

upon, which the company would be compelled to pay at stated intervals, toward the interest and principal of the debt. The government in fixing such stated sum, can resolve upon a just and intelligent figure with or without consultation with the company, keeping in view the financial condition and abilities of the company, and having due regard to the interest of communities and of commerce that will be affected. The government is now face to face with the proposition, that it shall deal justly with this corporation, as it now finds it, and at the same time justly with the public and commercial interests. The directors recommend the establishment of a national railroad commission.

In conclusion, the directors say the very happy fact that the stock of the company is owned now mainly by investors, instead of speculators, has had great weight with the government directors. It has conclusively determined in their minds the fact that perhaps, above all things that are to be avoided in legislation, is the contingency of such terms being imposed upon the company as to render its stock practically permanently non-dividend paying, thus giving it an uncertain and purely speculative value. The result of this would be to utterly discourage all bona fide investors and holders, force the entire volume of stock into Wall street, and finally into the hands of a pure speculator, to whom "control is better than ownership, because cheaper," and affording the means to wreck and prey upon the resources of the corporation. It is difficult to conceive to what unfortunate end the road would come in such an event. If the government would take the securities of the branch lines or require that they be deposited as security in addition to that it now has, and fix upon a stated amount to be paid at stated periods, such as would in time liquidate the debt, but which would not compel the company to impose unjust terms upon its patrons, and would justify the government in prohibiting it from doing so, this controversy might be regarded as virtually settled.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, 9.—The old stamp law, so unpopular and oppressive on commerce has been abolished and a new law established. By it the stamp act on all retail sales of Merchandise, mortgages, bonds, contracts, etc., is 1/2 per cent; the duty on foreign wines and liquors 10 per cent on sales; native wines and liquors 4 per cent. There is a special tax for tobacco. On playing cards the tax is fifty per cent. Articles destined for exportation are not liable to stamp; nor retail sales of articles necessary for subsistence sold in the public markets or by itinerant vendors. Retail dealers are to pay a tax for one year in advance on the estimated value of their sales. In the case of disputes between merchants and the government agent, each shall have ten men to decide the true value of the sales. Severe penalties will be imposed for infraction of the law. The new ordinance removes the abuses of the old and will be a relief to commerce.

CHICAGO, 9.—"I have read the article in this morning's Tribune," said ex-Gov. J. P. St. John, who is stopping at the Sherman House. "In which it is said that J. S. Clarkson, editor of the Iowa State Register and Iowa member of the National Republican Committee, renews his charges that I sought to obtain money from the republicans, and to make a contract to leave the field and betray the prohibition cause. I defy him and his committee to do their worst. They set out some time ago by saying I had written letters in which I had committed myself to corrupt propositions. No amount of goading has been sufficient to induce them to produce any such letters, and now they have shifted their ground and begin to speak of some one who they say was a secret agent employed by me to conduct corrupt negotiations; but why do they not tell who he is? I am sure I had no such agent, and I do not believe that Mr. Clarkson has any particular man in mind when he speaks of such an agent. It seems to me, that if there is one, their purposes would be best subserved by telling his name and exposing my transactions through him at once. The truth is, that if I had any desire to sell out I would not have had either to apply to the republican committee, or to employ a go-between to do it for me. The whisky power of this country has never been short of money within my recollection, and I never saw the day when a corrupt man on the other side could not get his price without any dickering."

"Where are you from, and which way are you bound?"

"I am just from my home in Kansas, and am on my way to Minnesota, where I am to engage in what republicans call setting back prohibition for twenty years. I expect to spend the next four years at it."

"What figure do you expect Prohibition to cut in the next Presidential election?"

"That will depend very largely on what kind of an administration Cleveland gives us. I think it likely that we will carry several States, and hold the balance of power in the Electoral College, but of course this is all guesswork."

NEW YORK, 9.—At a late hour this afternoon several men rushed out of No. 12 Chambers street, in which building is located the office of O'Donovan Rossa, and the United Irishman. In a few seconds a man covered with blood tottered down stairs to the hallway and sank on the front stoop, while his blood covered the sidewalk in a stream. The most intense excitement at once ensued, and crowds flocked to the

scene. Several officers rushed up, and seeing a few men making towards Chambers street and the City Hall, followed them. One of them, a tall man, was captured and brought back to where the dying man was lying.

"Is this the man who stabbed you?" asked the officer.

"Yes, that is the man," said the bleeding man, "but, by heavens, if I'm going to die, I'll die game, and there will be two of us!" With that, and before the bystanders could realize his intention, he drew a revolver and fired two shots in quick succession at the man standing before him. One of the balls took effect in the thigh of his would-be-murderer. This still further increased the excitement, and the neighborhood became wild with all sorts of rumors. The man who was stabbed proved to be Capt. Thomas F. Phelan, of Kansas City, aged 49, and his assailant, whom he says stabbed him, gave his name as Richard Short, 861 Tenth Avenue.

An ambulance was summoned and Phelan was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, dying. He is stabbed in the neck and breast and other places. There were rumors that he gave away some of the secrets of the Fenian organization.

A printer named Schmidt, who had his composing room on the same floor, next to O'Donovan Rossa's office, said: "I was standing at my work when suddenly I heard a noise in Rossa's office, with the upsetting of a table, followed by loud, angry words and curses. This continued for some seconds, when something heavy was thrown against the wall. A man cried out something which sounded like 'help,' but I am not sure whether that was the word or not; then the door was banged open, and four men ran down stairs, each trying to push the other out of his way. Blood was trickling down the face of the last man. They were half way down stairs, when the man with the blood trickling down his face got in the lead of the others. I then ran and opened the window of our office, which looks out on Chambers street. Then I saw the man with blood on his face fall on the sidewalk, put his hand to his hip pocket, pull a revolver and fire at one of the three men, which one, I cannot tell, as I did not get a good look at him. I think, however, he must have been shot, because he pulled up his coat, placed his hand to his back and stumbled forward, as if he was going to fall on his face. A policeman standing on the corner caught him by the shoulder, and arrested him. A great crowd of people gathered around the man lying on the sidewalk, and several firemen came running down the street and did something for him in the way of dashing water in his face and giving him whisky."

"Did you see O'Donovan Rossa among the four men?" Mr. Schmidt was asked.

"I can't say that I did."

The police claim to have a letter from Rossa to the wounded man, telling him to come on to New York to his office, that he had important business for him to attend to.

Phelan was asked by Fireman Cottrell if he wanted a minister or priest. "No," he replied; "I don't want anybody. I don't believe in any religion; I am a follower of Bob Ingersoll."

News of the stabbing and shooting spread rapidly, and inquiries were made on all sides as to who Phelan and Short were. Phelan appeared to be known to many men, and was identified with several Irish revolutionary societies.

Rossa was condemned by a number of his compatriots for giving publicity in his paper this week to an interview published in the Kansas City Journal, purporting to have been had with Phelan, giving a detailed account of the operation of the dynamiters in England. Threats were made against Rossa's life. It is said his immediate friends had determined to form a body guard to protect him.

Short, it was stated, came to this country with the man who, in the summer of 1882, shot at Jim McDermott in Captain Ryan's bar-room in Chambers street. He is said to be a native of Cork, where he was one of the principal leaders in the movement directed by O'Donovan Rossa.

A long interview in the Kansas City Journal was published by Phelan lately. Phelan was one of the originators of "the skirmishing fund," and was at one time suspected of being the famous "No. 1" mentioned by Informer Carey in his evidence. He has been an Irish Nationalist all his life, and been always prominent in Irish revolutionary movements.

Short is said to be one of the Irishmen who was driven to this country by the treachery of Jim McDermott, of Brooklyn, who is now believed to be in the pay of the British government.

Phelan's clothing was cut in several places, under which there was no wound. The four stabs in the back were slight, two just below either shoulder were two inches deep; a seventh was in the right side of the neck; another penetrated the chest, and each arm received a thrust; the right arm was almost severed at the shoulder. The surgeons said the assailant must have been a very powerful man. The patient showed great fortitude during the dressing of his wounds.

Coroner Martin went to the hospital to take the wounded man's ante-mortem statement. Phelan said he would give a true story and proceeded: "On last Sunday week an interview between myself and the editor of the Kansas City Journal was published in the Journal. The paper is now in my pocket. I afterward received a letter

from John T. Kearney, asking me to come to this city. I telegraphed him I would be here January 8th. When I arrived I called on Kearney, and, together, we went to O'Donovan Rossa's office. Rossa was not in. A man named 'Rocky' Mountain O'Brien came in while I was there; he shook hands with me in a friendly way and asked how I was. He then left, and a man whose name I think was Barker, came in with a knife in his hand. He immediately approached and struck at me about the chest. I was seated in a chair at the time, and warded off the blow. He made more thrusts and stabbed me several times. I sprang to my feet and ran down stairs; Barker followed me and cut me again and again. On the street Barker was brought before me; I recognized him as the man who stabbed me, and, supposing he would stab me again, I shot him. I first met Barker on my return from Europe in August or September last. It was in Rossa's office I met him there afterward; Kearney and two others whom I didn't know were present when I was assaulted."

The identity of the two men spoken of could not be established. They, with Kearney, fled when the butchery began.

NEW YORK, 10.—Mr. C. P. Huntington, who has just returned from railroad inspection, said he found his railroad interests in the southwest in as good shape as he expected under the circumstances. He denied positively that he had been selling Central Pacific and Chesapeake and Ohio securities. The local business of the Central Pacific system, he said, was increasing. When asked about the default on the January coupons of the first mortgage bonds of Houston and Texas Central railway, Huntington said: The fact of the matter is, the Texas Central has not earned the interest on these bonds. The bonds were issued when the road was without competition and making money. They bear 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. I am of opinion it would be wise to refund the bonded debt and issue new bonds with a lower rate of interest, which will come within the earning capacity of the road. Before I went away I arranged with the Southern Development company to buy Houston and Texas Central coupons from any person disposed to sell them. I did this simply because I thought some of the bondholders would need their money. The total amount of interest due on January coupons is \$238,000. The Southern Development Company have already bought \$264,000 of coupons.

DES MOINES, Iowa, 9.—Mr. Clarkson was shown the interview with St. John at Chicago, sent out by the Associated Press to-night, in regard to St. John's charge that himself and others of the national committee had first said that he himself had written letters, in which he had committed himself to corrupt propositions. Clarkson said no one had ever yet made such charges, and that St. John knew they had not, and that therefore there has been no shifting of the character of the accusations against him. "St. John affects to say," said Mr. Clarkson, "that he had no agent or friend attempting to negotiate for him, and that he does not believe I have any particular person in mind in speaking of such an agent. I did have such a person in mind and St. John knows very well who it is, for he was in correspondence with him all the time. The person was seeking to make a deal with me. The person is a well-known Kansas politician, who is everywhere known in that State as having been St. John's next friend in politics when he was a republican. The man came to me with a letter of introduction and indorsement from a United States senator. St. John knows as well, or better, than I who the man is, and a telegram from him to that party asking the whole truth to be told will give the public all the facts. He will not give them at my request, but doubtless he would at St. John's. Mr. St. John need not try evasion any longer. The country will know all the facts and details of his perfidy before many days."

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, 9.—A party at which eleven persons were present was given last night at the residence of Mr. Van Fossen of this city. During the evening coffee was passed around, and, soon after drinking, all became ill with symptoms of poisoning. Investigation found this to be true, as, at the bottom of the coffee pot, was found a paper of "Rough on Rats." One of the victims, a child, a niece of Van Fossen, died at midnight, and others are not expected to live. A searching investigation is in progress, and intense excitement prevails. The names of the parties are not obtainable.

NEW ORLEANS, 9.—A Picayune Brookhaven, Miss., special says: A party of bulldozers in Franklin County went to the house of a negro Saturday night for the purpose of whipping and otherwise maltreating him. They demanded admittance, and being refused, one of the party, a young man named Murray, burst the door open and rushed in, when his brains were blown out by a charge from a shotgun. The rest of the party fled. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

PORTLAND, Ogn., 9.—The vessel aground in Shoal Water Bay is not a steamer, but the British bark *Abbey Cowper*, from Mollindo, in ballast to Portland. She went ashore on the rocks Sunday night, the 4th inst., in a dense fog, and is a total wreck. The crew—18 in number—took to boats

Monday morning. All hands were saved, and are now en route to Astoria.

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—A special inspector of the Treasury Department, assisted by two officers of the Philadelphia custom house, made a large seizure of smuggled goods to-day, which is the largest ever made at this port. The seizure consists of thirty cases of assorted liquors, ten barrels of brandy, a number of casks of olive oil and a large quantity of cork and tile—in all valued at \$110,000. The goods were found on board the Italian bark *Santo Salto*, concealed in what the captain said were empty coal oil barrels. The vessel as well as the cargo is forfeited under the law, so the whole seizure amounts to \$210,000, half of which goes to the revenue officers.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., 9.—Another Orange outrage is reported from Carboneat. Wednesday, while Dr. Richard Dunn, a Roman Catholic medical practitioner at Broad Cave, was proceeding on a sick call, he was overtaken by a mob of about one hundred men and boys, who pelted him with stones and stabbed him many times, fourteen stab wounds being found upon him. They also robbed him of everything valuable. The doctor it is thought is not fatally wounded.

## FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, 9.—John S. DeWolf & Co., who failed yesterday, have a large amount of capital invested in mines, slate quarries and other property in North America, unavailable at present.

BERLIN, 9.—The *National Gazette* says: American delegates to the Congo conference explicitly disavow any intention on the part of the United States to be responsible for the execution of resolutions of the conference, on account of having taken no part in its deliberations.

BERLIN, 9.—Emperor William has written a letter in reply to the New Year's address presented him by the municipal authorities of Berlin. In it he dwells upon the political and economic progress which the country has made in recent years. "The settlements in Africa which have been placed under the protection of the Empire will give an additional outlet, he says, to German enterprise, and will prove a stimulant to trade and manufacture under the auspicious peace, which he trusts will continue, and there is every prospect that Germany will continue to make gratifying progress in material and moral welfare."

LONDON, 10.—The police have received information that simultaneous attempts are about to be made by dynamiters, to blow up the Holborn Viaduct and Mansion House Railway Station. Express precautions are being taken at both points, and all baggage is scrutinized with extreme care.

LONDON, 9.—Gen. Wolseley telegraphs the Prince of Wales that he will march on Khartoum on Jan. 24. He advises the government to immediately dispatch 300 picked troops to Suakin to operate against Osman Digma and open the Berber route. Gen. Wolseley recommends that Gen. Greaves be placed in command of the troops to go to Suakin and Gen. Dormer as chief of staff. He further asks that another battalion be sent to reinforce the Nile expedition.

It is surmised that General Wolseley expects heavy fighting after Khartoum is relieved.

BERLIN, 9.—In the Reichstag to-day the budget committee moved that the proposed credit of 150,000 marks for African colonization be reduced one-third.

Bismarck opposed the motion and urged prompt action with regard to the colonization project of the government in order to anticipate other powers. The German people, he said, had approved the colonial policy of the government during the last two years, and it was reasonable to suppose the Reichstag would vote the additional credit for African exploration. The motion to refer the credit to the budget committee was adopted—135 to 128—although both Bismarck and Von Boettcher, minister of interior, strongly opposed this action.

LONDON, 9.—A dispatch from Melbourne states that the King of Samoa and German consul have concluded a treaty securing to Germany three seats in the council of the kingdom, thereby largely increasing Germany's influence in Samoa.

### The Trouble Safely Over.

Stomach trouble is serious business while it lasts; but what a blessed relief to have it depart! Mrs. F. G. Wells of 18 Atlantic street, Hartford, Conn., writes that she tried experienced such relief that the trouble, and that she experienced such relief that the trouble is now entirely over. She recommends this great iron medicine to all who are afflicted. It cures liver and kidney complaint.

Gov. Stoneman's message to the California Legislature recommends that it memorialize Congress against the ratification of the Spanish and Mexican treaties.

The second battalion of the Sussex Regiment has been ordered from Malta to Egypt.

Sara Bernhardt has entered into a contract to write Paris correspondence for several foreign newspapers.

Fifteen thousand persons have already left Granada, Spain. People generally are of the opinion that the end of the world is at hand, and are seeking absolution from the priests.

Representative Budd, of California, has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The English Admiralty has invited tenders of the ship-builders of Belfast for the immediate construction of six cruisers.

Advices from Buenos Ayres represent the financial crisis so serious that the general suspension of cash payments is imminent.

### A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Mrs. Mary A. Dailey, of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with Asthma and Bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until in last October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 lbs. in a few months.

Free Trial Bottles of this certain cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. Large Size \$1.00.

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