

cars as they can get drivers for, between the stables at 65th Street and Broom Street; beginning at ten o'clock this morning.

HANNIBAL, Mo., 16.—Last night strikers or their sympathizers attacked three of the new employees of the Missouri Pacific Railway. One escaped without injury, but the other two, Sears and Abbott, were badly beaten.

EAST ST. LOUIS, 16.—Late last night the sentinels patrolling the railroad yards were startled by hearing several shots fired at them from the direction of various houses near the junction of the Cairo Short Line and the Pittsburg railroads. This sort of attack upon the guards has become so frequent that, although no one has yet been injured, Reece, commanding the militia forces, has issued an order that hereafter, if shots are fired from any building in East St. Louis, the guards shall surround such houses, raid them and arrest all guilty or suspected persons found in the buildings. Two deputy sheriffs while guarding the Vandalia R. R. yards last night, were approached by a number of men, supposed to be strikers, who engaged them in conversation, during the progress of which they attacked the deputies and beat them badly. Upon the approach of several sentinels, who were on guard in adjacent yards attracted by the cries of the deputies, the assailants escaped, leaving their victims in an unconscious condition. Last night an unknown man who has occupied the position made vacant by one of the strikers of the Burlington yards, was attacked while standing on the street corner by a party of men who knocked him down and beat him severely before he could escape. During the night a shot was fired by some one which had no effect. Neither militia nor police were in the vicinity at the time.

NEWCASTLE, Del., 16.—Charles Robinson, a negro, was hanged here at one this afternoon for making a criminal assault upon Mrs. Ella F. Gardiner, the wife of a farmer, near Clairmont, last October.

DENVER, Col., 16.—Col. Burchfield, late-chief clerk of the Utah Indian Agency, has just received intelligence of the killing on the White River Reservation, of Shavano, the sub-chief of the Uncompaghe Utes, by Chief Arowitz, and the subsequent slaying of Arowitz by friends of Shavano. The tragedy occurred last Sunday at the agency. Shavano was next in authority to Supinero, the chief who succeeded Ouray. He was not popular, and a feud had existed for years between himself and Arowitz, who has recently lost three children by death. Arowitz, with Indian superstition, claimed that Shavano had hoodooed his children's death, and meeting his enemy Sunday a quarrel ensued, which resulted in the murder of Shavano. Arowitz attempted to escape, but was pursued and shot full of holes by five chiefs who captured him. The Uncompaghe and White River tribes occupy the reservation jointly, but no trouble is anticipated between the two factions.

NEW YORK, 16.—The following statement is made by the Central Pacific officials: The rental guaranteed to the Central Pacific Company by the lessee—the Southern Pacific—is at the rate of \$1,200,000 per annum, and is payable on May 1st of each fiscal year. If the surplus earnings above the fixed charges do not reach this sum the deficit must be made good by the lessee. The lease was in effect for nine months in 1885. The amount of the rental due May next is therefore \$900,000, not \$1,200,000 as has been stated. This would suffice to pay 14 per cent. dividend, if it were available for that purpose; but the company has not funded all of its funded debt, and it may be required to pay some portion of it out of the rental. The question of declaring a dividend has not yet been considered by the directors.

CHICAGO, 16.—All the Union switchmen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad here went out on a strike this afternoon. The difficulty grows out of the fact that the Switchmen's Union has demanded the discharge of a few non-Union "scabs" and the refusal of the company to comply with the request. The local agents of the company say their objectionable men were taken into the employ of the company at the time of the last strike and have been faithful workmen and he thought the company would stand by them.

Between 50 and 70 of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy switchmen went out this afternoon for the same reason and the Lake Shore switchmen threaten to go out to-morrow.

KENIA, O., 17.—At 1 o'clock this morning the residence of John Douthitt was burned and Mr. and Mrs. Douthitt, aged people cremated. It is believed the people were murdered, and the building then fired.

DALLAS, Texas, 17.—United States Judge Pardee, in the trial for contempt of court cases, yesterday, passed sentence on the following persons who had been convicted of offenses against the Texas & Pacific: Chas. Wilson, charged with displacing a switch for the purpose of derailing the engine at Denton, March 22nd, sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the county jail; C. Bishop, for taking possession of a switch at Fort Worth, April 2nd, was found guilty and remanded to await sentence; Robert Irwin and Wm. Anderson for the same offense discharged; F. P. Lane, taking possession of a switch and preventing its use, admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000, and the case continued. Richard Morgan, striking switchman with a stone, three on this' imprisonment in the county

jail; Charles Barlow, intimidating laborers by striking a negro on the head, remanded.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 17.—McGarran, Burdette and Chase, three strikers tried a few days ago for interfering with the Missouri Pacific Railway and obstructing trains and acquitted, were indicted to-day for the same offence. Martin Irons, A. C. Coughlan and Geo. Jackson, for whose arrests bench warrants were issued yesterday, voluntarily appeared before the criminal court this morning and gave bonds in \$800 each.

NEW YORK, 17.—The first car on the Third Avenue line left the depot at 8 o'clock this morning, and at noon 28 cars were running, making trips from Harlem to Broome Street and return. Policemen were aboard each car and lined the route at regular intervals. Their services, however, were not required, as everything remained quiet and the strikers kept away from the avenue and depot. About 600 men applied for work to-day in answer to the company's advertisements and many were engaged at once.

NEW YORK, 17.—There is a deep bitter feeling among the strikers at the Third Avenue depot and trouble is feared from them. The employment of unlicensed drivers is denounced bitterly as against law. The railroad company this afternoon abandoned the attempt to run a car on the One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Street road. The cars on the Third Avenue road are to stop running at 5 o'clock this afternoon. It has not yet been definitely settled whether or not the cars will be run to-morrow. It is feared trouble will result if the conference between the Railroad Commission and the railroad company and the Empire Protective Association does not settle the difficulty.

About seventy new men were accepted to-day and they will be drilled to-morrow in the depot. No cars will be run out to-morrow for prudential reasons. Some of the strikers to-day swore out an arrest warrant for the new drivers who have no license. The president of the road says the new employees will not be discharged to make room for the strikers in case a settlement is reached.

NEW YORK, 17.—The following from Lewiston, Mo., is published here: For six months a young man named Ferguson, residing at Great Falls, had been in failing health despite the care of physicians, none of whom could fathom the cause of his decline. Among many odd symptoms was that of a very peculiar choking sensation, which was not understood until the snake thrust its head out of the young man's mouth. The sick man called his sister and when next the hissing head appeared she seized it and with a quick pull landed the venomous reptile at her feet. Her action killed her brother. The tail of the snake had grown into the young man's body, and in tearing it away a blood vessel was broken and the young man bled to death.

LITTLE ROCK, 17.—News has just been received of the arrest of John W. Jones, formerly editor of the Newport (Ark.) News, but for several months absent in Idaho as Indian School Commissioner, by appointment of President Cleveland. He was Secretary for Arkansas of the American Legion of Honor, and was arrested on a requisition of Governor Hughes, charged with embezzling several thousand dollars of the endowment funds. Jones came to Arkansas from Virginia several years ago, and was a member of the last Legislature from Jackson County.

CHICAGO, 18.—Third Vice-President Orlando Smith, General Manager B. Dunham and Gen. Superintendent Foreacre and Division Supt. Britton, of the B & O Ry., met a committee of the striking switchmen and all difficulties were settled, the objectionable parties having voluntarily requested that they be transferred to other points. This was agreed to by the Company and by their employees. Work will be resumed to-morrow morning and freights moved with the usual promptness.

NEW YORK, 18.—The Executive Committee of the Car Drivers' Association have decided to tie up all the surface lines in the city excepting on Eighth and Ninth Avenues at 4 o'clock this morning.

NEW YORK, 18.—What is known as the Workingman's Rifle Corps to-day filled the hall at No. 9, Second Avenue. They were addressed by Editor Schweitch of *Volks Zeitung*, upon the labor question. He advised his hearers to arm themselves as rapidly as possible and prepare themselves for future troubles. Rifles could be had for \$6 each and ammunition was cheap. The crowd cheered the sentiments.

CHICAGO, 18.—The striking switchmen on the Lake Shore road created no disturbance to-day, but stand firm and say they will make no concessions. No freight came in or went out to-day on the Lake Shore road. Officers of the road are very reticent and nothing is known regarding their contemplated action in the matter.

DENISON, Tex., 18.—Four local assemblies of the Knights of Labor are holding a consolidated meeting here to-night, the attendance being unusually large. The Knights give intimation of something important under consideration. Extra guards watch the doors and backsliders are carefully excluded from the meeting.

BOSTON, 18.—Plymouth White alias Frank Parke alias "Plinn" White, one of the most notorious confidence men in the country, who was made to leave Boston a year ago, left again yesterday of his own accord, having successfully worked six months on a scheme of fraud. Last July Ivory Hazleton, re-

tired engineer, with money to invest, came to Boston and opened a lodging at No. 10—Street, renting the place of ex-Police Commissioner Jenks. White engaged a room of him and soon captivated both Hazleton and his wife by his courtesy and refinement. He talked casually of his immense wealth and Hazleton was completely deceived by White, and ten days ago, lent him \$3,033, all his available money, taking as security \$5,000 worth of alleged railroad bonds. Through Hazleton's influence John W. Tinsley, another retired engineer, and his sister, were induced to loan White \$800 on a demand note and a promise of \$3,000 worth of stock. On Friday White got the securities of Mrs. Hazleton on the pretense of wishing to examine them, and was about to leave, when Hazleton happened to come in. Hazleton locked the door and threatened to kill White if he did not return every cent. White laughed at him and got out of the difficulty by handing Hazleton \$1,000 in cash and two \$1,000 notes made out to White by his brother. Hazleton was then so ashamed of having suspected the man who appeared so honorable that he loaned back \$1,000 of the money. Yesterday White failed to put in an appearance and the facts were laid before the authorities. Hazleton has been swindled out of \$2,241 in cash and a few weeks' board bill, besides small sums loaned, and the Tinsleys lose \$800 which was all the spare money they had.

ST. LOUIS, 18.—It has transpired here that a scheme is on foot to boycott the Gould railroads through eastern manufacturers. District Assembly 30, Knights of Labor, with headquarters in Boston, embraces about 300 local assemblies, with a membership of some forty thousand shoe and cotton workers. Large quantities of articles made in the Territory covered by these assemblies are shipped to points on the Gould system, and the plan is to notify all manufacturers to stop shipping their goods over those roads. There is to be a meeting of District Assembly 30 at Boston this week, to discuss this matter, and if the plan is decided upon and the manufacturers refuse to accede to the demands of the Assembly, a strike will probably be ordered of the workers in the territory named.

A representative of this District Assembly has been in consultation with the general executive and local committees here, and will report to the Boston meeting what he has learned of the situation here and in the southwest. It is also said that District Assemblies 77 and 78, which include the shoe and cotton workers in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, will hold meetings immediately after the Boston assembly, and it is thought possible that they will pursue the same course decided upon by that body.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—San Luis, Obispo, Cal.: Fires this evening destroyed the Andrews Hotel, post office, and several other large buildings. The total loss is estimated at \$120,000. Insurance unknown. No loss of life.

NEW YORK, 19.—With the exception of the Eighth and Ninth Avenues, the streets on which horse cars are usually run are deserted and quiet to-day. All the road men, drivers, conductors and stable men have concluded to take a holiday in sympathy with their brethren on the Third Avenue line. Almost the entire police force of the city has been on duty since 5 o'clock this morning. All the street car stables are guarded by detachments of police and the streets along which the lines run are filled with "blue coats."

NEW YORK, 19.—A special from Washington to the *Herald* says: There is a rumor that the President has been making one of those careful and laborious studies to which he is given, of the public land question, and that he has become so thoroughly acquainted with the vastness of the land frauds, misuse of the present land laws for land grabbing by syndicates and corporations, and of the necessity of thorough reform of both land laws and land administration that he will presently send a special message to Congress urging its immediate action in the way of reform and repeal of bad laws to help him in saving the still remaining lands for homesteads for the people.

ST. LOUIS, 19.—Ritter & Horst, butchers, were called upon by a committee of the Knights of Labor yesterday, who requested them to cease supplying Vice-President Hoxie of the Missouri Pacific Railway with meat under pain of being boycotted. The senior member of the firm informed the committee that he could not accede to their demands, that Hoxie was a good customer and he would continue to fill his orders so long as Hoxie should continue his patronage.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 15.—Sir Charles Dilke has sent to the Queen's Proctor, a full and formal denial of all the statements incriminating him in the confession made by Mrs. Crawford to her husband, and which the latter obtained a decree of divorce from her. Sir Charles expresses the hope that the Proctor will find cause to intervene and reopen the case for his vindication.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the Proctor has obtained a mass of information upon which he will take action soon to bring the case before the court for re-examination.

Sir Charles Dilke is preparing to make a public statement of the case in his own defense. He will take occasion to do this in an address to the

Liberals of Chelsea, his constituency, which he is arranging to deliver May 3d.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15.—The Porte has been notified by Germany, Russia and Austria that they are taking fresh steps to compel Greece to disarm.

PARIS, 15.—Nine persons were killed and a number were injured to-day at Abaccio, the capital of Corsica, by the collapse of a mansion.

BERLIN, 15.—Advices from Zanzibar state that the Sultan has refused to cede to Portugal the territory claimed by her, and the Portuguese Consul has, on this account, lowered his flag and placed the Portuguese residents under the protection of the German Consul.

Prince Bismarck, in the Upper House of the Prussian Landtag this afternoon, speaking on the government bill expropriating the land of the Poles in Posen, declared that the colonization of German-Poland by Germans was a defensive act, undertaken by Prussia to avert Polish destruction of Germanism and to prevent inhabitants of large communes of German ancestry from becoming wholly Polandized, as the history of the past thirty years showed they were tending to become. "The Government," said the Chancellor, "must withstand the cancer-like spread of Polandism, and while it has no desire to expropriate the Poles of themselves, still it does not wish to be extirpated itself by the poles."

The Upper House of the Diet has adopted the bill for Germanizing Poland.

BRINDISI, 16.—Sixty-eight cases of cholera have occurred here, ten of which have proven fatal. The officials declare the disease is sporadic.

PARIS, 13.—The development of cholera at Brindisi has caused alarm in France, particularly along the Italian Frontier. Precautions of the most stringent kind are being instituted to prevent the scourge from invading France.

ALEXANDRIA, 16.—Quarantine of seven days has been ordered against all arrivals here from Brindisi, Venice and Ancona.

LONDON, 16.—Gladstone propounded his Irish land bill to the House of Commons this evening. There was hardly any excitement attending the event compared with the enthusiasm which attended the memorable proceedings of yesterday a week, when the Home Rule measure was proposed. At noon to-day but 90 seats on the floor of the House had been "hatted," and these were nearly all taken by Irish members. At 4 o'clock the House was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Gladstone rose in his place at 5:25 p.m., and was greeted with cheers. When he began to speak his voice was low and husky.

He said the aim of the present endeavors of the government was directed towards securing contentment among the people of Ireland, and a permanent restoration of social order. The speaker's proposals would greatly benefit the tenants of Ireland, but the landlords were the principal object of the measure, although he thought that many of these landlords were most hostile to the government's policy. The history of Ireland was one long indictment against its landowners.

Agrarian crime had originated and increased under the absenteeism of the landlords, and the raising of rents, as their expenses, while away from Ireland, increased. Oppression, wedded to misery, had a hideous progeny. Crime had been endowed with vitality to perpetuate itself and hand down its miserable inheritance from generation to generation. England was not clear of responsibility, for the deeds of Irish landlords were English deeds. "With the power in our hands we have looked on and done nothing." After the Union absenteeism became general, and the national sentiment ceased to have a beneficial influence on the relations between the landlord and his tenants. The union itself was obtained against the sense and wish of every class by wholesale bribery and unblushing intimidation. The land act was intended to go into effect on the same day on which the Home Rule bill would become operative. One could not go on without the operation of the other, which would provide a legislature in Ireland to appoint a statutory authority to deal with the landlord's estate and act between the vendor and the purchaser. The purchases would be made through the issue of £180,000,000 of three per cent stock issued at par. These new Irish consols might with the consent of the Treasury, be commuted for stock of the lower denomination. If stock could be issued forthwith, scrip of equal value would be issued for the same purpose. The act was to give the landlords the option to sell out under it.

Actions were confined to agricultural holdings and did not include mansions having demesne and woods. The State authorities, acting between the peasant and the land owner, would purchase the land from the latter and put the peasant in possession as the absolute proprietor, subject to an annual rent charge until the total payments equalled the purchase money. The State would not force the small occupiers to become proprietors. Nobody except the immediate landlords would have the option to sell to the incumbents, and then he must sell by forfeiture, and not as an option for himself. Applications to sell would have to be made by all the tenants on the estate, and all these applications and sales would be registered. Applicants would be required to give security for costs in certain cases. The Land Commission would be empowered to refuse the applications.

The basis of the prices would depend upon the rental for fixed prices. The judicial rental of 1885 would be the standard in all cases wherein the rent of the land to be sold was then fixed; in all other cases the Land Commission would have power to arrive at the price by comparing other judicial rentals with Griffiths's valuations.

The land commission would also be allowed to examine the state of books concerning estates for ten years back. Twenty years' rental would be the nominal purchase. In exceptional cases 22 years' rental would make the purchase. Applications for sale would not be received after March 1, 1890. Ten millions of pounds of stock would be issued during 1887; £20,000,000 in 1888; £20,000,000 in 1889, and £20,000,000 in each of the two succeeding years.

The charge upon the Irish Exchequer would be £2,000,000 per annum, to meet which it would be able to levy for rents amounting to £2,500,000 per annum, and this sum would be the first charge on the rents and taxes raised by the Irish government.

The present contribution of Irish tax-payers to England was £9,980,000, of which England paid back in the Irish civil service and in the service of collection £4,895,000. The residue, which seemed to represent an Imperial contribution for the army, navy, national debt and Imperial civil charges was £2,085,000. What did England do with it? As an instance, she sent an army of 26,000 men to Ireland and kept them there at an annual cost of £3,000,000, £915,000 more than the balance mentioned. That was a specimen of the economy of a system the speaker wanted to root up.

Mr. Gladstone commended the scheme to the strict, jealous, careful, unbiased examination of Englishmen. He was convinced it would be recognized as a fitting part of a great auspicious effort to sustain the plans of the British Legislature for the welfare of what had long been a bad, the speaker hoped, would ever be, under the circumstances, far happier than heretofore, an integral part of Her Majesty's dominion.

Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour and thirty-five minutes, and concluded amid great applause.

Mr. Gladstone's proposals do not imply a new issue of £180,000,000 in three per cents, but of only £50,000,000 from the £180,000,000 in the new threes already authorized.

Following Gladstone Mr. Chamberlain read a letter, which he sent to Mr. Gladstone, tendering his resignation as a member of the Cabinet. In the letter Mr. Chamberlain stated that Mr. Gladstone's policy would throw a heavy burden on Great Britain, entailing an enormous addition to the national debt, and probably an immediate increase of taxation, not to secure a union of the Kingdom, but to purchase separation. Mr. Chamberlain then went on to say that the land proposals, although they had been modified since he had left the Cabinet, would still impose a great burden on Great Britain without sufficient security for the loans advanced. The bill was calculated not so much to benefit the tenants as a sop for the landlords. Although only £50,000,000 was to be issued, the option to sell was offered to landowners holding land valued at \$150,000,000. Supposing that the full number of options to sell should be accepted, how would all the money be provided? If the Irish Parliament was to be entrusted with the protection of the commercial classes and the maintenance of social order, why could it not be trusted to protect the landlords? The Irish people would regard the bargain as one imposed by a foreign country, and would be justified in taking the first opportunity to repudiate it. If the bargain should be repudiated how would it be enforced?

Under the increasing depression in trade hundreds of thousands of hard workers in England would probably be thrown out of employment. While refusing to assist deserving Crofters in Scotland and postponing the claims of the English laborer, could the Government consistently grant large sums for the benefit of the Irish peasantry? [Cheers.]

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain said he was not an irreconcilable opponent of Mr. Gladstone's policy. If the land proposals should be sufficiently modified, he would be happy to be relieved of the duty of continuing his present attitude of opposition.

The magical effects of St. Jacobs Oil in removing soreness and stiffness makes it invaluable at all times. Rheumatism and Neuralgia promptly yield to it.

We cannot too strongly impress upon our readers the fact that most diseases are caused by irregular action of the kidneys; and this is true even though you do not feel any pain in them, for they are deficient in nerves of sensation and give forth pain only in the last stages of disease. It is an undeniable fact that for all diseases of the kidneys caused by excess of uric acid in the blood, Warner's safe cure has no equal.

Life Gets the Better of Death.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. Nov. 18, 1885.—For eleven years I was a confirmed invalid, suffering all the agony a person could stand. Was several times pronounced dead. Two best physicians pronounced my trouble female complaints. Used Warner's safe cure. I passed a large stone. Am well to-day as when a girl. It was a miracle in my case.—Mrs. J. T. Ritchey, 562 4th Avenue.