Wichita Daily Eagle.

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Crist & Rush,
Architects and Superintendents. Office, Green & Hays' new block, corner Douglas avenue and Water Street, Wichita, Kansas. P. O. box 329

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The Photographer. Pictures in all sizes and styles. He also carries the finest assortment of picture frames in the city. Give him a friendly call and examine samples. 4-2-tf

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Our office is fitted up with all appliances, such as pure oxygen gas, electricity, compressed air, spray, etc., etc.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 12 m; 1 to 5 and 7 and 8 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 5 p. m.

BENSON BROS.
Proprietors of the Home Nursery, will have their sale grounds on Water street between Douglas avenue and First street. We will commence selling about March 20th, or sooner. d89 1tf

DEDMAN, BRO'S & CO.,
WICHITA MEAT MARKET,
Keep all kinds of
FRESH AND SALT MEATS, GAME, ETC.,
Main Street, Wichita, Kan

NOW BY SAINT PAUL

The Strike Goes Bravely On, The Edict of Billie Kerrigan,

The Irate Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Road

To Evict all Knights of Labor Employed on that Line, to the Contrary Notwithstanding.

The Attempt to Run a Freight Train Out of Atchison Fails, The Engineer

Flatly Refusing to Mount the Cab, and No One Else Being Found to Take His Place.

The Railroad Men.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 10.—A special from Marshall, Texas, to the News, says: Quiet prevails among the strikers here. The extra police detailed about the yards report that trains, both freight and passenger, are to be stopped to-day. The Knights of Labor declare that if the passenger trains are stopped that it will be no fault of theirs. The Knights have sent out circulars asking the laboring men not to go to any point on the Texas Pacific railroad in search of work until the strike is ended. They have also issued a circular to laboring men of all classes, asking them to fall into line, stating that the Missouri Pacific Railroad company leased and operated lines, and the Texas and Pacific are now employing convict and Chinese labor, to the detriment of honorable labor, asserting that the said railroad companies are constantly violating the contract of March 15, 1885, and declaring that they have resolved to come to the rescue of their downtrodden brethren. The Knights of Labor call on all employes connected with the roads mentioned to lend their aid in driving Chinese and convict labor from the roads.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The situation regarding the great Gould southwest system strike is about unchanged this morning. No more Knights of Labor have joined their striking brethren, but it is supposed those in East St. Louis are contemplating such a movement. No violence has been resorted to by either side as yet. The effect of the strike upon business here is almost disastrous, most of St. Louis' accustomed trade is being diverted to other cities. In East St. Louis the Knights of Labor have not struck yet, but many members of the organization from this city are there attempting, it is supposed, to persuade them to join the movement. The effect of the strike upon the cattle trade in East St. Louis, is especially severe. No stock cars can cross the bridge and therefore the receipts are materially lessened as the strike proceeds. General Superintendent Kerrigan, of the Missouri Pacific railroad, this morning issued an order expelling from the Pacific yards all the Knights of Labor. This order includes a delegation appointed by the Knights to guard the company's property.

The circular ordering striking Knights of Labor from the company's premises, is as follows:

"You are hereby notified that your action in going from the employment of the Missouri Pacific Railroad company was a voluntary abandonment of the service of the company; that you are no longer in its employment, and that your names have been stricken from its rolls. All such who are now about the company's yards are hereby notified that they must immediately leave the same, to the end that this company may resume the traffic of the country.

WILLIAM KERRIGAN."

Although the officials will make no statement concerning its affairs, it is generally believed that they are now employing new men to take the places of the strikers and that a movement of freight trains will be attempted to-night. Should this be true the Knights of Labor will undoubtedly offer resistance.

LATER—It is authoritively stated that the Missouri Pacific railroad company will attempt to-morrow, instead of to-night, as stated by previous dispatches, to resume freight traffic on its roads.

The orders issued this morning by Superintendent Kerrigan applies not only to men formally in the employ, but to all strikers in the system, and they have all along the line of the roads quietly withdrawn from the company's premises.

Dispatches received in this city this afternoon from points in Missouri and Kansas are to the effect that striking Knights of Labor are observing perfect quiet. No disturbance has occurred. They remain firm in the determination to force the railroad companies to accede to the demands, but as the strike proceeds, do not express such great confidence that this will be the result as they did when they first ceased to work. Railroad officials at different points are reticent, but seem as confident and determined as their striking employes.

No official information can be got from the Knights of Labor as to how Superintendent Kerrigan's order is received or considered, but individual pointers are given that if the company attempts to run freight trains to-morrow the effort will be resisted, even to the point of the bayonet.

There is a feeling of great uneasiness as to what will be done, and also regarding the result.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The St. Louis dispatch was generally discredited in railway circles. It served to create a stir on the board of trade for a little while, but the excitement soon died away, owing to its improbability, the news being accepted by nearly everybody as a canard. At the principal southwestern railway offices a similar feeling prevailed. At none of these places was anything known of a misunderstanding between any railway company here and its employes.

Mr. Wellington, assistant general freight agent of the Wabash road, said: "There is not any trouble at this point that we have heard of and we do not expect any. We are sending out our passenger and freight trains the same as if no strike was in existence anywhere; the only difference being that we are not accepting any freight to points on the Missouri Pacific road. We have no knowledge of any Knight of Labor connected with the road here; we got rid of them about a year ago."

The managers of the Chicago and Alton and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy roads stated that there was no foundation for reports of a strike here, and that nothing of the kind is anticipated.

Commissioner Wycker, of the Chicago Freight bureau, when asked if the strike on the Gould system had affected the freight business of Chicago, replied that it had not, materially, as yet.

ATCHISSON, Kan., March 10.—The striking Missouri Pacific shop hands met in secret session with the local executive board of the Knights of Labor to-day which lasted until 3 p. m. At its conclusion the committee promulgted a statement of grievances similar to the manifesto issued by the general executive board Monday. They also issued an order commanding two clerks who have been at work in the office at the shops since the strike was inaugurated, to knock off. The clerks promply obeyed the order and at present there is no employe on duty at the shops or round houses. The Knights of Labor, however, are still guarding the property.

Superintendent Fagan issued an order for a freight train to be sent west this afternoon at 3 o'clock, but at 7 he had not been able to secure an engineer who would mount the cab. The man at first selected positively refused and thus far no other one has been found. While the strikers at present wear a determined front and are loyal to the strike, many of them individually are fair to say the movement was ill-advised, and so far as Atchison is concerned, groundless.

The strike in Atchison meets with no sympathy from the public, and as its evil effect on business becomes daily more apparent public opposition to the movement grows stronger.

KANSAS CITY, March 10.—The Missouri Pacific to-day ordered that the strikers be expelled from their yards. Nothing else of note occurred in connection with the strike.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 10.—The situation in Sedalia is without change. There is an absence of any excitement whatever; but little is said by the strikers and nothing by the officials. A public meeting of citizens is called at Smith's opera house for to-morrow night to take into consideration the condition of affairs of the city as it relates to the present strike. It is supposed that the meeting will cause some sort of a feeling against the strike, and looking towards the opening of the commerce of the state.

Martin Irons, of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor, arrived from Texas to-night. His visit here at this time has no particular significance in connection with the strike. It was impossible to get a word from him. The serious illness of his wife is what brought him to Sedalia.

The railroad conductors at Sedalia held a called meeting to-night. The following is a copy of their proceedings furnished the Press:

At a meeting of the city division, No. 60, Order of the Railway Conductors, held in their hall, March 10, 1886, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That as conductors and employes of the Missouri Pacific railway centering out of Sedalia, are entailing hardships and valuable loss of time by lending the present strike our assistance. That we cannot help the grievances of the Knights of Labor or their trouble with the Texas Pacific road in Texas. We hope no person will be offended at the stand we have taken in the matter, therefore be it

Resolved, that we as conductors stand ready to perform our duties in the future as we have done in the past.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to headquarters of the company and the Press for publication.

(Signed) Committee on Resolutions.

KANSAS CITY, March 10.—The Journal's Topeka correspondent interviewed Governor Martin upon his return there to-night from Atchison, regarding the strike at the latter place. Governor Martin has been investigating the situation and finds the men comparatively in favor of their support of the strike, while public opinion condemns, this is in strong contradistinction of the strike a year ago. Gov. Martin in the interview, said he would advise the chief executive of the Knights of Labor to come here at once and revoke the orders issued by the Sedalia committee at least so far as Kansas is concerned. The strikers' committee assured the governor while at Atchison that they had no intent to and would not obstruct the movement of trains. They are, he said, behaving with remarkable sobriety and guarding the company's property carefully against loss or damage.

Speaking of public sentiment the governor said he found the question universally asked why the employes, if they had any wrongs, did not appeal to the law, now that the state had provided a legal method for settling troubles by arbitration.

KANSAS CITY, March 10.—About eighty firemen and switchmen employed on the various roads centering here, presented an address to the general manager, asking an advance in wages and requesting an answer within five days.

PALESTINE, Tex., March 10.—All freight in the yards here was delivered this morning, the Knights of Labor unloading the cars.

A Knight of Labor, master workman of one branch of the Knights of Labor, issued a lengthy circular this morning, the principal points being a demand that the wages of trackmen be raised from $1.25 to $1.50 per day. This has not been laid before the authorities here yet.

Miner's Meeting.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 10.—The convention of miners and laborers at the Amalgamated association, of the Fourth district, is now in session at Dubois, Pa., considering the proposal to demand an advance in wages of 12½ cents per ton, and to adopt measures to introduce the eight-hour system. The delegates generally favor making the demand, and assert that if it is refused they will strike. A circular has been issued to the operators, inviting them to meet the executive committee of the miners at Dubois on the 8th inst., to arange matters satisfactory to all parties. There are about 400 miners employed in the Fourth district. A telegram from the Meyersdale district reports that the miners are still working, but are likely, at any moment, to strike for the advance. Cumberland, Irwin, Clearfield and Huntington miners are nearly all idle. As the Clearfield diggers have decided in favor of arbitration, it is thought that the strike will be settled in that way.

The Sensible Way.

WOBURN, Mass., March 10.—James Skinner agreed to submit to arbitration the demands of their workmen. The price list settled upon by the arbitrators will doubtless be accepted by other shoe manufacturers here, thereby avoiding a strike of 2,000 employes.

The Spinners Out.

TROY, N. Y., March 10.—The spinners in the knitting mills at Cohoes were ordered out this morning by the Knights of Labor, causing a general shut-down. The spinners claim that in the recent adjustment of wages they were not given fair play. The situation now looks like it would be a long lockout. About 5,000 operatives are affected.

Railroad Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 10.—For the first time in a long while the railway bond market shows a decline, but the declines were not large. With the strike on the southwestern system of roads and rumors of the sympathies of other roads with the fight with the Knights, rates reduced and rumors about the Western Union dividends being passed, Wall street did not take a very rosette view of the demoralized situation and depressing market on railway stocks. Lower prices were generally made at about 1 o'clock, and with that the condition of the stock was somewhat better regarding the general situation. The market became firmer and slowly recovered the earlier losses. In the last hour in many cases the highest prices of the day were reached, but the range was limit ed to a little over fifty per cent. of the stock, and the changes swerving as compared with yesterday.

More Devilment back of it.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The regular quarterly statement of the Western Union shows a net revenue of $1,000,000, being a decrease of $600,000 for the quarter ending March 1st. Cause, increased expenses and depression in the cable business and commercial news.

The Evening Post, this evening, says it is rumored that no dividends will be paid, in order to make additional investments, but that the real cause of failure to declare dividends is a lack of cash. It is recommended that in order to make certain needed investments, no cash dividends be paid but adidional capital stock be issued. Also, that previous dividends have been paid partly out of surplus funds, and there has been a suspension of them for some time; that it appears to come when the company's dividends would stop. It is claimed by some, says this paper, that the company's affairs are getting in an unsatisfactory state through increased expenses and the condition of property. Also that under present circumstances and rates there is no money in their business. The paper calls on the company for an explanation.

Grand Chapter Eastern Star.

NEWTON, Kas., March 10.—The tenth annual communication of the Grand Chapter, order of the Eastern Star, of the state of Kansas, concluded its session here this afternoon by electing the following officers: Grand matron, Mrs. Emma W. Peet, of Beloit; grand patron, J. T. Brown, of Lawrence; associate grand matron, Mrs. Chesney, of Topeka; associate grand patron, R. E. Stevenson, of Olathe; grand treasurer, Mrs. Jennie Eaton, of Clyde; grand secretary, Mrs. Mottram, of Ottawa; grand conductress, Mrs. Kate Thomas, of Ottawa; associate conductress, Mrs. Georgianna Secoy, of Nickerson. Topeka selected as the next place of meeting.

Money Belt Lost

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—An important feature in the evidence in the case of H. Brooks, alias Maxwell, alleged murderer of Charles Arthur Preller, has disappeared and diligent search is being made for it. The lost link in the chain of evidence against Brooks is the chamois money belt which Preller wore about his body just previous to his death, and which was afterwards found in one of Maxwell's trunks. The belt had been cut from the body, and the shape of the incision corresponded exactly to the shape of a pair of surgical scissors also found among Maxwell's possessions. All efforts to recover the lost article have thus far been without means.

WANTED, INFORMATION!

The Sedate Senate Still Struggling with the Resolution

Calling for Information Supposed Contained in the Papers in The

Famous Dustin Case on File in the Office of the Attorney General.

Senator Vest, of

Missouri, Tells What He Knows About the Pan-Electric Telephone Embroglio.

The House Busies Itself About The Navy, Public Lands, Civil Service, Pensions, Etc,

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1 a. m.—Indications for the lower Missouri valley are: Warmer, southerly winds, fair weather followed by colder northerly winds and light snow.

Washington News.

THE LATE SENATOR MILLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 10.—The body of the late Senator Miller will be embalmed and remain at the family residence until Saturday afternoon, when they will be taken to the capitol, where the funeral services will be held. The family were disposed to have the funeral a private one, but yields to the unanimous wish of the senators that the ceremonies be held in the senate chamber. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the remains will be escorted to the depot by the senators in a body, and will be taken by special train to San Francisco. The special train will consist of three coaches, one for the body, one for the family, and one for the congressional committee.

PENSION INVESTIGATION.

The senate committee on expenditures of public money began an investigation of the charge brought by Commissioner Black in his report.

General Black was present and requested that he be permitted to give the committee the names of witnesses to be desired, that he examined before he made his own statement.

Senator Kenna embodied the request in a motion.

Senator Harrison argued that inasmuch as General Black made the statement in his annual report upon which the investigation was based, the usual customary course of procedure would lead first to the examination of the commissioner himself.

After some debate Senator Kenna's motion was lost.

General Black, in replying to inquiries by Senator Harrison, described the organization of the pension office, especially the boards of review and special course of claims from the hands of examiners to the board of review, thence to the commissioner.

Mr. Harrison—Now, Mr. Commissioner, if you have any instance in which an application was granted or rejected by the board of review or the commissioner, on account of the politics of the applicant or person applying, will you please give the names and number of them?

Answer—I shall be pleased to furnish any information from the files in my office.

Question—Are you able to give to the committee the number of any case?

A.—I think I will be able to furnish you with such cases.

Q.—Are you able to do it now?

A.—I have no memorandum with me now.

Mr. Beck—You will furnish them?

A.—I will furnish such cases.

In reply to further inquires by Harrison, the commissioner proposed to furnish at another session of the committee the number of employes in the office on the day he took control, together with detailed information as to the duties of those whom he had appointed and their politics, and how many had been appointed under the civil service rules. In a general way he could say that he had made from 155 to 160 appointments, of which number 142 were Democrats.

ABOUT CROPS.

The March report of the department of agriculture in the distribution and consumption of grain crops, makes the proportions of corn still in the hands of the farmer at forty per cent. of last crop. One year ago the proportion of the crop on hand was thirty-four per cent. The proportion is lowest in the west where winter feeding required an unusually large amount. Wheat in hands of the farmers is thirty per cent. of the crop. It was thirty-three per cent. one year ago. It amounts to 107,000,000 bushels against 169,000,000 last March, and 119,000,000 two years ago.

MISSOURI, FULL DOWN YOUR VEST.

Messrs. Hale and Millard, designated for the purpose by the house special committee to investigate and report the ownership of Pan-electric telephone stock by certain public officers, took the deposition of Senator Vest at his residence this afternoon. The senator stated that he first heard of the Pan-electric company through a printed circular sent to him through the mails some time in April, 1884. The circular gave the names of the officers of the company and the purposes for which it was organized. He noticed that the name of Senator Harris, of Tennessee, was mentioned in the circular as connected with the enterprise. He called on Senator Harris and by him was referred to Senator Garland, who, it was represented, was well acquainted with the status of the company and its relation to the Bell company. After obtaining Mr. Garland's opinion, the senator said he concluded to take and did take 100 shares of Pan-electric stock for which he gave his check for $1,000 on the Metropolitan National Bank of Washington, which was paid on the following day, and for which he received a contract showing the 100 shares of stock which he owned of the company, but it was shown to his satisfaction that the company was not at that time ready to issue. "That stock was issued," said the senator, "about one year ago; that is, ninety shares of it; the other ten shares were retained by the company as an assessment to delray expenses of expected litigation with the Bell company.

"After this matter got into the papers," continued Senator Vest, "Mr. Hillson Hutchins, of this city, offered to take my stock off my hands, and pay me what it cost. This offer I refused, as it might look like a retreat under fire, but was willing to take my chances. I have received twelve or fifteen offers since I owned the stock." Continuing he said: "I have had no conversation with Mr. Casey Young, the secretary of the Pan-electric company, and I have never met and do not know Mr. Rogers, who it appears, was prominent in the organization of the company.

"Mr. Garland represented to me that in his opinion the Bell patent was illegally obtained and the Pan-electric stock might be worth some money. At that time Mr. Cleveland had not been nominated to the presidency, and Mr. Garland was unthought of in connection with the attorney generalship.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—During the transaction of routine business this morning (presentation of reports from committees, etc.) Mr. Blackburn said: "Mr. President, I am directed by the committe on naval affairs to report favorably the nominations which I send to the desk."

"What is that," said Mr. Harrison.

"A nomination," replied Mr. Blackburn.

Mr. Sherman's breath seemed to have been taken away, and after a moment's hesitation said, in something of an undertone, "It will be sadly missed."

Mr. Blackburn begged pardon of the chair.

The chair laid before the senate Mr. Logan's resolution offered yesterday, to refer to the committee of rules for the better investigation of Eades, denying that he (Eades) had any representative on the floor of the senate in Logan's absence. Mr. Plumb supposed the matter would go over, and he moved to take up the Iowa land grant forfeiture until Mr. Logan could be present.

Mr. Riddleberger said he hoped the matter would go over, in view of what appeared in the Congressional Record this morning. The Record, he said, he (Riddleberger) was substantially charged with downright falsehood and was ready to meet the senator from Illinois (Logan) at any time on the floor in debate on the proposition made by him. He thought it was due him (Riddleberger) to explain to the senate how this matter crept into the Record.

Mr. Cullom had no desire to cut off Mr. Riddleberger's remarks, but thought he ought to wait till Mr. Logan could be present.

Mr. Riddleberger consented to its going over informally for the Iowa land grant forfeiture bill, which was taken up.

The amendment offered by Mr. McMillan yesterday was rejected after some debate.

Mr. Riddleberger then called up the Eades matter and said he found in the Record a letter from Eades addressed to the senator from Illinois (Logan). He would like to know how the senator got the letter into the Record.

Mr. Logan said he had nothing to do with getting it into the Record.

Mr. Riddleberger could load down the Record with letters criticising the senator, especially during the presidential campaign, but had not done it.

Mr. Logan was astounded that he (Riddleberger) charged him with anything of the kind. He had merely presented a letter of a respectable citizen of the United States.

Mr. Riddleberger said he would always resent intimations, such as were contained in that letter. He was not as great a soldier as the gentleman from Illinois, but he would yet discover and uncover a conspiracy to make the United States government endorse roads, or ship canal company. "We all know," he said, "that ex-Secretary Windom was at the head of that company."

After further discussion, at 2 o'clock it went over without further action.

The chair laid before the the senate a resolution from the judiciary committee concerning the relations between the president and the senate. The president had expressed his views fully on the subject. The debate upon the report made from the judiciary committee by the minority, and the main object they had now in addressing the senate in reply to the senator from Vermont, was to prevent that senator from changing the character of question between the senate and president. The real character of that controversy could not be misunderstood or misrepresented, as had arisen from facts apparent upon the record and effected by the majority of the judiciary committee.

Mr. Pugh related the facts connected with the Dustin case and said that the senatorial order did not call for public or official documents, but for private documents and private papers relating to an official act of the president in the suspension of Dustin as district attorney. The inquiry proposed by the senate, was to be made with a knowledge of the fact that more than four weeks before the resolution was offered to the senate, the term of Dustin had expired. The senate was to-day engaged in an inquiry about a matter from which there could be no possible practical results. Mr. Pugh said the president had stated there were no official papers in the case filed in the attorney general's department relating to the Dustin case within the period stated in the resolution. In replying to Mr. Edmund's on precedents, the speaker asserted there had been no case in eighty years wherein such documents as are now desired, were transmitted in the manner called for. He quoted Mr. Thurman, who in a speach held that power of removal to be strictly an executive one.

In conclusion, Mr. Pugh said his object had been to define the character of this conflict of authority between the president and the senate and to fortify the vow that had always been taken by the Democratic party and to fortify it by the authorities. Mr. Cleveland had no fear of an appeal to the people, he was responsible to them. He knew and the majority of the senate had no fear of an appeal to the people in favor of the omnipotence of the senate. He knew the minority had none in appealing to the people, upon the omnipotence of the constitution and the integrity of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

The pending business was then laid aside and the urgent deficiency bill taken up. An amendment was agreed to, appropriating $3,000 to defray the expenses of General Grant's funeral. The bill then passed and the senate adjourned.

House.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill to increase the naval establishment. Referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Seney, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill granting to the state of California five per cent. of the net proceeds of the public lands in that state.

Mr. Pulitzer, from the committee on civil service reform, reported adversely the Seney bill to recall the civil service law.

Mr. Stone, of Missouri, asked that the bill be placed on the calendar.

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, from the committee on Pacific roads, reported a bill requiring the Missouri Pacific railway to pay the cost of the survey on its lands. Referred to the house calendar.

Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, on behalf of the committee of invalid pensons, called up the bill repealing the limitation on the time when pension claims of soldiers who were disabled when acting under orders of United States officers, must be filed.

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, Mr. Reagan, of Texas, and Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, opposed the bill.

The morning hour having expired, pending action, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Townsend, of Illinois in the chair, on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, opposed the system establishing day schools for Indian children.

Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, said the Indian industrial schools had a marvelous effect on Indian children.

Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, said the Indian should be taught the gospel of self-support.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said that congress voted more gnecrously for the Indians than common laborers could earn in New York and Chicago. He insisted that Indians were being civilized, but was of the opinion that they were being pauperized, for under the present policy when the government took from the Indian his wild nature, it took from him what little manhood he had and made a pauper of him. His remedy was to modify the treaties so as to grant land in severalty, so they would make Indians' land inalienable for a certain length of time, and would protect them in their property. In his opinion the men who favored this resolution system was rendering the future of the Indians certain destruction. He then went on to criticise the president for his failure to obey the act of congress authorizing him to appoint a commission for the opening of the Oklohoma lands strip.

Pending further discussion the committee rose and the house adjourned.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Engand

LONDON, March 10.—A conference of the representative powers will be held at Constantinople next Saturday to consider the Greek question, which is growing troublesome. Turkey continues to reinforce her military strength along the Greek frontier.

The Belfast presbyteries adopted a series of resolutions expressing loyalty to the queen, favoring land reform, occupying ownership, and reduced rents; opposing local government in any shape.

At Sheffield yesterday an American named Johnston won the Shrovetide handicap, beating several noted English runners.

Germany

BERLIN, March 10.—Prince Bismarck has decided not to address the reichstag on the spirit monopoly bill, as he feels certain that the measure will be rejected.

A disastrous fire occurred in a flax drying house at Oets, a town of Prussian Silesia. Several women were burned to death, and many others injured. Total number of casualities, 35.

Greece

ATHENS, March 10.—It is stated that King George is averse to mobilizing the reserve, and is trying to prevent the publication of a letter from Joseph Chamberlain to a Greek friend expressing sympathy with Greek liberty, but advising Greece to yield to the decision of the powers.

Violent Gale.

QUEENSTOWN, Ont., March 10.—The wind is blowing a hurricane on the Atlantic. Steamers are unable to proceed owing to the violence of the gale. Ships outward and inward bound are entering the harbor under bare poles.

Blown to Atoms.

BOSTON, March 10.—The "John Market" left her berth at the "T" wharf at 6 o'clock this morning and started down the harbor in search of vessels needing her services. There were a large number of persons on the wharf who watched her steam away. Just as the boat arrived off Long Island an explosion occurred on board, the noise of which was plainly heard in this city. The boat was blown completely to atoms and the crew of five men were instantly killed. The crew consisted of Captain Cyrus; A. Nickerson, engineer; George Crocker, fireman; Albert D. Smith, cook, and James Hodgkins, deck hand. The bodies of the captain and engineer were recovered by tugs, and were brought here and taken to the morgue.

No cause can be assigned for the explosion; the boilers were inspected a year ago and found safe. The vessel was valued at $10,000. Captain Riley, of the tug Camelia, who witnessed the explosion at a point 500 yards distant, said: I should think the whole boat, with the exception of the hull, went into the air. The men were thrown 200 feet in the air.

Captain Dolin, of the tug Freement, said: Our boat was about a quarter of a mile away, when I saw the boat blown up hundreds of feet in the air. There seemed to be a million pieces. In the middle of them I could see the bodies of men as they went into the water. I at once advanced towards them and succeeded in getting the body of Captain Nickerson out of the debris.

The body of the fireman was terribly mangled and his head was split open. There was an ugly hole in his side, which looked as though a piece of coal had been blown through him.

Smatter With Dodge.

DODGE CITY, Kas., March 10.—A flurry has been created in this city to-day, caused by W. B. Mastin, ex-sheriff and present deputy sheriff of Ford county, making complaints and causing warrants to be issued for the arrest of the following named persons for the violation of the prohibition law: Joe Gale, Andrew Johnson, Constant Brown, Hark & Haynes, Harris & Drake, Henry Sterm, Ben Daniels, Marion Atkinson, Wright & Scott, and Tom Marshall, making an even dozen, two of which claim to be regular licensed druggists, while the balance are known as saloon druggists.

All places where liquors were sold, excepting the drug stores, are closed, and the owners patiently awaiting for the sheriff to come along and serve his papers. The general impression is that trouble will result from this sweeping charge; but as the majority of them will quietly submit to the arrest, truble is not anticipated. The city will again be down to a general internal insurrection, as it was two years ago.

Jailed in Default of Bail.

KANSAS CITY, March 10.—Samuel C. Shaeffer, the real estate agent of this city who was recently sentenced to the penitentiary for swindling John I. Blair, the Blairtown, N. J. millionaire, was to-day bound over in the criminal court at Independence to answer the charge of conspiring for the murder of Mr. Blair, by the employment of an assassin. The case will be heard the 29th inst. Shaeffer was placed in jail here to-night in default of bail in the sum of $10,000.

Bad Bookkeeping.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—The Daily News' Vincennes, Ind., special says: "The examination of the books concluded this morning, shows an approximate shortage against County Treasurer Hollingsworth of $828,233. Everybody is dumbfounded and mortified at this gigantic exposure. Hollingsworth was a prosperous and wealthy farmer when he took possession of the treasurer's office. What has been done with this immense sum of money puzzles everybody. It is conjectured that it has been squandered in margin gambling.

A Big Funeral.

MT. CARMEL, Pa., March 10.—J. Bertie, known as the "giant of eastern Pennsylvania," was buried here yesterday. The deceased weighed 470 pounds and it was impossible to get the coffin into a hearse. Twelve men carried it. During the services Mrs. Kate Hodge, a relative of the deceased, was overcome by heart disease and fell dead on the coffin.

A Short Shrift.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 10.—A special to the Courier-Journal says: Last night twenty-five marked men quietly took Hardy Woodward, colored, out of jail at Russelville and hung him. Woodward attempted to outrage the twelve-year-old daughter of Chas. Johnson, the station agent at Red Oak, on Monday.

A Full Board.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 10.—The governor to-day appointed Hon. A. W. Smith, of Manhattan county, a member of the board of state house commissioners. This completes the new commissioners, which now composes Major Adams, of Manhattan, Mr. H. H. Williams, of Osawatamie and Mr. Smith.

Without Foundation.

RICHMOND, Va., March 10.—The telegram from Wheeling W. Va., publised Saturday the 6th inst, announcing that Col. Vincent Witcher had been lynched in Wayne county, that state, for the murder of his wife, is wholly without foundation.

Schooner Sunk.

PORTLAND, Me., March 10.—The schooner Robert Byron, which left Portland December 29th for Cape Deverde, is given up as lost. The crew numbered seven men, all but two of whom were natives of Cape Deverde.

Chipped in Their Mite.

EMPORIA, Kan., March 10.—A special to Major C. Hood, of this city, says the townships of Sycamore and Chelsia, in Butler county, have voted respectively $25,000 and $20,000 to the Emporia and Southwestern Railroad company.

Senator Chaffee.

BURDIS, N. Y., March 10.—The funeral of Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee will take place in Adrian, Mich. The remains leave here to-morrow for that place.

Demands Granted—Strike Ended.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—The boot and shoe makers strike is ended, the strikers having obtained their demands.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 10

Money—On call easy at 1½@2 per cent. prime mercantile paper at 4@6.

Sterling exchange dull but steady at 84 87½ for sixty days; 84 90½ on demand.

Government—Dull and steady.

State Bonds—Active and steady.

Railroad bonds—Moderately active.

The total sales of stocks were 96,914 shares.

U. S. 4-per-cents	109½
U. S. 4½-per-cents	112½
U. S. 4 per cents	127½
U. S. 6-per-cents of '95	129½
Missouri 6 bonds	106½
St. Joseph bonds