New-York Tribune.

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THE MINERS NOT SUBDUED.

REFUSING TO YIELD TO THE READING.

THEY EXPECT PRIVATION BUT DO NOT EXPECT TO STARVE—SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY CARS OF COAL TAKEN OUT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

READING, Penn., Jan 8.—The miners seem unanimous in their demands and say that they will not return to work until Mr. Corbin comes to terms. Mr. Corbin says he is determined to conduct the railroad and its interests without the aid of labor organizations and merchants all over the coal regions have about made up their minds that if they carry the striking miners on their books they will be ruined. This is substantially the situation to-day and the odds against the miners are heavy.

There is little doubt that Mr. Corbin had determined to grant the request of his miners for the continuance of the 8 per cent advance had they not taken up the fight of the striking railroaders whose places have been filled by non-union men.

The working force from Port Richmond to Williamsport has been cut down to a minimum and only a few extra men outside the regular freight and shifting crews are at work. Idle locomotives have been housed and every preparation is being made for a long siege.

"There seems to be a feeling of indifference among many of the miners throughout the region," said Daniel Coyle, an old miner of Mount Carmel, "but as we are in the minority, for the present, at least, it would be useless even to suggest a settlement on any terms if our organization is not to be recognized. The young men have charge now and all we old fellows have to do is to watch the battle. There must be no violence. We will not stand that. If the fight is to continue it must be continued fairly and honestly. Our people are honest, or at least, they are not likely to go back on their friends who stand by them in a crisis like this."

"Do you believe the merchants are in earnest?"

"Some are and others are not. We can get all the credit we want. Some of our men are poor, it is true, but we propose to stand by them. There may be some suffering, but there is not the slightest danger of anybody starving."

The Reading Company mined twenty carloads of coal at the Brookside colliery on Saturday. They were only able to muster fifteen out of 400 miners. The Suffolk colliery at St. Nicholas was closed on Saturday at noon and it is not likely that it will be started up to-morrow. The Knights of Labor and the Miners and Laborers' Amalgamated Association held meetings all over the region to-day and reports received here to-night indicate that the men are about as firm as ever and apparently hopeful of victory. Six hundred and fifty-five cars of anthracite coal were transported through Reading from the mines last night and to-day, mostly from the individual collieries.

NEARLY FORTY THOUSAND CARS IDLE.

THE STAGNATION IN THE COAL TRADE SHOWN IN COMPARING TWO DAYS ONE WEEK APART.

READING, Penn., Jan. 8.—Sunday is usually a quiet day in the coal regions, and this was exceptionally so. The run of coal down the road since midnight was only 500 cars, while to-day three weeks ago there were shipped through the city the enormous number of 6,800 cars, drawn by sixty-one engines. The number of coal cars in the service on the road is about 40,000. Nearly all of these are now lying on the sidings in the coal regions. Navigation closed on the Schuylkill Canal on December 10, and about two dozen boats engaged in the coal carrying trade, each containing several hundred tons of coal, became ice bound north and south of this city. It was not expected that this coal could be moved before spring, but now every pound of it has been bought up. The Reading iron works purchased several boat loads and were happily relieved from closing down.

Shamokin appears to be the hot-bed of the present strike. It is there most general both on the railroad and in the mines and it is there where the most feeling is shown against non-union men.

The new District Assembly of Reading railroad men which met recently in Elizabethport will be permanently organized in this city next Sunday. It is expected that then the railroaders will more clearly define their position in the present strike.

ONE TRAIN OF COAL AT PORT RICHMOND.

THE ITALIAN COAL HANDLERS HAVE BLISTERED FINGERS—FAMILIES OF THE STRIKERS DESTITUTE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8 (*Special*).—Nothing of an unusual character transpired at any of the stations of the Reading Railroad to-day. The weather was decidedly unpleasant from early morning, and this had a tendency to keep the strikers indoors. At Port Richmond seven of the ten shifting engines were at work. The Italian coal-handlers have suffered from blistered hands. They hold the barrow handles under their arms. This is a novel way of working and creates considerable comment among the strikers. The four crews discharged by the superintendent at Port Richmond were simply laid off for want of work. Only one train coal-laden reached the piers to-day, and this was speedily unloaded and placed under cover. There is no denying the fact that business has fallen off at the piers and will remain stagnant until the collieries are again in operation. Placards have been posted by the superintendent stating that no more men will be employed. The report that three engines had been destroyed by new hands is officially denied to-day. One of the engines blew her cylinder head out, the second ran off the track, the third engine boiler was burned.

All day meetings were held to-day by Assemblies Nos. 6,285, 5,890 and 8,819, and each adopted resolutions to remain out. At Willow and Noble Streets wharves trains laden with merchandise were received and dispatched with regularity, and although the old hands, notwithstanding the rain hung around the wharf, they offered no resistance. At Trenton-ave., Broad and Callowhill, and Ninth and Green sts., passenger trains arrived and departed on schedule time. A Knight of Labor said to-day:

"Well, we are still out, but the screws are beginning to pinch and the families of the idle men are actually suffering for the necessaries of life. Storekeepers, like other mortals, have to live, and they can't get their wares for nothing. A number of them now refuse to trust the strikers, and you know what that means. The single men get on tolerably well."

Talks with other strikers verified the above statement. They say they depend to a great extent on the action of the annual meeting of the Reading to-morrow. The manufactories in Kensington have a sufficient supply of coal to keep them going a couple of weeks. Then, unless the miners return to work, many industries will be compelled to shut down. At the new City Hall there are only three tons of coal. The heating department uses many tons a day, and should the weather get cold the city will be put to thousands of dollars of expense to repair pipes that will freeze and burst. There is no prospect of an immediate supply, and in all probability the business of the United States Courts and the several city departments will be seriously interrupted. The authorities made search to-day for coal, but say they cannot be supplied under a week.

SOCIALIST KNIGHTS VICTORS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The Socialists had everything their own way at the annual election of officers to-day in District Assembly No. 24, Knights of Labor. George Schilling was their candidate for master workman, and he was easily elected by a vote of three to one. The conservatives were not able to combine. They gave a divided support to Albert Christello and Thomas Randall. An executive committee composed wholly of Socialists was elected, giving that element entire control of the machinery of the assembly. District No. 24 has jurisdiction over all the Knights of Labor in Chicago except those belonging to National district assemblies.

UNION PRINTERS FOR "THE CHICAGO TIMES."

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—For twenty-four years "The Times" has been known as a non-union office. In response to the demands of the union Editor Storey said he would run his own business in his own way without dictation from any one or he would close it up. He kept his word until his death. After that the union began to get a foothold in the office. Some of the men who had been employed there for years had themselves enrolled in the union's list, and others came in and were given cases from time to time, until now there are thirty-three union printers in a force of fifty-eight all told. There are besides forty "subs," and doubtless many of them also hold union cards, and will be included in the new deal when the composing room will be turned over to Typographical Union No. 16.

BOYCOTTING A BUTCHER SHOP.

There was a large meeting yesterdy in Clarendon Hall of the Lager Beer Brewers' Union. Delegates from the Central Labor Union said that John Stimmell, proprietor of the Germania Assembly Rooms, was running a butcher shop at Third ave. and Seventieth-st., and because his hall is boycotted the shop met the same fate.

CIGARMAKERS' ACTION TO BE KNOWN TO-DAY.

Secretary Dampf, of the Cigarmakers' International Union, denied yesterday that only one application to strike had been sent to Buffalo by the members of the union in this city, asking permission from the president to strike at all the factories where there was a reduction of wages. He thought that perhaps there had been a delay in the mails, but several requests have certainly been sent. It will be known to-day just what action the cigarmakers contemplate taking. There has been so much publicity given to the proposed reduction of wages and a return by the proprietors to the old tenement-house cigar-making system, that many of the manufacturers are loath to take the initiative. Many of the large factories will open this morning, and reports of the action of their managers will be received by the cigarmakers at their headquarters, in Eighth and Fourth sts., before midday.

THE EMPLOYERS WILL PROBABLY YIELD.

A large meeting of the Steam Fitters' Union No. 1 was held in Grand-st. yesterday to discuss the demand that they will make this morning on their employers for an increase of wages. A general demand will be made, and it is not likely that any general strike will follow, because most of the employers have decided to grant the demands of the men. After the worst of the cold weather is over, however, the employers can make almost their own terms.

DRUGGED, BEATEN AND ROBBED.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S STRANGE ADVENTURE.

SEEING THE METROPOLIS—WAYLAID BY FOUR GENIAL NEW-YORK COMPANIONS—THE POLICE PUZZLED.

An Englishman who describes himself as Thomas Brierly, of Brierly Manor, England, is lying in the Jersey City Hospital suffering from the effects of an alleged encounter with some New York thieves who drugged, beat and robbed him. Policeman Lomansey, of the Third Precinct, was walking along Palisade-ave. yesterday morning when his attention was attracted by the cries and groans of some one evidently in distress. A moment later he heard a cry: "Let go of my throat! Don't choke me; I have no money!" The voice came from the yard of C. J. Rooney's house, where the officer finally discovered Brierly lying among some shrubbery. His appearance indicated that he had received rough usage. A gold chain which had been broken dangled from his vest, and his pockets were turned inside out. He was in a semi-conscious condition and the policeman could get no information from him. At the hospital the ambulance surgeon examined him and expressed the opinion that he was suffering from the effects of a drug. The slight imprint of fingers on his throat was the only mark of violence that could be discovered.

Toward night the patient recovered sufficiently to make a partial statement. He said that he was Thomas Brierly, of Brierly Manor, England, and that he was on his way to England, having been for the last two years in Valparaiso, South America, engaged in speculation. He reached New-York Saturday night with $1,500 in cash which he carried in a small hand satchel. The thought struck him that before returning home it would be a good idea to see some of the sights in the metropolis, and he started out, taking the money with him for safe keeping.

He remembers going into a barroom in Sixth ave., near Twenty-second-st., where he made the acquaintance of four men. They proved genial companions, and Brierly determined to make a night of it with them. They drank a great deal of liquor, and finally one of the party proposed going to Jersey City. They all consented and crossed one of the ferries. He recollects that they stopped in several barrooms and walked a considerable distance. As they were walking along a dark lonesome street his companions made a concerted attack upon him. They threw him on the sidewalk and one of them seized him by the throat so that he could not make any outcry. Then they robbed him of his satchel, gold watch and some change he had in his pockets, after which they carried him into the yard in which the policeman found him.

Among the articles which the highwaymen did not take were a receipt and two pictures. The receipt is written on slip of paper and reads:

"In care of the Zabriskie family.

"Hackensack, N. J.—Received from William Zabriskie the sum of $12 50 as part payment of $50 for medicine and attendance, balance of $37 50 to be paid when the final cure is effected. WILLIAM ZABRISKIE."

Chief of Police Murphy learned that there is no Dr. Zabriskie among the large number of people of that name in Hackensack. Brierly says he has never been in Hackensack. The pictures are photographs of a girl apparently about seventeen and a child about five. Brierly says he does not know who the originals are, nor how he came into possession of the pictures. They were taken in a photograph gallery in Brooklyn, and the hat Brierly wore was bought in Brooklyn. The case puzzles the police and they are somewhat inclined to think that the story of highway robbery may be an invention. Chief Murphy will make a thorough investigation to-day.

RESCUED FROM A SINKING VESSEL.

THE CREW OF THE BAKER TAKEN OFF AFTER THEIR OWN BOATS HAD BEEN STOVE IN.

The bark Mary K. Campbell, of Quebec, arrived at this port yesterday having on board the crew of the schooner Joseph F. Baker, which was abandoned on January 2 in a sinking condition. Captain Henry Charlton, of the Joseph F. Baker, tells the following story: His vessel sailed from Hampton Roads on December 27, the weather being slightly threatening, and all went well until 3 p. m. on the following day, when the wind increased to a gale, and the vessel shipped several heavy seas and lost some sails. On the 29th a boat was swept from the davits. Sperm oil had to be used as the wind increased to a hurricane. All hands were kept at the pumps and during the night the long boat was stove in and other damage was done.

The vessel was further crippled during the next two days. For two days all hands were kept at work at the pumps. Early on the morning of January 2 the Mary K. Campbell was sighted, and when the condition of the disabled schooner was discovered the long boat was launched, with considerable difficulty and danger, and the crew of the Baker was put on board the bark. All the property except what the men carried about them was lost. Several of them were suffering from cold and exposure and their bodies were covered with sores and blisters. The rescued men were Henry Charlton, master; Charles E. Miller, first mate; W. White, steward; C. Holland, T. Anderson, Charles McDonald and E. Cochrane, seamen. They speak in high terms of the bravery of Captain O'Neill and the other officers of the Campbell in attempting the rescue at the risk of their lives. The lost schooner was owned by B. F. Davis, of Sag Harbor.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

REDUCING FREIGHT RATES IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 8 (*Special*).—The Railroad Commissioners to-day announce that new tariffs will be issued on January 18 by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific system in Kansas, including the Fort Scott, Wichita and Western, excepting the central branch Union Pacific, making sweeping reductions in freight rates. In nearly every change the rates fixed by the railroad are lower than the schedule agreed upon by the Board of Railroad Commissioners. For instance, for a distance of 100 miles the rate on first-class merchandise is now made 50 cents instead of 55 cents, as fixed by the Railroad Commissioners. The fourth-class rate is reduced from 35 cents to 29 cents per 100 weight. The rate on lumber is reduced from 16 cents to 13 cents; on coal, from 8 cents to 7.1-2 cents; cement plaster, from 15 to 8 3-4 cents; wheat, from 17 to [illegible] cents; the rate on cattle in carloads from $30 to $25. The damage charges are reduced from $3 to $1 per car for the first five days. This is the greatest reduction made in freight rates in Kansas for six years.

A NEW DIFFERENTIAL FOR THE TRUNK LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8 (*Special*).—A new differential freight tariff will go into effect on the trunk lines to-morrow. By it the Baltimore and Ohio and the Erie Road, which handle the Reading's through freight, are given slightly reduced rates by the Pennsylvania and New-York Central Roads. The rates on fourth, fifth and sixth-class freight are increased 10 per cent.

A POSTAL TELEGRAPH UNDER THE LAW OF 1866.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The Chicago Postal Telegraph Company, an Illinois corporation, which obtained a charter a month ago at Springfield, has, it is announced to-day, given notice to the Federal authorities at Washington of its acceptance of the conditions of the law in relation to telegraph companies passed July 24, 1866. By the terms of the law the company, in consideration of allowing Government dispatches priority over all others and sending them at a rate to be fixed by the Postmaster-General, is permitted to build and operate lines along any post road; in other words, any railroad over which United States mail is carried. The company will co-operate with the Mackey-Bennett system, and has selected a route from Chicago through Milwaukee, Green Bay and Marquette to Duluth, where it connects with the Mackey-Bennett, which comes to Chicago via Minneapolis and St. Paul. A branch through Michigan from Marquette has been projected, its construction to be followed by the building of lines west across Illinois and Iowa, and thence west to San Francisco via the Union Pacific. The company is entitled by the law of 1866 to receive forty acres of public land for every fifteen miles of telegraph constructed. The treasurer of the company is Mr. Miller, of the United States Distilling Company, of which he is part owner.

SATISFACTORY TEST OF THE LICK TELESCOPE.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 8.—The first satisfactory observation through the Lick telescope was made last evening at 9 o'clock. The sky was clear and the weather cool. The big telescope was at first pointed at the nebula in the constellation Orion, which appeared to Messrs. Clark, Swazey, Keeler and Floyd more magnificent than ever before. About 11 o'clock Saturn was also observed with satisfaction. Only medium power was used and the observation closed about midnight. Work on the photographic lens will immediately proceed.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR YEARS OLD.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 8 (*Special*).—Mary Young, colored, died here to-day at the advanced age of 124 years. She was born at Fairfax, Va., and lived there most of her life as a slave.

STEAMSHIPS IN COLLISION.

A VESSEL SUNK AND 7 PERSONS DROWNED.

THE STEAMER WISCONSIN UNABLE TO LAND ON ACCOUNT OF FOG ON THE IRISH COAST.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dense fog prevails on the Irish coast. The steamer Wisconsin was unable to land the mails at Queenstown. In a collision between the steamers Shoreham and Colstrup off Dover, the former was sunk and seven persons were drowned.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

IF RUSSIA MAKES WAR ENGLAND WILL SEND TWO SQUADRONS TO THE BLACK SEA.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The correspondent of "The Daily News" at Constantinople says: "The Porte learns that Lord Salisbury has informed the German Government that if war shall be occasioned by an attempt of Russia to occupy Bulgaria, England will send two squadrons to the Black Sea, but that if the occupation of Bulgaria be abstained from, England will remain entirely neutral."

THE DEAD CORRESPONDENT.

MEDICAL MEN SAY THAT M'NEILL WAS "KNUCKLE-DUSTERED."

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Medical men at Boulogne are of the opinion that McNeill, the correspondent of "The London Sportsman," whose body was found on the beach at Boulogne, was "knuckledustered," robbed and then thrown into the water. It has been ascertained that McNeill's watch and chain and turquoise ring were left at home. The police have received an anonymous letter couched in bad French inclosing some banknotes belonging to McNeill. The body of McNeill will arrive in London to-morrow. Relatives of the dead man complain of apathy on the part of the French police, who ask money to cover the expense of making inquiries.

EMPEROR WILLIAM CONFINED TO HIS BED.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Emperor William remained in bed all this morning. He did not appear at his favorite window. His pains were relieved on Saturday by an injection of morphine. The drug caused debility and loss of appetite, and the Emperor will be unable to go out for at least a week. He slept fairly well last night.

MR. BLUNT PUTS ON THE PRISON GARB.

DUBLIN, Jan. 8.—Mr. Wilfred Blunt, on being taken to jail yesterday, donned the prison garb under protest.

NO NEWS OF STANLEY.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Dispatches from the Congo country up to December 10 have been received at Brussels. They make no mention of Stanley.

THE INVINCIBLE STARTS FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Doyle, the only Invincible released by the authorities, has departed for America. Doyle was given a ticket of leave in April last.

SPURGEON'S TWO-THOUSANDTH SERMON.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Mr. Spurgeon, who is in good health, preached in London to-day. To-morrow he will celebrate at the Tabernacle the publication of his two-thousandth sermon.

THE MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL COMPLETED.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Mexico, Jan. 8 (*Special*).—The connecting link on the Mexican International Railway between San Felipe, in this State (Coahuila), formerly the terminus of the road, and the City of Lerdo, State of Durango, an important station on the Mexican Central Railway, was completed last evening and all-rail communication now exists from this city to the City of Mexico. This completes the second American railway to the City of Mexico and shortens the distance from New-York and all points east of the Mississippi to the City of Mexico over 700 miles as compared with the Mexican Central route via El Paso. The Mexican International is controlled by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and has been quietly building toward Lerdo for two years. No date has yet been fixed for formal opening of the new line.

BELCHING FORTH DENSE SMOKE.

NOGALES, A. T., Jan. 8.—San Martin Peak, in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, has been belching forth dense smoke for some time. It is thought the mountain will become an immense volcano.

SHOT BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

HIS WIFE PAINFULLY WOUNDED AND THE MAN WHO OFFENDED HIM FATALLY HURT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8 (*Special*).—Harry L. Edwards last night shot and fatally wounded Dr. L. L. Kuykendall and then shot his wife, Mrs. Nina Edwards. A week ago, owing to some domestic troubles, Mrs. Edwards with her son Willie left her husband and took up her abode with her sisters, who board in the house where the crime last night was committed. About 8 p. m. yesterday Dr. Kuykendall and Mr. Jourdan, both of whom are medical students, called upon the sisters of Mrs. Edwards. At 11.20 p. m. some one came in and told the young ladies that Edwards was walking up and down in front of the house. As the visitors stood at the door taking their leave Edwards made his appearance, and before any one could realize what he was about pulled from his coat-pocket a revolver, which he placed against Kuykendall's breast and fired. Kuykendall staggered, and Edwards fired a second shot as Kuykendall fell to the ground. Edwards looked for his wife, who had retreated to a corner of the hall. He deliberately fired at her, the ball striking her in the left shoulder and she fell. Edwards then fired his fourth shot which went wide of its mark. He made his escape.

Kuykendall was shot twice in the left side just above the abdomen. Both he and Mrs. Edwards were taken to the Charity Hospital. Kuykendall's wounds are fatal, and his death is only a question of a few hours. Mrs. Edwards is badly wounded, but, it is believed, will recover. The tragedy grew out of the insane jealousy of Edwards. Edwards surrendered this morning. He is a young man, but his talent and ability have given him a high position among the lawyers of this city. Kuykendall is thirty years of age, and was a practising physician in Brazos County, Tex. He came here to attend lectures at Tulane University on certain diseases.

HOLDING A COURT IN CONTEMPT.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 8 (*Special*).—Judge Hamilton, of the Common Pleas Court, yesterday ordered Mrs. J. H. Ammon to appear before him on Monday morning to show cause why she should not be dealt with for contempt of court. Mrs. Ammon lives in Euclid-ave. Mrs. Blann, who was worth many thousands of dollars, lived with Mrs. Ammon a short time before she died. Her daughter Josephine, who is demented, is heir to the property. She also lived with Mrs. Ammon. W. J. Grand was appointed Josephine's guardian some time ago. The appointment did not give satisfaction and her brother-in-law, M. F. Harter, promised to get him removed and have W. H. Doan appointed in his place. Instead of doing so he had Attorney T. H. Johnson appointed. This action caused great dissatisfaction. Harter and Johnson called at Mrs. Ammon's for Josephine. They could not find her. The matter was placed in the hands of the sheriff. Several deputies scoured the county for the girl, but could not find her. Judge Hamilton ordered Mrs. Ammon to produce the girl, but she refused to do so.

ROBERT HAMILTON'S WATCH RECOVERED.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 8 (*Special*).—The gold watch presented to Robert Hamilton by his employer, Anthony J. Drexel, which had been missing since the night of the murder, is in the hands of the authorities. Constable Clay Woolly recovered it this morning in the house of Annie Smith, the colored woman who was arrested several days ago as a witness. Charles Sexton, Elmer Perine, Augustus Hankins and Frank Lane, white men, and two sisters of Annie Smith were arrested. The watch is covered with blood stains. Even the works have blood upon them.

CONDITIONS OF THE WOODFORD PRIZE.

ITHACA, Jan. 8 (*Special*).—The coming Woodford oratorical contest, which is open to the members of the senior class only of Cornell University, promises to be competed for closely. In view of this fact and for other reasons the faculty of the university have decided that any regularly registered senior who has had at least one course in elocution may compete. The oration must be submitted before March 8 and must contain 1,500 words written with a type writer and signed with some fictitious name. Six orations will be selected for the contest and the victor will be awarded the prize on condition that he graduates at the next commencement.

GLASSWORKERS HOPING TO END THE LOCK OUT.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 8 (*Special*).—President Smith, of the Flint Glass Workers' Union, returned to-day from his tour among the strikers in the East. He says the manufacturers were induced by their competitors in Pittsburg to present a scale reducing wages, resulting in a shut down. The Pittsburg manufacturers feared that with the Eastern factories in operation they would lose their trade. President Smith does not think that the Eastern strike will last long.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY AND ARSON.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8 (*Special*).—William Oberten and his sons John and James were put in jail at Greensburg, Ky., charged with arson and robbery. W. F. Pierce charges that three months ago they robbed his store near Greensburg of $100 in goods. Last Sunday night they again robbed the store and burned it, causing $3,000 loss without insurance. Part of the goods were found in a cave.

SECRETARY LAMAR RESIGNS.

HIS RESIGNATION ACCEPTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

TO TAKE EFFECT AT NOON TO-MORROW—THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—If the nomination of Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court is not confirmed before Tuesday noon that gentleman will be out of a job. On Saturday he tendered to the President his resignation as Secretary of the Interior and it was accepted by Mr Cleveland. The formal resignation will not go into effect until Tuesday noon in order to enable the Secretary to close up some routine business. Following is the correspondence between Mr. Lamar and the President:

I.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1888.

To the President:

When, some months ago, you invited me to accept the vacant Judgeship in the Supreme Court, you expressed the wish that as the court was not in session I should postpone the resignation of my present office until the meeting of Congress allowed you to send my nomination to the Senate; and there were certain matters before the Department inaugurated by me which it was, therefore, desirable that I should close before leaving. As I would have been very reluctant to take the place upon the bench until your nomination had been confirmed by the Senate, I cheerfully consented to your request. My nomination has now been submitted to the Senate, and, recognizing both their right and duty to subject its fitness to the most critical examination, I would still wait in my present position their decision. But I think I am warranted in supposing that the final decision may be delayed some time.

As you have at the same time nominated both my successor in this Department and his successor in the Post Office Department, this delay may to some extent, at least, embarrass the administration of the public business in the epartments mentioned. To avoid such embarrassment, which is my duty to you and to the country, and to leave before the Senate in its final judgment upon my nomination the sole question of my fitness for the position, dissassociated from any other nomination and unaffected by any other considerations, I now respectfully ask you to accept my resignation as Secretary of the Interior, which I hereby tender.

In terminating my relations to you as a member of your official family I desire to express my grateful sense of the obligation I am under to you personally for the consideration and kindness which have always characterized your treatment of me, and for the generous confidence and support which you have steadily given me in the trying and arduous administration of this Department. I shall always be proud to have been associated with the honorable record you will leave upon the page of your country's history. Sincerely and respectfully, L. Q. C. LAMAR, Secretary.

II.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1888.

My dear Mr. LAMAR:

When I determined to nominate you to a position upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, the personal gratification afforded by the tender to you of so honorable and suitable a place and the satisfactory conviction that an important executive duty would be performed well, led me almost to forget that my action involved the loss of your conscientious and valuable aid and advice in Cabinet councils, which for nearly three years I have so much enjoyed and appreciated.

Your note of to-day forces me to contemplate this contingency with the most profound and sincere regret. But since I know that the separation you now insist upon arises from that conception of public duty which has always so entirely guided your conduct in our official relation, I am constrained to accept the resignation you tender, hoping that it only anticipates your entrance upon the discharge of higher and more congenial functions than those now relinquished.

What I have thus far written seems very formal indeed. I intended this because I am sure that the close confidence and the relations of positive affection which have grown up between us need no expression or interpretation. And yet I find it utterly impossible for me to finish this note without assuring you that the things which have characterized your conduct and bearing in the position from which you now retire—all your devotion to your country and your chief; your self-sacrificing care and solicitude for public interests; all the benefit which your official services have conferred upon your fellow-countrymen, and all the affection and kindness so often exhibited toward me personally—I shall constantly remember with tenderness and gratitude.

Yours very sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND.

To the Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR, *Secretary of the Interior, Washington.*

WILL HE BE CONFIRMED?

WHAT THE DOUBTFUL SENATORS SAY.

INTERVIEWS WITH MESSRS. STEWART, SAWYER, JONES, SABIN AND STOCKBRIDGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Will Lamar be confirmed? The answer to this important question has now been narrowed down to the attitude of perhaps half a dozen Senators. Among the Republicans mentioned as likely to vote for Mr. Lamar are Messrs. Sawyer, Stewart and Jones. Various rumors have been afloat during the last few days as to the course which these Senators would pursue. Senator Stewart said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent to-day:

"In considering Mr. Lamar's nomination I shall not look at his participation in the rebellion. It seems to me that after twenty years the wounds of the war should begin to heal. The papers and arguments I get against Mr. Lamar all urge that he was in the Rebellion, but that objection will not receive my approval. The President is going to appoint some Southern man, and he must, therefore, go to men who were in the Rebellion, for all the brains of the South were in the Rebellion. Those who were young men in the South during the war had the inclination of their section, and it will be forty years before we eradicate it. But I do not believe in keeping this sectional feeling alive. Why, we have passed laws giving amnesty to the eleven Southern States in the Rebellion, and I have voted for them. So, would I be right to say that the citizens of those eleven States are to be denied official positions because they participated in the Rebellion? I hardly think so, and is it comes to a question of rejecting the nomination on the ground that Mr. Lamar was in the Rebellion, I will not support the objection.

"The only consideration in my mind will be as to Mr. Lamar's qualifications for the office. That is to be the test, and the only test with me. Does he support the Constitution? More particularly does he accept and support the XIIIth, XIV and XV Amendments to the Constitution? The answers to these questions will be the test—some of them—as to his qualifications, and these qualifications alone will direct my course. The war is over, and I prefer to consider it so."

ATTITUDE OF SENATOR SAWYER.

Senator Sawyer was in his library with his secretary when seen as to his views on the matter. During the holidays he submitted to interviews by several Western papers, and disjointed sentences called from these have led to random conclusions on his course. "It came about in this way," said he. "I had been up north attending to my lumber business and drove back home late at night. It was 12 o'clock and 10 degrees below zero when a stop was made. Suddenly a reporter appeared and asked to interview me on the Lamar confirmation. I told him the man and horses outside would freeze. He said he had the man's consent to wait, but I asked him to get the horses' consent. Well, he asked me if I had given a pledge to the President to support Mr. Lamar, and I said 'no.' Then he wanted to know if I would vote for Mr. Lamar, and I replied that I didn't know any good reason why I shouldn't. This was published, and it resulted in bringing out the charge that my views were the result of Mr. Lamar's decision in the Omaha land grant, in which it was said I was interested. As a matter of fact, I have no interest whatever in the Omaha railroad referred to. I was vice-president of it, and president of an auxiliary line some years ago, but I sold out my entire interest on becoming a member of the Committee on Railroads in the Senate. This charge was only a little mud-slinging—a desire to bulldoze me.

"I have given no pledges to Mr. Lamar or the President, directly or indirectly. I left Washington last March before Justice Woods died, and although back twice during the summer, I neither saw nor communicated with Mr. Lamar, so that the assertions in regard to pledges and to the Omaha railroads are incorrect. So far as Mr. Lamar is concerned I consider him a broad-minded man, and I would much rather trust him than any of those technical lawyers. From actual contact with Mr. Lamar for five years I know that he considers the question of secession settled forever. My clerk has copied from the records part of a speech which Lamar made, stating that at the conclusion of the war every Southern soldier was convinced of the death of the institution of slavery and the inviolability of the Union. It can't be expected that men will be found in the South who were not secessionists. All Southerners were secessionists, and I don't know a better man from the South than Lamar."

"Then, can it be concluded from this that you will support Mr. Lamar's confirmation?" was suggested to the Senator.

"I have determined to say nothing further on the subject. Although I have not fully made up my mind on my course, I consider Mr. Lamar better qualified for the place than any other man who is likely to be proposed from that section."

SENATOR JONES NON-COMMITTAL.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, has been put down as certain to vote for Lamar. In *The Washington Post* of Friday it was stated with such directness that the Senator had reached this determination that it was regarded as authoritative. But Senator Jones demurs to being put in the Lamar list just yet.

"I have never given the slightest intimation to any human being as to what my course would be," said he to-night, "and any statement in the press or by any person that I would vote for Mr. Lamar has been wholly unauthorized by me. Such publications are made sometimes to affect the action of weak men, in the hope that they will not be strong willed enough to get out of the furrow that is ploughed for them. But if this was tried with me they'd find me the hardest ox to handle that they ever saw. No, I am absolutely non-committal on the subject. I will give this matter my close consideration and when I reach a conclusion nothing will move me from it. I know Mr. Lamar well, and what's more, I know his whole record."

"Can it be inferred from your repudiation of *The Post* statement that you have not reached any conclusion?" was asked.

"No; a man may have reached a conclusion and yet not have told it to any one. I may have a conclusion on the matter here (pointing to his head), but not be ready to state it. I am absolutely non-committal; that's my position."

LEAVING OUT THE SECTIONAL FEATURE.

Senator Sabin had not escaped from the deadly office-seeker by Sunday, for one of them was tearfully on his trail when THE TRIBUNE correspondent found him in his library.

"I have just come back from the West," said the Senator, "and I have not been able to consult with any of the other Senators on the present aspect of the Lamar matter. But in response to a question as to whether I would abide by caucus action against Mr. Lamar, I have stated that I would do as I always do in caucus matters—abide by its decision. Aside from that, however, and looking at the matter from a personal point of view, I like Mr. Lamar, but I will consider any question which is raised as to his qualifications for the office."

Senator Sabin asked as to the views of several other Senators, who have been regarded as doubtful, and appeared to share to some extent the idea expressed by Messrs. Sawyer and Stewart—that no sectional feature should be considered.

NOT ENOUGH OF A LAWYER.

Senator Stockbridge has been thought by some to be doubtful, but he very emphatically made his position clear to-day.

"There has never been any question in my mind," said he, "but that I should vote against Mr. Lamar's confirmation. It is not owing to his participation in the rebellion—although I don't like that feature of his record—but because I do not think he is enough of a lawyer for such a high place. I see statements to the effect that Senator Jones, of Nevada, will support Lamar, but I hardly think they are correct, judging from a conversation I've had with him."

MR. LAMAR PHILOSOPHIC.

While Mr. Lamar himself affects indifference as to the ultimate result, he expresses to his friends at times the fear that he may be rejected by the Senate. To an official who found himself ousted suddenly not long ago, he remarked the other day commiseratingly: "Well, who knows: I may be out of a job before long!"

Upon another occasion, upon the authority of a writer in *The Washington Sunday Herald*, he remarked:

"'Quare fremuerunt gentes?' quoting from the old Vulgate or Latin Bible, "Wherefore do the heathen rage? It will do me no harm, and only show to what unutterably mean extremes men will resort when they have the Presidential bee in their bonnets. The Presidential craze is like softening of the brain. No one who has it ever gets over it."

Senator Hawley, it is reported, is like any other good Republican, strongly opposed to the confirmation of Mr. Lamar, for a number of reasons. But this seems to have hurt the feelings of Mr. Lamar, who, to use his own words, believed that "Senator Hawley was above the baser arts of the mere politician," and then Mr. Lamar added melodramatically, "but the Presidential madness, like poverty, will sometimes make a man do things he would never dream of doing under ordinary and normal conditions."

The Democratic Senators are said to have made a canvass which to them is perfectly satisfactory and they "serenely await results," to quote the language used by one of them.

MR. INGALLS CRITICISING THE NOMINATION.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 8.—The Young Men's Republican Club of this city requested Senators Ingalls and Plumb to use their influence to defeat Secretary Lamar's confirmation. Senator Ingalls in his reply just received says:

"My relations with Mr. Lamar personally are entirely friendly, but there can be no doubt that he represents everything that was bad in the past, dangerous in the present and menacing in the future of the history of this country. His nomination is still pending before the Committee on the Judiciary, of which I am a member, and will probably be disposed of at an early date. I regret to say that in my opinion there is little doubt of his confirmation."

THE NEWCASTLE CITY'S CREW ARRIVES.

HOW THE SHIP WENT ASHORE IN A STORM ON THE NANTUCKET SHOAL.

The captain and crew of the steamer Newcastle City, in all twenty-seven men, arrived here yesterday morning by the Fall River boat. A TRIBUNE reporter found the first mate, the second mate and twenty-four seamen at the Sailors' Home. The captain Robert Thornton, was said to have gone to Englewood. From the talk of the crew the following story of the wreck was gained:

The Newcastle City sailed from Shields, England, for New-York on November 29, and had bad weather all the way across the Atlantic. Owing to the heavy weather the engines had to be run at half-speed most of the time, but no serious difficulty arose until 1 a. m. on December 23, when she grounded on South Nantucket Shoal. Most of the men were below at the time. The engines were reversed, and for a while it looked as if the vessel would get off, but she struck again and again, crushing her bottom so that the water rushed in, extinguishing the fires and quickly filling one of the compartments. The high running seas rendered it difficult to launch the boats, and even after they were in the water and the men in them, it was only by sheer luck that they reached the lightship.

The crew had divided into two parties, and the first boat reached the lightship on South Nantucket Shoal about noon. The other boat did not arrive till 3 p. m. after a hard struggle against wind and tide. The men speak in the highest terms of the treatment they received at the hands of the captain and crew of the lightship, who shared their clothing, food and quarters freely with the shipwrecked mariners. The weather continued to be so rough for several days that no vessel could be signalled, and all were glad after fifteen days of standing still in a gale on the lightship to see the Verbena come within hailing distance.

TRYING TO BURN HIS NEIGHBORS.

WHEELING, Jan. 8 (*Special*).—The retail drug store and dwelling of R. B. Burt was fired by an incendiary at 4 o'clock this morning, and the premises, as well as the lives of the proprietor and his mother, who slept in the second story, were only saved with the greatest difficulty. The fire had been kindled with crude petroleum squirted through a large syringe about the premises, and a trail of this oil was