

SECTION SEVEN

makes it unlawful for any common carrier to enter into any combination or agreement to prevent the carriage of freights from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination.

SECTION EIGHT

declares that any common carrier violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby, for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation, together with reasonable counsel or attorney's fees.

SECTION NINE

provides that persons claiming to have been damaged by the action of common carriers may proceed for the recovery of their damages, either in the courts of the United States or before the commission herein provided for, but not before both tribunals.

SECTION TEN

makes it a penal offense to violate any of the provisions of this act, and puts the maximum of the fine which may be imposed at the sum of \$5000.

THE ELEVEN FOLLOWING SECTIONS

contain the commission features of the bill. They provide for a Commission to consist of five persons, whose term of office shall be for six years, except for the first appointments, which are to be for two, three, four, five and six years. Members of this Commission are to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Their principal office shall be in Washington, but they may hold sessions at other places than Washington, and a single member of the Commission may take testimony anywhere, as may be directed by the Commission. These Commissioners shall have salaries of \$7,500 each. The Commission shall have power to appoint a secretary with an annual salary of \$3,500, and has authority to employ and fix the compensation of such other employees as it may find necessary to the proper performance of its duties, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

SECTION TWENTY-TWO

provides that nothing contained in this act shall abridge the remedies now existing at common law or by statute.

SECTION TWENTY-THREE

appropriates \$100,000 for the purposes of this act, for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1888.

SECTION TWENTY-FOUR

provides that the provisions of sections eleven and eighteen of this act, relating to the appointment of and organization of the Commission herein provided for, shall take effect immediately, and the remaining provisions of this act shall take effect in sixty days after its passage.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The Archbishop called his counselors together this morning and held a lengthy meeting, at which the whole situation was discussed, together with the Henry George challenge relating to an order which it is claimed was sent out by the Archbishop to his priests against the Constitutional Convention. The challenge created quite a stir among the priests of the diocese; they are very anxious to know what the Archbishop's reply will be.

It was stated to-day by a friend of George's that

THE LABOR LEADER

had in his possession, or could get possession of, several orders which the Archbishop had sent out, and that the statement he made he could prove.

A priest who is well known among the parishioners of St. Stephen's Church, said that he had not seen any orders from the Archbishop relating to the Constitutional Convention. He said that all the priests in the diocese had received another caution not to talk about the McGlynn case among themselves nor to outsiders.

Archbishop Corrigan to-night makes public a long written statement in regard to the McGlynn case. It goes back to 1882, when Dr. McGlynn is declared to have disobeyed a mandate of Rome against making

POLITICAL SPEECHES

by priests, and when under correction he promised to refrain from further offending, but had to be called to account again in 1883. He made a public statement then and profession of obedience, but it became necessary, he having resumed political speaking, to remind him again on August 21st last. This was before Henry George's name was mentioned for Mayor. To this note of warning McGlynn did not reply. Then follows an account of the Archbishop's interview with Henry George; then under date of September 29th, the Archbishop gives the text of a note sent by him to Dr. Glynn, reminding him of his promise and forbidding him in positive terms to attend Henry George's meeting in Chickering Hall on the following Friday. To this Dr. McGlynn replied that he would address the meeting, notwithstanding the prohibition. To this the Cardinal wrote that this was not a matter of this or that political party, but a violation of the teachings of the Propaganda, and that he was sorry to be compelled to suspend him from all sacerdotal functions for two weeks.

THE CARDINAL

then follows with a reference to his pastoral ownership of land. Dr. McGlynn remaining obdurate, he was

again suspended for the remainder of the year. On December 4th there came from the Propaganda the summons, "Let Dr. McGlynn proceed to Rome immediately." The Cardinal says, this cablegram was as great a surprise to me as the other. I never asked or even hinted in any way that he should go to Rome. When the telegram was delivered to Dr. McGlynn, he simply replied, "There is no answer," and as far as known paid no further heed to the matter. To this date no answer seems to have been sent to Rome asking an extension of the time or professing any willingness to comply with the order.

In December I wrote to Dr. McGlynn requesting some reply, when after waiting four days longer he wrote on December 20, 1886, that he could not go to Rome, and at the same time reaffirmed his doctrinal position as follows:

MY DOCTRINE

about land has been made clear in speeches, in reported interviews and in published articles, and I repeat it here. I have taught and shall continue to teach in speeches and in writing as long as I live, that the land is rightfully the property of the people in common, and that private ownership of land is against natural justice, no matter by what civil or ecclesiastical laws it may be sanctioned; and I would bring about instantly, if I could, such a change of laws, all the world over, as would confiscate private property in land without one penny of compensation to the mis-called owners.

Over date of December 29th the Cardinal writes in reply, reciting the above declarations by Dr. McGlynn, and continuing his suspension until further instructions should be received from Rome.

The statement then proceeds as follows:

Early in January a most kind and conciliatory letter came to me from Cardinal Simeoni for Dr. McGlynn. He was invited to call and receive it, but refused, he saying, "I will not come to see you." It was forwarded by mail, and a few days later a note came in reply from the Doctor, as follows: "I have received Cardinal Simeoni's letter, with your request that I would inform you of my plans. I will not go to Rome. Grave reasons, which I gave you in my letter of December 20th, still hold good, and will continue so for a long time."

IN REPLY TO THIS,

under date of January 14th, the Archbishop writes, saying that an exact copy of the last two letters of Dr. McGlynn, setting forth his belief on the land question, and his reasons for declining to go to Rome, had been forwarded to the Propaganda for its action, and that pending this the writer had decided to remove him (McGlynn) from the pastorate of St. Stephen's and place Father Donnelly in that position, and asking if he had any objection to offer. The Cardinal proceeds: "To this letter no answer was returned. On Jan. 16th I received the following cablegram from Simeoni:

Give orders to have Dr. McGlynn again invited to proceed to Rome, and also to condemn in writing the doctrines to which he has given utterance in public meeting, or which have been attributed to him in the press. Should he disobey, use your own authority in dealing with him."

THE ORIGINAL

of this third summons was sent by mail on January 16th to Dr. McGlynn at St. Stephen's, and a copy to his address in Harlem. There was no answer. On January 17th another telegram came like its predecessor. Quite unexpectedly in it the sovereign pontiff orders the doctor to Rome instantly. This, also, was forwarded immediately by messenger, with the request for an answer, but none has been received.

Then follows the Cardinal's letter to a committee of Dr. McGlynn's parishioners, the substance of which has already been given in these dispatches. The statement closes as follows:

The latest phase of this unhappy conflict occurred this morning when Archbishop Jacobini, secretary of the Propaganda, cabled as follows:

"For prudential reasons, the Propaganda has hitherto been slow to act in the case of Dr. McGlynn. The sovereign Pontiff has now taken the matter into his own hands. The case now rests between Dr. McGlynn and the Holy See."

DENVER, Jan. 21.—James M. Patrick, a wealthy ranchman near Denver, has brought a suit to the courts of St. Louis to recover his infant child, who is heir to an estate of a million dollars, and supposed to have been abducted by his wife's people in order to secure the property. Patrick in 1879 married a daughter of McManus, a very wealthy family of St. Louis, on which occasion the present to the bride was \$50,000. The couple settled in Bradley County, Tennessee, where a daughter was born. In 1884 the wife's health failed and the family moved to Colorado, where he purchased a cattle ranch. According to Patrick's story, in the meantime a dissension rose in the McManus family in which the child figured, it being the intention of McManus to get possession of the child, divorce the mother on the plea of desertion and keep the property in the family. While Patrick was fixing up the ranch he sent his wife and child to Canon City, where a sister of Mrs. Patrick from St. Louis visited them. Soon after this the husband could

RECEIVE NO ANSWER

from letters or telegrams sent to his wife, so he went to Canon City, only to discover that the wife, child and sister-in-law had suddenly departed and left no word behind as to where they had gone. He immediately went to St. Louis, where he learned the wife was at her father's house, but was not permitted to visit her. On the 9th of October last the wife died, leaving an estate of over \$100,000, including the bridal present of \$50,000, which fell into the hands of McManus. Not only did they secure this, but so influenced his wife that she disinherited the child and left the fortune to her brother, Ward McManus. The child has been taken away and cannot be found. Patrick thinks she is confined in some asylum in Canada. He has brought suit for its recovery and also the \$50,000 dowry.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The case of the United States against the Bell Telephone Company to test the validity of the Bell Telephone patent, is made the occasion of a publication here this evening as to some of the points which will be employed by the Government counsel to combat the proof of Bell's claim to being the inventor of the telephone. The *Evening Journal*, in outlining the evidence, publishes an interview with Antonio Meucci, an aged Italian, who is here and has in his possession many certified papers from the patent office, which give credence to his claim to have invented the telephone and filed a caveat five years before the patent of Bell was obtained. His discovery dates back to 1849, when he was director of mechanism in the Tacon Opera House, Cuba. During his leisure hours he experimented on a plan to cure diseases by electricity. In the course of these experiments his assistant and himself, being in different rooms, were connected by an

ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT

through the medium of a wire. Meucci held the wire in his teeth, and by the well known dental connection with the auditory nerve, distinctly heard the exclamations his assistant involuntarily made in experiencing a shock from the contact of the other end of the wire with his mouth. This discovery resulted in the constructing of a perfect working model, similar to the instrument of Professor Bell. His constant struggle with poverty interfered so in the perfection of his plans that it was not till 1873 that his caveat was granted.

Documentary evidence now on file in the secret archives of the Patent Office is also published by the *Journal*, showing that the claims of Meucci to inventing the telegraphing of sounds was recognized by the Commissioner of Patents, together with an acknowledgment of the improvements in 1882 and '83, and that these claims embody in great part the patent issued to Professor Bell.

Mrs. Voorhees, the wife of Senator Voorhees, died at their residence in this city at 5 o'clock, of acute peritonitis. She was taken sick on Monday last with congestive chills, followed by inflammation of the bowels, which terminated fatally. Her remains will be taken to Terre Haute, Ind., probably to-night, and the funeral services will be held there on Sunday next.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The United Labor County Convention at its third session to-night adopted resolutions declaring that the employment of special officers by private individuals and corporations was a glaring imposition and a violation of American liberty and fundamental law; that the Pinkerton men are going from State to State committing murders, for which none of them are ever brought to trial; calling upon Governor Hill to stamp out the blood-stained gang of murdering tramps who have dared to establish their headquarters in the metropolis of American civilization; demanding legislation to forbid by law the employment as special officers of men not citizens of this State and have not resided three years in the county where they are employed, and all such special officers to be paid by the State; forbidding under the penalty of

FINE AND IMPRISONMENT

special officers receiving any salary or reward from individuals or corporations, and, finally, calling upon Congress to investigate the coal pools and the employment of armed forces controlled by private detective agencies.

Jersey City, Jan. 21.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. this afternoon withdrew the Pinkerton men from the prominent position they had been holding on the embankment, to the rear of the yards near the docks. Their places have been taken by the Jersey City policemen. Application has been made by Captain Foley, leader of the Pinkerton men, to have his men sworn in as deputies by the sheriff.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—It was reported from Warren, Ark., yesterday, that two men, Hamilton and Ludberry, murderers of the Harris brothers in Bradley County, were released from jail at Warren on Thursday night by a party of masked men. A sheriff's posse started in pursuit as soon as the facts became known, and it was expected that a conflict between them and the murderer's liberators would occur. A special to the *Post-Dispatch* states that the intention of the mob was not to free the criminals, but to lynch them. The sheriff's party returned from their search this morning, and reported that the murderers were carried to the bank of the Arkansas River, where they were hanged. As soon as death ensued the bodies were cut down and cast into the stream.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., 23.—A sewer a quarter of a mile in length, running

under this town, formed part of the bed of a muddy creek, which during the snows in winter is swollen into a rushing river of large volume, which empties into Niagara River over the precipice near the whirlpool rapids. The river was running 15 miles an hour last evening when Bertha Farrell, aged four years, who was seated in a hand sled, slid into it. Her sister Blanche, aged 10, jumped in after her and both were swept into the sewer. A rush was made for the other end of the sewer and men secured by ropes jumped into the water and waited for the children to appear. Bertha came first under the water and Blanche followed on top. When taken out both were apparently lifeless, but after much difficulty they were resuscitated. The children were in the water 10 minutes, most of the time submerged.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 23.—During last week a bill was introduced in the Michigan Legislature to suppress the infamous dance houses in the lumber camps of the Upper Peninsula. The worst stories from that region are corroborated by the story of one of the victims of the infamous traffic. In the Detroit House of Correction are eight women who are sentenced to one year's imprisonment for being found in one of these camps. When the house was raided nine women were captured; one of these was sent to the hospital suffering from a horrible disease, and the other eight were brought here. Two of these are in the prison hospital, but one known as Minnie will be released and will leave in a few days to go to her home in the east to die. In view of the pending legislation the *Free Press* will to-morrow publish an interview with this last named, which gives an account of the

LIFE OF HORRORS

which can be scarcely imagined. On the promise of employment, Minnie, whose husband had deserted her in Chicago, was induced to go to a camp near Menominee by a cheap restaurant keeper named Willie Gainer, of Chicago. Not until her arrival in the lumber region did she realize the life she was to lead, and then lack of funds prevented her from returning. By force she was compelled to do the bidding of the fiends who kept the hell in which she was confined. Kicks and beating were frequent. The shanty in which they were penned was surrounded with high palisades, and thirteen bloodhounds further prevented escape. All attempts to communicate with the outer world were fruitless. Once the attention of the authorities was attracted and a deputy Sheriff called to investigate. He was given \$500 and left. The girl's story has been verified by the superintendent of the House of Correction, after careful investigation. What is published is but a hint of the life led in these dens of infamy, the details being too revolting for publication.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—It is now certain that Lucy Heidemeyer was poisoned. Prof. Haines, of Rush Medical College, has just completed a chemical analysis of her stomach. He found traces of arsenic in every vital part; it was administered in such liberal quantities that the only wonder is that the girl lived as long as she did. Captain Schaak has also ascertained that Lawrence Krug, the girl's stepfather, who is being held to await the result of the investigation, lived for a long time with a celebrated chemist in Germany, and there gained an extensive knowledge of the deadly qualities of various poisons. Yesterday Prof. Haines began an analysis of the remains of Krug's third wife, which were exhumed for that purpose last Thursday. The officers think they have a strong case of circumstantial evidence against Krug. The inquest on the stepdaughter will be resumed this week and the inquiry redoubled as to four other deaths charged against Krug. He has authorized the sale of two houses belonging to him in order to raise money to defend himself in the criminal court.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 23.—At 3 o'clock this morning, as the east bound Texas Pacific express was pulling out of Gordon, a small station five miles west of here, two masked men jumped on the engine and covered the engineer and fireman with their revolvers. The train was forced to pull ahead until the train reached a high trestle two miles east of Gordon. As soon as the engine and baggage and mail cars had passed over the trestle the train stopped, leaving the passenger coaches on the trestle. At this point the masked men were reinforced by six assistants. The robbers then went through the express car, taking all the money and valuables in the safe, the amount being estimated at from \$8,000 to \$15,000, although the Pacific express officials refuse to state the exact amount. The robbers then proceeded to the mail car, where they obtained 28 registered packages. The passengers were not disturbed and their coaches being on the high trestle, they could not get out to assist the train men. There is no clue to the robbers.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24.—A battery of four steel boilers at Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s steel and iron works at Etna Borough, six miles east of Allegheny City, exploded with terrific force at 5 o'clock this morning, completely wrecking the bar mill department, killing one man instantly and two others were mortally injured. The concussion was so great that it shook houses for miles around and shattering windows in the vicinity of the mill. The ruin wrought in the mill by the explosion was complete, the building

was laid low and the machinery broken and scattered in all directions.

The damage will exceed \$30,000. The cause of the explosion is not yet known. There were very few men at work at the time. The mill was one of the largest in the city and was the first one to use natural gas.

William Corville also was terribly scalded and died about 11 o'clock this morning. Twelve persons were more or less injured by steam or flying debris, but none of the others will die.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 24.—An ice jam in the Maumee gave way about 4 o'clock this morning, and the river is clear almost to the bay. The water in front of the city has fallen over a foot and all present danger is passed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The evening papers say the Californians were pressing that wheat deal of theirs again with all their might this morning. Field, Lindley & Co. and others were grabbing for all the wheat for sale at the opening, paying up to 85¢ for some. Speculators on the slope now have the smaller bears thoroughly alarmed from the very energy with which they are crowding it, but there were some outside influences which helped to increase the anxiety to-day. Consols and all kinds of foreign securities were lower, giving the shadow of an excuse for a "war scare."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The argument in the telephone cases will begin in the United States Supreme Court this afternoon and will continue for two weeks. The counsel in these cases have asked for 64 hours, or about three weeks, but the court decided to limit them to 40 hours or ten court days.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—The General Assembly met in joint convention at noon and took one ballot, which resulted—Turley 74, Harrison 70, Allen 4. All the members, with two exceptions, were present and voted. Worrall, Democratic representative, is detained at home by sickness and is paired with O'Brien, Republican. It is not known how much longer the friends of Allen will continue to vote for him, but it is considered certain they will do so for several days yet, and the prospect for an election is no better than it was last week.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Prince of Wales, Grand Master of Masons of England, has granted a warrant for the formation of an Anglo-American lodge in England for the purpose of affording American residents here the facilities of the order.

France is buying large quantities of sulphuric ether from German manufacturers. This is an ingredient in the new explosive called militin. The supply turned out by the French factories proved inadequate to the demand from the War Department.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The *North German Gazette*, referring to the report that France is about to erect wooden barracks on the frontier, states that it is undeniable that France is collecting on the frontier more troops than the fortresses and garrisons are able to shelter. The *National Zeitung* reaffirms the statement that an order forbidding the exportation of horses will shortly be issued.

BERLIN, 20.—Emperor William today received a committee from the upper house of the Landtag and repeatedly thanked them for their loyal and patriotic assurances. He said: "You may repeat publicly throughout the country that I was deeply grieved by the vote of the Reichstag on the army bill, but you have filled my heart with balm. We had shown the necessity for our demands and did not expect a refusal, because the new measure tended to diminish the danger of war."

The *North German Gazette*, Prince Bismarck's organ, speaking of the organization of the Red Cross Society, says the army may speedily demand its help.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 21.—The tail of a comet of the first magnitude was visible here last evening.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—John Patton, Jr., & Co., managers of the Monarch Line, ship owners and ship and insurance brokers, have failed. Their liabilities and assets are both large.

E. S. Dally & Co., extensive merchants and saw mill proprietors, have failed.

Lord Chesterfield is dead. He was 65 years of age.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies has, by a vote of 18 to 6, rejected the amended budget presented by Dauphin, minister of finance, providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of 3,700,000,000 francs, redeemable in 60 years, to meet the temporary needs of the government. Dauphin is consequently expected to resign and a cabinet crisis is imminent. The present ministry was formed on the 11th ult.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg, formerly ruler of Bulgaria, has started by way of Italy on a tour through Egypt. He will travel incognito.

PARIS, January, 24.—The statement published in the *London Daily News* that England is alarmed over the information in its possession that Germany intends to ask France for an explanation of the meaning of the French military movements on the frontier is officially denied here. The French government declares that there is nothing to justify such remonstrance on the part of Germany.