York, that if the company did not pay the men he would not answer for the consequences for the protection of the property or himself. The amount involved is \$75,000. J. & W. Seligman & Co., owing but a portion of the company's stock, immediately

TELEGRAPHED THE MONEY

to Helena for the payment of the men, and the release of the company's property and Seligman. About midnight last night Mr. Seligman was released upon a messenger being sent to the men by Governor Manser, who guaranteed the money for Seligman & Co. The men treated the prisoner and all parties with the utmost respect and courtesy and protected the property of the company. There was no disposition to injure any one. Seligman was paroled and allowed the freedom of the camp on his word of honor that he would not leave until payment could be made to the men. The men are being paid off to-day, and all hands are happy over the result of what might have been a serious affair had not the New York bankers generously stepped in.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Patrick Smith, late clerk of St. Stephen's parish, and acting as Dr. McGlynn's secretary, says, on Dr. McGlynn's authority, that Dr. McGlynn in his letter of Dec. 20th informed the Archbishop that he had for some time reason to feel concerned about his health, and that his physician positively forbade him to take the journey to Rome. In the same letter Dr. McGlynn gave other grave reasons why he could not go, one of which, while creditable to Dr. McGlynn, was of a private character, relating so much to others that it would have been highly indelicate for the Archbishop to publish it.

Rome, Jan. 28.—It is expected that as a result of the McGlynn affair the Pope will address an encyclical letter to the Catholics of America on the attitude of Catholicism towards the rising tide of democracy.

DENVER, Jan. 28.—The Denver Circle Railroad, with all the lands and rolling stock, was late last evening sold to N. E. Condit, of New York City, for \$750,000. It is understood that the name of the corporation will be changed to the Denver Terminal Company, and that it will become a part of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Australian mail advices to December 22nd, are to the effect that New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, Fiji and New Caledonia will require five and three-quarter millions bushels of wheat to supply home wants. The other colonies of Victoria, South Australia and New Zealand will have a surplus for export of thirteen million bushels, showing a net surplus for exports of seven and a quarter million bushels.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—A meeting of the trunk line presidents has been called to discuss the inter-state commerce bill and other matters. It will be held in this city in February, about the third. Much importance is attached to the meeting, as it will probably determine the course of the railroad companies connected with the

pool in case of the bill becoming a law.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Extensions of the strike to the railroad freight handlers on the city water front has brought the number of men now out to nearly 30,000. The probability is that before the day is over, other railroad employees will cease to work. The men on the New York City and Northern Railroad pier, on east River, claim to have had a grievance against the company on account of the low rates of wages and also irregularity of payment, claiming that in some instances the pay was more than a month overdue. Though this is denied by the company, the men, through sympathy with the coal shovellers and steamship longshoremen, went out yesterday. They were sent for by the superintendent, but refuse to treat with him individually.

THE RAILROAD MEN

on the Hartford dock, East River, were the next to go out and it is rumored that to-day the men on the Pennsylvania and other railroad docks will go out. The greatest difficulty in moving freight is on the docks along the North River, where most of the ocean steamers are berthed. All outgoing vessels have been delayed for want of coal and it was said at the headquarters of the strikers that several vessels had proceeded to sea with an insufficient supply of coal and also with an incomplete cargo.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 29.—Pueblo special to the News: Colorado lawyers have made use of the Supreme Court decision on the invalidity of criminal convictions by information to obtain the release of Hamilton, alias Burton, from the federal penitentiary at Albany, New York, where he is serving a sentence for stage and mail robbery near Alamosa, in 1881, where he had built a pile of brushwood across the road in the woods and set up blackened sticks in such a way as to look like gun barrels pointing at the coach. Having stopped the vehicle and made all the passengers form in line, he made motions back toward the supposed band of riflemen, telling them not to shoot until he ordered them to do so, while the supposed riflemen covered the passengers with the guns they were robbed and the robber escaped into the mountains.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—In the trial of ex-Alderman O'Neill to-day for accepting Broadway railway boodles, Miss Lou Parker, who had lived at the residence of McLaughlin, declared that she had tended door there, and declared that the alleged combination meetings had never been held there. Mrs. McLaughlin testified to the same effect.

Richard J. Sullivan, secretary of the Tammany committee and clerk of the Supreme Court, said he was at McLaughlin's house every night from January 15, 1884, until July, and that the combination aldermen never had met there.

Justice Barrett asked him sharply why he did not come forward before and tell his story, and Sullivan replied he did not wish to get mixed up with the affair.

"Then you sat by an officer in the court and heard testimony given against McQuade which you knew you could contradict and were silent?" Justice Barrett's face wore a disagreeable, frowzy look as he turned in his chair from Sullivan.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Edward Unger, the murderer of August Bohle, whose body was found last week in a trunk shipped to Baltimore, has made a full confession of the killing. Unger was arrested on Thursday last and after being a short time locked in his cell, he was brought before Inspector Byrnes. In the room was a table on which had been placed the hammer with which Bohle was killed, the knife and saw used to cut up the body and the rubber cloth in which the body was wrapped after killing. The chair on which Unger seated himself, was so arranged that he could see little else in the room save the bloody weapons. He was asked if he wished to say anything. He shook his head, but suddenly said, "Bohle has

GONE TO CHICAGO,

and will turn up in a few days." Friday afternoon Byrnes took the hammer, saw, knife and rubber cloth to Unger's cell and asked if he had not seen them before, in a manner as though Unger had not been half a dozen times before with them. Unger was much startled but said he had never before seen the bloody tokens. Then he was taken to court and remarked to Inspector Byrnes, "You are trying to hang me." The trunk with the body arrived from Baltimore yesterday. The body was sent to the morgue. That night Byrnes went to Unger's cell and asked him how he felt. "Pretty well," said he, huskily. Then the inspector unlocked the cell door and detective Hickey called Unger into the corridor where the lights were turned low. The prisoner stepped forth but did not see the inspector until the latter called him by name. As he turned he saw Byrnes standing and pointing at the trunk which had held Bohle's dead body. Unger

STAGGERED AT THE SIGHT

and tottered towards his cell. Byrnes then took from the trunk a piece of the murdered man's coat, which had been used to wrap the body, and holding it before the prisoner's eyes asked him where the rest of Bohle's coat was. Unger shuddered at the sight of the

blood-stiffened garment, and clasping his hands over his eyes was about to fall, when detective Hickey caught him and seated him upon a couch in the corridor. He sat down upon it and removing his hands glanced about him. Suddenly and with a startled groan he sprang to his feet asking if he could change his seat and taking a proffered chair. The sofa on which he had been seated was the one found in Unger's room after his arrest. Unger's face became

GHASTLY PALE,

and when assisted to his cell he was almost in a fainting condition. Inspector Byrnes told Unger he would be near at hand when he was ready to talk, and when the inspector returned from supper, Unger had asked to see him again. Unger was brought to Byrnes' room, where all bloody tokens confronted him. "I want to tell the whole truth about the business," he said to the chief. He then told this story which was taken in writing:

THE CONFESSION.

"I live at 23 Ridge Street. I have known August Bohle since November, 1886. I first met him at my saloon, No. 24 Eldredge Street, where he called in answer to an advertisement which I had put in the *Staats Zeitung* for a partner. We could not agree upon the terms and I subsequently gave up the business at that number. I went to live at No. 22 Ridge Street. A short time afterwards August came to live with me, the arrangement being that he was to pay me half rent, which was \$7.50 per month, and one-third of the household expense. On the night of January 20th, 1887, after supper, my son Edward left the house, leaving Bohle and myself in the rooms. We remained talking and reading until about 9:30. Bohle was a

VERY POWERFUL MAN,

and was swearing about his hard luck. He called me a d—, and I told him I was no d—, and put my hand up to shove him away. He then struck me on the neck with his fist and knocked me down. I sprang to my feet and attempted to strike him with a poker which I had in my hand. Bohle grabbed a poker from my hand and at the same time he seized a knife from the table and ran after me. I ran to the bed room. He followed me. I picked up a hammer from a chest under the bed. He made another lunge at me with the knife, I warding it off, receiving a slight cut in the hand. I then struck him with the hammer. He staggered and I followed it up and hit him again with the hammer, sinking it

INTO THE SKULL

as far as the handle. He staggered and fell back on the sofa, dead. This occurred about 10 o'clock p. m. Expecting my son home every moment, and to avoid my son seeing what had happened, I took the body from the sofa and put it on the floor close to the wall. I then took Bohle's sleeping cot and placed it on its side before him, and leaning against the wall and covering the ends with some clothes. My son soon came and we went to bed together in the bed room. "Where's August?" he asked. "He's gone out," said I. On Friday, January 21st, as soon as my boy had gone for his work, I went out and bought some rubber, laid the body on it and cut it up to fit Bohle's trunk, in which I placed the pieces, except the head, which I wrapped in the coat, put a newspaper round it and, while crossing on the ferry boat, dropped it

INTO THE RIVER.

I returned to the house, took the trunk to a saloon in Grand Street and asked permission to leave it over night, which was granted. I called for it on Saturday a. m. about 9 o'clock. I got a car man to take it to the saloon of Henry Beuse, No. 375 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, where I left it. The trunk was there a few minutes until I went to Westcott's express office. I told the expressman where he was to call and returned to Beuse's store. I got some muslinage and put this label on the trunk: "John A. Wilson, Baltimore, Md., to be called." I did not mean to kill deceased. He was a quarrelsome man and I believed my life was in danger when I struck him. The manner in which I disposed of the body was to save myself and family from disgrace. (Signed) EDWARD UNGER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—At 6 o'clock this morning, a horse car on the Butter Street line ran over a dynamite cartridge on Market Street, near Davis. A terrific explosion followed, a flange of one of the wheels was broken, and the car was lifted two feet. Shortly before 9 o'clock a horse car on the same line, on Buchanan and Pacific streets, ran over a dynamite cartridge and a flange on one of the wheels was also broken and windows shattered. None of the passengers were injured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Hon. George H. Pendleton, United States minister to Germany, was among the passengers on the steamer *Saale*, from Bremen, which arrived here to-day.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Police Captain Schaack, in an interview to-day, admitted that he had been over a fortnight investigating what had appeared to be an Anarchist plot to save Spies and his fellow conspirators from death on the gallows. Within a month there has been a marked revival of interest in the Anarchist meetings in this city, and the efforts of the police to keep track of their pro-

ceedings have redoubled as a result. The captain came into possession of a drawing which he recognized as the basement plan of the jail and Criminal Court building.

IT WAS ACCURATE

In every particular; even the sewers in the waste pipes were accurate. The basement plans of the buildings in Clark Street, extending to the jail alley, were also shown. From certain of these buildings lines were drawn with men in the centre of the jail yard. Investigation showed that the basements indicated were those for rent or those which could be leased. Captain Schaack's inquiries led to the belief that the lines centering in the jail yard represented a possible or projected tunnel. Negotiations have been entered into for a lease of one of the basements by prosperous shoe dealers, who stipulated for a division of the basement by a close partition separating the front from the back. Boxes were to be delivered and taken

FROM THE REAR END

of the entrance. A close watch has been kept, but without result, and the hopes of capturing the conspirators have been abandoned.

Captain Schaack believes that the design was to cheat the gallows by blowing up the condemned Anarchists and with them the officers delegated to conduct the execution. If the tunnel were designed to enable the Anarchists to escape, the lines would not reach to the jail yard, but to the jail itself.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The Chicago Tribune special from Lincoln, Neb., says: Two miles south of this city stands a palatial residence, owned by an English gentleman long since identified with the Mormon church. The residence has been untenanted for the last two years, save by an old servant man named White, who at one time was connected with the Jezreels of London, a sect similar to the Mormons. White claims he was defrauded by them out of his property and lately became converted to the Mormon faith. He says: "Two months ago there arrived at the mansion an old gentleman bearing letters from my master in London, the purport of which was to obey his every wish and to keep his presence a secret to all except those to whom he saw fit to receive. Within a week persons began to arrive at the house in twos and threes; they were from Salt Lake and held long

WHISPERED CONSULTATIONS

With my mysterious guest. At first I did not care who or what he was until little by little I gathered from stray remarks that he was a person of note, and soon after the truth burst upon me that he is none other than Brigham Young, the great prophet of our church, who is (or, apparently) resurrected from the dead and preach to the people of Zion as one having returned from the grave to tell what lies behind. That his death and burial were only a deception will soon be seen by the whole world. My only reason for telling the facts is that I am an old man with but little to gain in this world and don't want to see a people deluded as I have been. The Jezreels absorbed my money and now the Mormons have broken my faith."

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 30.—Two detectives, accompanied by four determined men, started with bloodhounds in pursuit of a gang of train robbers who have been operating in this vicinity for the past six months. The news reached here this morning that the robbers had been overtaken and a desperate encounter at close range ensued, and that the detectives and prisoners would arrive this evening on a special train. The robbers were tracked into Hall's Canon, near Beale Station, eighty miles south of here, and when the robbers discovered they were surrounded they prepared for a fight and made a

BLOODY DEFENSE

at close range. The robbers proved to be four in number, well armed. The detectives demanded a surrender, which was answered by a volley of lead from the robbers and then a regular battle commenced. The detectives and party were too many for them, however, and in the capture Hard-Foster was killed, but after being shot he lived long enough to make a confession implicating the whole party. Two others were captured, the fourth making his escape. One of those captured proved to be Charlie Ross, who murdered Marshal McGuire, of this city, last November and subsequently broke jail. The name of the other robber is Leslie Bois, a native of Weatherford, Texas. Both men are now lodged in jail, which is surrounded by a sheriff's posse. Lynching is favored and likewise feared.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 30.—Last Monday, Wm. Lud Cornish, of Sharpshurg, Washington County, shot Miss Lulu Green through the heart and brain because she would not marry him. He also tried to kill the girl's mother and sister, but failed on account of his pistol being out of order. The mother received a wound in the hand and was knocked down by the pistol. Cornish was captured and taken to Springfield, the county seat. Last night a mob, composed of 75 men, entered the jail and secured the prisoner. He was taken to a farm about two miles north of the town and hung.