

MANNERS IN ARKANSAS.

ATTORNEYS HAVE A SET TO BEFORE THE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

CARROLL ARMSTRONG KNOCKED DOWN FOR CALLING JUDGE MCLURE A SLANDERER—TWO HUNDRED REPUBLICAN VOTERS WHOSE BALLOTS WERE CHANGED BY DEMOCRATS.

Little Rock, May 5.—The greater part of the day was devoted to the examination of witnesses from Arkansas and Cotton Plant Townships in Washington County, with the object of establishing the correct vote of that county as actually cast and not as returned, after having undergone the process of falsification at the hands of Democratic election officers. Nearly 200 witnesses were examined as to how they cast their vote. In front of the committee were the ballots numbered as required by law at the time of casting. In the hands of Mr. Breckinridge's attorneys were the poll-books containing the names of the voters with numbers opposite the names corresponding with those placed by the election judges on the back of the ballots. As one witness after the other was called to the stand, he would be asked by Judge McClure, counsel for the contestant, how he voted.

"The Republican ticket, with J. M. Clayton for Congress," was the usual answer, or words to that effect. Then a search would be made for the ticket by one of the committee, by Judge Cooper in most cases, and the number opposite the voter's name on the poll-books would be ascertained. It never took much time to produce the ticket. "A straight Democratic ticket from top to bottom," Judge Cooper was called upon to announce nine times out of ten; or it was varied occasionally by the announcement, "a Republican ticket with the name of C. R. Breckinridge pasted on it." In either case it showed conclusively the process of ballot-stuffing to which "people" had resorted in order to present Mr. Breckinridge with a seat in Congress. Right here it may be well to draw attention to the different methods employed by "my people," through which Democratic Congressmen are made in Arkansas. As shown by the testimony up to the present time, there seem to be four favorite methods in vogue, though there may be as many more, either of which is effective, and most likely meets with the approval of Mr. Breckinridge. If it did not, Mr. Breckinridge would long ago have resigned his seat, because he must know, of course, that his title to his seat is based on frauds of the most villainous and revolting kind. The four methods of ballot manipulation, then, which have the distinguished honor of his approval, are:

First.—The substitution of Democratic tickets for Republican tickets by the election judges, either by the ballot boxes to them by the voter's dropping into the box or after the box is opened for the purpose of stuffing it.

Second.—The sending of "posters" upon a Republican ballot, while it is in transit from the hands of the voter to those of the Judge charged with the duty of counting it.

Third.—The taking out of Republican ballots and their destruction at the time of the count, or the addition of fictitious ballots.

Fourth.—The voting of dead men, or absent or former residents of the precinct.

If either of the first two methods is impracticable, the "leading citizens" make away with the ballot-box altogether, as was the case at Plummersville. The first and second methods must be considered favorite ones with the Democrats of Arkansas, since they turn up most frequently in the course of the present investigation. Of the third it must be said that it is decidedly clumsy and easy of detection, but it has this to recommend it to the "leading citizens," that it does not call upon them for an exhibition of their skill in writing—always a ticklish matter for a "leading citizen" of the Plummersville variety.

The fourth method requires a display of the inventive faculty, such, for instance, as the man must possess who gives place-cards their gorgeous names; but in this the average ballot-box stuffer in Arkansas is never deficient. While all this rascality was being shown to the committee Mr. Breckinridge sat idly by without uttering a single word; without exhibiting the slightest sign of indignation; without showing, by so much as the movement of a muscle in his face, that he was called upon to denounce "my people," and there and then declare that he could not hold a seat so palpably tainted.

After the speaker pointed at Judge McClure, sitting directly in front of him, the words had scarcely left his mouth when a stammering flow from Judge McClure sent Armstrong reeling against the wall in a moment, and the speaker continued in the courtroom. Attorneys rushed forward to restrain the principals. Mr. Breckinridge seized the arms of the speaker; others gathered about McClure. A cry of "Send for the marshal," was heard. McClure had his pistol, and was ready to fire on every side. It was with difficulty that order was restored.

"This is as near a picture of Arkansas ways as I have seen," said Judge McClure coolly. "Let there be order at once," said the chairman with firmness.

"Arrest both men!" shouted Colonel Marsh. After awhile everything quieted down, Mr. Armstrong retiring to the rear of the room, guarded by friends, while Judge McClure coolly continued to cross-examine the witness. The town is filled with chaos and hoodlums from Morrilton and Plummersville, and trouble may be the outcome.

STANLEY TELLS OF HIS TRAVELS

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S RECEPTION TO THE EXPLORER.

HIS ANSWER TO CARPING CRITICS—PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION TO BELIEVE EMIN.

London, May 5.—The Geographical Society's reception to Henry M. Stanley was held at the Albert Hall this evening and was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince and Princess von Hohenzollern, the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Argyll, the Count of Paris, and a brilliant assemblage of the leaders of all classes of people. The Prince and Princess of Wales headed a triumphal procession which conducted Stanley and his colleagues into the hall. The assemblage, which completely packed the building, rose en masse to applaud. The president of the Geographical Society in an appropriate speech presented medals to Stanley. The explorer, on rising to reply, was greeted with a burst of cheering. In returning his thanks, he said he hoped that the warm personal welcome he had received would be extended to the little that he could tell them. He then proceeded to narrate his adventures, assisted by a huge chart. The Prince of Wales made a vote of thanks to Mr. Stanley, and the Duke of Edinburgh seconded the motion. The medal presented to Stanley is of gold and bears a figure. Copies of the medal in silver were presented to his colleagues, including Mr. Bonney, by the Prince of Wales.

In the course of his speech Mr. Stanley said that carpers had asked what was the utility of the expedition. To this he replied that the gain to humanity was great. The expedition had opened up a new rich and productive region, had won back to the fold of the vegetable products they would find something of the value of the most valuable of the world's products, and had shown that the English people ought to rejoice that their country was not a Christian nation. He said, the English people ought to rejoice that their country was not a Christian nation, and that 400 persons from slavery, and restored 200 to their homes in Egypt, and had delivered Fulin from a state of anarchy, and had opened up a new and friendly nation. It was no exaggeration to say that every mile traversed would save in the future a million of the British people from the horrors of the eastern parts of the Congo, adding territory covering thousands of miles without arms.

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

NATIVES SUSPICIOUS OF ENGLAND AND GERMAN.—DR. PETER'S EXPEDITION.

Zanzibar, May 5.—The suspension of operations by the British East African Company owing to the refusal of England and Germany to recognize the natives who had taken their countries desire to dispossess and further oppress the Sultan's rights. The Sultan loyally supports the company.

Berlin, May 5.—The "National Zeitung" says: "Emin Pasha states that he could not assent to Stanley's desire to exhibit him in Europe like a rare animal."

Captain Cavall, the African explorer, has entered the German service to the active service of the German army. The Emin Relief Committee has received a letter from Dr. Peters in which he says he has been in the Tana River and camped from November 10 to November 20 in the Mamou Mountains. He made an attempt to bridge the Tana River, but failed, and he and his party had to retreat to the banks of the Tana, and thence to Lake Tanganyika. Dr. Peters and his party had frequent engagements with the natives, and defeated them. They received 2000 lbs. of ivory, and 700 lbs. of skins, and started for Victoria Nyanza on January 17. The caravan consisted of Dr. Peters, Lieutenant Schmidt, five porters, three servants, three camel drivers, five mules, three camels, two oxen, six donkeys and 311 sheep.

GERMANY'S INCREASED ARMAMENT.

Berlin, May 5.—The "Reichsanzeiger" in announcing the preparation of the bill to increase the field artillery by seven batteries and the armistice corps by special troops, says that the state of things among the Germans does not admit of Germany continuing the present military system, under which the artillery is strengthened at the expense of the infantry. It is therefore necessary to fix a new effective strength for the army. An increase of the cavalry and infantry over the western and eastern frontiers is also intended. It will be the duty of the Government to advance to the limit of the resources of the state, without awaiting the progress of negotiations. It is expected that the increased expenditures will not exceed 1,000,000 marks annually.

SHIPPING CAUGHT IN A HURRICANE.

Montevideo, May 5.—The hurricane which prevailed here last week caused serious damage to the shipping at this port. The British schooner Lyon M., from New York, dragged her anchor and went ashore and will probably prove a total wreck. The British bark Blue Bird, Captain McDonald, from Boston, was in collision with the Norwegian bark Columbia, Captain Othman, from Bremen. The damage to the vessels is not known. The bark from New York, the Italian bark Mariana Peck, Captain Dentice, from Lunenburg, for the United States, and the British bark Wessah, Captain McLean, from Liverpool, were also damaged. The bark from London, the bark total loss. Her cargo is being salvaged. There was a large number of other disasters. A number of lighters were sunk.

MINISTER SMITH AT BERLIN.

Berlin, May 5.—Charles Emery Smith, the newly appointed American Minister to Russia, has arrived in this city from Paris. He travelled from that city in company with Count von Münster, the German Ambassador to France, who came to Berlin on a visit. Mr. Smith is the first of the latter Princes, the American Minister to Germany. He dined this evening with Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE CONTESTS.

Rome, May 5.—The international rifle contests were opened here today. King Humbert, Queen Margherita and all the members of the Italian Cabinet were present at the opening ceremonies. The Italian government has announced that it will be the winner of the contest. The shooting was opened by the King, who fired the first five shots.

"THEODORA" ON A LONDON STAGE.

London, May 5.—The first performance of Lincoln's adaptation of "Theodora" was given at the Princess's Theatre this evening, and was a brilliant success. Grace Hawthorne, in the title role, gave an effective impersonation, and was recalled at the end of every act. A series of 400 tickets tabbies was presented.

BARRED OUT BY THE BAIT ACT.

Gloster, Mass., May 5.—A copy of the Newfoundland bait act has been received here from United States Consul Mollay at St. John's, N. F., and has caused much comment because of its stringent measures. It will be almost impossible for fishermen to do anything in those waters while the act is in force.

A DULL ELECTION IN CRETE.

Canea, Crete, May 5.—The elections have been held for members of the Cretan Assembly. The Christians did not vote. Few Mussulmans voted, it being their desire to preserve the formation of an Assembly. The elections will probably be necessary.

CAPTURED BY SPANISH BRIGANDS.

Valencia, May 5.—A party composed of ten men made a raid upon a farmhouse near this city, and capturing the owner, carried him off to the mountains, where they held him prisoner until his son paid 2000 for his release.

ELECTIONS IN SWITZERLAND.

Berne, May 5.—The elections for members of the National Council of Berne were held yesterday, and resulted in the return of so many of the Liberal candidates that that party will have a large majority in the new Council.

A BRITISH STEAMER RECEIVERS.

London, May 5.—A cable dispatch received here today from Buenos Ayres states that the British steamer Richmond has foundered near the eastern coast of the Argentine Republic.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IN POTSDAM.

Berlin, May 5.—Emperor William arrived at Potsdam at 2 o'clock this morning from Altonburg, and proceeded directly to the new palace.

A FRENCH GENERAL RESIGNS.

Paris, May 5.—General Haubert, Chief of the General Staff of the French army, has resigned that place. It is his desire to secure an active command.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE ILL.

London, May 5.—Lord Chief Justice Coleridge is

BOMB-THROWING IN SPAIN.

AN UGLY INCIDENT OF THE STRIKE TROUBLE IN BARCELONA.

A COMMITTEE OF LORDS RECOGNIZE THE EVILS OF THE "SWEATING" SYSTEM IN LONDON.—AGITATION SUBSIDING IN EUROPE.

Barcelona, May 5.—Great excitement was caused this morning at the Merchants and Manufacturers' Club-house by the explosion of a bomb in front of the building. The concussion was terrific, and the doors and windows of the house were wrecked. There is much discontent among the strikers here owing to their failure to secure their demands, and in numerous instances their disputes between themselves were ended in fights. A large number of the strikers are showing a disposition to return to their work. The authorities have assured them that if they resume work they will be protected.

London, May 5.—The committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the "sweating" system which is causing much of the misery among the residents of the eastern part of the city, urges the hands to combine and by organization force their employers to pay better wages and grant shorter hours of labor. The committee also presses upon Parliament the necessity of legislative interference to correct the evils arising from the "sweating" system.

M. SECRETAN'S PATRIOTIC FAILURE.

Paris, May 5.—The trial of the so-called Metaxas papers was opened today. All are charged with paying fictitious dividends. M. Secretan is further accused of illegal forestalling of merchandise. In the course of his examination M. Secretan protested against the charges and appealed to his life.

WILL NOT FORSAKE BOLLANGLER.

Paris, May 5.—The Central Committee of the National party held a meeting tonight and resolved to continue the struggle and retain General Bollanquer as leader.

SHOT IN HIS CELL LIKE A DOG.

A LYNCHING PARTY SENDS A HUNDRED BULLETS INTO A NEGRO'S BODY.

Columbia, S. C., May 5 (Special).—At 2 o'clock this morning Willie Leaphart, a negro, was shot in the back of his head by a lynch party. He was taken to the hospital, but died before he could be removed.

Vienna, May 5.—The strike of the employees of the State railways has been settled, the authorities having conceded higher wages to the men.

Berlin, May 5.—The Socialists have introduced in the Reichstag a bill for the protection of labor and the abolition of corn duties. The bill was passed by a majority of 215 votes.

Dublin, May 5.—Archbishop Walsh has made a proposition that the corporation of the city of Dublin and the Chamber of Commerce constitute themselves a Board of Conciliation to act as arbitrators in labor disputes.

Private letters received from Roubaix, France, the site of the latest labor riot, show a rather gloomy outlook for the future. The laboring class are still in a state of discontent, and the authorities are still in a state of alarm.

HARBOR COLLECTORS STRIKE IN CEBA.

Havana, May 5.—The seamen and the employees of the street and omnibus lines, who have been on strike since last week, have today returned to work. The strike has been a success.

DISCONTENT IN THE ANTI-MEMBERS.

London, May 5.—The anti-members of the labor union have threatened to strike to prevent the shipment of goods to the non-union men. They have threatened to strike, and are now in a state of agitation.

SOME CHICAGO CARPENTERS AT WORK.

Chicago, May 5.—Although the carpenters' strike is not yet officially ended, hundreds of carpenters resumed work this morning, and it will be only a few days before all the strikers are once more busy.

PROTOS STRIKERS RESTRAINED BY THE POLICE.

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THE TRIAL OF MRS. VANDEBILT.

London, May 5.—The trial of Mrs. Currier was concluded today, and the accused was acquitted. The trial was a sensational one.

CELEBRATING ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

Baltimore, May 5.—Adams Express Company celebrated today its semi-centennial by a grand street parade of men, horses and wagons. A band of music accompanied the parade, and the band was borne a banner with this legend: "1840—200 men, two boys and one wheelbarrow. 1890—9,227 employees, 2,200 horses and 1,000 wagons."

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Trenton, N. J., May 5.—The Assembly tonight passed the bill prohibiting grade-crossings by railroads in cities of the first and second classes. The bill was passed by a large majority.

HER ONE WEDNESDAY BIRTHDAY.

Washington, Conn., May 5.—Mrs. Betty Averill, the oldest inhabitant of the state and the oldest pensioner of the United States, celebrated at her home in this town today the one hundred and third anniversary of her birth, surrounded by numerous descendants and friends. She was born on Wednesday, May 5, 1797.

DEATH OF A MAN WHO POOLED A REBEL PLOT.

York, Penn., May 5 (Special).—Captain William Heaton, the pilot of the United States steamer Michigan, who saved her from capture by rebel conspirators, died today at the age of four years. He had been on service pay for nearly a score of years.

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London, May 5 (Special).—The fifth anniversary of the founding of the Adams Express Company was observed in a pleasant manner tonight at the Algonquin Club, where a dinner was given to the officers of the company by Walter Adams, a son of the founder. Among the guests were John Hay, Clarence A. Sewall, Henry Sandford, W. H. Dinwiddie and E. Adams.

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LABOR'S SIGNAL VICTORY.

FEW MEN FORCED TO GO OUT ON STRIKE.

THE LIGHT-HEAVY WORKDAY PRETTY GENERALLY CONCEDED—NO DISORDER.

Yesterday was a red-letter day in the annals of labor. Perhaps never before has the labor union achieved such an unqualified victory, and with so little loss to the workers themselves. The threatened general strike failed to materialize, not because of any apathy on the part of the carpenters and the smelting trades, but because all but three or four of the employers have agreed to the new schedule, and those who did not have expected to concede the demands of their employees within a day or two.

FEW MEN FORCED TO GO OUT ON STRIKE.

The United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners met at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 135 East Eighth-st. The reports received by the executive committee showed that about 100 men were employed by Hamilton & Co., James Egan, and Egan & Egan. It was expected that they would be forced to go out on strike today. One of the other large firms who have not acceded to the demands of their men are Philip Stern's sons in West Twenty-fourth-st., employing from forty to fifty men. At a late hour last night it was not learned that they had given in, although it was hoped that they would be forced to do so.

Christopher Ennis, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said: "The carpenters have gained one of the complete victories ever won in this city. I believe that before three or four days are past every man will be at work again on the eight-hour basis. Between the men and their employers very little unpleasantness has been engendered by the movement for an eight-hour workday. The men, on their part, intend to show respect and faithfulness to the men who are not on strike, and by contented men as in mine, or even ten, hours by discontented workers. At present the demand for carpenters in this city is larger than the supply, and the same state of affairs is reported from nearly all the large cities. In the South and West Mr. Gumpers, who has just returned, says that the carpenters have been generally successful."

Strikes had been ordered on all work where the demand for labor in the labor day had been refused, and at noon yesterday about 150 men in all, according to the most trustworthy reports, had been compelled to quit work.

At the headquarters of the Joint Strike Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, in Clandon Hall, it was reported that only fifty-nine out of 275 employed by Hamilton & Co., Egan & Egan, and Egan & Egan, had refused to go out on strike today. The following had given in: Steel & Co., West Eleventh-st.; Saunders, One-hundred and twenty-fourth-st.; Morris & Co., West Twenty-fourth-st.; George W. Parsons, No. 124 West Thirty-first-st.; and Lawrence J. Duffy, No. 122 West Thirty-first-st. It was also reported by the Joint Committee that only twenty-four members of the Amalgamated Society and ninety-seven of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners had gone on strike.

The Strike Committee at Clandon Hall were on duty all day until 6 p. m., receiving the reports and registering the names of strikers. In the earlier part of the day it was expected that there would be some excitement, but as time passed and favorable reports began to come in, the crowd of strikers and others began to thin, and the hall dwindled to less than thirty, and these were all peacefully and cheerfully inclined. Secretary Ennis, of the committee, who said that he hoped the business of the day would be all finished by this evening, said that the strikers had been in the hall for about an hour, when the committee adjourned until the next morning. Reports during the day this morning, shortly before the close of the day was received, namely, that Mr. Caskey, the big Boston firm, had conceded the demands of the carpenters. The other firms who had given in were: Hamilton & Co., Egan & Egan, and Egan & Egan. It was also reported that only twenty-four members of the Amalgamated Society and ninety-seven of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners had gone on strike.

When nothing was heard of him later on Saturday or Sunday, his relatives and friends became alarmed, and on Sunday night sent word to the Nineteenth Precinct, asking them to look for him. Word was sent to Mr. Hanford, who is counsel for the family, and he decided to inform the Stock Exchange of the matter. Here is the text of the letter to Secretary Ely:

Dear Sir: On behalf of Washington Quinlan, one of your members, I beg to notify you of his disappearance, due, as his family are forced to believe, to a mental derangement. From the clerks in his office it is learned that there are several outstanding contracts made by him with members of the Stock Exchange, which he has contracted to perform before he can make any other arrangements to protect themselves.

Mr. Quinlan was below medium height and far from robust in build. He wore a black mustache and had a pleasant face, and he was supposed to be wealthy by inheritance from his father, and his family was of a standing to give confidence among the men with whom he dealt in the exchange. His contracts were believed to give him a certain amount of commission business, but nevertheless his operations were generally looked upon as "speculative," based upon his own independent judgment. His supposed responsibility, however, was sufficiently esteemed to allow no hesitation in the execution of any order given to brokers by him or other parties connected with him. His conservative estimate of his disappearance led many ignorant inquirers to the office of L. G. Quinlan & Co. in New-York. This firm, however, had no connection with him nor does any relationship exist.

Washington Quinlan is about thirty-eight years old. He was born in New-York, his father being William J. Quinlan, an importer of goods, who made a considerable fortune before he retired from business. Washington Quinlan has three brothers, William J. Quinlan, Jr., cashier of the Chemical National Bank; James Quinlan, assistant treasurer of the Greenwich Savings Bank; and Joseph Quinlan, who is an invalid. Washington is younger than his brothers. The father, dying, left a considerable fortune, which was, in fact, estimated to be worth between one and two million dollars. Washington, after leaving school, became a clerk in the Mercantile Bank, but gave up his place in a few years, owing to ill-health. He then went to Europe, and has made two or more trips abroad, besides an extended tour of this country. In 1886 he went into business as a broker. He entered the Stock Exchange on December 2 of that year. His office was at No. 3 Wall-st.

Mr. Quinlan lived at the New-York Club, and was a frequent visitor at the Union League Club, to which he also belonged. He dressed exceedingly well. About a month ago he was ill for a short time. His brother, William J. Quinlan, died yesterday, and he was of an exciting, nervous disposition. He was a man of high intellectual constitution, probably made him unable to bear up under the strain of business reverses.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Washington, May 5.—The meeting of the Republican National Committee, which was to have been held in this city May 7, has been postponed until May 12, to the convenience of several members of the committee.

FLIGHT AFTER BIG LOSSES.

WHERE IS WASHINGTON QUINLAN, THE BROKER?

A "HIGH-ROLLING" STOCK EXCHANGE TRADER DISAPPEARS, LEAVING MANY MOURNING.