

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 18.—Various theories continue to be advanced as to the cause of the sinking of the steamer *Oregon*. To the question, could a schooner sink the *Oregon*? experienced seamen answered both yes and no. One says it must have been a coaler without a bowsprit or spars, because the *Oregon* was not scratched much above the water line and no spars were left floating by the mysterious vessel. It is suggested that dynamiters may have done the deed, or that the *Oregon* ran on the wreck of the steamer *Hilton Castle*. One goes so far as to suggest that it was the work of some submarine vessel of war similar to the *Nautilus*, described by Jules Verne. So far about 140 of the 600 bags of mail have been recovered. Most of the remaining bags are on deck, and if the vessel is right side up it can be nearly all recovered by divers. Large sums of money and securities are known to have been in registered pouches, and numerous inquiries have already been received at the post office about them from bankers here and in other cities. The fact is, that losers can recover nothing, as neither England nor the United States undertake to insure registered matter. The Cunard company is compromising as fast as it can with immigrant passengers on the *Oregon* by sending them to their destinations. Many of the claims of cabin passengers are large and will not be settled so readily. Mrs. E. D. Morgan claims to have lost \$30,000 worth of diamonds, and it is said her lawyers will base their case on the ground that the accident could not have happened except through negligence.

ST. LOUIS, 18.—General impression prevails here this morning that the Gould strike is nearing the end. The resumption in this city of suburban passenger traffic without interference from the strikers is looked upon as a hopeful sign, and the partial re-establishment of freight traffic at other points is regarded in the same light. The Knights of Labor are jubilant over the determination of Powderly, general master workman, to confer with the dissatisfied Gould Knights, and they express confidence that his efforts toward a settlement will result successfully and in their favor. This, together with the announcement that Receiver Sheldon, of the Texas and Pacific has agreed to submit the question of the justice of the discharge of Hall, at Marshall, Texas, to arbitration, warrants the belief that the strike is nearing the end. The early suburban trains departed on time this morning and the company expect no more opposition to the running of these trains.

NEW YORK, 18.—Alderman Jachne was arrested at the City Hall at noon today, and taken at once to police headquarters, charged with bribery. Before the Broadway investigation committee last week, testimony was introduced showing that the silverware stolen from Mrs. Hamilton was traced to Jachne's shop; that Jachne first tried to bribe one of the detectives sent to recover the property, and failing in this paid the value of the silver, \$1,100 to the owner through the lawyer who unsuccessfully defended the thieves. The charge does not rest on the testimony of one witness alone, but it is supported by that of two or three.

Jachne was taken into one of the private rooms. "The indictment against Alderman Jachne has been found, but not filed," said District Attorney Martin this afternoon. The charge against him is that he received a bribe, in consideration for which he voted for granting the franchise to build a road in Broadway, to the Broadway Surface R. R. Co., after the resolution had been vetoed by the mayor. The warrant for Jachne's arrest was issued by Judge Gildersleeve of the Court of General Sessions, upon affidavits furnished by Inspector Byrnes. He will be arraigned before Judge Gildersleeve in a few minutes. As soon as it became known on the street that Jachne had been arrested, politicians and aldermen by the dozen flocked to the City Hall. Martin, under the direction of Judge Gildersleeve, ordered papers for bail to be drawn fixing the amount of bail at \$15,000. J. O'Donnell, who keeps a liquor store, was accepted as bondsman. While the papers were being drawn, Jachne sat smoking a cigar in the private office. He did not appear to feel very bad over his arrest, and seemed to take it as a matter of course. He said that he did not want to talk about his arrest to reporters; whatever he had to say would be given out by him at the proper time.

NEW YORK, 18.—One hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold coin has been ordered for export.

The Oregon Navigation Co., directors yesterday declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent., payable April 1st. The books close March 20th and reopen April 2nd.

CINCINNATI, 18.—A short time ago Squire Bohman, of Avondale, a suburb of Cincinnati, lost a suit involving \$500. This so preyed upon the mind of his wife that it is supposed she became deranged. This morning Bohman heard a noise in his wife's bedroom in which his sons also slept and attempted to enter, but found the door locked. He forced an entrance and found his wife dead with her throat cut with a razor. His son Albert, 14 years old, was also dead with his throat cut and another son, Arthur, severely if

not fatally wounded. Arthur was able to say that his mother came to his bedside some time in the night and told him to go to sleep; that he did fall asleep and was awakened by a blow on his head. He ran to the door and found it locked. He tried to remove the lock, but she struck him again; then he heard his father at the door, but could not give the alarm, and then his mother killed herself.

NEW YORK, 18.—All the cloak makers in the city, numbering 1500 are on strike. They do not ask for increased wages, but merely demand that the contract system be abolished so that they may deal directly with the firms themselves.

SCITUATE, Mass., 18.—Miss Abigail Bates died yesterday aged 89 years. She was one of the two heroines who during the war of 1821 drove the British forces from this harbor by concealing themselves in the bushes and playing vigorously upon a life and drums thereby leading the enemy to believe that a large force was ready to rescue them.

CHICAGO, 18.—A prominent local stock firm received a telegram to-day saying that Mr. Huntington had gone West and declined all further negotiation in the Trans-Continental matter. He has bought four steamers and will put them in active competition with the Pacific Mail in the California coasting trade.

A cut of \$40 in passenger rates between New York and San Francisco is expected and the Pacific Mail say they will cut that rate in two if necessary. In a telegram to another firm President Crocker of the Central Pacific says that three of the steamers will be put on immediately.

NEW YORK, 18.—The court room was crowded when the Alderman appeared and gave bail. The hearing was fixed for Monday afternoon. The arrest created a sensation, but this feeling gave way to one of astonishment when it became known that Jachne's confidence had been played upon by Inspector Byrnes, and that he had furnished that wily officer of the law complete details of the corruption in the Broadway Railway franchise matter, not only so far as he himself was concerned, but also as to the other members of the Board of Aldermen who sold themselves.

Inspector Byrnes told his story of the steps that led up to the arrest, after the Alderman had been committed. It was a most extraordinary story, though much more was left unsaid than was told by the Chief of Detectives. Inspector Brown possesses a rare gift of being able to worm himself into people's confidence, and of making them talk to a very useful degree. Jachne was no exception. In the course of ten months' intimacy with the Inspector, whom he knew all the time as Chief of the Detective Force, he unbosomed himself by degrees, and finally told him unreservedly (in confidence, of course,) all about the big steal. When nothing more remained to be told, Inspector Byrnes dropped the mask of confidential friend and, assuming the character of an official, had the Alderman locked up, having previously seen to it that the Alderman's "confidence" had unseen witnesses who could make oath to what he had said. "Less than a year ago," said the Inspector, "ten or eleven months, perhaps, the District Attorney sent for me and asked if I could not in some way help to get at the facts about the alleged railroad steals, and probe the truth of the rumors that were floating around."

It was not an easy matter but I told him I would try. I picked out Alderman Jachne for a subject and contrived to meet him accidentally as it were now and then and mostly downtown, when I managed to bring up the franchise troubles, until Jachne got used to hearing me talk about them. Gradually he began to talk to me. I got some information at every one of these meetings which though disjointed and loose led up surely to the conviction that money had been paid him and others for their votes on these railroad franchises. This information I imparted to the District Attorney from time to time and a further line of inquiry was laid out. So matters went on till about six months ago. I met Jachne down at the City Hall, and by way of opening the conversation said something about the struggle going on between some women over property left by Alderman Kenney. Jachne fell into the trap immediately. "Yes," said he, "he was a damned sucker buying property for his money. What I got I have in such a way that I can protect myself." He talked quite freely, but said nothing definite. Last Monday a week ago we met again, and before we had parted he had given me a good deal of information in a general way. Things were narrowing down to business, and when I found District Attorney Martine and Judge Gildersleeve at the Manhattan Club last Sunday night, I talked the situation over with them. They thought it quite probable that a conviction for bribery could be had with the evidence already mentioned to work upon, but advised me to have Jachne make statements where they could be corroborated. To that end, I sent for Jachne on Tuesday, inviting him to a confidential chat at headquarters. He came, but we were disturbed and could not talk in peace, so we appointed Wednesday night at my house for a meeting and Alderman Jachne went away. As he was going out he turned around and said that "these Aldermen were scared to death, and some one might tell them that he was seen coming from police headquarters."

"What shall I say if they do?" he said. "Say you have been up to see a friend in the Health Department," I said, and he went away. He came on Wednesday, and in the course of an interview lasting for hours, he told me all about his share in the Broadway Railroad steal. I had two of my men posted where they could hear everything that was said without being seen. Jachne said he got \$20,000 for his vote on the Broadway franchise. He told me how he got it, and how much he had got for other railroad franchises; how the same were paid and much more. He named other Aldermen who had been bribed, and volunteered the information that three of them who had invested in real estate or business (in which the money might show on enquiry) had since the Senate investigation began, had a certain lawyer go over their books and fix them so that it would appear all right when their turn should come. He said who the lawyer was, but I am not going to tell you now. I shall not tell you either in detail just what he said and whom he implicated, that will appear in proper proper season. Jachne said incidentally during the interview that if things got much hotter he was going to skip town. I presume he thought I was his good friend. I thought enough of him anyhow to have him looked after closely that night and up till 10 o'clock this morning two detectives were on his track all the time. At that hour I made my report to the District Attorney and received a warrant for his arrest. While in Mr. Martin's office I saw Jachne going through the City Hall Park followed by two detectives. I sent Detective Reilly out with warrants and they arrested Jachne and took him to police headquarters.

Jachne was seen by an Associated Press reporter about 10 o'clock to-night in a saloon at the corner of Varlick and Houston Streets, but he refused to be interviewed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., 18.—Mr. Powderly, when seen by an Associated Press reporter this evening, expressed a willingness to give the public any information in his possession so far as the interests of his mission permitted. He would, he said, be probably able to speak more definitely later in the evening regarding the proceedings of today. Replying to questions, Mr. Powderly said: I had a desire to come upon the ground and learn the true inwardness of the strike and ascertain exactly the situation, as I could not do it at a distance of over a thousand miles. At the same time I received a request from the local order of the Knights of Labor themselves, in conference, and endeavored to secure a settlement of the matter at issue between the railroad officials and themselves. We have spent the day in consultation, but I cannot yet speak as to the result of our deliberations.

"Will you state whether you have opened communication with the Missouri Pacific officials?"

"I have not; but I am free to say that I intend to seek a conference tomorrow with Mr. Hoxie, and expect to leave to-morrow night for St. Louis if a meeting can be arranged."

"Will you state what the strike is for?"

"That is what I came to learn and have not yet succeeded. The men have made complaints that the company has not kept its agreement of a year ago. There is some question as to the wages, and the matter of the discharge of employees also enters in. Candidly I do not see the necessity for this strike or for its continuance. In fact, the day of the strike has passed. I never ordered one in my life, and with two exceptions never failed in an endeavor to meet the employers for a settlement of the differences with employees. I have just telegraphed Vice-President Hoxie asking for a conference."

"What was the temper of the discussion to-day?"

"Entirely calm and natural. The men appeared desirous of a speedy termination of the difficulties and disposed to be conciliatory so far as may be consistent with their position. A session is now in progress which will probably continue all night. The alternative of the refusal on the part of Mr. Hoxie to meet us is under consideration but no decision has been reached. I do not anticipate a reply from Hoxie until to-morrow, but it is my belief that the strike will be ended within a very few days."

In speaking of the report of the settlement of the Texas & Pacific troubles, Mr. Powderly said he was not informed as to the details and the report was not generally credited among the Knights of Labor. He thought an arbitration by the United States Court would be desirable.

NEW ORLEANS, 18.—A special from Winona, Mississippi, to the *Times-Democrat* gives the following particulars of the circumstances leading to the tragedy enacted at Carrollton, Miss., yesterday. Some months ago Robert Moore, a young man from Lafre, LeFlore county, went to Carrollton. There he met Ed. Brown (colored), with whom he had an altercation and the negro smeared and poured on him some molasses which he carried in a jug. J. M. Liddell, Jr., of Greenwood, a friend of Moore's happened to meet Brown and made some allusions to his treatment of Moore. Brown gave him impudence and Liddell started at him but was prevented by the bystanders from attacking him. The negro then went and armed himself and induced others to do likewise. They stationed themselves on the street, some concealing themselves behind trees, and when Liddell came after supper

from the hotel, he saw them and asked what they meant, whereupon Ed. Brown responded it was none of his business. Liddell then struck at Ed. Brown with his fist, and Ed. and Chas. Brown (his brother) both simultaneously fired upon Liddell, one ball striking the elbow of his right arm. About this time some 15 or 20 shots were fired from different quarters. Liddell pulled his pistol and hit Ed. Brown in the abdomen, and received one shot in the fleshy part of his leg. Chas. Brown was shot in the shoulder. The parties who had taken part were brought before the mayor forthwith, received an examination and were bailed to appear before the next circuit court.

Threats were continually made by the Brown brothers that they would have Jim Liddell's blood; further, that they had five double-barreled shotguns loaded seven flukers deep, and would kill the first man who put his foot on their ground. On the 12th inst. they made affidavits against James Liddell and others, including some of the citizens of the place and men who knew nothing of the difficulty, charging them with assaulting with attempt to murder in a previous difficulty. Previous to the opening of the trial yesterday Brown boasted on the street that he had his body guard and would shoot the first man that made a move in his direction. The case was called at noon, when the court house was immediately filled with negroes, who stationed themselves around and about the Brown brothers. The attorneys were proceeding with the case, when there suddenly appeared about 100 white men, all well armed. Perceiving their entrance, Brown drew his pistol and fired in the direction of Liddell, who was between his attorneys, and thereupon the firing became general. Ten were instantly killed and two others have since died. Some escaped by jumping through the windows, a distance of at least 20 feet from the ground. The room was completely filled with smoke. The judge's bench is on the north side of the room and the benches facing it are toward the south. It is a very large court room, with windows all around. On the south wall were counted 135 shot holes; on the wall of the passage leading down stairs, ten shot holes, and in the bench, thirty shot holes. One shot struck the north window sash and glanced into the wall. Five other shots show on the north wall from the direction of the benches. Large pools of blood were on the floor of the court-room. The mob then left as quickly and quietly as they came in. The general impression is that this will end further trouble, as heretofore a number of the negroes killed were constantly creating a bad feeling, and led other negroes peaceably inclined to produce strife between the whites and blacks. The good people of Carrollton deprecate all this and regret that a few innocent colored people were drawn into the fuss.

The following is a list of the killed: Andrew Robertson, Charles Brown, Ed. Brown, Joe Lang, John Money, Simon Lane, Jim Harris, Amos Matthews, Scott Moore, Frank Hughes, Coley Little, Jim Johnson.

Fully as many were wounded. One colored man rolled himself out of one of the west windows, falling on the brick pavement outside, but got up and made his escape unhurt. As he was getting out three shots were fired at him, two of which struck the window sill and one went through the glass. All is quiet now. The principal leaders of the gang were Charles and Ed. Brown, who were amongst the killed. It is impossible to get anyone to state the names of any persons in the mob, and it will be very difficult to ascertain them, as nobody in the excitement took notice of any persons who entered the court house. No arrests have yet been made.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 18.—R. A. Scott, the young man arrested here last night, charged with stealing railroad tickets and disposing of them to scalpers, awaits orders from the railroad officials at Palatka, Florida. Scott was employed in the railroad office there. He was discharged, but before he left he stamped and fixed for use about \$4,000 worth of railroad tickets. He brought these away with him and has been disposing of them at Chattanooga, Atlanta, Louisville and Cincinnati. He sold over \$100 worth here and still had a large number on hand. When arrested, he pretended to take poison and stood batteries, emetics and a strong antidote for four hours before showing that he was playing a part. Scott is about 18 years old and has a dusky appearance.

ST. LOUIS, 19.—The following reply of Vice-President Hoxie to the request of Master Workman Powderly for a conference was telegraphed that gentleman late this afternoon:

"I have just received your telegram of the 18th instant asking if I will meet yourself and committee to arrange a settlement of the pending difficulties. As this company has now contracts and agreements with various labor union organizations, and is not unwilling to continue to make such agreements as circumstances may require with such unions and organizations of its employees, as have shown a disposition to carry out in good faith their undertakings, and as it has had in the past contracts with your organization, and its representatives have heretofore had conferences with yourself and other members of your Executive Committee, it is but just and courteous that I should give you the reasons for this company's now declining to meet yourself and its Executive Committee, which it would have done before this strike was inaugurated. The usual object of such

meetings between railway companies through their representatives and committees of their employees, is either to discuss such differences as may have arisen, in order that an understanding may be reached of the rights and duties existing between them, and such mutual concessions made as will avoid strikes and losses resulting therefrom, or, on the other hand, to settle and compromise such differences between parties after the grievances of employees have been presented and redress refused, and after resort has actually been had to a strike as the only remedy. In the present case neither of the above reasons for a conference exists, but the anomaly is presented of a strike which is without redressable grievance, which was entered upon without notice to the company, and which has resulted in a wanton and malicious destruction of this company's property by violence and incendiarism, and in almost a total stoppage of its business, by threats, intimidation and force. A review of the history of the past year is essential to a full understanding of the present condition. The differences between this company and its employees, resulting in the strike of March, 1885, were settled by a voluntary intercession of the Executives and officers of the States of Kansas and Missouri and not with your organization. The agreements subsequently entered into with committees of your organization have been faithfully carried out by this company. Minor grievances under these arrangements have from time to time been considered by the management and adjusted, apparently, satisfactorily to the petitioners, and for the sake of peace and harmony this company has repeatedly on demand of your organization made changes in its staff by removals of officials entirely satisfactory to the company, but objectionable to some of your members. In our meeting with you of last August in New York, your committee then stated that no grievances or complaints existed against the Missouri Pacific Railway on the part of your organization through non-compliance with contracts then existing, but that it was necessary to utilize your organization upon the Missouri Pacific road to force the adjustment of difficulties—then pending with another corporation. Similar action has been taken by your organization in three instances within the last eight months, first in threatening that members of your organization upon the Missouri Pacific Railway would strike if it continued to exchange business with the Wabash road. Second, when members of your organization compelled a strike of a portion of the employees of this company in carrying out your boycott against the Mallory Line at Galveston, Texas. Third, in the present instance when the existing strike was forced upon this company by the discharge of one C. A. Hall by the Receivers of the Texas & Pacific road in the hands of the United States Court, and in the management of which this company has no voice or control, a fact which your organization fully recognized when your committee made application to the Receivers of that road for the reinstatement of the said employee. Instances might be cited where endeavors have been made to use this company for the purpose of boycotting individuals who have incurred the displeasure of your organization and an especially aggravated case of the failure of your organization to carry out its agreements, was that of the workmen at the Palestine shops who, in the last days of February, stopped work on account of an alleged grievance, which was thereupon adjusted in a matter to their entire satisfaction. So they resumed work and the agreement was to continue under the concessions made by the company, but within ten days thereafter they again left work on the demand of your organization in ordering the present strike, and without any grievance whatever against the company. These continued stoppages of the work of this company, without cause, have become so frequent that, believing the future will be as unsettled as the past, I cannot consent to renew the agreement voluntarily and arbitrarily abrogated by your organization and longer submit to it the management of our business. This company through its representatives is and always has been willing to meet the public through committees or individuals on matters of public concern, and if yourself and other intelligent citizens can suggest practical methods whereby the present situation can be changed and traffic permanently resumed, this company will be pleased to meet yourself and others as citizens but not as representatives of this organization, to discuss the pending difficulties or any other matters of public interest.

In conclusion, I desire emphatically to state that the responsibility for the present unjustifiable strike will not rest with the management of this company, but inasmuch as your organization has committed the error of striking first and endeavoring to negotiate afterwards, it has power to and should end the present troubles by permitting such of our former employees and others as desire to work to do so without the fear of threats and intimidation, leaving this company free to resume its operations and adjust with its employees, as it is at all times ready and willing to do, any grievance they may have.

(Signed) H. M. HOXIE,  
First Vice-President Missouri Pacific R. R.

Kansas City, 19.—Governor Marmaduke of Missouri and Governor Martin