

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

The successful administration of the city's affairs for the coming two years depends on the kind of men we put in office to-day.

Citizens who will not take interest enough in the city election to-day to go to the polls and vote for the best men, irrespective of party, should not open their mouths during the next two years in the way of criticism or complaint about the management of our financial affairs. As we make our bed so we must lie in it.

Money Wanted.

On page 34 of the Auditor's report appears an estimate of the probable charges on the West Virginia Treasury for the fiscal years of 1881 and 1882, by which it appears that \$359,555 will be needed for the former year, and \$294,420 for the latter year. On the preceding page is a table estimating the probable receipts into the treasury for the same two years, by which it appears that \$355,530 is estimated for 1881, and \$343,530 for 1882.

Thus it will be seen that a deficit of \$4,025 must occur this year on the basis of the estimates made by the Auditor.

In his table of charges on the treasury he estimates only \$6,720 for "interest on State bonds held by the board of the school fund," and furthermore he does not estimate for any appropriation to the building of the Capitol at Charleston.

This brings us to speak of the bill introduced yesterday into the House of Delegates by Mr. Edmonson, of Lewis county, providing for the appropriation of \$100,000 to said Capitol building, \$50,000 of which is to be paid this year and \$50,000 next year.

The point worthy of note in the bill is that it provides for another haul on the school fund, just as the act of February 20, 1879, making an appropriation for the Hospital for the Insane, provided for getting the money out of the same fund. By virtue of that act \$49,000 was diverted from the fund, and the schools of the State deprived of the interest on it. And this is the shape in which more than \$127,000 belonging to that fund stands to-day.

The Democratic party made capital during the canvass out of the fact that taxes had not been raised for State purposes, suppressing the fact, however, that valuations had been increased. This is the indirect method of raising taxes. It is easy to keep down the nominal tax as long as you can raise the valuation.

As long as a man does not pay his debts and can borrow money he can go along swimmingly. As long as a State can make appropriations and borrow the money out of a fund set apart for other purposes, and pay neither principal nor interest, it has no excuse for raising the taxes. This is the manner in which the Democratic party is now running the State of West Virginia.

The party stands to-day face to face with \$127,000 due to the school fund, and about \$30,000 of unpaid interest. Without estimating for any portion of the principle of this debt, and for only \$87,000 of interest, the Auditor shows a deficit in the estimated revenues for this year of over \$4,000. And yet, instead of providing for an increased State levy to meet not only this deficit, but also the overdue interest and a portion of the principal of the debt due the school fund, a member of the House gravely proposes to get away with another \$100,000 of the trust fund belonging to the schools of the State. This is apparently his idea of sneaking in the matter of finance.

We think that the present Democratic Legislature will find that the party has reached a point in the manipulation of the financial affairs of this State where it will be wise to call a halt. As sure as another canvass occurs in West Virginia, just so sure will a day of judgment come to that party if they persist in the course now marked out by one of their representatives on the floor of the House.

The plain duty of the party is to increase the State tax and meet the present debt like men, and not skulk their responsibility.

A number of first class business men of both parties vouch for the character and standing of Mr. Thomas D. Bennett, candidate for City Sergeant, in this morning's paper. Read their card.

COLOR AT THE GAS WORKS.

A Statement From Superintendent Dill, as to the Recent Difficulty.

There has been a good deal of talk about my management of the Gas Works for the past few weeks, especially in regard to the employment of some colored men as firemen, and I had intended to let the whole story, as told by the discharged men in the Register, go for what it would bring, trusting that my life for the past fifty-two years in the city had been no spent that no one who knew me would believe that I would be guilty of an act of injustice to any man, especially a laboring man, as I have been identified with laboring men all my life. But from a card in your paper a day or two ago, and also from private information, I have learned that an effort is being made to displace me and restore my predecessor, on the ground that I have been unjust in my treatment of white men at the Gas Works.

A true statement of my conduct will, I hope, disabuse the minds of all persons who are willing to be convinced, of any intention on my part to wrong any man. The day before Christmas I was waited on by the men in a body, who told me that unless I would employ two more men in each turn, making four in all, that they would stop working in twelve hours. This meant that Christmas day would be a day of darkness for this city, and I had but one course to follow and that was to submit with as good a grace as I could and give them the men. There was a remarkable fact in connection with this strike and it was that the man who seemed to lead the leader based his demand on the ground that in 1873, the same number of men I then had, made but 73,000 feet of gas on a turn, and that they were now making 120,000 feet in the same time. How could he have carried this record of the gas made in his mind for more than seven years? The idea is absurd. But one man in this city had that knowledge, and he is the one who hoped to be benefited

by my downfall if that strike had been a success in bringing me into disgrace. About a week after this occurrence I put out the fire in the small resort house, not having any further use for that house, and of course did not need so many men. In reducing the force I did as any other prudent man would have done, i. e., I quickly dropped the men, who were the leaders in the above strike.

I changed the charges from six hours to four, and in so doing necessarily increased the labor of the men, and in order to assist them in their labor I employed two colored men, who had been for years firemen on the river, believing them to be thoroughly qualified for that work. They were not put in any white men's places. No man was discharged to make a place for them. The men who claimed they were discharged for that purpose do not tell the truth, for they were entirely new men, who were an addition to the force, and not put in to fill any vacancies.

The white men waited on me the first day the colored men came to work, and notified me that they would not work if the "niggers" were not discharged and two white men put in their places. Again I had to submit. But the next day I questioned each man, and was pointedly informed that they would quit unless I would promise not to employ any "niggers." This being the second strike, and being satisfied that if I was driven by them to acceding to their demands that my usefulness as Superintendent was at an end, I employed nine colored men, who, with two or three white men who saw fit to stay, now compose the force employed at the works.

I was much surprised at the majority of the strikers making this demand, as I had been told that the colored men were not working with colored men for several years, another worked with the same shop, and another worked with several months in digging the hole for the tank with colored men. Three of them had matched last summer in Republican processions with colored men. Another was an uneducated Englishman, and but four of them were known to me to be dyed in the wool Democrats. The insinuation that any man was ever intimidated by me as to his manner of voting or that I ever proscribed any man for his religious belief is untrue. The very man who makes this charge against me was a colored man, and was restored to his own creed and politics, and was restored to the place he formerly held at the works.

Hoping that this hurried statement at least show the public that I have intentionally wronged no man, and have no cause to regret the course I have taken.

J. M. DILLON.

BELLARINE.
Some person or persons unknown stole most of the clothes from the line in James Bickerton's yard, Tuesday evening about supper time.

The large pool at the "Y," near the B. & O. round house, now makes a splendid reef, and is well used, day and night.

The Bellair Tribune office now has a power press, and Col. Poorman talks of putting in a water motor to run it.

The open street car that was in use last summer has been altered into a closed car at Marshall's wagon shop and only awaits the painter to be ready for service.

A company has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, and it proposes to build a road from Lake Erie to the Ohio river near Bellaire.

The Beuwood Ferry is running a skiff to accommodate those people who climb over the ice piles to get into it.

Benson's Ferry is running; but has trouble with its landing floats. Vehicles go around by the bridge.

The bollers at the mill works go to work Thursday morning. Twenty car loads of coal are ready in their boxes—enough to last a day and a half or two days. More is expected by rail.

The miners in the mill mine Tuesday brought out their tools. Their work was measured up and they were paid off. No other men have been employed to take the place of the men who are out.

John Musgrove and Hen. White, of Wheeling, left for the West, for Tom Hughes's famous colony, Rugby, in Tennessee, and if they are pleased with things there they will make it their future home.

Mr. Fletcher, of this city, of Hart, Fletcher & Co., has accepted the position of traveling agent for the Buckeye Glass Works, Martin's Ferry. His place in the firm will be taken by J. M. Marling.

Dr. Baker, a prominent physician in this city, is going to visit his many old friends.

There was a narrow escape from a big fire at Barney Orcon's house Tuesday, caused by flying paper from a neighboring chimney.

Miss Fannie Robinson has returned from a visit of several weeks to Marietta.

A young man called on one of our storekeepers with an order for a directory which he said the merchant had given. It began with a letter I and was in a writing which I repeated verbatim, and was justly indignant at the order. He suspects the agent himself, as that person claimed the letter was correct.

The United Presbyterian church Tuesday evening was filled with an audience that was well up to the rafters. It is pronounced the best children's entertainment yet.

Some gentlemen made their appearance on bicycles Wednesday, and the wheels seemed to go very well over the ice.

The whole of one thousand shares of the new Building Association have been taken and a considerable number in addition could have been disposed of.

The Whisky run on the road from Wheeling to Bridgeport has been troublesome. The run is to be for 200 heavily loaded wagons were several hours getting across, the first one breaking through the ice.

Some of the boys have taken to skating on the ice in the river.

William Lilly's friends were shocked to learn of his sudden death, which happened early Wednesday morning. He had not been confined to the house many days, although having broken health for some years.

A child of Augustus Schick was buried on Rose Hill Wednesday. R. C. F.

Two Celebrated Cases.
PHILADELPHIA, January 26.—Counsel in the injunction railroad suit as follows: The attorney Alfred Kearns, Henderson, from Richmond, Va., coal dealer, for the railroad. The crew were taken off by a boat from the station. The vessel will probably go to pieces.

CONGRESSIONAL.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE TWO HOUSES YESTERDAY.

The Electoral Count, and the Indian Land-Severalty Bill in the Senate—An Amendment on Massachusetts—Bill for a Government Telegraph.

SENATE.
WASHINGTON, January 26.—Mr. Ingalls submitted a resolution as follows: That the Senate be ready to receive the House of Representatives in the Senate chamber on Wednesday, February 9th, at 12 m., for the purpose of being present at the opening and counting of the vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

That two persons be appointed tellers on the part of the Senate to make a list of the vote for President and Vice President of the United States as they shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce to the Senate the vote, which he shall enter on the Journal, and if it shall appear that the choice has been made agreeably to the Constitution, such entry on the Journal shall be deemed a sufficient declaration thereof.

Mr. Whyte objected to the present consideration, and the resolution was laid over.

The Finance Committee gave a hearing to the Comptroller of the Currency in opposition to the fifth section of the funding bill. His arguments were mainly directed against the repeal of sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the act of June 20th, 1874, and the reenactment of sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, revised Statutes, concerning the redemption of circulating notes and the deposits of bonds as security for the circulation of the same, and granting to the committee to-day also included in its range various questions in regard to the earnings, profits or circulation and dividends of National Banks, and their right to issue and retire circulating notes at will.

Mr. Harris reported favorably the bill relating to the Quartermaster's stores furnished the forces of Gen. Lew Wallace during the Morgan raid through Indiana and Ohio.

The Joint Resolution ratifying the settlement of taxes made by the District Commissioners with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was taken up. Mr. Whyte explained that the District Commissioners of the two Houses had succeeded in an adjustment of the dispute, which had lasted 14 years, as to taxes upon the company's property in the District. The compromise resulted in a reduction from \$90,000 to \$75,000 as the amount payable. After further debate a third reading was ordered. Ayes, 38; Nays, 22. The bill then passed the Senate.

Mr. Windom said he had proposed to call up the naval appropriation bill to-day, but would defer it until to-morrow if the Senator from Texas (Coke) believed that the bill would be disposed of to-day.

Mr. Coke replied that, in his opinion, a final vote could be reached on the latter to-day.

The postoffice appropriation bill was reconsidered in the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Consideration of the Indian land-severalty bill was then resumed, the question being on Mr. Moran's amendment, adding a proviso to the amendment of Mr. Hoar, conferring citizenship on the Indians taking land in severalty under the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Morgan withdrew his amendment temporarily.

Mr. Teller, in opposition to the bill, said that the civilization of the Indians by giving them lands in severalty, was the policy of the Secretary of the Interior, and, as a matter of course, of the appointees under him, because they would not under him if they did not advocate the policy. He objected to the bill as being any such satisfactory result as had been claimed. Many of the tribes reported by agents of the department to be making rapid progress in civilization, would be shown by the statistics to be actually retrograding. He objected to the bill as being in reality compulsory upon the Indians, and quoted at some length from the department reports to show that as to many of the tribes which had been represented as anxious to take the civilization lands, the bill had failed, and that as to the others the allotment to them of their lands had been made subject to their civilization, and could not therefore properly be claimed to have been instrumental in their progress.

Mr. Teller quoted also from reports covering a period of twenty years that the severalty system had been abandoned by a large number of Indian tribes after a trial, and that they had gone back to the communal mode of life.

Mr. Hoar's amendment was rejected. Ayes 12; nays 20.

Mr. Plumb moved to amend the fifth section, which provides for the issue of patents for land in the name of the allottees, so that the land shall be held in fee and free of taxation for twenty-five years, adding a proviso that the lands may be leased for such term and on such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Dawes opposed the amendment as making the Indian a landlord with tenantry, and, as designed to utterly destroy the bill.

Mr. Plumb asserted the obligation of the Government to make the Indians self-supporting, and objected to the bill as it stood as creating a landed aristocracy among the Indians and enabling them to their shiftlessness to look up a vast domain against civilization, thus making a permanent source of irritation between them and the communities by whom they were surrounded.

A long colloquy here ensued between Messrs. Plumb, Dawes and Hoar upon the record of Massachusetts in the early history of the Indian question, and the alleged extinction of the Indians within her borders.

Mr. Plumb, replying to Mr. Dawes' criticism on the pending amendment, said he inferred from the Senator's remarks that the Government people were to be told that others should observe the same rule in the treatment of the Indian that they had observed themselves, but that having extinguished the Indian in their own State, in their own way, they conceived that they were, on that account, better entitled to be heard on the matter than were the people among whom the Indians now existed. He then read from Balloon's history a statement that there were in Massachusetts Colony, in 1650, 6,000 Indians, while the number during the revolutionary war was but 200. He supposed that the rapid decrease was owing to their having been "planted," to quote the phrase made use of by Mr. Dawes, or that they had been made away with as pests.

Mr. Hoar replied that at the time referred to Massachusetts proper was a colony independent of the Plymouth settlement, and quoted from the statement in Balloon's history to show that the 6,000 were accretions to the former and not the latter, the figures in each instance having no relation to each other.

Mr. Plumb then said he would like to know how many Indians there were in the Massachusetts colony at the time of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Mr. Hoar replied that there was no Massachusetts colony at that time. Massachusetts colony was not until Mr. Plumb, commenting on that Senator's confusion of the dates and boundary lines, that Senator instead of answering the argument had resorted to his desk as to an arsenal of arguments of ready-made weapons and drawn upon the opposite side with a book whose leaves were rusty with age.

Mr. Dawes went on to argue that Mr. Plumb was incorrect as to the length of the period of which he had spoken, and added that the character of Massachusetts in that day or in this way would withstand any little puny assault that the Senator from Kansas, or any peer of his on the floor, could make upon her buckler.

Mr. Plumb proceeded to argue that the Indians had certainly been entirely eliminated from the territory of the country which included Massachusetts, whereas if they could have been benefited by contact with the superior race they would not have become extinct.

Mr. Kernan moved an executive session.

Mr. Ingalls remarked that the Indian question had now been under debate for two hundred and seventy years, one month and four days. He had hoped it might be finally and definitely settled to-day by the appointment of those who would want to continue the debate for another day, he would yield for the motion for an Executive session.

Mr. Thurman, pending Mr. Kernan's motion, moved to adjourn. Negatively on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Booth, from the Committee on Appropriations reported without amendment the pension appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Kernan's motion was agreed to, and the Senate went into Executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, January 26.—On motion of Mr. Rapp, the bill was passed granting to Council Bluffs the care of the lake near that city.

A motion to dispense with the morning hour was defeated by a vote of 80 to 82, and the Speaker directed the Clerk to read the reading of the bill pending at the expiration of the last morning hour.

WAIFS BY WIRE.

MASSACHUSETTS EVERYWHERE BY TELEGRAPH.

Delegate Meadows Dead-Bull and His Bravery—A Romance of North and South America—The Walkers in New York and San Francisco.

DEATH OF DELEGATE MEADOWS.
An Authentic Report This Time.
HONOLULU, N. Y., January 26. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
Hon. James Meadows, Delegate-elect from Boone county, died at his house on the night of the 24th inst.

Wm. F. WALLACE, Editor Argus.

SITTING BULL.
Report That He Had Surrendered to the Canadians.
NEW YORK, January 26.—A Fort Buford, D. T., special says a man who has just arrived from Woody Mountain reports that Sitting Bull has formally surrendered to the Canadian Government, and asks that he may be sent under charge of an officer of the Northwestern Police to Fort Buford and turned over to the military authorities at the Post; that he stated that he had left with the intention of surrendering to Major Brotherton, but became alarmed at the presence of troops at Fort Buford, and had fled, and that he was going to be dealt with treacherously; that he knew these troops were from Fort Keogh, and had fought them so often before that he dared not trust himself or his people in their hands; that he was willing to start for Buford whenever the Canadian authorities would receive him, and will give him up in good faith to Major Brotherton.

Spoiling a Pretty Story.
WASHINGTON, January 26.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers that Representative Washburn, of Minnesota, who is president of a railroad, has tendered to General Garfield, for his journey to Washington, the use of a palace car. This famous car is described as a marvel of elegance and luxury, very superior in every respect to any other car ever before constructed, and is to cost the sum of \$25,000. The story is untrue in every essential particular. General Washburn says that neither he nor any other officer of the railroad of the State, and the dispatch is a gross error. General Garfield has never offered the use of any car, and that he has never thought of so doing. The criticisms upon General Garfield for accepting the offer are therefore unnecessary.

Washington County Pontiff.
WASHINGTON, P. A., January 26.—Yesterday the long talked of exhibition of the Washington County Pontiff Association was opened in the Town Hall in this place. For a first exhibition it is a remarkable good one, and in every way, a most pronounced success. Exhibitors are present from various points in all parts of the State, and the display in all departments is fine, in some especially in games and Plymouth rocks. An especially fine show is made. So far one hundred and twenty-five entries have been made, and there is present a great variety of the finest birds of all kinds. The awards are being made to-day and will be completed to-morrow, the exhibition closing Thursday evening.

Same Old Story Over Again.
ONTARIO, January 26.—A dispatch from London, Ontario, says a farmer in that vicinity says he has found Charlie Rose, and has undoubted evidence of the fact that he has been traced from the Suspension Bridge to Toronto, where he is now with the Indians. He says the person who left him said the boy would have to be killed unless the Indians adopted him.

Mr. Stone's Bounty.
BOSTON, January 26.—The balance of the Stone estate, \$48,202, has been distributed by Mrs. Stone as follows: Drury College, (additional) \$20,000; Deane College, Orest, Nebraska, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, each \$5,000. Five local charitable societies received the remainder.

Democratic Reorganization in New York.
NEW YORK, January 26.—The sub-committee of twenty-one of the committee of one hundred, who were to select the chairman of the several halls and committees of the New York Democracy, asking whether they will agree to have a conference to decide upon plans for reorganization based upon primaries open to all Democrats.

Fearful Fatal Accident in India.
SINGAPORE, January 26.—A local trading steamer was capsized. Several bodies have been recovered, and many others have been carried away by the current.

Paris, January 26.—A boat used for the purpose of carrying the bodies of eighteen persons were drowned. Eight bodies have already been recovered.

River at Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, January 26.—River 33 feet and stationary. Weather clear and freezing just below. The ice from the upper gorge reached here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Will pass by morning. No danger. The Pittsburgh, and all other upper river boats will resume to-morrow. Departed: Golden Crown, for New Orleans.

Canada Post-Office Railroad.
OTTAWA, January 26.—After an all night session the vote on Mr. Blank's amendment to the Pacific Railroad legislation was taken and resulted 54 yeas, 140 nays. The amendment asked the House not to ratify the present contract.

Will Blow Up Another Barrack.
LONDON, January 26.—The Commander of the volunteers at Newport, Isle of Wight, has been warned that an attempt would be made to blow up the barracks there, and precautions have been taken accordingly.

Fighting Again in the Cape Country.
CAPE TOWN, January 26.—A skirmishing party from Governor Sir George Collyer's force has come in sight of the Boer patrol. A battle is expected to-morrow.

Cook's Type Retakes.
ST. PETERSBURG, January 26.—The Car has received a telegram announcing the capture of Cook Type.

File at Florence.
FLORENCE, January 26.—The Royal printing establishment was totally destroyed by fire.

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A STARTLING STORY.

With Probably No True Trail From Poetry In Its Composition—A Plan to Steal a Government.

St. Louis, January 26.—The details of a filibustering scheme have been made public here to-day, it is believed, for the first time. During the early part of 1875 a gigantic filibustering scheme was concocted. Among those privy to it were men of more or less prominence in various parts of the country, not excluding St. Louis. The plan aimed at was nothing less than overturning the existing government of Ecuador, and the expropriation of the principle that to the victors belongs the spoils.

From that time in a state of quietude. Certain adventurous citizens of this country had investigated the condition of things, and claimed that a few bold leaders could develop the revolutionary spirit among the natives, overturn the government, and what was more, come into control of some \$200,000 of silver, the revenue for the year at that time in the treasury at the capital. A gathering of those who were interested in the revolution was held at the State House, in Baltimore, early in 1875. One of the spirits of the assembly was Major William M. Leland, who had been Grant's quartermaster at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Maj. Leland was intimate and closely associated with the Winans family, and was under the influence of the latter.

That family in what he was undertaking. Enthusiasts were sent down into Ecuador to represent that they had come in a semi-official character from the United States, and that this country desired to see the people put in possession of the form of government enjoyed here. The agitators were told to prepare the natives for a definite date of uprising, July 24, 1876, and to pledge them that a United States force would land on their shores that day to help them in their fight for liberty. Ecuador was ripe for the moment, and the pioneers succeeded in enrolling fifteen thousand natives, sworn to participate in the outbreak. Meantime the men at the head of the conspiracy in this country were busy with their part of the scheme. A force of 1,500 men were enrolled, and three well-armed vessels were got in readiness. They lay in the harbor, with clearance papers to convey coal to San Francisco, in reality to take on board the army of revolutionaries, and when the proper hour should arrive, the leaders were not of the quality who burn the bridges behind them. As the time for embarkation drew near they felt more and more seriously the propriety of the plan, and a resolve was made to wait until the proper time should come.

The most feasible plan was the appointment of a minister resident in Ecuador, who would be in sympathy with the Government to the extent of interposing between the filibusters and the latter, and a resolve was made to wait until the proper time should come.

The United States force would land on their shores that day to help them in their fight for liberty. Ecuador was ripe for the moment, and the pioneers succeeded in enrolling fifteen thousand natives, sworn to participate in the outbreak. Meantime the men at the head of the conspiracy in this country were busy with their part of the scheme. A force of 1,500 men were enrolled, and three well-armed vessels were got in readiness. They lay in the harbor, with clearance papers to convey coal to San Francisco, in reality to take on board the army of revolutionaries, and when the proper hour should arrive, the leaders were not of the quality who burn the bridges behind them. As the time for embarkation drew near they felt more and more seriously the propriety of the plan, and a resolve was made to wait until the proper time should come.

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