THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

NEW SPRING STYLES

- IN ---

HATS

In SILK,

In STIFF,

In SOFT.

All the Leading Shapes

- AT THE -

INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WHEN INDICATIONS. SATURDAY-Fair weather; warmer, fol-lowed by slightly colder temperature.



On this day 242 years ago was born the French. man named Galland, to whom the young of all generations since then in the Western world are indebted for

"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."

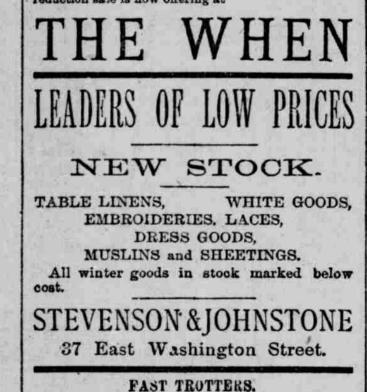
He traveled much in the East, and was a renowned Oriental scholar. But all his learning has gone for naught, and he is immortal because he translated into the French language the inimitable stories which in English we call

"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."

Aladdin, the Forty Thieves, Sindbad the Sailor, and all "the cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces," which make up the golden world of youth we owe to the industry of Galland in translating

"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."

When we grow older the charm does not fade, but we find that the robes and vestments which those heroes and heroines wore cannot compare in fit, quality, durability and chespness to the Heavy Overcoats, Suits, Caps and Underwear which the 'tween seasons reduction sale is now offering at



Close of the Sale of Brasfield & Co.-Nearly

The Coal-Miners Decide to Return to Work on the Old Basis of \$2.50 a Ton.

END OF THE READING STRIKE

The Wage Question Will Be Considered Later, and No Discrimination Be Made Except Against Men Who Resorted to Violence.

An Adjustment That Leaves the Railroaders Out and Rouses Their Wrath.

Continuation of the Congressional Inquiry-Ex-President Smith Tells How Reading Was Wrecked, and Corbin Loses His Temper.

END OF THE STRIKE.

After Being Out Two Months the Reading Miners Resume on the Old Basis.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17 .- The following letters have been exchanged between Mr. Corbin and Mr. Lewis: PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.

Austin Corbin, Esq., President Philadelphia & Bead-ing Rairoad Company:

Sir-Being desirous to bring the strike in the min-ing region of the Reading Coal and Iron Company to a close, in order to get the working people in and about those mines to work, and speaking for those workmen, I propose to order a resumption of work at once upon your assurance that I can promise them that after they have gone to work and mining opera-tions are in regular progress, the subject of wages will be considered in conference between the company and its encourses or their representatives and upon and its employes or their representatives, and upon further assurance that no one shall be discriminated against by reason of his connection with the strike. Yours truly. W. T. LEWIS.

THE PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.

Mr. W. T. Lewis: My Dear Sir-I am in receipt of your favor of this date. I have consulted Mr. Keim, the president of the coal and iron company. in relation to its contents, and am authorized by him to say that it is substan-tially in accord with our position, and such action would be satisfactory to us. No one will be discrimi-nated against because of his connection with the strike, so that it is not understood as protecting such men as have made or attempted to make personal as-saults upon the men remaining at work; and provided.

men as have made or attempted to make personal as-saults upon the men remaining at work; and provided, further, that in any conference over wages the miners are not to expect us to pay a higher rate of wages for mining than those paid by the other coal-producing companies in competition with us, namely: The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; the Delaware & Hudson, the Lehigh Val-ley, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation

striving to devise some expedient to meet the new phase of the situation, but the universal opinion among the outside community is that the railroad strike is now a hopelessly lost cause.

Shocking Destitution.

SHENANDOAH, Feb. 17. - The destitution among she families of miners that is being developed here is terrible, and such that it cannot longer be hidden. One family named Fogel was found to-day to have actually been without food for two days, and the children were so weak from fasting that when relief came it had to be sparingly given to avoid killing them. There were nine in the family. Another family of six, named Burns, was in the same state, and one named Johnson was almost as bad. These are but instances that have many parallels. It has been established that most of the contributions intended for the miners have been absorbed by the railroaders, who have been living in clover while their allies starve.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY.

A Former President of Reading Tells His Story-Corbin Again on the Stand.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17 .- Ex-President Chas. E. Smith, of the Reading Railroad Company, was the first witness this morning before the congressional investigation committee which is inquiring into the strike on the Reading railroad system and in the coal regions. Mr. Smith said that he had been president of the Reading railroad from 1861 to 1869, and a director until 1876. He rasigned his directorship because he discovered, in 1876, after an investigation, that the company was publishing false reports and cooking up its accounts in the interests of stock gambling. In the reports the truth was suppressed, the floating debt not reported, and while the road was not earning any money it was paying dividends on its stock, which was accomplished by borrowing money. Some of the directors were gambling in the stock, and influences in the management other were impelled to pay these unearned dividends through vanity. The object of the gambling directors was plunder. The company, he said, he found had borrowed \$15,000,000 to pay dividends which had not been earned. Mr. Smith said that the railroad company was managing the coal and iron company at the same time, and he proceeded to explain how the railroad company had obtained possession of the mining company. He said that the latter was virtually the creation of the former, under the presidency of Mr. Gowen. The original charter of the mining company was obtained under the title of the Laurel Run Improvement and Mining Company. The bill had been put before the

company to have a strike at this time; that it may be of advantage to the company to have a strike, in view of the company's financial condition, in order to offer that as an excuse for it."

Mr. Corbin denied absolutely that there was any foundation for such an assumption, and added. "I wish the committee to understand that I am ready to furnish any information that I can in reason be expected to, but I don't ac-knowledge the right of the public to know the particulars of the financial condition of the Read-"I think now," said Mr. Corbin, "the Reading

Railroad Company has passed out of its muddy

state, and will stay out." Mr. Tillman-A former president of the road, who testified this morning, did not think so. Mr. Corbin-Well, I do, and I ought to know. I have a good deal of stock in it, and I believe in it, or I would not have it.

Mr. Corbin was dismissed after having failed to get an answer as to whether or not the chair. man was correctly reported as saying that the Reading officers were thieves and robbers.

The next witness was Thomas M. Richards, general sales agent of the Reading Coal and Iron Company. His examination developed, among other things, that the price of coal at Philadelphia had risen \$1 @1.75 per ton since the strike began.

The next witness was George W. Jones, the former vice-president of the Reading Railroad Company. Mr. Jones entered into a history of the acquirement of the coal lands by the coal and iron company under the control of the Reading company. He said this was Mr. Gowen's scheme. Robert McCalmont had loaned Mr. Gowen 80.000 shares of the Peading Railroad Company's stock, in 1869, with which to purchase coal lands. This was the beginning of the policy which led to the acquire-ment of the Schuylkill coal lands, which ulti-mately took the Reading road into the hands of a receiver and piled on it a debt of \$100,000,000. He corroborated the statement of Mr. Smith, made in the morning, that in 1869 the Reading Railroad Company, had only a small debt, was paying interest on its earnings, and paying dividends of 10 per cent. It was the dealing in coal lands and the purchase of coal lands which could not be utilized for many years, and in attempting to force a small part of them to pay the interest on the whole investment, which wrecked the company. The witness related at some length the history of the several coal combinations in the past which had been made to restrict production and thus make higher prices. He said that the last one did this by mutual agreement to shut down the mines a certain number of days in the year. Until he had beard the testimony of witnesses he had been certain this sort of a combination existed now, and that the Reading was a party to it, and he believed it now, notwithstanding the testimony before the committee.

OTHER LABOR NEWS.

Readjustment of Wages of Engineers and Firemen on the Chicago & Alton.

CHICAGO, Feb. K .- Eighty per cent. of the locomotive engineers and firemen on the Chicago & Alton road will have their pay increased next month, according to an agreement rea day between the management and P. M. Arthur, the grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and E. J. Sargeant, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. These men have been in the city three days, acting with the grievance committee of the men and conferring with the railroad officials. The passenger engineers are to be paid \$3.50 per hundred miles, the freight engineers \$4.00 per hundred miles, with the addition of fifty cents on way freights and coal branches. The firemen are to receive 55 per cent, of engineers' pay on passenger trains, and 55 per cent. on freights. In return for these concessions about 20 per cent. of the engineers who are receiving more pay than allowed by the regular classification, are reduced, except in the cases of way-freights and coal roads. Mr. Arthur is also looking into the grievances of the Chicago & Atlantic and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy engineers

BALFOUR DEFENDS HIMSELF

And Does It in a Manner That Enhances His Reputation as Debater and Orator.

Weak Points of the Home-Rulers Carefully Hunted Out and Held Up to Ridicule in Irritating and Very Effective Style.

Mr. Gladstone Replies in a Brief but More than Usually Eloquent Speech.

The News from the Royal Patient at San Remo Is Less Favorable, and His Aged Father Is Prostrated with Grief-Cable Notes.

BALFOUR'S DEFENSE.

The Irish Secretary Proves Himself a Parlinmentary Debater of High Degree.

LONDON, Feb. 17 .- Mr. William O'Brien's calm and dignified speech on his return to Parliament after imprisonment continues to be the political sensation of the day. It produced a remarkable impression. The Pall Mall Gazette save this evening: "Mr. O'Brien has won at a single bound the position of a parliamentary debater of the first rank. Nothing has been finer during this session, and few things finer during this Parliament, than the masterly speech in which the late prisoner arraigned his jailor, Balfour, and challenged him, face to face. to make good the insiduations indulged in when his victim was under lock and key."

Similar comments appear in the other Liberal newspapers. The Tory whips had prearranged that Mr. Balfour should reply to Mr. O'Brien immediately, believing that in this way it would be easy to counteract any impression that the ex-prisoper might succeed in producing, but Mr. Balfour evidently found the task too difficult. At least this is the interpretation put upon his silence by those who know what the programme had been. It is declared on the Liberal side that the Chief Secretary had funked, and the Tories did not take pains to deny their belief. This view of the case seems strengthened by the opening sentences of Mr. Balfour's reply to-night, which were to the effect that he had wished to take a careful survey of the situation before stating the government's case, and to procure disproof of assertions that had been made. The alleged disproof consisted of some of the always obtainable statements of petty officials who are themselves under a coercion as hateful as that which they are obliged to aid in forcing upon the people. Mr. Baifour's speech enhanced his reputation as a parliamentary debater. He was cool and dispassionate. Mr. Gladstone continued the debate. His voice was weaker than usual, but the House maintained such perfect silence that he had no difficulty in making himself heard. The speech was remarkable for its eloquence, and was indeed a wholly rhetorical effort, with an almost entire absence of the argumentative and statistical style of which Mr. Gladstone is so perfect a master. When he apologized for his physical weakness, as shown by his occasionally failing voice, saying that he was not as young as he once was, the House burst into a whirl of sympathetic applause, the Liberals and Parnellites arising on masse and waving their bats and handkerchiefs at him. He seemed much affected by the incident. The Daily News says: "Mr. Gladstone spoke with a versatility, power, pathos, eloquence and argumentative cogency he has seldom equaled and never surpassed. His magnificent oration fully justified the wonderful closing scenes. The whole world might be ransacked to show a nobler spectacle than the 'grand old man,' with the ardor of youth, pursuing his blessed work of uniting two peoples."

MODEL

THE WEST VIRGINIA MURDERERS.

Arrival of the Hatfield Outlaws at Louisville -"Old Man" Hatfield's Narrative.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 17 .- The nine West Virginians known as the "Hatfields" arrived here last might in charge of a deputy United States marshal and the jailer of Pike county. The will appear before Judge Barr, of the United States District Court, on Monday, when the habeas corpus application of the Governor of West Virginia will be further heard. Valentine Hatfield, the "old man" of the gang, after stating that they had been well treated while in the Pike county jail, gave the following account of the celebrated feud:

"The whole trouble, so far as I know, began about six or eight years ago. I had five brothers -Allison, Elias, Anderson, Smith and Patterson. Allison was the first one killed. Three of the McCoy boys cut him on Blackberry creek. on the Kentucky side, and he died the next day. The trouble, I believe, was started by one of the McCoys attempting to arrest Anderson Hatfield's son Johnson, about eight years ago. There was a row then, but I do not remember exactly what it was. After Allison Hatfield was killed, Talbert, Richard and Farmer McCoy, all young men, were killed by a crowd supposed to have come from West Virginia. The killing was done on the bridge between Blackberry and Mates creek. The next Pike county grand jury Indicted a lot of people in West Virginia. No one was arrested, however, and after that, Jeff McCoy. who is Biil Daniel's brother-in law, heard Daniel and Tom Wallace abusing the Hatfields and a quarrel followed. McCoy at-tempted to arrest Wallace, and a fight took place. This resulted in Captain Hatfield, arresting McCoy, and when McCoy tried to get away be was killed by the men who were guarding him. It was said that Captain Hatfield and Tom Wallace killed him. Some time after this a squad of men went to Randolph McCoy's house and killed one of his sons and a daughter and beat up his old woman. This was charged to the Hatfields, but I never knew any thing about it until some time after the murders were committed. A short time after this, a company of Pike county men was formed to follow the Hatfields and kill them. They came into West Virginia and found Jim Vance and Captain Hatfield on a bridge near Hacker's creek. They shot Vance to death and wounded Captain Hatfield. After that the Kentuckians came in and captured us while we were at work on our farms. None of us resisted, and no injury was done us, but if there was any authority for confining us in jail. I never heard of it."

County Attorney J. L. Ferguson, of Pike, was questioned concerning the claim of the prisoners that they were innocent. He laughed at the idea, and said that while the worst of the Hatfield crowd had not been captured, the men who are now in the Louisville jail are undoubtedly a part of the gang. He declared that the but, after having crossed the border line between West Virginia and Kentucky, had been legally arrested and taken to jail by the proper officers He did not deny that the West Virginians had been forcibly taken from their homes, but held that the Kentuckians were justified by the 'dangers threatening them in taking the matter into their own hands when the West Virginia authorities refused to assist in restraining and punishing the outlaws, who had only to cross a narrow stream to commit the most atrocious crimes, and then cross back again to secure safety from the law. Mr. Ferguson asserted positively that he had credible information that a State official of West Virginia had been retained with a fee of \$500 to prevent Governor Wilson from recognizing the requisition issued by Governor Buckner. He charged, also, that the Hatfield crowd had brought other influences to bear, and that the worst of the gang were now in comparative security. Of the prisoners now in the Louisville jail, Mr. Ferguson says that Valentine Hatfield recently confeased to him that he had five living wives and thirty three living children. Nine of his children have died. Mr. Ferguson states that Hatfield has peculiar ideas of polygamy, and does not marry his wives according to law, but takes them and apportions his time out between them.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Realized.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 17 .- A good crowd was in attendance at the last day of Brasfield & Co.'s sale of trotting stock, and, according to the stock offered, fair prices were obtained. There were sold sixty-seven head for \$12,680, an average of \$190. During the four day's sale 266 head were sold for \$91.385, an average of \$344. Woodward & Harbison's sale of trotters will commence on the 20th. The following are the best prices obtained to-day.

J. W. Bethell, of Burkville, Va., paid \$510 for Janet L., b. f., 5 years old, by Lyle Wilkes, dam Silverheels, by Dunn's Kentucky Chief; J. T. Crabb & Co., of Eminence, Ky., paid \$440 for Imogene, br. f. 2 years old, by Lyle Wilkes, dam Silverheels; Chrisman Brothers, of Nicholasville, Ky., paid \$610 for Lovely, b. m., 7 years old, by Enfield dam Kentucky Lady, by Mambrino Pilot; W. W. Baldwin, of Mason county, Kentucky, paid \$425 for General Buckcounty, Kentucky, paid \$425 for General Buck-ner, b. h., 7 years old, by Bushwhacker, dam Lula Bell, by Kentucky Clay; Fashion stud farm. of Trenton, N. J., paid \$520 for Lady of Sharondale, b. f., yearling, by Sultana, dam Maud, by son of Volunteer, sire of St. Julian; O. P. Alford, of Lexington, Ky., paid \$415 for brown filly, four years old, by Sim-mons, son of Geo. Wilkes, dam by Capt. Walker; A. W. Harbinson, of Newcastle, Pa., paid \$300 for Gibraitar, b. c., three years old, by Egbert, dam Kitty, by Alcalde; J. H. Mayer, of Lexington, Ky., paid \$500 for Vantoon, ch. h., four years old, by Vandegrift, dam Hattie Bishop, by Parsons's Abdallah: W. R. Brasfield & Co., of Lexington, paid \$385 for Von Marck, b. h., four years old, by Victor Von Bismarck, dam Bird, by Prince Albert.

The Wild Rush of a Loaded Train.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Feb. 17.-Last evening a copper train of thirty cars on the Duluth & South Shore got out of control of the men at the Prince mine, five miles above the city, and came thundering down the heavy grade at the rate of over a mile a minute. The shricks of the locomotive whistle caused thousands to rush out of doors, all knowing well what was the trouble. In four minutes after the engineer blew the first danger whistle that his train was running away, five miles above, and that the main track must be left clear for him to make the run through the city or go into Lake Superior, the train came thundering down through the yards. The big mogul engine kept up its shricks and the rush of the cars shook the earth. while the train seemed a sheet of flame from the fire caused by the friction of the smoking brakes. Nine cars of heavy timber were in the train, and at the third crossing the timbers began to fly. The timber shot through the air like lightning in all directions. Buildings were demolished and cars thrown from the track in every direction. Three cars held to the engine and drarged a fourth with timbers caught under the wheels. The engine stopped within two hundred feet of the sharp curve, which would surely have thrown it into the lake. For three blocks timbers, and car-trucks. and cars are scattered. Two streets are blockaded. The engineer and fireman stuck to their posts. One brakeman jumped in the dark, not knowing he was in the city, so swift was the rush of the train. He was saved by being thrown into an immense snow drift. The conductor and other brakemen cut loose the caboose and escaped. It is marvelous that the only loss of life was Governor Swineford's great Newfoundland dog, which was killed by one of the flying timbers.

The Vote in the Eleventh Michigan District. Special to the Indianapolis Journa.

DETROIT Mich., Feb. 17.-The vote of the Eleventh congressional district is all reported except Manitou county, which consists entirely of islands in Lake Michigan. It will be several weeks before it is reported, but the county is solidly Democratic. The changes made by the letion of the returns are in Sevmour's fa vor. Seymour's plurality in seventeen counties is 526, and these figures will scarcely vary from the official count. The Manitou county vote will leave him a plurality of about 425. Breen says that, urged by the Knights of Labor, he will protest the election on the ground of intimidation by the mine besses. The Champion mine is quoted as an instance where not a single man dared to vote the Democratic ticket, or if he did, his vote was not reported.

Company, and the Lebigh & Wilkesbarre Company; but with the understanding that we are willing to adopt a basis that shall give our miners as much as is paid by either of these companies. It is understood that the wages to be paid on returning to work will be on the old \$2.50 basis, and will remain under that basis until a change shall be mutually agreed upon. Yours Truly, AUSTIN CORBIN.

While on the witness stand before the congressional investigating committee, this afternoon, Mr. Austin Corbin was asked by a member of the committee whether or not the report was true that the miners' strike had been declared off. Mr. Corbin replied that he did not know whether there was any truth in the statement or not, but said that he had information in his possession which justified him in expressing the belief that the miners' strikes in both the Lehigh and Schuykill regions would be ended within a week.

A special dispatch from Scranton, Pa., says the following is the full reply of Mr. Powderly to a reporter's question concerning the report that the strike had been declared off. Mr. Hays called on Mr. Powderly yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing several matters in connection with the affairs of the order. "The Reading strike," said Mr. Powderly, "was the subject of a great deal of discussion between us. but nothing that the public is not already acquainted with came up. While talking with Hays, last night, a messenger brought a telegram to him in which Mr. Lewis, the national master workman of district assembly No. 235, stated that he would call on him on the arrival of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western train which reaches here in the evening. Mr. Lewis made his appearance. I don't know what his mission was with Mr. Hays, for I was not present when he disclosed it, but it was in relation to the miners' strike on the Reading. The principal reason why Mr. Lewis came was to talk over the manner of securing good, intelligent witnesses to take the stand before the investigating committee, now in session. The ordering of the strike off was not discussed, nor did Mr. Lewis intimate than any such thing would be done while here. He stated the position as-sumed by Mr. Corbin, yesterday, before the committee, and that matter was discussed without any conclusion being arrived at in any way. He reported that the miners in the Schuylkill region were in good spirits, and conducting themselves during this crucial period in a most commendable manner. Mr. Lewis is a resident of Shawnee, O. He has nothing to do with the inauguration of the strike, which was entered upon before he was consulted, and on the merits of which he could not express an opinion. He is now acting in his capacity of national master workman of the miners' district, and is doing what he can to bring about a settlement of the trouble, with the best possible results for the men whose interests he has in charge."

Every indication points to a resumption of work in the Schuylkill region by Monday morning next. Master Workman Lewis, of miners' assembly No. 135, who has absolute control of the matter pertaining to the miners. was in this city to-day for the purpose of bringing to a climax the views expressed in the correspondence between himself and President Corbin. It is learned upon unquestionable authority that a conditional agreement was made between Mr. Lewis and President Corbin this afternoon, which provides that the miners shall return to work by Monday morning next. The only condition named in the agreement is that Mr. Lewis shall submit it to the joint executive board of the Miners' and Laborers' Amalgamated Association and the Knights of Labor for their approval before it becomes operative, and for that reason he went to Pottsville to attend a meeting of the board to-night. The day's developments have plainly indicated the desire of the miners to cut loose from the railroad strikers.

The Order to Resume Work.

g bill, but as soon as wn as the Read! the bill was passed its name was changed to the Reading Coal and Iron Company. There was no stock issued until the name was changed and the Reading had control.

Legislature in that name, so that it would not

"Is there any law." asked Chairman Tillman. "which gives the Reading Ratiroad Company the right to mine cosil"

The Witness-No, sir, but they do it through the coal and iron company. "Well, is there any law to enforce the State

Constitution, which forbids this?" "No. sir."

The Chairman-That, I suppose, is because the railroads own your Legislature. Do the present stock and bonds of the Reading road represent money actually paid in or work done? The witness replied that the company had borrowed \$15,000,000 to pay dividends which were not earned-in fact, gave the money away. This loan was secured by some of the bonds, and those securities did not represent anything except a stock gambling operation. "Then," said Chairman Tiliman, "is not the

company, in arranging its business so as to meet its interest obligations and its expenses, charging the public to pay the interest on money which the company never received, and which was used to foster vanity and gambling? And is it gat true that some of this money is wrung from the miners?"

The witness said that he supposed that was true. Going into details of the property, the witness said that in 1869 the company was doing a profitable business, was perfectly colvent, and paid 10 per cent. of earned dividends and the interest on its debt, which was less than \$9,000,000.

"How, then, has it happened that this present enormous debt of \$160,000,000 has since been accumulated and the road sent twice into bankruptes?"

"By doing a losing business and borrowing money right and left. The nature of the company's business has been changed. Accounts have been cooked and debts concealed, and the transactions have been altogether revolutionized

Chairman Tillman-A sort of a wreckage businessi

Mr. Smith-Well, a reckless business, certain-

The witness was then asked a number of questions leading up to an expression of his opinion as to the ability of the Reading company to pay its enormons debt and the value of its securities. He replied finally: "I would not own a dollar's worth of its bouds except the very early ones. The others are worthless. The company cannot, in my opinion, pay its debts. When asked further as to whether he thought the road would go back into the hands of a re-ceiver, he said: "Yes, and that will happen at least within a year, from present indications."

General Superintendent I. A. Sweigard was next called. The most important point in his testimony was his denial of having tricked the men by telling them to go back and then breaking his agreement, as claimed by John L. Lee, the leader of the strikers, before the committee. He also denied that he had summoned Lee from Pottsville and attempted to bribe him. He said Lee had for two months before the strike been taken from the machine shop and employed by the company along the system to keep the "hot beads" from striking. He did not know wheth er Lee was paid by the Knights of Labor at the same time or not. The committee will telegraph to Lee to appear before them to-morrow

and explain. The committee then recalled President Corbin, of the Reading Railroad Company. His attention was called to 'the requirements of the charter of the Reading Railroad Company, which required that its president should reside in Philadelphia. Mr. Corbin said: "I live here." "Where else?" was asked.

"I have residences in New York, New Hampshire and Long Island, as well."

Mr. Anderson-Where do you have your washing done? Mr. Corbin [indignantly |- I think that it is

devilish impertinent to go into my personal affairs. Dropping this line of inquiry, the committee sought to obtain from Mr. Corbin something of

financial difficult istory of the former i

The Trouble Among the Cincinnati Knights. Special to the Indiarapolis Journa.

and firemen, but no agreemont has yet been ar-

rived at.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17 .- The situation in connection with the shoemakers' trouble has undergone a further change favoring the locked-out employes. District Master Workman Cavanaugh suspended the General Custer Assembly of stock-cutters for passing resolutions at a meeting, last night, ignoring the commands of the district assembly to go to work. Master Workman Cunningham, of the assembly, and chairman of the meeting, was also expelled from the order for entertaining the motion. Hannah Powderly Assembly held an enthusiastic meeting this afternoon, fully 500 girls and 300 men being present. Fiery speeches were made urging resistance to District Assembly 48 and reaffirming their determination to hold out.

Demands of Pittsburg Painters.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 17 .- The journeymen painters of Piusburg and Allegheny have made a demand for \$3 a day and nine hours' work. If it is not granted before March 1 there will be a strike. The men are considering the advisability of starting co-operative shops throughout the two cities if their demands are not granted.

Deaf Bull's Murderous, Assault,

ST. PAUL, Feb. 17 -Deaf Bull, a sub-chief and medicine man among tth Crow Indians, who was captured with seven others by General Ruger, last fall, made an attempt on two of his companions, yesterday, that may prove fatal. The eight captive braves occupied a large room in the military prison at Ft. Snelling. Deaf Bull got bold of a big knife and made an onslaught on the entire party. The Indians let out wild yells that aroused the whole garrison. The sentine's about the prison gave the alarm, and a detachment was sent inside. Deaf Bull had caught two of the braves, Crazy Head and Manwho-looks-with his ears, and laid open their throats and stabbed them in the arms and sides, and they lay on the floor, bleeding. When the soldiers got inside, he made a break at them, and was felled with the butt of a musket. He got up and jumped on Corporal Holly, but was knocked down and overpowered, not, however, until he had slashed his knife into his own throat, cutting a serious wound. He was handcuffed, but even then he made such a fight that he broke his right arm just above the elbow. In this condition he was chained to one side of his stone prison. Three Indians, besides the two above-named, got some small cuts from the red man's knife, as he went on his wild chase, before the detachment got in. Crazy Head and Man-who-looks-with-his-ears may die from their wounds. Since winter came the braves are given regular army rations daily, and spend their time in shoveling snow and sawing wood. being closely guarded all the time. Deaf Bull has been the only troublesome member of the gang. He has been sullen ever since his capture, and has two or three times rebelled when forced to saw wood.

Details of the Debate.

LONDON, Feb. 17 .- Mr. Balfour, resuming the debate on the Parnell amendment, declared that a childish fuss has been made over the prison clothing of Mr. O'Brien. It was hardly worth noticing. A letter he had written during Mr. O'Brien's imprisonment had stated that the prisoner was suffering from weak lungs and an excitable disposition. The health of the prisoner had not been disregarded. With regard to allegations of torture, he had requested the English inspectors to inquire into the facts, and the result was to show no harshness existing. Mr. O'Brien's health had actually improved in prison. He had gained two pounds in weight. Mr. O'Brien interrupted to state that this was inaccurate. He weighed five pounds less on

leaving than on entering the prison. Mr. Baltour sarcastically rejoined that he would have Parliament presented with official reports of the rise and fall in Mr. O'Brien's weight. [Laughter.] Mr. Balfour continued by arguing that the condition of Ireland had immensely improved as compared with the period of Mr. Gladstone's government. The opposition talked loudly about a union of hearts. Doubtless the Irish meant to make good use of the English Radicals. The latter were certainly making good use of the Parnellites. So long as a community of political interests continued there would be this union of hearts. When the community of purpose ceased the Radicals would again have applied to them the epithets now so freely bestowed on the government. The Parnellites had not altered their morality, but the Liberals had made concessions of theirs. He was pained at the progress of degradation among the Liberals, who now rose to the height of indignation only when denouncing judges, magistrates and police authorities. Under great difficulties, and amid much obloquy, these officials had stood between society and utter ruin, fearlessly executing luties. They had their reward in the

Sent to Prison by Perjury.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 17 .- About a year ago Daniel O'Day and his son John were arrested, near Chattanooga, Tenn., on a charge of connterfeiting. Upon trial they were found guilty and sentenced to fifteen and ten years, respectlvely, in the Albany, N. Y., penitentiary. A short time ago two of the witnesses for the prossoution were convicted on the same charge. They confessed that the O'Days were innocent. and that they had perjured themselves to sesure their conviction. O'Day and his son were subsequently released. The father reached home to-day, and found his wife dead and his younger son in jail.

PROPLE with thin heads of hair should use Hall's Vogetable Sicilian Hair Renewer to make the hair grow out thick, healthy and strong.

- THE PARTY OF

Strange Story Brought Out by Death.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 17 .- By the death of Dr. A. S. May, at Findlay, O., yesterday, a strange story was brought to light. At the opening of the rebellion May enlisted, leaving his young wife and two children at home. Soon news came from the front that he had been taken prisoner, and later it was reported that he had died. The young wife mourned for a time and then married a rich widower. Meantime May was released from prison and came North. On his arrival at Columbus he heard of his wife's marriage. The news affected him so that he would not return to Findlay, but went on West, where he remained for fifteen years. Learning of his wife's death, several years ago" he returned to Findiny, and remained there until his death, yesterday, when the sad story was told by his relatives.

Charged with Killing His Father.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.-James Taylor, a lad of thirt-en years, was put into the Covington, Ky ... jail, last night, with his mother, by direction of the coroner, charged with the murder of the boy's father at Independence. on Monday last. The story, as developed by the coroner, is that Lansing Taylor, the dead man, and his wife were engaged in a fight in the presence of this boy and two elder sons. The woman says she called on her sous for assistance, but only this boy responded. He seized a gun and struck his father with it. The gun was discharged and Lansing Taylor was killed. The boy says he did not know the gun was loaded. The family lived in the most abject wretchedness. and appear to be but little above the brutes in intelijgence. Lansing Taylor was said to be slightly insane.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 17.-The following was signed at half past 11 o'clock to-night:

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 17. To the Employes of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company:

You are hereby notified to resume work Monday morning, Feb. 20, as per letter of Austin Corbin, Esq., of the 17th inst., which is accepted as the basis of settlement. The above does not include any company but the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, as they are the only ones to agree and Iron Company, as they are the only on would urge to these terms of settlement; hence we would urge upon the miners of the Lehigh region, including the Panther creek valley, the necessity of maintaining a firm stand until those companies are willing to sub-mit the questions involved to a conference, with the assurance that no victimizing will take place after starting the mines.

Workingmen everywhere, we appeal to you to re-double your efforts in behalf of our Lehigh brothers. Send aid for that region to D. M. Evans, Freeland, Pa. Send aid for that region A. Pa. or John Meighan, Freeland. Pa. W. T. LEWIS,

Master Workman, National District Assembly, 135. JOHN H. DAVIS, Chairman Joint Executive Committee.

RICHARD THOMPSON. Master Workman District 12. ISAAC RENN. Master Workman Division 14.

Wrath Among the Railroad Strikers.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 17.-Master Workman Lewis arrived here from Philadelphia this evening, bringing copies of the correspondence between himself and President Corbin, looking to a resumption at all the Reading company's mines. Mr. Lewis immediately went into consultation with the members of the joint committee, with the result that his action was ratified, and an address will be issued at once ordering immediate resumption. This sudden turn in affairs produces the liveliest gratification among all classes except the striking railroaders, who are thus abandoned to their fate. Lee and other railroad leaders are furious at Master Workman Lewis, and unsparing in their denunciation of his alleged perfidy. They are in close communication to-night, presumably

the Reading Railroad Company. He said that the last dividend of the company was paid in

"And," said Chairman Tillman, "it will be a cold day when it pays another." Mr. Corbin objected to this sort of inquiry,

claiming that the committee had no power to go into the possibilities of the future. "I supposed," said Mr. Corbin, testily, "that this was a fair investigation. I did not think you came nere to personally abuse everybody connected with the Reading Railroad Company, and to call them thieves and robbers."

The Chairman-I do not do that. I am a gentleman, and can answer for what I do or say. "Well," said Mr. Corbin, "I will answer such

questions to the people who own the Reading Railroad Company, and not to the public, who have no business and no interest in it."

He absolutely denied any knowlege whatever of any combination now existing. or that ever did exist, to limit the output of coal and to keep up prices. At this point Chairman Tillman pressed the witness for a statement of the interest-bearing debt of the company. Mr. Corbin grew angry, and retorted that he would like to know the grounds for a published report that the chairman had called the Reading railroad officers robbers and thieves, and reiterated his statement that he would hold himself responsible to the owners of the road. He denied the right of the committee to go into the road's private business He declined to say how the company could get along without its coal busi-Dess.

After a long series of interrogatories, Mr. Tillman drew from the witness the statement that the interest, charges and other fixed charges of the company amounted to \$10,000,000 a year, and Mr. Corbin stated, in reply to further ques-tioning, that without the coal trade the company could earn its fixed charges, which were over \$7,000,000.

"But do you expect," was asked, "to make more than \$10,000,000 with your miners out?"

Mr. Corbin-No: but our miners will be back, and if your committee will stay here ten days it will find them all at work again."

Natural Gas Explosion at Meadville.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Feb. 17.-Between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning an explosion of natural gas wrecked the house of Joseph Franklin, situated at the outskir's of the city, and seriously if not fatally injured Mrs. Franklin. It appears on investigation that Mr. Franklin disconnected the gas pipe some weeks ago and had the meter removed, but for some reason the pipe was not plugged and the gas escaped into the cellar. This morning Mrs. Franklin started for the cellar with a lighted lamp, but had not descended more than a step when the explosion occurred and two sides of the house were literally blown into the air. Mrs. Franklin was hurled backward a distance of fully twenty feet and was found with her clothing on fire and blood flowing from her nose and mouth. The flames were quickly extinguished and the injured woman carried to the house of a neighbor. A sick son in one of the rooms had one of his hands considerably burned, but the remainder of the family escaped with nothing more serions than a severe shaking up. This is the most destructive accident that has occurred in this vicinity since the introduction of natural gas.

Obsequies of D. R. Locke.

TOLEDO, O. Feb. 17 .- The funeral of the late D. R. Locke took place this afternoon, the services being held at the family residence. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Rob't McCune, Congregational minister, of Ironton. O., a devoted friend of Mr. Locke of thirtyfive years standing, and at one time an editorial writer on the Blade. Following this was an address by ex-Gov. James M. Ashley, of New York, once Congressman from this district, and a friend of deceased. The Masonic order then took charge of the ceremonies. which were conducted according to the ritual of the order. The body was placed in the vanit at Woodlawn Cemetery. An enormous throng of citizens was in attendance, including a large number of noted persons from other places, among whom was ex-President Hayes.

Judge Chipman said: "Mr. Corbin, it is the belief among the coal miners, and has been stated publicly, that it is the interest of your economy and medicinal merit. Hoop's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself and

spect and admiration of every true friend of liberty and order.

Mr. Baifour commented upon the vehement character of Mr. O'Brien's attack last evening, and said it was nothing but what he |Balfour was accustomed to from the same quarter in weekly attacks in United Ireland His palate for such stuff was jaded by having had to consume a diet of the same kind for some time. He had been told he took strange pleasure in mere purposeless human suffering, which, to his languid life, imparted a delicious excitement. [Laughter.] There was much more said about him in the same stain. He consoled himself with the reflection that attacks of even worse character had been made upon O'Brien's present allies. United Ireland compared Sir G. O. Trevelyan to a skunk, a cuttle fish and a hangman. O'Brien had likewise drawn a comparison between Gladstone and Judas Iscariot, and for continuous weeks United Ireland insinuated-ave, even more than insinuated-that Trevelyan and Earl Spencer conspired to shield men guilty of the most norrible and nameless crimes. [Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!"]

Mr. O'Brien-I never did. I stated that the result of their misguided action was to shield these persons, but I never alleged they did so willfully.

Mr. Baltopr said he could refer to the words of United Ireland to prove his statement. [Cries of "Quote."] .Mr. Balfour replied: "Cer-tainly not." He said he would never think of sullying his lips by repeating such language as had been used toward Sir G. O. Trevelyan and Earl Spencer in July, 1885. Blame from a source whence such foulness proceeded was indeed the highest praise. [Cries of "Hear," "Hear."] Referring next to the allegations that Earl Carnaryon favored a Dublin Parliament, and opened negotiations with Parnell, with the knowledge of Lord Salisbury. Mr. Balfour quoted the denials of Lord Salisbury and Earl Carnarvon. The latter declared he had never said one word inconsistent with the union, and he hoped this denial would satisfy Parneli; they would, at least, satisfy Parliament. [Cheers.] Proceeding to compare the crimes acts of 1885 and 1887, Mr. Balfour maintained that the latter