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Cheap Local Transportation.

The business of the C. & P. road at this point is constantly increasing. The number of loaded cars received last month was 655, and away 565. Cash receipts $18,-20[illegible]—*Bellaire Ferry News.*

Some persons may suppose that this disparity between the number of cars received loaded and the cars sent away loaded represents a large balance of trade, so to speak, against the Martin's Ferry vicinity. This is not the case—at least not to any such extent as might be inferred from these figures. The cars received at that point bring a great deal of raw material for the flint ferrule and glass works, and take away only their manufactured product. But because all the cars received do not go back loaded with manufactured product, it does not follow that they go back empty. Many of them on the contrary go back loaded with coal from the mines adjacent to Martin's Ferry, further up the river. An immense amount of coal goes to the lake in the cars employed to bring ore from that region to the various centers of this region. Still, of course, many of them go back empty, and this fact only indicates the necessity, so far as the railroad is concerned, of encouraging such a policy on its part toward manufactures as will increase return tonnage. Cheap transportation, more than any one agency, stimulates the development of natural resources. Even with the natural resources of this region for manufacturing, they would have lain dormant but for the fact that they were on the banks of a navigable river. And now that railroads have so largely superseded the river in the transportation of tonnage, the full development of the resources of this valley lies with them. If the product of our manufacturing concerns was more nearly equal to the freight room required to bring certain kinds of raw material here, thus giving the cars a better distribution of freights, the cost of freight could be materially reduced. Railroads like ships require return cargoes in order to divide the cost of the voyage. If ships go back with dead ballast they must tax the return cargo all the higher for the expenses of the round trip. And so with railroads. If railroads would look at their true interests as involved in the encouragement of the development of the natural resources local to the region they traverse, they would build up a sure and paying traffic both in freight and passengers. This was the principle laid down in Gould's letter to Hewitt recently published in our columns. Cheap transportation not only multiplies freight, but it tends directly to a material increase in population, thus providing not only milk but cream in the way of a paying business for railroads. One of the strongest points made against the B. & O. management in West Virginia has been that its policy in regard to local rates was such that nothing in the way of outgrowth of business was stimulated along its line. It was not willing to sow seed this year and reap the crop next year or the year after. Hence, like a ship carrying dead ballast one way, the local freight had to be taxed to make up for the expenses of the round trip. This policy has been arraigned as unsound, and there is no doubt that it is unsound. Cheap local transportation is the only means upon which a railroad can rely for a permanent business at fair rates.

BRUTAL MURDER NEAR BOSTON.

A Prominent Citizen Kills His Aged Mother-in-Law in a Most Fiendish Manner.

BOSTON, April 20.—In West Somerville, today, Mrs. Mary Russell, aged 79, was killed by her son-in-law Edwin R. Prescott, aged 60. Mrs. Russell's daughter, who is Prescott's second wife, went to Boston this morning and on her return was met at the door of her house by her husband, who told her he had just killed her mother. The woman, horrified, ran to the police station. Officers, going to the house, found in a back shed the body of Mrs. Russell, with her skull fractured, her face crushed in and her throat cut from ear to ear. The murderer was secured and taken to jail. The tragedy created intense excitement, the parties to it moving in the highest social circles. Prescott was for many years a dry goods merchant in Arlington and afterwards in Cambridge and amassed a fortune. About four years ago he sold out and entered the employ of Jordan, Marsh & Co., of this city, as superintendent. Since his retirement from business he lost heavily in various ways until only a remnant of his fortune remained. This worried him, and he often complained of pains in his head. He complained that his mother-in-law aggravated him; that she did not supply him with sufficient food, and he feared she had estranged his wife and children from him. He says that after his wife had gone to Boston he came down stairs, about 10 o'clock, and found breakfast cold. He made a remark about it to Mrs. Russell, to which she replied tauntingly. He then went after her, as she was going to a shed off from the kitchen with a household utensil. He caught her as she was descending some steps and pushed her down. In the struggle she got him under and aimed several blows at him with the article in her hand. This angered him, and, throwing the old lady off, he reached for a brick, and then, holding her down by his weight, he battered her face with the brick until she lost consciousness. Then, not wanting her to suffer any pain he got a coal shovel and pounded her skull, and then to be sure she was dead he slashed her throat several times with a sharp case knife. His mother-in-law's constant interference in his family affairs and her offensive treatment of him, it is alleged, reduced him to a state of melancholy, and about a week ago his wife had arrangements made for his consignment to an asylum, but the evidence of insanity was insufficient.

Mrs. Russell was possessed of a large estate, of which her daughter is sole heir. Prescott while telling his story showed no signs of insanity and but little more excitement than natural to a person of his age and physical weakness.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Senate passed the House bill, appropriating $465,-000 to supply the deficiency in the government printing office.

The Mississippi river improvement bill was again considered in the Senate. Mr. George, of Mississippi, wanted an appropriation of $15,000,000 for the work. Without action, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Lynch-Chalmers contest was considered at length, but without action thereon the House adjourned at an early hour.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Penitentiary at Moundsville in Flames.

Intense Excitement in Wheeling Over the Rumors Afloat.

The "Atlantic" Steamer Sent Down the River to Aid the Prison Authorities.

Graphic Description of the Fire from an Intelligencer Reporter at the Scene.

Full Report of the Losses Sustained and the Insurance Thereon.

The city was thrown into a state of intense excitement, about 11 o'clock last night, by a report that the State Penitentiary, at Moundsville, was in flames. A bright light in the southern sky, that had attracted the attention of many citizens before the report reached the city, confirmed the unpleasant rumor.

A telegraphic dispatch for aid was soon received by the city authorities, and the members of the Atlantic Steam Fire Company, No. 8, were notified to quickly prepare for a rapid journey to Moundsville. About midnight a special train of Gondola cars left the B. & O. depot for the scene of conflagration, carring the steamer named, insurance men, newspaper reporters and other citizens. A representative of the INTELLIGENCER accompanied the party. Capt. Bennett, Chief of Police, and Chief Eccles, of the Wheeling Fire Department, were on the train.

Meanwhile the excitement in the city increased. Scores called at the newspaper and telegraph offices, anxious for particulars. All sorts of rumors were floating in the air. One report was that the convicts had all been set free, and another one that friends of the convicts had fired the town in various places so that their friends within the walls might in the excitement overpower the guards and escape.

The following dispatches were received this morning from the INTELLIGENCER reporters who accompanied the relief party from Wheeling:

MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA., April 21, 1:30 A. M.—As night watchman Hendershot was making his hourly rounds to-night at the Moundsville penitentiary, he saw a slight fire in the little room in one corner of the second story of the large brick building known as shop No. 3 and occupied by the Webster Wagon Company. The watchman makes hourly rounds and he had made a careful examination of every portion of the premises at 9 o'clock. At that hour there was no sign of a fire. In his next round there was quite a high blaze in the little room referred to, and, though he immediately raised the alarm, the floor of the room was so saturated and covered with chemicals of an inflammable nature, that the blaze spread all over the room, almost instantly.

The only means of extinguishing a fire at the penitentiary is by the pressure from a very small reservoir in the prison enclosure, with such aid as a force pump can give. So good a start had the flames obtained that this proved entirely inadequate in this instance and the fire rapidly progressed the entire length of the building and licked up all the wood work as it hastened on its destructive way.

The building was of brick, two stories high, 242 feet long and 40 feet wide. It was very substantially built, and was comparatively new, having been erected in 1878. Its first cost, as near as it can now be ascertained, was about $8,000. It was occupied, as stated, by the Webster Wagon Company, who had in it a large portion of their most valuable machinery. On the first floor was the box and wheel manufactory, in which some of the costliest pieces of wood-work, ing mechanism manufactured were used, the work being greatly facilitated by the adoption of every improvement in machinery without regard to cost. The second floor was the paint shop, the commoner painting being done in one large apartment, and the finer work in the small room where the fire was first noticed.

Several theories of the cause of the fire were entertained by different people, the most commonly accepted one is quite startling, being that the ingenious convicts, employed as scroll and fancy painters in the small shop, ignited a slow match and so arranged it that at a certain time it would communicate the fire to some highly inflammable material; that this was left in the shop when the workmen quit work in the evening and had been smouldering all the time intervening. This theory was not credited by those connected with the prison, however, to any extent. They all regarded it as impossible that this should have been the case

The guards and officials were generally inclined to believe that the fire was the result of spontaneous combustion. Mr. Gamble, Superintendent of the Webster Wagon Company's works, was asked in regard to this theory by your reporter. He said that he always cautioned the superintendent of that department and was careful himself to see that no material which could catch fire spontaneously was left lying about. He was afraid the true explanation was in the theory of an incendiary origin, and that some sort of a slow match had been employed.

The loss will be about $8,000 on the building itself, on which there was an insurance of $3,500 placed by Major J. C. Alderson, of Wheeling. The sum was divided in five policies each for $1,100, one of them being in the Northern of New York. The chief clerk could not recall the names of the other companies, when inquired of.

On the machinery and stock the Webster Wagon Company losses, as nearly as Mr. Gamble could tell last night, were about $20,000 which is nearly covered by insurance. This insurance was also placed by the Alderson Agency.

Mr. Gamble could not give the particulars of the loss. About five thousand or six thousand dollars represents the machinery and the rest, wagons in various stages of completion, paints, and partly worked-up material.

Col. Joseph Gallaher was one of the first citizens to see the fire. He was found by the INTELLIGENCER representative upon the arrival of the Wheeling train. He said that the board of directors of the prison would be called to meet here on next Monday, the earliest day at which they can be convened. It is proposed to at once rebuild the burned building, which is the one next to the last wall of the prison yard. Mr. Gamble said that he did not think the company's work would be interrupted more than six weeks or so. Orders now in, can be largely filled with finished wagons, stored in warehouses outside of the prison wall.

The nearest building to the burned one lies about twenty-five feet west of it. It was somewhat damaged, all the glass in the east side being cracked and the sash scorched. The machinery and stock in the south room of Weaver & Bardell's whip factory, which occupied the building adjoining, were also somewhat damaged by being removed hastily, the general expectation being that that building was also doomed.

The blaze was fierce and bright and many of the prisoners were most terribly alarmed. No panic ensued however, as the prisoners were in their cells. The people of the town were also terrified and were almost *en masse* at the depot when the Atlantic engine and reels from Wheeling, in charge of Chief Eccles, arrived.

At about twenty minutes past twelve the fire had been about extinguished. The engine was driven out to the prison, however, to complete the work of extinguishment. The run of the train, conveying the engine and two reels, consisting of three flat cars and a passenger coach, was made in thirty minutes, some twelve minutes of which were lost in lying at Benwood to wait for the west-bound express. Considerably over a hundred men came with the train from Wheeling. The run was necessarily somewhat slow, but the other seven miles were made in about twelve minutes.

The excitement has about died out. The Wheeling company will remain until morning, to play on the ruins, and guard against further danger.

A Full List of the Insurance.

The Webster Wagon Company has the the machinery, stock, etc., in the shops insured as follows:

City of London	$3,000
Metropolitan, Paris	3,750
Imperial and Northern, London	2,500
Western Canada, Toronto	2,500
Standard, London	2,500
North British and Mercantile, London	2,500
Fire Association, Philadelphia	2,500
Home, Columbus	2,500
Etna, Wheeling	1,250
Peabody, Wheeling	1,250
Manufacturers', Wheeling	1,250
Total	$27,500

On the buildings the insurance is placed as follows: (By buildings is understood the shops and warehouses): Franklin, Wheeling, $3,300, of which $1,100 each is on shops No. 2 and 3, $500 on shop No 1 and $600 on the boiler and engine building.

Etna, Wheeling, same as Franklin.

Home, Columbus, same as the Franklin.

British America, Toronto and German-American, New York, Niagara, New York, and Fire Association, Philadelphia, each $1,650, placed in same ratio as the Franklin.

Peabody and Manufacturers of Wheeling, each $2,000 on shop No. 1, being $1,000 each on the building and $1,000 each on the boiler and engine in each.

The insurance on the main building, or penitentiary proper, was as follows:

Manufacturers of Wheeling	$2,500
Etna, of Wheeling	2,500
Peabody, of Wheeling	5,000
Royal, of Liverpool	5,000
Metropolitan, of Paris	5,000
Manufacturers, of Boston	2,500
Franklin, of Philadelphia	2,500
Home, of Columbus	2,500
Fire Association, of Philadelphia	2,500

DISCONTENTED IRON WORKERS.

Strikes Inaugurated and Threatened in Eastern Pennsylvania—Western Influence at Work.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The *Evening Bulletin* has a special from Reading, Pa., which says a number of secret emissaries from the Pittsburgh iron district are quietly operating in the Lehigh and Schuykill Valleys, with a view of inducing the men in the furnaces and rolling mills to strike. At the very large establishment of Clark, Reeves & Co., Phœnix Iron Works, where a strike recently occured but was adjusted, it is said that several leading officials of the Amalgamated Association are endeavoring to induce the leading workers to strike and close the mills.

At Bethlehem, an extensive strike has been commenced. At Johnstown trouble is brueing and it is believed a number of other strikes will shortly be begun. The object of this emissary work is to work up discord and trouble in the Eastern iron mills so as compel the mill owners at both ends of the State to accede to the demands of the men.

Notes from Northern Michigan.

DETROIT, April 20.—A dispatch from Cheboygan reports a heavy snow storm and five inches of snow on the ground this morning.

The schooner Valster, grain laden to Buffalo, is ashore at Bois Blanc. The tug Levithan goes to her assistance.

A nine year old son of a Mr. Acton, living near the village of Saline, while playing in his father's barn last evening, fell from a pole suspended from the beams by chains, and was caught in the mouth by a large hock on the chains, which literally ripped open his face from mouth to temple, laying bare the bone and nasal organs.

Compliment to a Railway Official.

CLEVELAND, April 20.—A brilliant testimonial reception was given, to-night, by prominent railway men and citizens, in honor of N. E. Chapman, who retires from the place of master mechanic of the Cleveland, & Pittsburgh Railway to accept a similar position on the B. & O. road.

Fourteen hundred immigrants arrived in Baltimore yesterday, from Bremen. They left at once for the West.

Wink awake nights from coughing is always cured with Dr. Wiggins' Lungwort Compound. Try it! Sold by Logan & Co., and all druggists.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

RECORD OF A DAY AT THE CAPITAL.

A Batch of Important Appointments Abroad. An Argument of Interest to Steel Manufacturers—Gossip About Ex-Secretary Blaine and Others.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The President made a number of diplomatic nominations to-day, that will give much more satisfaction than the last batch sent by him to the Senate. Ex-Attorney General Taft is nominated Minister to Austria, a post that has been vacant since Mr. Kasson returned to the United States. Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, succeeds James Birney as Minister to the Netherlands. Mr. Dayton is a son of ex-Senator Dayton, of New Jersey. Nicholas Fish, of New York, who was formerly Charge d'Affairs at Berne, Switzerland, and was succeeded by Rev. M. J. Cramer, General Grant's brother-in-law, is nominated to be Minister to Belgium. Hon. John M. Francis, of the Troy, New York, *Times*, succeeds Benjamin Mason as Charge d'Affairs at Portugal. In 1871 Mr. Francis was appointed Minister to Greece, where he remained until 1873. John P. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction, whom Senators Mitchell and Cameron have pressed for a diplomatic appointment, was nominated as Charge d'Affairs to Denmark, succeeding Mr. Charles Payson, of Massachusets, who was formerly Third Assistant Secretary of State. It is reported that Mr. Payson will return to his old position. General Adam Badeau, General Grant's biographer, receives his reward by appointment as Consul General at Havana, a better place financially speaking, though the climatic conditions are worse than the Consulate General at London. Harry Slaght, of New York, is appointed Consul at Prescott, Canada. The most of these appointments were foreshadowed in my dispatches a week since and seem to have proven contrary to the general run of rumors this session.

The House Committee on Patents was engaged to-day in hearing arguments on the petition of the Zimers brothers for the extension of their patent for the generator furnace. C. S. Whitman, attorney for the Zimers, resumed and closed his argument, commenced last Thursday. He was followed by Mr. Park, the steel manufacturer of Pittsburgh, who favored an extension of the patent on the ground that a great number of steel manufacturers had already paid the Zimers for the use of the furnace and were opposed to allowing it to become public property, whereby rival manufacturers could secure it at a much less cost. He also stated that the Zimers Brothers had brought over here a large number of skilled engineers, who were engaged in erecting these furnaces upon the most scientific principles, and that were the patent to lapse, a large number of these furnaces would be put up by unskilled artisans, resulting in serious damage to steel consumers throughout the country. The force of this last argument was not seen by the committee, inasmuch as the rival steel manufacturers would seem to be the persons who would suffer far more than the consumers. Messrs. Bakewell & Christie, patent attorneys of Pittsburgh, appeared and made a strong argument against an extension of the patent, and submitted to the committee a petition of considerable length from steel manufacturers of that section uniting in the protest. The arguments of Messrs. Bakewell and Christie against the extension of the patent were on the ground of public policy, and that sufficient profits had already accrued to the inventors upon the invention. The argument will be resumed at the next meeting of the committee.

Senator Davis is in Baltimore on business.

Senator Camden is allowing his Kanawha River Improvement bills to rest until he sees what the House Committee on Commerce will do for West Virginia in this respect. Should it make the necessary improvements he will not push his bills.

New postoffices have been established at Servia, Braxton county and at Verno, Wirt county.

Mrs. D. B. McIlwaine, of Wheeling, West Virginia, is in the city.

A delegation from New Albany, Indiana, called on ex-Secretary Blaine to-day and requested him to deliver an oration in their city on Decoration Day. Mr. Blaine responded that he would be glad to do so, but that he expected to be in Europe by that time. It is generally believed that Mr. Blaine will visit Europe in a private capacity. He was invited to-day by Mr. Noyes, ex-Minister to France, to address the Foresting Congress at Cincinnati next week. He has not as yet decided whether he will do so or not.

John A. Campbell, a prominent lawyer of Hancock county, is in the city.

Wm. Woodyard, a prominent merchant of Spencer, West Virginia, is in the city conferring with the Postmaster General regarding the money order office to be established at that place.

THE NATIONAL BANK INTERESTS.

The Unfortunate Situation of Banks Whose Charters are About to Expire.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The necessity for the passage of some measure extending the charters of the National banks is already beginning to make itself apparent in this city. Officers of the First National bank at Indianapolis, the cashier of the First National bank at Fort Wayne and the President of the First National bank at Richmond, Indiana, have been in the city within the past month, making arrangements for a reorganization of these banks under the old law, their charters expiring in a very short time. There are about twenty banks whose charters will expire before the 1st of June, and all will be compelled to withdraw their bonds now lying in the treasury, depositing therefor legal tenders, long enough to re-deposit them for the purposes of reorganization.

Business men, who have visited Washington lately, have not hesitated to express some apprehension of serious monetary troubles due to these continued disturbances of the money market caused by the use of considerable quantities of currency by the banks in these reorganizations. The passage of a bill extending the charters, containing even the more unpleasant restrictions which migat be proposed by the Democrats, they say, would be preferable to the present plan of reorganization.

The Democrats After Money.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—At a meeting of the Democratic Congressional Committee, this morning, the following board of control was appointed to look after the financial interests of the party in the coming campaign: Mr. Flower, of New York, Senator Davis, of West Virginia, Senator Gorman, of Maryland, Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, Mr. Rosecrans, of California, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Baldwin, of New York, and Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey.

THE RUTH-THOMPSON CASE.

Conclusion of the Preliminary Examination—Both Defendants Held for Trial.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, PA., April 20.—The hearing in the Ruth-Thompson case, before 'Squire Gantz, was resumed this morning.

Ruth was recalled and testified in substance as follows: To send money to Chicago I would direct the Penn bank of Pittsburgh to remit drafts on the Chemical National Bank of New York on my own account, using the fictitious names of Hale, King and Fox, to the credit of Denton & Co., of Chicago; bought drafts from Hazlett with proceeds of the bank. We would transact our business at night and slip our telegrams under the door of the telegraph office to be found by the operator in the morning. Here Ruth recognized a number of drafts on the Chemical bank, which extended over a period of fourteen months, from December 6, 1880, to February 8, 1882. The aggregate amount called for by these drafts was $75,400. He further testified that the aggregate amount of wheat purchased was more than nine millions of dollars.

Cross-examined: Our first grain speculation was in 1879. Thompson furnished half the money and got half the profits. My salary at the bank as cashier was $700; had $2,000 worth of stock. Thompson made arrangements with Denton & Co., to divide commission, he acting as their broker. Thompson furnished no part of the capital and received one eighth of one per cent for acting as broker. I authorized all purchases to be made; began to use the banks money when we commenced with Denton & Co. After losses I always insisted on trying it again; told Thompson that the money belonged to the bank, after one loss in June, 1881. As cashier I had to make a weekly statement to the directors showing the assets and totals of deposits. The amount of actual deposits were $100,000 per week; had to make semi-annual statements to the Government, under oath, for tax purposes; the bank is taxed only on profits.

At the conclusion of the cross examination, Thompson's attornies stated that they desired merely to learn the case against Thompson, and that they would give bail without further hearing. Bail was fixed at $2,000; L. Y. Hamilton and Jas. Kunts, Jr., going on Ruth's bond, and A. B. Caldwell and F. Hall going on Thompson's for their appearance at the June term.

THE OHIO MINERS' CONVENTION.

They form a State Organization and then Adjourn—Was Pennsylvania Represented?

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., April 20.—The Miner's convention to-day formed a State organization, with the following permanent officers: President, James McBride, of Masilion; Vice Presidents John P. Murray, of Shawness, John E. Fowler, of Mineral Ridge, John Whalen, of Wadsworth, T. T. O'Malley, of Steubenville; General Secretary, J. H. Williams, of Sherman, Summit county; General Treasurer, Thos. W. Price, of Mineral Ridge, Trumbull county; Trustees, John Kennedy, of Churchill, Mahoning county; John Stevenson, of Steubenville; Thomas Taylor, of Obiston, Hocking county.

Although the presence of Pennsylvania men is denied by the delegates, it is known that D. R. Jones, president of the Miners' Association of Western Pensylvania, is here.

The convention adjourned this afternoon.

National Gossip from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—There are indications that the Democrats in the House will not make a very stubborn fight to retain Mr. Chalmers in his seat. Some Democrats have favored fillibustering to prevent his being turned out, but other Democrats are not inclined to go that far.

Some Republicans of the House are criticising the management of the election cases. They say that the moral effect of this morning's work in allowing cases to go over after they had been called is disadvantageous. Those who are finding fault say these cases demand sharp and determined handling, and that the least yielding gives the Democrats more or less advantage. They say that those in charge of the cases should not have called them up until they were sure every thing was ready and in shape.

Haverly's Death Not Credited.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Haverly's business manager says that the rumor of Mr. Haverly's death is news to him. Up to 2 P. M. he had not received any notification of such an event, and had it occurred he certainly would have been cabled at once.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The Haverly people here do not credit the rumor from London that Haverly is dead. J. H. McConnell, manager of Haverly's business, received a cable from him on Friday; he was then perfectly well. Haverly's sister, living here, was at the theatre this morning; she had no intimation of her brother's illness even and does not credit the rumor.

A Favorable Railway Exhibit.

BOSTON, April 20.—The annual report of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company says that the past year more than fulfilled the expectations, the gross earnings having increased over 47 per cent over 1880, upon an increased mileage operated of 22 58 per cent. The following figures show briefly the year's results: Gross earnings, $12,584,508; operating expenses and taxes, $8,037,826; net earnings, $4,546,682; surplus for the year, $1,132,071.

FIRE RECORD.

SOREL, ONTARIO, April 20.—The Saint Lawrence engine works and foundry, the second largest in the Province, burned this morning. Loss unknown.

GEN. GRANT ON PERU.

A PRIVATE LETTER COMES TO LIGHT.

Interesting Testimony Before the Shipherd Investigating Committee—Mr. Hurlburt, a New York Editor, Furnishes a Spicy Chapter to the Controversy.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Wm. Henry Hurlburt, editor of the New York *World*, appeared before the Foreign Affairs Committee this morning. The clerk read from Shipherd's testimony his description of an interview between himself (Shipherd) and Hurlburt, in which the latter is accredited with saying that he had seen and held in his hands a dispatch from Blaine to Minister Hurlburt, on which was written a marginal note, "go in Steve," or "go it Steve."

Witness said: "The whole narrative of this conversation with me is absolutely a profound misrepresentation of the facts. He sought an interview with me and stated his case, giving me a long narrative of his relations with Blaine and complained bitterly that he had not been well treated by the Secretary. There is no truth in his statement that I told him I had seen such a dispatch with marginal note. The story he gives of the instructions sent to the old admiral, with a contrary construction upon the margin, was a story I recognized having heard before. He repeated this story in a highly dramatic manner, and it seemed likely that Blaine might have told him the story, but I never gave him the slightest intimation that I had seen the dispatch with marginal note. Shipherd has completely confused the real facts of the incident. It was my impression at the time of my interview with Shipherd that Secretary Blaine had taken this method of indicating that a marginal note might have been sent to supplement or complete the instructions contained in the body of the dispatch. The Peruvian Minister first related the incident to me. He said that in conversation with the Secretary he complained to him (the Secretary) that the department or Government has not taken just such a course toward Peru, or sent such instructions to Minister Hurlburt as he (the Peruvian Minister) had expected, and the impression I gathered was that Blaine had told the Peruvian Minister this incident to imply that he indicated on the margin of this dispatch his real views, which circumstances did not admit of his doing in a constitutional manner. It was simply an incident in my mind, suggested by conversation with the Peruvian Minister, and I didn't think of it again till my conversation with Shipherd, when his relation of the same story gave me the impression that the marginal note might have been made upon the dispatch to my brother."

Witness said that his relations with Blaine were of a friendly character. He had several conversations with him. The Secretary had failed to convince the witness that he (the Secretary) was carrying out the policy of President Garfield; he failed to convince him because of his ways and methods. Witness continued: "The Secretary always suggested to me something in the nature of a political flirt. As a Democrat I had never much faith in his methods, though personally I liked him, and my brother seemed to have great confidence in him." The last interview witness had with Blaine was about the 12th or 15th of December, just before the publication of the State Department dispatches; in that publication there was a dispatch disapproving of his brother's course. Witness saw Blaine several times between September and December and at no time did he (the Secretary) indicate that he disapproved of his (witness's) brother's course.

The witness had received several letters from his brother in which he alluded to this letter of disapproval and expressed something of astonishment and indignation. Witness was asked if he had any of these letters with him and he replied he had. He then read the following letter from his brother, Minister Hurlburt, dated Lima Dec. 9, 1881:

"The Chilian papers are full of that infernal Shipherd and his pretenses. They have been kicked out of this legation and out of the State department, but he is an indefatigable nuisance. I hope Sam. Randall will call for all the papers in the department in reference to him and his affairs. I have sent all his letters back to the department and I anxiously desire that the correspondence be made public. I have fears (I hope not well grounded) that our Government means to slide out of the American position here. My personal talk with Blaine and Garfield, of course, will not appear in any official correspondence, but it was the motive for my action. I think they will throw me overboard unless Congress backs up the American line I have taken here. Personally I care little about it, but I must say that in Blaine's letter of the 22d of November to me there was a manifest disposition to hedge."

Witness was asked if he could state what his brother's understanding of his instructions were, and he replied: "He understood that he was to have elastic powers to carry out the policy begun by Evarts to bring about peace between Chili and Peru; to prevent the spoilation of Peruvian territory being made a condition precedent of the settlement of the difficulty between Chili and Peru." In response to a question the witness said: "I do not understand that Blaine showed a dispatch with a maginal note upon it to Elmore, the Peruvian minister, but simply related to him the incident referred to, to indicate that in that way only he could do what he might wish to do.

Witness had heard that Corbin, brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, once owned one-half of the Laudean claim.

Witness said that in conversations with his brother, before the latter sailed for Peru, no mention was made of the Peruvian company. His brother did refer to one Shipherd and said he had been asked by President Garfield to see Shipherd and look into the claim; also, that he had seen Shipherd and had received, while in Illinois, several letters from him, one of which was a brazen attempt at bribery; that he proposed to take them to Washington and show them to the Secretary. Witness advised against this saying, "you were advised by the President to look into the matter; I would advise you to take the letters to Peru, get to the bottom of this thing and then send home to the Government all you find in regard to it. Witness added, "I am not sure but it might have been better for Blaine if my brother had at that time shown him the Shipherd letters."

Representative Williams—"How so?"

Witness—"Because, if Blaine had seen that letter he possibly might not have entertained that person, Shipherd, so long, as it were, unawares. I don't know what influence Senator Blair might have had, but from my knowledge of Blaine I should say he would have dismissed him (Shipherd) at once from any further consideration."

Witness continued: "In general terms I gathered that Blaine approved the plans of the Credit Industrial in the effort to obviate the spoilation of the Peruvian territory. A letter of an extremely eminent American impressed that view. The letter was read to Mr. Blaine and he cordially approved its sentiments. The writer of the letter was General Grant, and it was addressed to the Peruvian Minister, Mr. Elmore, with whom General Grant had very pleasant relations during his visit to China, Mr. Elmore being at that time the Peruvian Minister at Pekin." Witness had requested a copy of this letter and had brought it with him. At the request of the committee he then read the letter as follows:

NEW YORK CITY, November 17, 1881.
(Private.)

My Dear Mr. Elmore:

I am sorry I was not in when you called on the 13th. As soon as I returned to the hotel I received your letter and accompanying papers and expected to see you at 5 o'clock. A verbal message to you to call at that hour you may not have received. Since you were here I hear that President Calderon has been carried off to Chili as a prisoner. I hope this is not true. What can I say or do beyond expressing my sympathy for Peru in her present troubles, and expressing a hope that she may yet come out of them with honor. It seems to me, however, proper and important that the United States should step in now and say to Chili that she cannot oppress or despoil Peru of her territory. She may demand indemnity and security. With great respect your obedient servant.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

P. S.—I return papers you sent to my house.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

This incident occurred just before the departure of Trescott to Chili as a special envoy.

This concluded Mr. Hurlburt's examination. The chairman announced that ex-Secretary Blaine would appear before the committee on Monday morning next. The investigation was adjourned until that day.

A CHAPTER OF DISASTERS.

Destructive Floods in the Northwest. Devastating Cyclones in Iowa and the South.

CHICAGO, April 20.—A special says that the town of Carrollton, Iowa, was struck by a whirlwind on Tuesday evening. A skiff in the river, containing three men, was capsized and none of the occupants have been seen since. The wharf was lifted and carried a square distant. The noise accompanying the wind was like deep thunder. Several houses were unroofed and property greatly damaged. The German Catholic school was completely destoyed. A number of persons are reported seriously hurt, but none were killed outright. The damage is estimated at $30,000. Other neighboring towns report more or less damage.

A Bloomfield, Iowa, special reports the devastation of a cyclone in that county, which, however, by good chance, did not strike the town. The damage was confined to farms and fences instead of buildings. No deaths are reported and but three persons were injured.

A St. Vincent, Minn., special says: Red river is now forty feet above low water mark and still rising. The Red Wing mills and elevator are in a critical condition. The draw-bridge at Emerson, worth $70,000, is swept away. The water will probably recede now.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

Houses Demolished, and the Occupants Killed and Injured, in Western Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, April 20.—A Scottdale, Westmoreland county, Pa., special says: A storm struck Mount Vernon, an ore mining town in the mountains, five miles from here, last evening, uprooting trees, demolishing fences and blowing down houses and barns. Among the houses demolished are the following: Wm. Wiregrave's, killing wife and injuring seven children; Jacob Steuffer's, seriously hurting one child; John Glassburner's, whole family injured and roof blown two miles; Jacob Miller's, no one injured. At Pennsville, the roof of Abraham Shernick's barn was carried a quarter of a mile and a dwelling was blown down. Many telegraph poles and acres of timber are leveled. Pennsville is five miles from Mount Vernon and damage was done all the way between the two places.

INDIANS ON THE WAR PATH.

The Regular Army and the Arizona Authorities After the Red-Devils.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—A Tucson, Arizona, dispatch says: In view of the recent outbreak of the Indians, Gen. Wilcox has ordered two companies of cavalry to scour the Dragoon mountains. A detachment will also be sent to the Dragoon and Mule mountains, to look for renegade Indians.

Gen. Wilcox, in a dispatch to Gov. Tuttle, says: "I do not know how far this outbreak will spread, but I advise the military to be notified everywhere." Gov. Tuttle has notified the settlers at Globe, Bowie and Clifton, and also Gov. Sheldon, of New Mexico, of the outbreak.

The Star Route Cases.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Judge Wylie overruled the motion made by the defendants in the Star Route cases, to compel the prosecution to furnish a full bill of particulars as to the overt acts charged in the indictments. Judge Wilson, for the defence, noted an exception to the decision. He asked that the plea of not guilty entered by the court in Turner's case be withdrawn and that he be allowed to enter a motion to quash. This request the court said it would hold under consideration until Saturday next. Adjourned.

Safe Robbery in New York.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A safe in the house of Samuel C. Holmes, deputy collector of city revenue, has been robbed of bonds, valued at $5,150. A strange man said he had been sent to the house to repair the furniture, and as some work of that kind was needed, the man was shown to Holmes' bed room without hesitation, where he apparently went to work and was left alone. When a member of the household visited the room the man was gone and the safe open and rifled of its contents.

A Sacrilegious Relic Seeker.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The bible used in the Senate for swearing in Senators has been stolen. It has been in use for fifty-three years, and every Senator admited in that period was sworn in upon that bible and has kissed it. The supposition is that it was taken by somebody as a relic.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, western active and higher; No. 2 winter red spot $1 47 asked; June $1 46 bid; July $1 27¾a1 27⅞; August $1 22⅞a1 23¼. Corn, western active and higher; mixed spot 86⅞a85c; April 86⅞a87⅛c; May 86¾a87c; July 86⅞a86⅞c; August 86⅞a87c. Oats lower; western white 60a62c, the latter the extreme; mixed 58a 60; Pennsylvania 59a61c. Rye dull at 96a$1 00. Hay ruled firm. Provisions firm and unchanged. Butter dull; western packed 18a25c; roll 18a28c. Eggs quiet at 16a17c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee dull. Sugar steady. Whisky firm at $1 22½a1 23.

TOLEDO, April 20.—Noon Board—Wheat dull; No. 2 red spot, April $1 40½; May $1 40½; June $1 36½; July $1 17½; August $1 11; year $1 13. Corn, little doing; high mixed 78c; No. 2 spot 78c; April 77½c; May 77c; June 76c; July 75½c; year 57c. Oats dull No. 2 54c. Close—Wheat firm; No. 2 red held at $1 42; May $1 40; June $1 36½; July $1 17½; August $1 11. Corn firmer; high mixed held at 83c; No. 2 spot April held at 79c; May 77c; June 75½c bid.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., April 20.—Cattle—Receipts 850 head. Market firm at yesterday's prices.

Hogs—Receipts 800 head. Market firm; Philadelphia prime $7 40a7 60; Yorkers $7 00a7 25.

Sheep—Receipts 600 head. Market firm at yesterday's prices.

BRADFORD, PA., April 20.—Market dull and weak; opened at 75½c; highest 75½c; lowest 75c; closing at 75c. Sales 600,000 barrels; total shipments yesterday 46,441, barrels; charters 51,800 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, PA., April 20.—Oil opened at 75½c; highest 75½c; lowest 75c; closed at 75½c. Shipment 43,621 barrels; charters none; runs 81,630 barrels.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Live hogs steady; common and light $5 75a7 20; packing and butchers $6 00a7 35. Receipts 1,870 head; shipment 145 head.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—Coffee not quoted. Sugar steady and in good demand. Molasses quiet and firm. Others unchanged.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 20.—PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; United certificates 75½c; refined 7¼c for Philadelphia delivery.

THE DAILY MARKETS.

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS

Of the Condition of the Markets at the Leading Trade Centers of the Country—The Ruling Prices for the Principal Staples—Financial and Commercial Affairs.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Money 2a4 per cent, closing at 2a3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5a5½ per cent. Sterling exchange bankers' bills steady at $4 87; demand $4 89½.

GOVERNMENTS—Strong and ⅛a¼ per cent higher.