WHEELING, WEST VA., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1881.

VOLUME XXIX.-NUMBER 135.

The Intelligencer.

THE successful administration of the city's effairs 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 pools 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 cetimated 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 intro duced yesterday into the House of Dele gates by Mr. Edmiston, 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 i 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 dur ing the canvass out of the fact that taxes had not been raised for State purposes, suppressing the fact, however, that valus tions 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, 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 \$127,500 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 \$6,720 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 interes 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 finessing in the matte

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 justgment come in the sure of 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 repre sentatives on the floor of the House.

The plain duty of the party is to in crease the State tax and meet the present debt like men, and not skulk their re-

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

COLOR AT THE GAS WORKS.

A Statement From Superintendent Dil lon as to the Recent Difficulty.

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 i would bring, trusting that my life for the past fifty-two years in the city had been so 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 that an effort is being made to displace me and restore my predecessor, on the ground that I have been unjust in my freatment 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 ony 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 tweize hours.

in each turn, making four in all, that they would stop working in twelve hours. This meant that Ohristmas day would be made a day of darkness for this city, and I had but one course to follow and that was so 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 tobe 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 abourd. But one man in this city had that knewledge, and man in this city had that knewledge, and he is the one who hoped to be benefitted

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 fires in the small retort 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 quietly 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

my usefulness as Superlutendent 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 last demand, as one of them had worked as a bricklayer with colored men for several years, another worked in the same shop with a colored man, and another had worked last summer at the works for several months in digging the hole for the new tank with nine colored men. Three of them had marched last summer in Republican processions with colored men. Another was an unnaturalized Englishman, and but four of them were known to me to be dyed in the wood Democrate.

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 discharged by my predecessor, who is of his own creed and politics, and was restored by me to the place he formerly held at the Works.

Hoping that this hurried statement may at least show the public that I have intentionally wronged no man I take my leave of the matter.

J. M. Dillon.

RELLAIRE.

Some person or i persons unknown tole most of the clothes from the line in ames Bickerton's yard, Tuesday evening about supper time.

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

The Bellaire Tribune office now has a power press, and Col. Poorman talks of

power press, and Col. Foorman talks of putting in a water motor to run it. The open street car that was in use last summer, has been silved into a closed sar at Marsh's wagen shop and only twaits the painter to be ready for service. awaits the painter to be ready for service. A company has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000,000, and it proposes to build a rail road from Lake Erie to the Ohio, at or near Bellaire, via. Alliance.

The Benwood Ferry is running a skiff to accommodate those people who climbover 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 nail works go to work Thursday morning. Twenty car loads of

Thursday morning. Twenty car loads of coal are ready in their boxes—enough to ast a day and a half or two days. More

last a day sind a half or two days. More is expected by rail.

The miners in the nail 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 places of the men who are out.

John Musgrove and Hen. White, of Gravel Hill, left last evening for Tom Hughee's famous colony, Rugby, in Tennessee, and if they are pleased with things they will make it their future home.

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

imney. Miss Vesta Robinson has returned from

Miss Vesta Robinson has returned from a visit of several weeks to Marletta. A young man called on one of our store-keepers with an order for a directory which he said the merchant had given. It began with a little i and was in a writing unknown to the reputed writer, who was justly indignant at the forgery. He suspects the agent himself, as that person claimed the little i was correct.

The United Presbyterian church Tuesday evening was filled with an audience that was well pleased with the entertainment. It is pronunced the best children's entertainment yet.

ntertainment yet.
Some gentlemen made their appearance

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 bridge, on the road from here to West Wheeling, causes much trouble. The run has to be forded. Two 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 square with the aid of sails.

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.

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

Two Celebrated Cases. PHILADELPHIA, January 26,-Counsel in he injunction railroad suit which involves proceedings against the Pennsylvania R Company for interference with the novement of trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, appeared in the U.S. Court to-day, but the argument was postponed until Monday. The argument in the suit of the West-

The argument in the suit of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Pennsylvania Ballroad Company, on the Injunction restraining the railroad company from interfering with the telegraph lines along the route of the United Rallroad of New Jersey, was concluded in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon. The Judge reserved his decision.

A Schooner Enn Ashore. WASHINGTON, January 20,-The Signal Corps Station at Provincetown, Mass., reports to the Ohief Signal Officer as follows: The schooner Alfred Kearne, Henderson, The schooner Alfred Kearne, Henderson, from Richmond, Va., coal laden, for Boston, ran ashore at Peaked Hill bars this morning. The crew were taken off by a boat from the station. The vessel will prob-

CONGRESSIONAL.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE TWO HOUSE

The Electoral Count, and the India Land-in-Severally Bill in the Senate-An Assault on Massachu-

ment Tolegraph.

SENATE.

Washington, January 26 .- Mr. Ingalis submitted a resolution as follows: That the Senate be ready to receive the House 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 putin their places. Again I had to submit. But the next day I questioned each man, and was pointedly informed that they would qui unless I would promise not to employ any "niggers." This being the second strike, and being satisfied that if I was driven by the men to acceeding to their demands that my usefulness as Superintendent was stan 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 last demand, as the strikers making this last demand, as the strikers making this last demand; and the resolution was laid the resolution was laid.

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 bill. His arguments were mainly directed against the proposed repeal of section four of the act of June 20th, 1874, and the re-enactment of sections 5,191 and 5,160, Revised Statutes, concerning the surrender of circulating notes and the deposits of bonds as security for the circulation and deposits. His conference with 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 their pleasure.

Mr. Harris reported favorably the bill re-All the Courtermaster'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 Ommissioners with the Baltimore & Ohio Pallocal Company was the property of the property

Ommissioners with the Battimore & Onio Railroad Company was taken up. Mr. Whyte explained that the District Com-missioners of the two Houses had suc-ceeded in effecting an adjustment of the dispute, which had lasted 14 years, as to 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; Noes, 8. The bill then passed finally. 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 the Indian land-in-severalty 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.

to-day.

The postoffice appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Consideration of the Indian land-ineveralty bill was then resumed, the ques on being on Mr. Morgan's amendmen

sidding a proviso to the amendment of Mr.
Hoar, conferring citizenship on the Indians taking lands in severalty under the provisions of the bill.
Mr. Morgan withdrew his amendment

Mr. Morgan withdrew his amendment temperarily.

Mr. Teller, in opposition to the bill, said that the civilizing of the Indians by giving them lands in severalty, was the pet theory of the Secretary of the Interior, and, as a matter of course, of the appointees under him, because they would not be under him if they did not advocate his theory. He denied that it had shown his theory. He denied that it had shown 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 quorum resent—254 members has just outside the control of the House.

had been made subject to their civiliza-tion, and could not therefore properly be claimed to have been instrumental in claimed to have been instantion.

Mr. Teller quoted also from reports coving 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 com-

munal system. Mr. Hoar's amendment was rejected.

Ayes 12; noes 20. Mr. Plumb moved to amend the fifth Mr. Plumb moved to smend the fifth section, which provides for the issue of patents for land in the name of the allottees, and that the lands shall be inslienable and free of taxation for twenty-five years, by adding a proviso that the lands may

by 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 sale.

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 in their shiftlessness to lock up a vast domain against cultivation, thus making a constant source of irritation between them and the communities to be the standard of the communities. and the communities by whom they were surrounded.

surrounded.

A long colloquy here ensued between Messrs. Plumb, Dawes and Hoar upon the recordof Massachusetts in the early history of the country in connection with 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 Massachuseis people were not willing that others should observe the same rule in the treatment of the Indian that they had observed thamsalves, but that having 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 Ballour's history a singement that these ways is the move enabled. He then read from Balfour's ent inquired of a possible of this demonstration.

Massachuseis Colony, in 1635, 6,900 Indians, while the number during the revolutionary war was but 200. He supposed that the rapid decrease was owing to their that the rapid decrease was owing to their having been "planted," to quote the ""Why this anxiety and disturbing in-this made away with as hereits.

"We want a Democratic quorum of 147 was head to pass the electoral contents of the pass the electoral contents."

phrase made use of by Mr. Dawes, or that they had been made away with as heretics. Mr. Hoar replied that at the time re-ferred to Massachusetts proper was a colony independent of the Plymouth set-tlement, and quoted from the statement in Ballour's history to show that the 6,000 were accredited to the former and the 200 to the latter, the former and the 200 to the latter, the former in each instance were accredited to the former and the 200 to the latter, the figures in each instance having no relation to each other,
Mr. Plumb then said he would like to must consult with Speaker Randall,"

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.

Mr. Dawes also replied to 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 or magazine of ready-made weapons and drawn upon the opposite side with a book whose leaves were musty with ago.

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 day 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 section 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

on. Mr. Ingalls remarked that the Indian mr. Ingains 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 today, but apprehending that some one would want to continue the debate for an other day he would wish for the motion.

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. Negatived on the division, yeas 19, nays 28.

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

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

WASHINGTON, January 26 .- On motio 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 finish the reading of the bill pending at the expiration of the last morning hour.

Mr. Money reported back the resolution irecting the Postoffice Committee to enquire into the expediency of establishing telegraph postal system under the gov-

attempt to arrive at some determination in reference to the time to be consumed in debate, Mr. Bicknell demanded the pre-vious question on the Morgan Electoral re-solution.

ration.

The vote by division stood 119 anginst and 110 in favor of taking up the Electoral

median in the record taking up the Electoral ecolution.

Measrs. Stephens, Felton and Speer, otted with the Republicans.

The votes by yeas and nays resulted: eas 130, nays 124 in favor of taking up

yeas 130, nays 124 in favor of taking up the electoral resolution, a strict party vote, except Felton, Speer and Stepens, of Georgia, who voted in the negative with the Republicans. Of the Greenbackers Ladd and Stevenson voted in the affirma-tive, and Jones, Lowe, Russell, of North Carolina, March, Gillette, Weaver and Younm in the negative

Yocum in the negative.

Mr. Bicknell again demanded the previous question, pending which Mr. Conger moved a call of the House.

The Speaker called attention to the fact that the last vote showed the presence of a querym

a quorum.

Mr. Conger replied that it was neverthe-

voted.
Mr. Conger said, sarcastically, that his object was to compel forty absent members to return to their duties. He hoped that the ruling of the chair would

not prevail.

The Speaker ruled that the motion was not in order at the present condition of business, it having been shown that there was not only a quorum present, but more than two-thirds of a full house—a suffi-

was not only a quorum present, but more than two-thirds of a full house—a sufficient number to meet every requirement of the Constitution.

Mr. Conger appealed from the decision, which appeal Mr. Blount moved to lay on the table. The Republicans refused to vote on the motion and the house was thereby left without a quorum. The vote stood: veas 140; nays 65.

Mr. Conger raised the point of order that no quorum was present.

A call of the house was then ordered.

The call disclosed the proceedings under the call having been disposed with, the question recurred, on motion, to table the appeal from the Speaker's decision, and again no quorum voted. At 4 o'clock, after a half dozen roll calls, the House found itself in exactly the same situation in which it had been three hours previousfound itself in exactly the same situation in which it had been three hours prayiously, or, as Mr. Reagan expressed it, "the House merely went up hill and then alid down again." The tactics of the Republican side were to asswer to their names upon the call of the House, but to remain eilent on the motion to table the appeal, thus leaving the House without a quorum, and forcing the call of the House. A motion to adjourn was deteated: Yeas 127, nays 129. Another call of the House was ordered, and the House then Adjourned.

Washington, January 26 .- The occu pants of the reporters' gallery of the House were startled! Monday by an animated conversation between Speaker Randall and Congressman Blackburn, Mr. Randall adverted with occasional vehemence to a memorandum, upon which he comto a memorandum, upon which he commented freely. The words "twelve pairs"
were frequently heard above the noise occasioned by the shuffle of Congressional
feet and the wagging of satesmanlike
tongues. A busy and anxious correspondsent inquired of a Democratic leader the
sreacon for this demonstration.
"Randall is trying to raise a quorum. He
haa it, but he has some ten er twelve pairs,
if and is trying to break them. That is all
there is in it."
"Why this anxiety and disturbing intdustry?"

"We want a Democratic quorum of 147, men in the House to pass the electoral count bill. We must break these pairs, and we can do it before Wednesday," "How?" asked our arithmetic man.
"The easiest thing in the world. Three or a kind beat two pairs. If there are twelve nairs, deal wormall and break the printing establishment was totally destroyed by fire.

WAIFS BY WIRE.

HATTERS OF MOMENT EVERYWHERE BY TELEGRAPH.

Delegate Mendows Dead-Bull and Hi Nouth America-Ilia Walkers in New York and San Francisco.

An Authentic Report this Time. HUNTINGTON, W. VA., January 26. Hon, James Meadows, Delegate-elecfrom Boone county, died at his house on

DEATH OF DELEGATE MEADOWS

the night of the 24th inst. WM. F. WALLACE,

Editor Argus SITTING BULL.

of That He Hab Surfendered to Canadians, New York, January 26,-A Fort Buord, D. T., special says a man who has just arrived from Woody Mountain re ports that Sitting Bull has formally surrendered there 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 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 Poplar Creek Agency, and feared 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 is willing to start for Buford whenever the Canadian authorities will send him, and will give him up in good faith to Major Brotherton. 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 ten dered to General Garfield, for his journey to Washington, the use of a palace car This famous car is described as a marve a telegraph postal system under the government of the United States; and also into the cost of reproducing the facilities of retrainments of the United States; and also into the cost of reproducing the facilities of elegance and luxury, very superior in sprolatments and workmanship to any of elegance and luxury, very superior in sprolations, and into the cost of operating the same, and granting that committee leave to send for persons and papers. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back adversely the bill authorizing the President to negotiate for leands for the colonization of colored persons. Laid on the table.

Mr. Bicknell called up the resolution proposing a joint rule for the counting of the electoral votes.]

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Mr. Washington County Poultry.

Washington County Poultry Association association are constant to the counting of the electoral votes.]

was opened in the Town Hall in this place. For a first exhibition it is a re-markable good one, and is, in every way, a most pronounced success. Exhibitors a most pronounced success. Exhibitors are present from various points in this part of the State, and the display in all departments is fine, in some especially so. 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 today and will be comare being made to-day, and will be com-pleted to-morrow, the exhibition closing Thursday evening.

Same Old Story Over Again

CINCINNATI, January 26 .- A dispatch from London, Ontario, says a farmer in that vicinity says he has found Charlie Ross, and has undisputed evidence of the Nose, and has unuspite the has traced him from the Suspension Bridge to Tuscarors, where he is now with the Indians. He says the person who left him said the boy would have to be killed unless the Indianal him. ans adopted him.

Progress of the Race for the O'Leary Mrs. Stone's Bounty.

balance of Boston, January 26,-The tributed by Mrs. Stone as follows: Drury College, (additional) \$20,000; Doane College, Orete, Nebraska, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Washburne College, Topeka, Kansas, Massachusetts Homopathic Hospital, each \$5,000. Five local charitable societies received the re-

Democratic Beorganization in New

NEW YORK, January 26 .- The sub-committee of twenty-one of the committee of one hundred has addressed inquiries to the chairmen of the several halls and committees of the New York Democracy, sking whether they will agree to have a ganization based upon primaries open to

Il Democrats.

Panelul Patel Academy in India SINGAPORE, January 26 .- A local trading teamer was capsized. Seventy bodies have been recovered, and many others were carried away by the current. PARIS, January 26.—A boat used for harbor work at Chebourg foundered. The

crew of eighteen persons were drowned. Eight boiles have already been recovered. River at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, January 26 .- River 32 feet

and stationary. Weather clear and freezing just below. The ice from the upper gorges reached here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Will pass by morning. No damage. The Pittsburgh, and all other up-river boats will resume to-morrow. De-parted: Golden Crown, for New Orleans.

Canada Pacific Ballroad. OTTAWA, January 26,-After an all night session the vote on Mr. Blank's

amendment to the Pacific Railroad reso-lution was taken and resulted 54 yeas to 140 nays. The amendment asked the House not to ratify the, present contracts. Will Blow Up Another Barracks. LONDON, January 28 .- The Commander of the volunteers at Newport, Isle of light, has been warned that an attempt would be made to blow up the armory there, and precautions have been taken

Fighting Again in the Case Country. CAPETOWN, January 26 .- A skirmishing party from Governor Sir George Colley's force has come in sight of the Boer Geok Tepe Retaken.

St. Petersburg, January 20.-The Czar has received a telegram announcing the capture of Geok Tepe. Piecat Plarence. FLORENCE, January 28 .- The Royal

A STARTLING STORY

With Probably Less Truth Than Poetry in Its Composition—A Plan to Steal a

Sr. Louis, January 26,-The details of a ilibustering 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 exemplification of the prin-ciple that to the victors belongs the spoils.

ciple that to the victors belongs the spoils. Ecuador was at that time in a state of disquietude. 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 administration and, what was more, come into control of some \$20,00,000 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 Entaw House, in Baltimore, early in 1875. One of the ruling spirits of the assemblage was Major William M. Leland, who had been Grant's quartermasters the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Msj. Leland was intimate and closely associated with the Winaus family, and was understood to have the influence and backing of that family in what he was undertaking. Emissaries 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, pluy 24, the second of the country were told to prepare the natives for a definite date of uprising, pluy 24, the second of the conspiracy in this country because were succeeded in enrolling fifteen thousand natives, sworn to participate in the outbreak. Meantime the men at the head of the conspiracy in this country when the proper hour should arrive. The leaders were not of the quality to take on board the little army bound for Ecuador when the proper hour should arrive. The leaders were not of the quality to be under the bridges behind them. As the time for embarkation drew near they felt more and more seriously the propriety of providing a means of escape in the event of defeat. The most feasilie plan was the

time for emparkation drew near they felt more and more seriously the propriety of providing a means of escape in the event of defeat. The most feasible plan was the appointment of a minister resident in Ecuador, who would be in sympathy with he Government to the extent of interpos-ng between the filibusters and the latter, ing between the fillbusters and the latter, if worst came to worst. After a good deal of discussion, Robert L. Lindsay, a lawyer of St. Louis, was selected as qualified for the position. His fitness for the place was endorsed by Thomas Ewing, William McKee, Thomas C. Fletcher, W. A. Pile, United States Marshal Newcomb, ex-Governe McJurg Cliver, P. Fish Ludge. United States Marshal Newcomb, ex-Governor McClurg, Clinton B. Fisk, Judge C. D. Drake, E. O. Stanard, and many others whe had no knowledge of what was going on with reference to an expedition. The appointment seemed secure, when Henry T. Blow put in his determined opposition. Mr. Blow had been a South American minister, and he was then one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. He had great influence at the White House, and brought all of it to bear on Grant to prevent Col. Lindsay's appointment. He had gained information of the intended revolution, and of the fact that

ment. He had gained information of the intended revolution, and of the fact that the fillbusters wanted Lindsay. The time came and passed for the departure of the expedition, and Lindsay was still a private citizen. The leaders still had hopes of carrying out their project; but the 24th of July came, and the revolution they had domented could not be checked. The natives revoluted without the anticipated help. es revolted without the anticipated help in the Utilted States. They killed Morves revolted without the anticina from the Utited States. They killed Mor-ales, and upset his government, establish-ing on the wreck a republic which still exists. Col. Lindsay is of the opinion that the prosperty and Republican principles Ecuador is blessed with to-day, is due to the impetus imparted to the feeling of discontent among the downtroiden na-tives by the agitators sent there to further the expedition.

PEDESTRIAN POINTS.

NEW YORK, January 26 .- Mignauet,

the contest for the O'Leary belt. Barber has not been seen since last night. Noon score—Hughes, 271½ miles; Cox, 263; Albert, 257; Howard, 256; Krohne, 155; Albert, 257; Howard, 256; Krohne, 155; Vint, 253; Curran, 230; Phillips, 229; La-course, 222; and Campana, 212. Howard offers bets that he will beat Rowell's rec-ord of556 miles. Score at 9 r. m.—Hugbes, 312; Cox, 300; Howard, 298; Albert, 297; Vint, 291; Krohne, 290; Curran, 205; Phillips, 257; Campana, 245. At 6 r. m. Hughes turned 300 miles,

At 6 r. x. Hughes turned 300 miles, beating Hart's record for the same number of hours by one mile, 1,280 yards.

At miduight the score stood: Hughes, 325½; Howard, 300; Krohne, 301; Albert, 301; Vint, 300; Cox, 300; Curran, 278; Phillips, 270½; Campana, 225, and Lacouse, 243. Hughes beats the best American second (as 72) hours by 72 miles best American second (as 72) hours by 73 miles best American second (as 72) hours by 73 miles best American second (as 72) hours by 73 miles best American second (as 72) hours by 73 miles best American second (as 72) hours by 73 miles best American second (as 72) hours by 73 miles best American second (as 72) hours by 73 miles best American second (as 72) hours by 73 miles by 74 miles (as 74) hours by

lenge and entry for a sweepstakes walk, between first-class men, to take place here this spring. Hart to meet Rowell in a go-as-you-please match, and. O'Leary to walk against Vaughn. On the other hand, it is said that Weaton has challenged Rowell for the Astley belt, the match to take place in London, and that Rowell would have to meet the challenge there. Now comes a telegram to Kuntz Brothers, who managed the last big Madison Square Garden walk, saying that Rowell and Vaughn would sail on the 20th in the Abyssinia. It is a question who has the prior claim on

Associate Justice of the United States, vice Justice Swayne, resigned.

THE PONCAS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION AP-

To Investigate the Removal and Presen Condition of the Unfortunate People-They Counider the Iudiana Very Unjustly Dealt With.

Washington, January 26.—The House mittee on the Census to-day instructed Mr. Cox, of New York, to call up the apportionment bill, agreed to at the last eting, on the first opportunity and urge

The House Committee on Commerc voted to make an appropriation for the Mississippi river improvements and fo the reservoir system, leaving the amount to be determined after the other items of

the river and harbor bill have been fixed The Commission appointed by the Pres dent to proceed to the Indian Territory and confer with the Ponca Indians for th purpose of ascertaining the facts in regard o their recent removal and present con dition, so far as it is necessary to determine the question what justice and homanity require should be done by the United States Government in the premises, to-day submitted their report to the President, in which the following conclusions and recommendations are embedied:

bodied:
First—That the removal of the Ponca Indians from their reservation in Dakota and Nebraska, where they were living by virtue of the treaties with the United States of '95 and '97, was not only most unfortunate for the Indians, resulting in great hardships and serious loss of life and was a superstant with was injudicious and without great hardships and serious loss of life and property, but was injudicious and without sufficient cause. Second—That the lands from which the

Poncas were removed had been ceded and relinquished to them by the United States for ample consideration specified in the treaties of that government, and solemnly covenanted not only to warrant and defend their title to those lands, but also to project their persons and property there. protect their persons and property there on. That the Indians had violated no condition of the treaty by which the title to the lands or the claim to protection had

f condition of the treaty by which the title to the lands or the claim to protection had been forfeited, and that this rightful claim at till exists in full force and effect, notwith-handing all the acts done by the government of the United States.

Third—That up to within a few months of the present time, they have manifested the strongest desire to return to their reservation in Dakota, and a portion of the tribe succeeded in getting back. The remainder of the tribe were greatly discouraged in their efforts to return, and as they finally despaired regaining their rights, under the belief that the Government would not regard their title to land in Dakota as valid, and that they could obtain a stronger title to land in the Indian Territory, as well as other considerations, they decided to accept the best terms they could obtain. Their chiefs and head men agreed to remain in that territory. Having once committed themselved in writing to that course, they, with commendable integrity, regarded their action as sacred as far as they were concerned, and the majority of their people acquiesced and endorsed their head men.

Fourth—The Indians who have return-

Fourth—The Indians who have return Fourth—The Indians who have returned to their reservation in Dakota have the strongest possible attachment to their lands and a resolute purpose to retain them. They have received no assistance from the Government, and, except the limited aid furnished by benevolent people, they have been entirely self-sustaining. With few agricultural implements they have cultivated a considerable tract of land for their support. They are on friendly terms with all other Indian tribes, including the Sloux, as well as with the

friendly terms with all other Indian tribes, including the Sioux, as well as with the white settlers in their vicinity. They pray that they may not again be disturbed, and ask for a teacher to aid and instruct them in the arts of industry, and for a missionary to teach them principles of morality and religion. In the settlement of the problem presented by this state of affairs, the Commission believe that the Government abould be controlled by principles that would be applicable to any peaceable and law abiding people in the same circum-Feeney and Burke have withdrawn from law abiding people in the same circumstances, and that not the welfare of the Ponca Indians, but the future influence and authority of the Government over other Indian tribes (we are better informable than is generally supposed concerning the circumstances of the Poncas) demand that there should be an ample and speedy redress of the wrongs, thus exhibiting a conspicuous example of the Governent's purpose to do justice to all. It is therefore recommended that an allotment of one hundred and sixty thousand acree of land be made to each man, woman and child of the Ponca tribe of Indians, said lands to be selected by them on their old reservations in Dakots, or on the lands now occupied by the Ponca Indians in the Indian in the Indian in the Indian in the Ponca the Ponca Indians in the Indian in the Indian in the Indian in the Ponca Indians in the Indian and authority of the Government over other Indian tribes (we are better inform-ed than is generally supposed concerning the circumstances of the Poncas) demand tions in Dakota, or on the lands now occu-pled by the Ponca Indians in the Indian Territory, within one year from the pass-sgo of the act of Congress granting such tracts of land; that until the expiration of con record for 72 hours by 73 miles.

ROWELL AND VAUGHN COMING OVER.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Sporting men here are considerably puzzled about the sable announcement that the English pedestrians, Rowell and Vaughn, are to sail for this country on the 29th. It is said that O'Leary and Thomas Davishave each sent £250 to England to cover a challenge and entry for a sweepstakes walk between first-class men, to take place here this spring. Hart to meet Rowell in a gotime above mentioned, shall be void, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney Gen-

it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to institute a suit to set aside such deed or conveyance, that their title to the lands may be intact, and that they shall be subject to the laws both civil and criminal, including the laws of alienation

dustrial developments, and to superintend, care for and protect all their interests. We respectfully suggest that the welfare of these Indians requires us to emphasize the necessity of prompt action in settling their affairs to the end that this long pending controversy may be determined according to the dictates of humanity and justice.

In conclusion, we desire to give expression to the conviction forced upon us by our investigation of this case, that it is of the ulmost importance to white and red men alike that all the Indians should have an opportunity of appealing to the courts for the protection and vindication of their rights of person and property. The Indians cannot be expected to understand the duties of men living under the formatical of civilization, until they know by doing so they become subject to the authority of the stable law as administered by the courts, and are relieved from the uncertainties and oppression frequently attending the subjection to arbitrary personal authority.

The evidence taken by the Commission, together with the documents perianing to the inquiry, accompany the report.

The members of the Commission were Brigadier-Generals George Crook and Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; William Stickney, of Washington, and Walter Allen, of Newton, Massachusetts.

Walter Allen submitted an additional report, in which he says that while he subscribes to the conclusions and recommendations of his colleagues in inquiry as far as they go, he differs with them in his view of the duty of the Commission to report facts and reasons, upon, which conclusion and recommendations are based instead of unsupported conclusions and recommendations and recommendations are based instead of unsupported conclusions and recommendations are based instead of unsupported conclusions

conclusion and reasons, upon which conclusion are based instead of unsupported conclusions and recommendations which may appear to be uncalled for. He then proceeds to give in detail a history of the various treaties with the Ponca Indians and the facts of their treatment.

SENATORIAL STRUGGLES.

No Choice in Penusylvania Yet-Wallace HARRISBURG, PA., January 26,-Ninth

ineffectual ballot for United States Sena-tor: Oliver 85, Wallace 80, Grow 57, Baird 1, McVeigh 3, Snowden 1, Agnew 1, Hewitt 4, Allison 1, Oarter 5. Adjourned intil to-morrow. ANGUS CAMERON'S SUCCESSOR CHICAGO, January 26 .- The Evening

Journal's special from Madison, Wisconsin, ays Philetus Sawyer was to-day elected United States Senator to succeed Angus THE TENNESSEE MUDDLE STRAIGHTENED OUT. NASHVILLE, JANUARY 26.—On the thir-tieth ballot, Lowell E. Jackson, a State credit Democrat, was elected to the United

States Senate. As soon as Jackson was declared elected As soon as Jackson was declared elected he was lifted out of his seat by his friends and escorted to the stand, and said that he would do whatever lay in his power to allay all sectional agitation and bring prosperity to the country. He would not only represent the State but the United States in the headant sease of the ward.

peny to the country. He would not only represent the State but the United States in the broadest senso of the word.

Senator Howell Jackson was serenaded to-night, and in response he said, in substance: "I am aware that the wisdom and propriety of the choice may be questioned before the country, but I am aware, gentlemen, that the right-thinking men of both political parties, who have the good of the country, and peace of the country at heart, will acquiesce in what you have done to-day. Retaining the Senate of the United States, the Democrats will thus ensure to the country, peace and prosperity for four consecutive years, and it was the desire of the conservative element of the country that the Senate should so remain Democratic, as now, and allay this alarm in reference to sectional agitation expected, and trusted that a more distinguished citizen of Tennessee would have cone (crift) et his leave the second of the country that it is the world between the country that the second country that the s more distinguished citizen of Tenner would have gone forth in the discharge of its duties. I will endeavor to represent not merely the interests of this great com-monwealth but of the whole country, to allay sectional animosity; and to break down political animosities.

DESPERATION IN COUNTY MUNSTER.

Assault of a Body of Half-Yamished La-LONDON, January 25 .- A Kanturk correspondent describes a remarkable scene at a meeting of the Poor Law Guardians The day was bitter cold, and about 200 familisted persons stood without the work-house where the Guardians met. Among them were eighty stalwart but hungry looking laborers, who loudly demanded work, but the Guardians could give none. In the midst of the meeting their way into the building, and business was suspended and dead silence prevailed. Immediately afterward footsteps were heard seconding the stairs, and the door was

ished looking men. A scene of confusion ensued which lasted several minutes. Is ensued which lasted several minutes. In the background some poor fellows were weeping. After some time the men got to understand that they could find bread and tea in the hall and that their families would receive out-door relief for a week. The besieged guardians were, on this un-derstanding, allowed to go uninterrupted.

The Thunderer on the Dublin Trials. LONDON, January 26.—The Times says the Dublin trial is sufficient to show the belplessness and inadequacy of the ordinary law to repress illegal organizations and agitation of large dimensions, but the and agriction of large dimensions, but the perplexity of the Dublin jury will not prevent Englishmen from forming their own conclusion in regard to the real charac-ter of the agriction. If no supplementary legislation is forthcoming, the miscarriage of the Dublin trial will be halled in some

quarters as establishing a sanctionary li-Gladstone, in replying to a correspondent who inquired as to the truth of the rumor that he is about to enter the House of Lords hecause of ill-health, says it is

perfectly groundless. Lake Vessel Owners

CLEVELAND, January 26 .- A convention of vessel owners was held here to-day. Owners were present from Milwaukee, Detroit, Sandusky and Cleveland, Those expected from other lake ports did not arrive. Rnles embodying the objects of the organization were unanimously ad-

They set forth that the association favors adequate wages for sailors, but will resist direction by the Seamans' Union. They contempiate the establishing of a vessel owners shipping office at the prin-cipal lake ports and call on owners every-where to co-operate and estrolish local where to co-operate and estrolleh local benches. Adjourned to meet in two weeks from to-day in Chicago.

Pirrasuron, January 26:-The O'Hara Glassworks, on Twenty-eighth street, belonging to Wm. McOully & Co., was to-tally consumed by fire to-night at 10:30 o'clock. Loss, \$7,000; fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a broken pot.

Pittsburgh Glassworks Burned.