GOSSIP ABOUT THE CABINET.

THE MEN MRS. GRUNDY WOULD LIKE GEN. HARRISON TO CHOOSE.

Mr. Blaine as Unpopular Candidate for the Premiership, while Sherman is Viewed with Much Favor—Miller or Platt Would Do for the Treasury, as their Wives Have Many Friends in Social Circles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Society's votaries at the capital are returning thanks for the auspicious opening days of the season. The streets are filled with handsome carriages drawn by spirited horses, beautiful women in velvet and fur lean back on the cushions, messengers bearing white envelopes pull the door bells of Vanity Fair, and there is a little undercurrent of excitement which announces to the initiated that the season is on. The receptions of last week were crowded, and while the social leaders are partaking of the hospitality of the outgoing Administration they gossip over the prospective candidates for Cabinet honors under the incoming one. It is a subject of special interest to the Mrs. Grundys who their hostesses will be for the next four years, and the stock of the candidates go up and down according to their wealth and the beauty, brilliancy, and social qualities of their wives. This makes Mr. Blaine an unpopular candidate for the Premiership, for though Mrs. Blaine has many warm friends among the elect who go to make society, the lack, perhaps, of that personal magnetism which has been such an element of success in her husband's life history makes her as unpopular with the rank and file of society as her husband is popular.

The Sherman stock, on the contrary, has always been viewed with favor. There is no one better known in society than the senior Senator from Ohio, who made his first entry into the gay world here way back in the fifties, when social life at the seat of government was on a much more primitive basis than at present. Mrs. Sherman is a tall, slender woman, with large blue eyes set under an intellectual brow. Dignified and conservative in manner, she might be called cold by those who have not seen her unbend and known the warmth hidden by a rather frigid exterior. In the ceaseless change of life here, where one nail is continually driving out another, there is a tremendous deal of comfort in the few faces that weather all changes, and leave the residents of Washington some one to pin their faith to. The official life of the Shermans has been a long one, and their political fortunes do not seem to be affected by the purchase of Washington real estate, the investing in a home, the maintaining a punch bowl, or any of those items, in fact, that are urged against politicians, and have dealt the death blow to the fortunes of so many. Miss Sherman, the adopted daughter of the house, is blond and petite, a most agreeable girl, whose two seasons of Washington life have left her an unspoiled as when she entered it. The Shermans have a charming home on K street, opposite Franklin square, and every winter give a series of receptions, interspersed with dinners, where one meets not only the shining lights of political life, but the old residents and many of the newspaper fraternity, who here lay aside all criticism, for this class of society is apt, as a rule, to stand on the outer circle of fashion and poke quiet fun at the performances that go on in the ring.

The failure of Senator Hiscock's mission to Indianapolis—for without his dictum every one has concluded it was a failure—rubs the name of ex-Senator Platt from the slates, much to the regret of Mrs. Platt's many warm friends, who had hoped to welcome her back as the wife of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mrs. Miller was also very popular, and it is a question of "How happy I could be with either were t'other dear charmer away" between the wives of the two ex-Senators of New York. Mrs. Miller's receptions were such a feature of the life here that her absence has made a bigger hole than usual in the social crust. She is a handsome woman of matronly breadth of figure, with brown hair, which she wears *à la* Pompadour, and sympathetic, dark eyes. A slight deafness is the only physical blemish, and that is hardly noticeable, as her ready tact and quick perception remedies any mistakes which might be caused by her hardness of hearing. Mrs. Miller has a lovely family of little ones, the eldest of which, a daughter, will be a débutante next winter.

Senator Allison has been in Washington almost as long as the Shermans, and is as well known as he is liked here. Should Mr. Fairchild's portfolio be transferred to his care, the home of the Secretary of the Treasury would be presided over by Mrs. Grimes, widow of the Senator of that name, whose adopted daughter, a most charming and cultivated woman, was Senator Allison's wife. The Allison home is a handsome one, situated on Vermont avenue near Thomas circle, but its doors never swing open to the gay world, modest dinners being the only class of entertainments the Senator gives, nor does he mingle to any great extent in general society, much to the regret of marriageable maids and widows. His name, however, appears on many dinner lists, and the jovial smile and bright stories make him a prince among diners out.

All those who know Gen. Alger, who have tested the hospitality of his magnificent home in Michigan and felt its sunshine, are anxious for any slate which counts his name among its candidates. Society at the capital, however, must take the word of the Algers on the evidence of Michigan friends, as they have never spent a winter here.

Hale, Frye, and Boutelle, whose names are all prominent for Cabinet honors, are well-known, as are their wives, having been for years in official life here. Mrs. Hale has just returned from a long trip abroad, and her position as the wife of the senior Senator from Maine is too secure to make her wish for a transfer, for the honors of a Cabinet office are more fleeting and less substantial than those that come with the Senatorship. Mrs. Hale is blond, and stylish rather than pretty. Mrs. Frye's appearance, and the energy and straightforwardness of her character announce at once the locality which claims her. She is a handsome woman, near fifty, with the beautiful complexion common to New England women, and brilliant black eyes that express before her tongue can the bright things she says. If Senator Frye could be persuaded to resign his seat in the Senate for service in the Cabinet there would be no snobbishness in either his home or department. Indeed, it is doubtful if Mrs. Frye, with her democratic tendencies, could be prevailed upon to adopt the sensible though unpopular custom of the Cleveland Cabinet, of returning visits by pasteboard sent through the mail or carried by a footman. It is women like Mrs. Frye who are continually fighting against the snobbishness and aping of foreign customs which are creeping in among the upper ten thousand. Mrs. Spooner is a kindred spirit in this regard, and since she came to Washington four years ago has made herself, by her cordiality and genuineness, one of the most popular women in official circles. Mrs. Spooner has an exquisite voice, which she is very generous with, and sings with all the unaffectedness and enthusiasm of a young girl.

Speculations are rife concerning the Wanamakers, who are entirely unknown in the social world here, but it is a source of gratification to those who have the social glory of their fatherland at heart that, should the merchant prince of the Quaker City preside over the Interior or Post Office Department, there will be at least one millionaire who can continue the magnificent entertainments of the Whitneys.

The families of ex-Senator Mahone and Senator Mitchell are both in Europe. Mrs. Mahone spends most of her time in Paris, where her only daughter is cultivating the wonderful voice which gave her friends so much pleasure when she was in society here. Miss Mahone is taking lessons of Marchesi, who has brought so many young American women to the front, and is a favorite pupil of that eccentric genius. Miss Mahone is of the same physique as her father, petite and wiry, and apt to make clever and sarcastic little speeches about the immaculately dressed lay figures of Vanity Fair.

The Mitchells, too, are in Paris most of the time and live at the Hotel Vendome, which looks out on that historic column. The husband of Miss Mitchell's most intimate friend, Miss Salonson, who was Miss Flora West, daughter of the Minister from England, is established there, for which reason Miss Mitchell prefers Paris for a residence to the other capitals of Europe. Senator Mitchell is one of the handsomest men in Washington, and one of the most hard working, too, having outside of his Senatorial duties a large law practice. The social duties he leaves to his wife and daughter. Miss Mitchell is a beautiful woman and was the acknowledged belle of the Arthur Administration. She has remained a butterfly of fashion, whose beautiful wings have not been spoiled by rustling among dusty books or working with nasty paint to produce some questionable production called art, or nursing sick babies. Miss Mitchell has, in fact, adopted no fashionable hobby, but remains a mondaine of the mondaines, and there is no one who would do better at the helm of a Cabinet ship than this little woman, who is so well versed in social life and customs.

An Opera Company's Receipts Seized Twice in One Night.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 13.—Adelaide Randall, prima donna of the American opera company, caused an attachment to be issued against Manager Hinrichs last night, and the box office receipts of the evening were seized by a constable. The sum, amounting to $18, was paid. No sooner was this settled than another constable appeared on the scene, this time with an attachment against Mme. Natall, who succeeded Miss Randall. Mme. Natall was formerly Miss Cora Baker of St. Louis, and it seems she was indebted to her landlady here, and the receipts were again seized, and released when $125 was paid.

GEN. WEAVER'S FILIBUSTERING.

It Has Given Republicans the Excuse They Wanted for Changing the Rules.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—It is seldom that a man plays so completely into the hands of his opponents as Gen. Weaver has done in his policy of obstruction. The Republicans in the House have always been more interested in the rights of the majority than in those of the minority, and in the next House they will be particularly anxious to enlarge the powers of the majority, because their superiority in numbers will be so small that only a change of rules or Democratic indifference will enable them to get along at all. They have, therefore, every reason for desiring in the Fifty-first Congress a set of rules that will reduce the influence of the minority to its lowest terms. But they lacked a plausible excuse, and they would hesitate some time before making radical changes in their own favor in the rules which have substantially governed in the past five Congresses. Weaver has furnished the excuse. He has shown the extraordinary power the rules give one man to delay, and indeed prevent the business of the House. He has kept it up long enough to breed discontent in the House, and to attract public attention to the rules, which were created deliberately to delay instead of to facilitate legislation. He has created a sentiment inside and outside of the House in favor of changing the rules, and reducing the powers of a minority. This is precisely what the Republicans wanted more than any other one thing.

The House of the Fifty-first Congress will adopt rules that will not fall far short of eliminating the minority from the management of business, and they will do this ostensibly on the ground that Weaver's cantankerousness has shown the country the absolute necessity of the change. Under a new set of rules the Republicans, with barely enough of a majority to organize the House, will experience little delay in disposing of a few contested election cases, with the result of seating the Republican contestants and in overbearing Democratic opposition to their legislative programme. Many of the Republican leaders have frankly declared themselves already as opposed to the toleration of any dilatory motions, and they have had the way prepared for a very high-handed revision of the rules, not only by Weaver's course, but by the action of several other members of the House, representing both parties, but mostly Democrats, for the Fiftieth Congress has been characterized by far more filibustering than any of its recent predecessors.

Weaver has done something more than this. He has made a great many enemies for the Oklahoma bill, in whose interest he purported to be filibustering. His compromise is due to his discovery of this fact. Many friends of the bill declared that if Weaver kept up his fight they would vote against the bill. Whether he stopped fighting in time to save the bill remains to be seen.

There is some talk among Republican members of resisting the adoption of the resolution, which, it is expected, the House Committee on Rules will report to-morrow, to rescind the order which provides that the House shall adjourn each day at 5 o'clock. This rule will prove very useful to the minority, who choose to carry their opposition to any measure to the extent of filibustering. There is a determined minority, not, however, composed of the same men, who are ready to go to any lengths to prevent the passage of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, the Land Lottery, the Oklahoma bill, and sundry other measures, and they are willing to give up any advantage that they can derive from the present condition of things. The Committee on Rules is called to meet at 11½ to-morrow to decide what to recommend in regard to the resolution, and it is not doubted that the three Democrats of the committee will favor its adoption, as it is in line with the agreement with Weaver of Iowa, if not a part of the concession by which he was induced to allow the House to proceed to business.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Passengers who arrived to-night on the Piedmont Air Line from the South report a deliberate attempt to wreck the train last night near the southern border of South Carolina. The train left Atlanta at 6¼ P. M., and while coming down the mountain side at great speed, between Fudalo and Westminster, suddenly ran into an obstruction, throwing the passengers out of their seats and badly damaging the cars. Upon investigation it was found that an oak tie had been placed upright on the high trestle over the ravine, and that two large stones had also been placed upon the track. The rate of speed at which the train was going, however, broke the tie in twain and ground the stones to atoms. The passengers say that the high speed of the train was the only thing that averted a great disaster.

Bismarck and the Late Emperor.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The whole Liberal press protests against the action of the *North German Gazette* in utilizing the letter written by the late Emperor Frederick to Prince Bismarck on the occasion of the jubilee of the latter's entering the army. The *Vossische Zeitung* says: "This personal mark of attention to the Chancellor, especially when taken in conjunction with the solicitude of the Commander-in-Chief for the army, is anything but a refutation of the political creed laid down by Frederick in his diary and in his governmental actions. According to all human sentiment one would think that such noble words would impose duties of quite a different character from that the *North German Gazette* seeks to give them after the death of the noble Prince."

Take Your Marriage Certificate.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "American couples about to travel in Austria ought to take with them their marriage certificates. An American lady recently gave birth to a child here, and the father, accompanied by witnesses, went to register the birth.

"Owing to the absence of a marriage certificate the clerk said he must record the birth as illegitimate, and the only concession made, after much expostulation, was the substitution of the word 'doubtful' for 'illegitimate.' Further, on being told that the parents belonged to the Anglican Church, the clerk wrote down: 'No religion.'"

Coerced a Nationalist.

DUBLIN, Jan. 13.—A party of raiders today visited the house of a Nationalist farmer on the Kenmare estate, and after administering a severe beating extorted from him a promise to abjure the plan of campaign, which is very unpopular among a portion of the people.

Members of the National League collected clothing, &c., in Londonderry to-day for the Falcarragh tenants who were arrested for resisting evictors. To-morrow the prisoners will be driven in cars from Londonderry to Falcarragh, where they will be tried on Tuesday.

Replying to Boulanger.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—M. Jacques, the opponent of Gen. Boulanger in the Seine Department, has published a reply to Gen. Boulanger's latest manifesto. M. Jacques says: "With a Republican army there is no need to fear a Sedan. With a Cæsarian army, which would cease to be exclusively French in order to become the army of a rebel soldier, defeat would be doubled by dishonor." M. Jacques advises the electors not to listen to a soldier who has lost the right to appeal to the flag, and to reject one whose candidature signifies disorder and national ruin.

The Sackville Affair.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Referring to the blue book on the Sackville affair, the *Daily News* says: "Lord Salisbury has indicated the technical propriety of the course he has pursued, and has made a distinct point at the expense of President Cleveland. We cannot, however, think his practical wisdom equal to his controversial skill. The vacancy at Washington serves no useful purpose. Lord Sackville's despatches simply confirm his unfitness for the post he accepted."

A New Loan for the Panama Canal.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The *Figaro* announces that M. de Lesseps and the Administrative Council of the Panama Canal Company have signed an agreement with the Banque Parisienne for a fresh issue of sixty million shares, to be subscribed in two lots. The first lot will be offered on the 20th inst.

The Marquis di Torrearsa, the Italian statesman, is dead in his eighty-first year.

The Anti-Slavery Crusade.

ROME, Jan. 13.—The Pope and Prime Minister Crispi have both declined to grant interviews to Cardinal Lavigerie on the subject of the anti-slavery crusade. The Pope thought the time inopportune to discuss the subject.

Condition of the King of Holland.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 13.—The King of Holland spent a restless night. He takes little food. He left his bed for fifteen minutes to-day. A doctor will stay with the King to-night.

$500,000 for East African Projects.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The East African bill, which will be submitted to the Reichstag this week, provides for an appropriation of about $500,000.

The Peace Conference.

MILAN, Jan. 13.—The Peace Congress was opened to-day. Signor Cipriani presided. A resolution was adopted condemning the triple alliance.

A DETECTIVE'S ADVENTURE.

TRYING TO FIND EVIDENCE AGAINST PARNELL IN AMERICA.

The Long Wild Goose Chase that a Buffalo Mechanic is Said to Have Led Him—There was no Evidence of the Kind.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13.—The Buffalo *Courier* created a sensation this morning by publishing thirteen letters and a number of telegrams written by a special detective from Scotland Yard, sent out in the interest of the London *Times* to procure evidence that would implicate Charles Stewart Parnell in the Phœnix Park murders.

In August last a Black Rock mechanic, just naturalized, being out of work and in need of money, conceived the idea of making something out of the London *Times*. He wrote a letter to the publishers of that paper to the effect that, while working as a mason on the New York aqueduct, he came across two Irishmen who were in possession of documentary evidence that would prove the letters on which the *Times* relies in the present investigation to be perfectly genuine. His language was:

"There is two Irishmen here that was indirectly in the combine to murder Cavendish and Burke where I can get all the proof you want for very little."

This person received a cablegram from the London *Times* telling him "to hold on to the man at all hazards," and that an English detective would soon be on American soil. The detective duly came in the person of J. T. Kerby, or "Chris Thomas," and was said to be accompanied by a female agent as sharp as himself. Kerby's first letter to the Buffalo man was written from New York, and directed a reply to be sent to C. Thomas, care Major Rice, 1,237 Broadway. It said that the writer was authorized to see him and others well compensated who are willing to give undoubted proofs, and also if necessary go to England and give link by link testimony that would be accepted by the courts of Great Britain and also by the Royal Commission. He guaranteed that not only would the rewards be liberal to all who would serve in procuring proof, but the protection would be ample. He requested the Buffalo man to come to New York with his documents, to avoid mixing with any one in the city, and to keep a closed mouth.

This was written on Aug. 22. The Buffalo man did not go to New York, and his replies to Kerby were opened at Major Rice's by some third party. Thereupon Kerby changed his name to "Chris Thomas" and shifted his address to room 34, Gedney House, fourth street and Broadway. The detective was making things warm for the Buffalo man, especially when he proposed a meeting at the Tifft House here. He was equal to the occasion, and warned the detective that their game had been discovered and advising him to leave the city. Kerby and his fair companion thereupon crossed over to Toronto. From Toronto he went to Montreal, and thence to Chicago, where his headquarters were with George Harvey, of No. 1 La Salle street, all the time imploring the Buffalo man to hasten to procure his proofs and paying out money in sums of $25 to $75 at a time, aggregating in all about $500. In his last letter from the Gedney House he said that he was authorized to assure both of the impositions that he could count on the part of their own and secure them in competences for their lives. He was willing to pay $500 apiece in cash if they would give up the papers.

Writing from room 572, Palmer House, Chicago, on Nov. 23, he began to show petulance, suspicious that he was being duped, and declared that he would not pay out another dollar until he could see the papers in his own hands. Besides, he had got so much other evidence as it was that he could afford to do without them. Still, he was willing to get $400.

"Any way," he said, "I would not want either of them or H. to come here. All I want is the papers and letters. After I see them with my own eyes, if, after I get them and he has money, he then consents to go and give evidence for a further sum, well and good, but you can tell H. what I say, and notify him that I will not pay out another dollar until I get the papers. This is final. The papers once in my hands I'll do as I have said above for them and all I have said in my previous letter for yourself, and more, too. But only when I'm getting the papers."

The correspondence ceased with the thirteenth letter, written on Dec. 1 from the Palmer House, Chicago, announcing his intention of proceeding to Niagara Falls.

In the course of his wanderings after proof the detective had spent some time in Bureau, Ill., where he said his son lived, and thence he wrote offering to give the Buffalo man $500 if he would make success certain, and the same to each of the other men. There was, of course, no evidence whatever of the nature sought by the agent of the *Times* and the British Government.

At the meeting of the Irish National League in St. Stephen's Hall this afternoon the exposure made by the *Courier* was discussed, and the course of the *Times* endeavoring to trump up evidence against Parnell was emphatically denounced in speeches and resolutions.

"The rottenness of the *Times's* case against Parnell and the other Irish leaders was never better illustrated than in Kerby's infamous mission to suborn perjured and mercenary evidence before the Royal Commission," said President Callahan in introducing the subject.

KILRAIN AND MITCHELL IN TOWN.

The Color Line to be Drawn on Jackson if Kilrain Whips Sullivan.

When the 7 o'clock train on the New York Central Railroad came to a standstill at the Grand Central Depot yesterday evening two athletic-looking men, well dressed, stepped to the platform. They were Jake Kilrain, who is matched to fight John L. Sullivan in July for $20,000 and the championship emblem, and his friend and trainer, Charley Mitchell.

They had just completed their sparring tour under the management of Parson Davies of Chicago, closing at Troy, and had stepped off at Albany to see the beauties of that pretty little city. They went directly to the oyster and chop house of Mr. J. H. Stroub, 128th street and Third avenue. Mr. Stroub is a brother-in-law of Pony Moore, Mitchell's father-in-law, and Charley makes the Harlem restaurant his headquarters when in New York. Kilrain was the picture of health when seen by THE SUN representative. Among other things he said:

"I shall remain in New York for a few days and will then go to Baltimore and wait until Mitchell returns from England. In the mean time I shall take good care of myself. Where shall I train? I shall do a good deal of work in the Green Spring Valley, twelve miles from Baltimore, but will leave for New Orleans two months before the fight, and undergo a thorough preparation. The eggs thrown at Mitchell and myself at Cleveland and Troy were not rotten as has been stated, but that does not detract from the offence, and I think that two New York newspapers were mainly responsible for the unfair treatment we received. I will stand by the articles of agreement signed at Toronto, but I still think that my friends conceded too much."

Kilrain intimated that there was no great hurry in the selection of a final stakeholder, but that he was ready to meet the other side and agree to a man at any time. He says that he has reconsidered his determination to fight Jackson, and will not meet the colored man unless he is beaten by Sullivan in July.

Mitchell will sail for England on Saturday, and, after a stay of a few weeks, will return to America, bringing along his wife and family. He will train Kilrain and look after his interests in the ring. Mitchell is still of the opinion that Sullivan will never meet Kilrain in the prize ring.

Nearly Murdered by Thieves.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—Ex-Sheriff Hobanseck of Union county, Ohio, had a terrible experience with two robbers last night. Hearing a noise in his barn, he went out to investigate. Two men set upon him, shooting him twice and inflicting seven wounds with a knife. They threw the unconscious man into a manger, and set fire to the barn, which was destroyed after Hobanseck had been rescued by members of his family. The injured man will probably die. Suspicion rests upon two colored men.

Fools' Night of the Beethoven Mannerchor.

Five hundred Germans and their wives spent last night after the old-country fashion in celebrating the first carnival of the Beethoven Mannerchor of this year. If any of the critics of this joyous way of passing a Sunday night had been present they would have been convinced that Germans can be happy and yet respectful. Every man and woman wore a fool's cap of red, white, and blue cloth, trimmed with bells and tinsel. The big hall in the Mannerchor building at 203 East Fifth street was decorated with grotesque masks, banners, and flags. Heinrich Eggs acted as Prince Carnival, and Charles Wiskemann and Louis H. Kronfeld were masters of ceremonies. The last two were in costume, and Kronfeld evoked general admiration by his graceful and poetic delivery. Mr. William Jenkompel, the Vice-President of the society, contributed a poem as the carnival greeting, which was sung to the air of "The Flowers that Bloom in the Spring." Prince Carnival's court was well filled with representative fools. Of the artists who won great applause, Mr. Paul Freidheim, by reason of his remarkable falsetto voice, received the most. Among the others who added to the entertainment were Theodore Saling, Dr. M. Pelz, F. W. Schnizo, C. M. Roscowitz, Alfons Castaldo, and Theodore Hoch.

Twins Burned.

Mrs. Margaret Derry of 116 Clinton place yesterday morning locked her 3-year-old twins, William and Flora, in the room while she went on an errand. She left a kerosene lamp burning on a table. The twins in their mother's absence began playing with the lamp, which fell to the floor, enveloping and ignifying the clothing of the children. Their screams attracted the attention of some neighbors and the door was broken open. The children were all horribly burned and the boy is likely to die.

THE COUNTY SEAT WAR.

The Fighting was Rather Hot Until the State Troops Appeared.

TOPEKA, Jan. 13.—The county seat war at Cimarron has been temporarily quelled by the prompt appearance of State troops. The feeling of both factions is violent, however, and there is little prospect of peace being permanently restored until more blood has been spilled. The imprisoned deputies and clerks had been released before the militia arrived. The maddened Cimarron sympathizers threatened to go to Ingalls, burn the town, and kill the people, but the farmers of the county, taking the part of the elected officers, rose in a body, and during the night guarded the town and prevented the threatened assault. The military companies are still in readiness to move at a moment's notice. It is said to-day that friends of the two opposing towns have offered to hire men to fight for their interests. Deputy A. E. Brooks, who was shot in yesterday's battle, is reported to-night to be dying.

Chairman J. Q. Shoup of the Board of County Commissioners of Gray county came to Topeka this afternoon from the scene of the warring factions. He had an interview with Gov. Martin. Shoup was with the attacking party at Cimarron. He was in the Court House when the leader of the Ingalls mob opened the door of his office, covered him with a Winchester, and commanded him not to move. All the county officers were tied up in this manner while the rest of the mob took possession of the county records, and fled from town with them. The Cimarron people pursued hotly. Messrs. English and Bliss, who were killed outright in the running fight, were not combatants. Shoup asserts that their murder was unprovoked. He says that the Ingalls party was headed by Watson, the newly elected County Clerk, and that it was made up of notorious roughs and cowboys. One of the members of the gang was the famous "Killer" Jim Johnston, who, it is said, has murdered twelve men, and boasted that no one dared touch him.

Gov. Martin said to-day that he would put a stop to the fight if it required the entire militia of the State. Gen. Meyers with the Second Regiment reached Cimarron early this morning and found the citizens armed and expecting another attack. No strangers were permitted to enter the village without first proving that they were not friends of the rival town of Ingalls. No services were held to-day in the church, because the building had been converted into an arsenal. Gov. Meyers pleaded the people to lay down their arms, and to all appearances the order was obeyed.

A Cimarron man named Gage and Ed Robbins of Ingalls met this morning a few miles from Ingalls and a desperate fight ensued. They first exchanged pistol shots, but afterwards closed upon one another and fought with knives. Gage received a fatal thrust in his neck.

This morning the Ingalls people received a report that a mob from Cimarron was preparing to attack them, and the intention of burning the town and killing the leaders to revenge the murder of English and Bliss. The citizens held a meeting and organized themselves. Sentinels were sent out to watch for the approach of the enemy, and fortifications were built on the north side of the village. Women were enlisted and received arms and ammunition. The Cimarron avengers did not put in an appearance, but the villagers are still under arms. As long as the militia is in the county there is not likely to be another collision.

COULDN'T MAKE HIM OUT.

The Cincinnati Police Arrest a Man and Turn Him Loose Again.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—The Police Department had a smart man to deal with yesterday, and when he was turned loose last night the department was just as much at sea concerning him as when he was first brought in. Two weeks ago there appeared in the city among the whiskey brokers a well-dressed person who represented himself as the head of the firm of Thomas H. Gill & Co., importers of liquors, New York and Philadelphia. He made numerous inquiries regarding the price of whiskey with a view of purchasing several hundreds or thousands of barrels. After being here a couple of days he said that he had to go to Louisville and would be back in a week or so.

Among the brokers he called upon was H. Van Nes of 103 Main street. As soon as he left the city, Mr. Van Nes and other brokers went to the trouble of communicating with the house of Gill & Co., and were informed that the head of the firm was in Philadelphia, and that the firm had no representatives whatever out on the road. The man who had represented himself as Thomas H. Gill was denounced as a fraud.

Day before yesterday he was found at a hotel registered as W. J. Manning, Philadelphia, and when he was confronted by the detective, he asserted that he was nevertheless Thomas H. Gill of Philadelphia. When searched over $500 in cash was found upon him, and checks and notes aggregating nearly $500,000. The most of them, he said, were worthless. They bore dates ranging from 1872 to 1887. A great bunch of these checks was found in his valise.

He gave no reason for carrying the checks around with him, and, in fact, didn't seem to care whether he gave the authorities any information at all concerning himself. He seemed to be willing to have the Chief and his men unravel the mystery concerning himself without his assistance, and, being unable to do so, the Chief gave it up and ordered the man released. He took the 8:25 P. M. train for New York, having a ticket for that point in his pocket when arrested.

The theory here is that he is an agent in the employ of the whiskey brokers' trust, going around the country trying to find out if any of the members are cutting prices. The man was not worried over his arrest, and evidently knew that he had not committed any offence for which he could be prosecuted or even held.

ELECTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Republican Chairman Brayton Says they are a Farce and Suggests Remedies.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 13.—E. M. Brayton, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of South Carolina and former Internal Revenue Collector, has just prepared a twenty-three page address, which is to be distributed at the North and among the members of the next Congress. The address treats of the election frauds perpetrated in this State, and suggests the remedies. The recent election in South Carolina, it says, was a miserable farce. Of a polled Republican vote of 120,000, only 13,700 were allowed to be counted. The result, says the writer, is canvassed and discounted in advance. As the matter now stands the Republicans are political outcasts and aliens to the Commonwealth, and have no rights which the Democrats will concede or respect. The election system of South Carolina openly violates every principle of right, justice, and fairness. It was enacted to enable the few required to work its machinery to accomplish all that the masters of the party have been able to achieve through lawlessness, fraud, and brutal crime. While the direct result of these nauseating frauds have been to paralyze the Republicans, the reflex consequent on the Democratic party and society has been terrible and deplorable. It has undermined the moral standards and safeguards, occasioned party apathy, and bred ring rule.

Considerable space is devoted to showing that ordinary justice is denied the negroes, and that the law is being duped, and made to officers of the law. Concluding, he says that the duty falls upon the national Government, as it did immediately after the war, to interpose and urge the passage of laws to take the management of Federal elections from the hands of the State authorities and place them in charge of Federal officers with full authority.

Reciprocity in Wrecking.

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—On good authority it may be stated that the Dominion Government has decided to amend the coasting laws this session of Parliament, which meets on the 31st inst., so as to admit of United States wrecking vessels entering Canadian waters to render assistance to vessels in distress or wrecked. A large volume of correspondence has passed between the Canadian and United States Governments on this subject, which has led to some rather strange remarks being passed by the latter, who charged the Dominion Government with acting inhumanly in refusing to allow American vessels to render assistance where life and property were in danger. This change in the policy of Sir John Macdonald, in entering into a reciprocity in wrecking, is the result of the numerous demands which have been made upon him by the Marine Association and the several Boards of Trade of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.

Thinks That Strikers Stabbed Him.

About 9:15 last night James Winters, a 19-year-old youth of 596 Eleventh avenue, employed in the Higgins carpet works, was visiting friends in the house 612 Eleventh avenue. He bade good night to his friends, and while passing out of the hallway of the house was set upon by two men, who assaulted him and stabbed him in the right hip. Winters cried for help, and the two men escaped. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where his wound was pronounced slight. Winters has incurred the enmity of the Higgins carpet strikers. During the last strike he refused to go out. He is sure that his assailants were among the strikers.

Will Pray Against High License Repeal.

The Hudson County Temperance Alliance held a special meeting yesterday in Hoboken that to make arrangements to defeat any attempt to repeal the Republican high license local option law in the Legislature. It was proposed to appoint a committee of three to go to Trenton and lobby against any repeal measure introduced, but that proposition was laid on the table, and the members decided to trust to prayer. T. E. Farrow was elected President of the association, and S. Sorgat Vice-President.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

INFORMATION FROM ALL PARTS OF THE RAILWAY WORLD.

An Anonymous Pamphlet Setting Forth the Evils of the Business of Ticket Scalping as It Affects the Railroads and the Public.

An anonymous pamphlet has been issued in Chicago showing the bad points of ticket scalping in dark colors, and having for its object the annihilation of the medium which has proved advantageous to many of the weaker roads and a boon to the cheap-rate-loving public. The document is thought to have been issued by the Central Traffic Association, and a big package of them found their way to Chairman Pierson's office yesterday, and thence were distributed gratuitously. As soon as the brokers set eyes on a copy they were all agog. The title page read:

"The business of railway ticket scalping in the United States is being unnecessary, illegal, and demoralizing, and leading to frauds upon travellers, and to daily violations of the Inter-State law, should not the public and the railways join in its suppression?"

On the back of the title page was the text, "Resist the devil and he will flee from you. James IV., 7." This series of statements formed the introduction:

WHAT IS THE BUSINESS OF RAILWAY TICKET SCALPING?

It is a device for violating the Inter-State Commerce law.

It affords a market for unpunched railroad tickets in the hands of dishonest conductors.

It offers an inducement for persons charged with the handling of railroad tickets to sell them unlawfully for their own advantage.

It furnishes a refuge for lost, stolen, and forged railway transportation.

It offers a premium for forgery, the passenger who signs a name not his own on a railway ticket bought of a scalper being guilty of forgery every time he does it; and this is done many times every day in almost every city in the land.

It makes many of the most reputable business men parties to the grossest violations of State and national criminal laws.

It perpetrates the most glaring frauds upon unsuspecting travellers, who suppose they are dealing with the authorized agents of the railroads.

It has been declared illegal and prohibited by law in the great states of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana.

It leads directly to violations of the Inter-State Commerce law.

It is prohibited and prevented by law in Canada, in England, and in Europe.

The Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission likens the railroad ticket scalpers to sharks feeding on the body of a dying whale.

The business of railway ticket scalping is in the language of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, "a fruitful source of crime."

It indeed a boy in the office of a special agent of the Post Office Department in Chicago to steal his employer's railroad passes and sell them to a scalper.

It induced a boy in a railroad office in Cincinnati to steal railroad tickets and sell them to a scalper.

These paragraphs were added:

SIX REASONS WHY REPUTABLE BUSINESS MEN SHOULD NOT BUY RAILROAD TICKETS OF SCALPERS.

1. It aids the scalpers to violate the Inter-State Commerce law.

2. It is against public morals in that it encourages an illegal and demoralizing business.

3. It constitutes a misdemeanor, a criminal law in Illinois, Indiana, and Pennsylvania.

4. Reputable business men should no more buy railroad tickets of scalpers than they would do their banking business with a bank that handled counterfeit or stolen money.

5. Common carriers, having their rates fixed by law, have no more right to discriminate in favor of law abiding citizens will purchase their railroad tickets of the legally authorized agents of such common carriers.

6. The passenger fares of the railroads are printed in plain type, and filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in accordance with law, and it is as unfair and should be as illegal for passengers to make use of any means to circumvent the law as it would be for the railroads to do so.

When asked what he thought of it, Commissioner Fink said it was pretty good—anything is good that helps to shut down on the scalpers.

Ticket Broker I. Frank answered some of the points made in the pamphlet with a strong denial, and he endeavored to show that the brokerage business is a public good and a necessity to the existence of the smaller roads.

"The pamphlet was undoubtedly prompted, if not published, by the Pennsylvania road," he said, "which, being a great corporation, and not caring a fig for our assistance, is trying to force us to the wall and at the same time make it harder for the weaker lines to get along. The American Ticket Brokers' Association is of vital importance to the public in detecting stolen, lost, and fraudulent complimentary tickets, in regard to which we notify the roads. We are down on record where we have notified the Trunk Line Association of such matters. This shows that the unscrupulous remarks do not apply to us. We do not contrive devices to violate the law, as is stated in the pamphlet.

"Of the States that have passed laws against brokers only Pennsylvania has enforced it, and in the whole State Philadelphia is the only city where the law has been held to be constitutional, and also the town is controlled by the Pennsylvania road. I don't deny that if the brokers and their clerks were cut off it would benefit the Railroad Commissioners and the strong lines, by whom the Commissioners' salaries are chiefly paid, and who distribute and published the pamphlet."

Jefferson M. Levy has declined to serve as a director of the Syracuse and Baldwinsville Railroad Company.

A. C. Couch, one of the officials of the Utica and Chadilla Railroad, who is now located at Bridgeport, Ala., is making commendable progress in obtaining rights of way for the road at the rate of $50 to $75 per acre for the property taken. He expects to secure practically all the pieces of property by April 1, and will undoubtedly do so if the people of the valley keep one fact in mind, and that is, if they desire a railroad, and all the benefits accruing from the same, they must part with the little land necessary to be taken at reasonable rates and induce their neighbors to do likewise.

About a year ago a survey was made for the Rome and Brooklyn Railroad, and parties in New York city were to furnish the capital to build it, but for some reason they failed to come to the front. Last June a new company was organized, with Roland F. Hill of New York city as the head, which proposes to take hold of it and push it to completion. D. C. Hadcock says that he had the survey made about a year ago, and secured a portion of the right of way and good terminal facilities at the lake. He is really the father of the enterprise, and feels a deep interest in pushing it to completion.

William W. Gibbs and wife of Philadelphia have just conveyed to the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston Railroad Company, a corporation of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the entire line of the old Pennsylvania, Slatington, and New England Railroad Company, extending from near Slatington, Pa., to Long Pine Island, N. Y.; consideration, $1,750,000 of the capital stock of the corporation. The deed has just been placed on record in the Warren county, N. J., clerk's office.

Among the Long Island Railroad Company's old and tried men is Conductor Charles Hammond, who runs on the Montauk division. He was a New York policeman at the time of the draft riots of 1863. He was attached to the Twenty-second street station, which was burned during the riots. He is a red-hot Harrison man.

A despatch from Janesville, Wis., says that a surveying corps of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad started from that city yesterday to look over the route of the proposed Johnstown and Lake Geneva extension. The party was accompanied by a number of prominent citizens, and it is believed that the line will be constructed, thus affording another through line from Chicago to St. Paul.

Three hundred and ninety-five conductors, representing, it is said, all the railroads in the country east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh, met in Roache's Hall in Jersey City yesterday to consider the business of the division which will come before the General Association of Conductors, which will meet in Denver, Col., on May 2. Chief Conductor Weaton of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was in attendance. The session was secret. It was noticeable that not a single grievance against a company was mentioned during the session, which lasted eight hours.

Recent movements of persons prominently connected with the West Virginia Central Railroad have given rise to a rumor that Mr. Spencer is wanted to take a hand in its management, if not the entire control of that company. On Wednesday last ex-Senator Johnson N. Camden of West Virginia, who is largely interested in the West Virginia Central, was in Baltimore. Mr. Spencer was at home at that time. On Friday the two gentlemen went to Philadelphia. They returned to Baltimore the same aftern