

BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

AMERICAN.

St. Louis, 22.—The local Assembly and the Knight's executive committee are still in session discussing Hoxie's terms, but chairman Irons says they will be rejected, as to accept them would be to abandon all their principles.

The statement of the Knights of Labor in reply to H. M. Hoxie's letter to the Governors of Missouri and Kansas, was issued at a late hour to night. Condensed it is as follows:

While in conference in Kansas City we were sent for by the Governors, and out of respect for them a committee was appointed, consisting of the employees of the Gould roads only, which met with them, and by request stated the cause of the present withdrawal of active labor from the roads of Gould's southwest system. On their suggestion these gentlemen agreed to see Mr. Hoxie, and attempt a settlement if possible. The interposition of the Governors was voluntary. We refused them the privilege of adjusting our differences or accepting the terms of settlement without further submitting them to this committee for approval, notwithstanding which they received Hoxie's proposition, qualifications and all, and turned them over to the press and public before we were even permitted to see them.

They say to Hoxie, after a careful investigation, "We are unable to find wherein the Missouri Pacific Railway Company has violated the terms and conditions of the agreement made on the 15th of March, 1885, touching its employees in our respective States."

In rendering this verdict, the Governors have blindly ignored the fact that the obligations assumed in said circular at that time took effect with roads operated and leased by the said Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and was fully understood to apply, although by oversight, to but two roads, and the States were mentioned therein.

The evidence is at hand that the bridge men have been compelled to work many hours overtime without receiving the agreed overtime pay. Evidence is also at hand to prove that in order to make it necessary to reduce the force of workmen, work has been sent to contract shops, and in one instance, a whole foundry was shut in order to bring the men under the new supervision, thus depriving the men of satisfaction and inducing them to leave the company's employ, after which the men were employed and always at reduced wages.

The outrages on the Texas & Pacific Railroad are sought to be made a matter entirely out of the range of agreement. Men were out of sheer prejudice discharged without an effort to reduce the hours of labor. The receivers refused to comply with the agreement of the company's officials with the employees after the institution of the receivership, notwithstanding they do not repudiate the other agreements of said officials, showing a clear intent to use the United States Courts and its officials for dishonorable purposes.

If Mr. Hoxie did not know that he was guilty of a gross wrong and injustice, why would he refuse to listen to our evidence and hear our appeal for redress? Why would he shelter himself behind subtleties and technicalities? Why would he refuse to treat with men he has wronged and write evasive letters to Governors who cannot possibly enter into the merits of the controversy? The truth is simply this, Mr. Hoxie wants trouble. He has provoked it. He is still inciting it and making an innocent public pay the price of his perfidy.

How long will the public consent for Gould and Hoxie thus to rule or ruin? We wait to see.

OMAHA, 23.—The siege of the desperado in Burt County terminated by the burning of the barn in which he had entrenched himself. During the fire he fired a succession of shots into the crowd who returned the fire and shot him in the head. After the fire the body was found partly burned.

The murderer was buried in a contiguous corn-field. The crowd was bent on taking the charred and roasted corpse and feeding it to the hogs. The sheriff had hard work in resisting the crowd and according the remains a human burial.

The desperado's revolver was found in the oats, and proves to be a good six-shooter, double-acting Colt's 45-caliber, ivory handle, with the head of a Texas cow engraved on it. Johnson's barn, in which the murderer took refuge, is completely destroyed, with the contents. Eight valuable head of mules, three horses and three cows were burned in the barn and shed. A great deal of grain was also destroyed. The barn and contents were valued at \$4,500, which it is supposed the county will pay, if not the amount will be raised by private contributions.

LITTLE ROCK, 22.—About 2 o'clock this morning the northbound Iron Mountain Railway passenger train was stopped at Long Trestle, two miles south of Little Rock, owing to the discovery that the trestle was burning. It was soon destroyed and the train was unable to proceed further.

St. Louis, 23.—The Knights of Labor say they will accept no terms from the company unless offered to them as members of the Knights of Labor. A member of the Executive Committee said, "The worst is yet to come. I dread it, but there is no help for it. If we were to submit now and return to work without being recognized as

Knights, it would be defeat not only for us, but also for Labor Unions, Trades Assemblies, and for every labor organization in the country. We will wait three or four days in hopes that some way towards a settlement may be opened, and then if the situation remains unchanged every freight train on every road running out of St. Louis and Chicago will be stopped."

WASHINGTON, 23.—A telegram was received at the War Department from General Crook saying that he would start to-day from Fort Bowie to San Bernardino to receive the surrender of Geronimo and his followers.

KANSAS CITY, 23.—The situation this morning is one of great but anxious expectancy. No freight trains have been moved, and there has been no attempt made to start them. Passenger trains are not interfered with. The railroad superintendents of the various lines have arrived here and are holding a meeting.

PITTSBURG, 23.—The strike of 4,000 workmen at the National Tube Works, McKeesport, Penn., has ended satisfactorily to the strikers, and work will be resumed in all departments at once. The trouble was settled this morning by the workmen accepting the proposition to restore the wages ruling in 1884 and to advance the wages of laborers to \$1.25 a day. The increase will range from 7 to 20 cents.

New York, 23.—All the inside operators in dress and cloak-making left work this morning pursuant to the threat of a strike by the committee. They number nearly 2,000. Negotiations are pending for a settlement of the difficulties.

COLUMBUS, 23.—District Attorney Kulmer, of Cincinnati, this afternoon filed in the United States Court in this city government papers to test the validity of the Bell Telephone patents, the defendants named in the petition being the American Bell Telephone Company, a corporation under the laws of Massachusetts, the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company under the laws of Pennsylvania, the Cleveland Telephone Company, City and Suburban Telephone Company, the Union Telephone Company and the Buckeye Telephone Company under the laws of Ohio, and Alexander Graham Bell.

The attorneys for the government are Solicitor-General Goode, District Attorney Kulmer, Allen G. Thurman, Grosvenor P. Lowry, Pnuton & Chandler and Charles Whitman of special counsel.

Process was issued directing the appearance by May 11th and requiring that the answer be filed on or before June 1st. The petition, with the accompanying exhibits, makes about 75 pages of a pauphet of printed matter. The points were made public in the press some days ago from a copy obtained surreptitiously. One of the attorneys stated that the abstract contains the substance of all the allegations made. Taylor & Taylor have been retained as local counsel by the defendants. It is understood that the first question to be considered in connection with the case will be that of jurisdiction.

INDIANAPOLIS, 23.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the last of the telephone cases. The decision covers the constitutionality of the laws passed by the last Legislature for the regulation of the telephone affairs, the points involved in the law reducing the rentals having previously been decided. The court holds that the telephone company is a common carrier, and as such is subject to all the regulations which the law imposes upon common carriers. It cannot, therefore, refuse the service to any person who desires it and fulfills the legal requirements.

ATCHISON, Ks., 23.—The Missouri Pacific made two attempts this morning to send out freight trains over their road, but failed. The first train succeeded without encountering any interference in running to a point about one mile from the Union depot, where a number of strikers boarded the car and set the brakes. The engine was "killed" and the train brought back to the city by a switch engine.

A second attempt was then made to start, this time under the protection of the city marshal, the sheriff and a number of policemen. The train succeeded in getting as far as the city limits, but a short distance from there the strikers took control of it and brought it back to the yard. There was considerable excitement during the attempts to move these trains, but no serious disturbances. All the Missouri Pacific engines except two are now disabled.

St. Louis, 21.—A freight train of fifteen cars was made up this morning and started over the Missouri Pacific tracks in the direction of seventeenth street. On arriving at that point a crowd called upon the engineer and fireman to leave their posts, which they did. The mob here soon became so dense that it was deemed advisable to clear the yards. Police were summoned, and soon a force of about 150, commanded by chief of police and all the captains arrived at the scene. The crowd was then ordered to disperse and upon their refusing to do so the police made a charge upon them, hoping to drive them away without using their clubs. The latter alternative, however, became necessary, and during the struggle which ensued several of the strikers were badly beaten by the police, some of whom were in turn badly bruised from rocks thrown by the mob. After a brief fight the crowd dispersed and were driven from the yard.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The Secretary of the Interior has rendered a decision in

the case of the Atlantic and Pacific R. R., in which he holds that it has no legal claim to land along the line of the road from San Buena Ventura, on the Pacific Ocean, California, to San Francisco, and directs the commissioner of the general land office to restore the same to the public domain. The fact that this line has been mortgaged and money raised on its credit is, the Secretary adds, a misfortune to the mortgagees, in that they took a mortgage to which the mortgagors had no legal right. The decision restores to the public domain 2,451,200 acres.

New York, 24.—The Tribune to-morrow will publish a long interview with Mr. Gould in regard to the strike on the Missouri Pacific Railway, the essential features of which are here-with given:

Gould said: "There can be no compromise in this case, and so far as I know there has been no attempt toward one by either side. There is no room for a compromise, for the strikers have confessed in effect that they have no grievances against our company. I am bound to fight this question to the bitter end for this very reason. The position is a simple one. If we had interfered with the management of the Texas & Pacific, we should have been in contempt of the United States Court, which has charge of that road. The men on our own lines have made no complaint against us but by striking try to enforce the demands of workmen on another road not under our control.

There can be no compromise in such a strike. I have asked the opinion of Judge Dillon as to our legal rights under such circumstances, and his decision is that it is our duty, not alone our right, to prevent interruption to the business of the road by all legal means. We have a clear legal remedy against the members of the Knights of Labor organization in suits for damages, and we propose to test this question in the courts. We shall sue the members of the organization, and in fact the papers in the case are now being prepared in accordance with Judge Dillon's opinion. We propose to recover damages from every member of the association who has property. They are responsible to us for the losses we have suffered, if they belong to the Knights of Labor. We will show them that we intend to enforce all our legal rights and we shall bring suits against the members of the order who have property on other lines of railroad and in other States. We shall attempt to recover damages from every member who has property that we can attach. It is time that these things should be settled and this is a favorable opportunity. I propose to fight it out on this line. There is another feature of the case and that is that every shipper and manufacturer and in fact every person who has suffered loss by this strike has the same legal redress as the railroad company."

The success of this strike, he said, would unsettle confidence throughout the world, and these workmen would be the first to feel its disastrous consequences. He had no news, he said, which would lead him to suppose that the strike would extend to the East and intimated that he might ask for an injunction restraining the working Knights of Labor from contributing to the support of those on the strike.

St. Louis, 24.—A dispatch from Kirkwood twelve miles west, says the freight train passed that point safely. Just after the freight train had gotten away, carrying a large portion of the police force, the mob numbering about one thousand men made a rush for the machine shops of the Missouri Pacific to take possession of them. The courage of the majority of them failed and only about forty proceeded beyond half way and they soon abandoned the idea and dispersed.

Kansas City, 24.—The railroad superintendent did nothing at their morning session except to discuss the situation. They will meet again this afternoon, when they will probably confer with the strikers.

A prominent official expressed the opinion that the railroads would grant the switchmen's demand for the Chicago scale of wages, if they would guarantee it should end the strike as far as Kansas City is concerned; otherwise the demand would probably be refused.

St. Joseph, Mo., 24.—At noon to-day the yard men in the Hannibal & St. Joseph and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs yard struck, and freight traffic is entirely suspended.

Kansas City, 24.—It is authentically reported that the switchmen's strike is settled and the men will resume work to-morrow.

Kansas City, Mo., 24.—With the exception of the Pacific roads the blockade has been raised from this city, the managers agreeing to the switchmen's Chicago schedule of wages.

The statement quoting Mr. Nettleton as saying that the switchmen's strike was settled on the basis of Chicago prices was made on the authority of an evening paper. Mr. Nettleton being asked later by the Associated Press representative, said he had made no such statement, and could only say that the strike had been settled, and that he presumed that that was what the public desired most to know. The terms are kept as yet, secret. The men returned to work at 7 o'clock to-night by order of Mr. Monaghan, chief of their association, and are themselves ignorant of the prices fixed upon.

St. Louis, 25.—Governor Marquette has issued a proclamation calling upon the Missouri Pacific Railway Company and upon its officers and

agents and upon its employees of every grade, each in their several capacities, to assist in resuming traffic of all kinds in the usual way on all the railroad lines operated by said company in Missouri, and warning all persons, whether they be employees or not, against interposing any obstacle whatever in the way of said resumption, and calling upon all good citizens to assist in carrying out the purpose of this proclamation and also extending the whole power of the state, so far as it may be lawfully wielded by its chief executive officers, to sustain the company and its servants in said resumption, and to restrain and punish all that may oppose it. A member of the executive committee of District Assembly 101 said the East St. Louis yard men will go out this afternoon.

St. Louis, 25.—The Rainwater Rifles and Company "G" branch of the Guards are under arms at the armory ready for immediate assistance to the police at a moment's notice. All the militia forces of the city are under orders to be ready for duty at the call of the Governor.

WASHINGTON, 25.—It is stated at the Treasury Department, that Secretary Manning slept well during the night and that his condition is improving this morning.

The condition of Secretary Manning at 11 o'clock this morning is reported by Dr. Lincoln as rather more hopeful than at any time since his attack. He rested fairly well last night, waking only at intervals. "He seems to rest with more ease this morning," said his son, "and all things considered, we feel encouraged; but he is a very sick man and we can only hope until the next two or three days brings a crisis. Father does not yet know of my arrival, or indeed that the family sent for me; and we think it best that he should not know until the crisis is past. As soon as he is able to travel, I shall insist upon his taking a good vacation, perhaps in Florida, he needs rest of all things, and I shall insist upon his taking it."

KANSAS CITY, 25.—The greatest excitement and activity prevails this morning in every switch yard except that of the Missouri Pacific, and freight is being handled with all possible celerity. There will be some delay in consequence of the blockade, but it is not expected to be serious as the strike was of short duration.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—Colman Bros., Wholesale clothiers here and in New York, have failed. Assets \$23,000; liabilities \$38,000.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., 25.—A fire is raging in the coal mines of the Roane Iron Company at Rockwood. No details received.

New York, 25.—The strike of cloak makers still continues. Bischoff and Appenheimer, both large cloak manufacturers, to-day notified the strikers' committee that they would grant the demands of their operators. Up to noon there had been no answer made by the manufacturer's association to the proposed agreement from the Central Labor Union. Orders were therefore issued to call out the button-hole makers employed in the shops of the cloak manufacturers. They stopped at noon and thus added nearly 1,000 more to the ranks of the strikers.

St. Louis, 25.—A Missouri Pacific freight train, under the guard of a large force of police, succeeded in making its way from the Union Depot this morning to the city limits without encountering any interference from the strikers. It is not yet known how far beyond the city it has proceeded.

Great crowds assembled along the line of the road and several attempts were made by the strikers to uncouple the cars, but were prevented and the crowds dispersed by the police, the train getting beyond the city limits unmolested.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—Chief of police Crowley received a dispatch to-day from Washington, from Senator Stanford, advising him of the arrest at Hong Kong, of the Chinaman, Tai Duck, the alleged murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Wickersham, Near Cloverdale, California, Jan. 23d.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—In the suit of the Chinese expelled from Enreka, California, to recover \$75,000 damage to property and \$57,000 for loss of business, Judge Sawyer, in the Circuit Court, to-day granted the motion to strike out the latter claim. This practically ends the suits, as no property was injured by the explosion.

New York, 24.—To-day all the cloak pressers belonging to the Independent Cloak Pressers Union joined the ranks of the strikers. The cloak cutters also stopped work. Altogether about 7,000 persons are idle in the different branches of the cloak making trade. Six firms have acceded to the demands of the strikers.

Governor S. T. Hauser of Montana, President of the Helena & Wickes Railroad, has completed arrangements with the Northern Pacific Railroad for the building of several branch roads for that system which are to start from Helena.

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sion of trade would in all probability cover the silver question in its work. It is affirmed this evening by persons believed to know that there never has been any foundation for the statement that Mr. Gladstone intended to ask authority to issue a loan in order to secure funds to carry out his scheme to buy out real estate owners in Ireland.

It is now declared that the Premier in his scheme, proposes the appointment of a commission of experts to fix the value of various land properties in Ireland, which at these valuations are to be handed over to the possession of the government in exchange for consols. In this way Ireland is to be made a debtor to the Empire for the entire amount paid to the landlords, together with interest, the whole sum to be repaid into the Imperial Treasury by Ireland in installments within fifty years at the end of which time the lessees are to become the owners. This plan involves a domestic arrangement between the government of Ireland and the tenants, Ireland becoming a tenant of the Empire and sub-letting to occupiers at sums, whose aggregate will include rent, taxes, etc., to meet the interest on the consols and create a sinking fund for their final liquidation. It necessarily involves Home Rule.

PARIS, 23.—One of the wolf-bitten Russians who recently came here and were treated by Pasteur to prevent rabies, died last night in great agony, with all the symptoms of hydrophobia.

BRUSSELS, 21.—Reports from the mining districts state that conflicts between the miners and troops continue. Many more persons on both sides have been wounded and numerous arrests continue to be made.

LONDON, 23.—The African mail steamer which arrived at Portsmouth to-day brings news of desperate fighting between the French and Hovas in Madagascar. About the end of February, Hovas under General Willoughby attacked 3,000 French troops, routed them with a heavy loss and pursued them to Lamartine. The French houses and stores in Lamartine were shelled by Hovas and destroyed. Hovas then returned to the capital. Their losses were small. A few days later General Sherrington surprised 4,000 Sakalovas, preceded by 250 Frenchmen and three machine guns. The Sakalovas were routed, 40 being killed and many wounded. This is the first news of the French rupture in Madagascar, and it has created a great sensation.

PARIS, 23.—One of the wolf-bitten Russians who recently came here and was treated by Pasteur to prevent rabies, died last night in great agony with all the symptoms of hydrophobia.

Nineteen Russians arrived here and were placed under Pasteur's care on March 15th. All had been attacked by mad wolves and terribly lacerated. Pasteur willingly undertook to treat them and at once placed them in his hospital. The man who died last night had been carefully operated on and regularly inoculated with virus twice a day since he arrived. His terrible death, with all the symptoms of hydrophobia in its worst form, has seriously shocked public confidence in the effectiveness of Pasteur's discovery. The first positive indications that the patient's system was resisting treatment, manifested themselves on Sunday after he had been in the hospital over five days. He soon afterwards became a victim of the most terrible suffering, and this seemed to increase hourly up to the time of death, which occurred while the man was mad with physical pain and torture. The corpse has been removed to Pasteur's laboratory, where it will be made the subject of experiment by scientists. M. Pasteur is much annoyed by the unfavorable comments caused by this failure of his method, but he insists that it establishes nothing.

BRUSSELS, 24.—The strike began by miners at Liege a fortnight ago is extending rapidly all over this region. It has now practically assumed a universal demand by the miners of the country for an increase of wages, accompanied by a decrease in the hours of labor. This labor movement at Liege is under control the anarchists and the city is really at their mercy. In many instances the mob of anarchists have stopped people in the streets, and demanded money, threatening violence if it were not given them. They have also broken windows in a great number of houses and shops. A pamphlet called the "Catechism of the People" is being industriously circulated. It teaches the doctrine of a general distribution of wealth and urges the use of force to accomplish its practice.

LONDON, 24.—The Queen, according to the announced arrangement, went in state this afternoon to open the ceremony of laying the foundation of the new College of Surgeons on the Thames embankment. She was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family. The weather was clear and beautiful, and the people turned out in vast numbers along the route. The shops and club buildings on the way were decked with flags and streamers, and displayed an abundance of loyal mottoes. The royal party was everywhere received with the heartiest enthusiasm. The people rushed alongside the royal carriage during its progress, greeting Her Majesty everywhere with vociferous cheering.

LONDON, 24.—It is stated that a desperate quarrel has taken place between Lord Raoul Charles and William Henry Smith, both of whom were members of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet and that as a result Smith threatens to

LONDON, 22.—Mr. Gladstone occupied his usual seat in the House of Commons this afternoon. He appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to Mr. Goschen, said the government was not disposed to appoint a special committee to examine into and report on the silver question, because the special commission which was now inquiring into the cause of the depres-