The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24. 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1883. VOLUME XXXI.--NUMBER 221.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 24 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

MR. VANDERBILT insists that he was never in better health. Is he about to enter the field against that other robust citizen, Samuel Jones Tilden.

THERE is a good deal of poetic justice in the reported intention of certain patriots to come over and assassinate O'Donovan Rossa. But the probability is that they would be hanged on American soil.

THE Pittsburgh coal miners abating nothing of their claims, are determined to try the voluntary tribunal act recently passed, to see what virtue their may be in arbitration. This is a good spirit, and if the outcome be an arrangmeent on a fair and just basis, it may give a new turn to the settlement of labor troubles in this country.

THE INTELLIGENCER seems to have a peculiar mission, not one that can be a pleasant task. Ever since the *Register* has, by its efforts to please the people, edited a foremost edition in the journalic world and increased its circulation to a higher point than any other paper in the two Virginias, that antiquated concern has been making wear efforts to ride it down. The cause of his we do not know, save it be that of envy at the support the *Register* receives, and the prosperity which it is enjoying. The *Register* makes mention of the fact, but that is all. The *Register* has nothing to say of the contemporary, save that if it could use the same cutting energy that the *Register* has, it might probably achieve some success, and the mission which it now seems to have would probably be transformed into independence instead of eternal envy. If the people endorse the *Register* that is the envy. If the people endorse the *Register* that is the people's and the *Register's* business, and we shall continue to give them a readable newspaper seven afternoons a week for some time to come.—*The Register, Yesterday.*

All of which is refreshing. One might think that the INTELLIGENCER has been saying something unkind of the *Register*, whereas, in fact, we called attention on Monday to a flash article, on the first page of the *Register* of Sunday, taken bodily from the *Police Gazette* of April 21. It was called a "special letter from a staff correspondent" —an article not fit to go into any decent family, palmed off with the shameless claim of originality. In keeping with its ostrich policy it does not "mention the fact"—does not give its readers an idea of what it is all about.

The INTELLIGENCER has at hand scissors and paste pot, but it has no desire to "use the same untiring energy" which, with accommodating conscience, furnishes, as original, "staff correspondence" from the London *Standard*, the Chicago *Times*, the New York *World*, the *Police Gazette*, or any other convenient source; a special dispatch from the Governor of Kansas which the Governor of Kansas never sent; Washington "specials," State "specials," "specials" from anywhere and everywhere from the first paper that comes handy, with equal disregard of cost. We do not always take the trouble to uncover these falsehoods; being of almost daily occurence we merely select now and then a flagrant example by way of keeping intact an interesting thread of local history. We are not concerned about the "foremost position" or the "increased circulation".

"Envy"? We do not envy the impostor his prosperity, be the same much or little; the gambler his gains, or the debaucher of youth the profit of his infamous traffic. If the people of Wheeling want such reading as offends decency and inflames immature minds, it is only fair to tell them where it can be had at first hands, without the interposition of a "staff correspondent" who does not exist. We should be sorry to think that many of the people reached by a Wheeling newspaper want this kind of reading, but perhaps the *Register* knows its own constituency. There is no envy about this. The sun does not envy the moon. We have some regard for the good name of Wheeling, and for the fair fame of West Virginia journalism which, if it can not be great, can at least be honest and clean.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE, the well-known Pittsburgh iron worker, lived long enough in this country to amass a large fortune. It is now announced that he never became an American citizen, and intends to stand for Parliament in his native Scotland. Doubts have been expressed as to whether he would be allowed to take his seat. If the constituency choose him we do not think this question will be raised. Though the doctrine of "once a British subject, always a British subject," was exploded by force in so far as it was sought to make it applicable by force to citizens of the United States of British birth, the policy of Great Britain still is to receive back the wanderers, and, if they be men of parts or of fortune, or both, to make much of them. Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, who served in high places under two governments on this side without any suspicion that he was not of American birth, went to England after the fall of his second choice, declared that he was born in the British West Indies and had never renounced his allegiance (though he had sworn to support two American Governments) was admitted to practice in the courts and soon became Queen's Counsel.

Here the principle was the same, but the case of Mr. Puleston comes nearer to Mr. Carnegie, and would be an exact parallel if Mr. Carnegie had held office in this country. Mr. Puleston was a Welshman who settled in Pennsylvania and became the agent of that State to collect war claims against the United States. Going back to the old country, he stood for Parliament, and was elected by the Welsh constituency of Devanport, for which he now sits. In a book of travel recently written by Mr. Carnegie he gives some idea of the stand he would take on the Irish question. For this and because of the force of the comparison, this much is worth reprinting:

"I hear some Americans reproaching the Irish people for rioting and fighting so much; the real trouble is they don't fight half enough. Take my own heroic Scotland; let even Mr. Gladstone, one of ourselves and our best beloved, send an Englishman as Lord Advocate to Scotland, and let him dare pass a measure for Scotland in Parliament against the wishes of the Scotch members, and all the uprisings in Ireland would seem like farces to the thorough work Scotland would make of English interference. She would not stand it a moment. Neither should Ireland. If she has the elements of a great people within her borders she will never submit. In less than a generation Ireland can be made as loyal a member of the British confederacy as Scotland is; and all that is necessary to produce this is that she should be dealt with as England has to deal with Scotland."

After this we should expect to see Mr. Carnegie, if elected, acting with the Parnell party. If the new member were to put something like this in his maiden speech he would cut a figure at the start.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE IRON WORKERS' SCALE

And the Chances of Last Year's Prices and a Strike. The Late Manufacturers' Meeting—Coal Miners Ask For a Tribunal—Features of the Strike—Talk of the Miners.

PITTSBURGH, May 8.—The result of the coming contest between the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association, was never more generally discussed than at the present time. Since the last meeting held by committees from both sides, a decided change has trken place with the workmen. Some of the sub-lodge meetings were held last Saturday, and before the general committees will meet again the other lodge meetings will have to be held, but nothing of any importance will take place at any of them, as the men have already chalked out their plans. All that is now required for a long contest, if any is to take place, is a unity between the workmen, and that is greatly discussed between the puddlers and the finishers. Since the late strike it was frequently stated that they would not remain united longer than the 1st of June. Should this come to pass, it would prove disastrous to both factions, and enable the manufacturers to run their finishing departments during strikes, such being the case before a unity existed between the iron workers, by buying muck iron, scrap and old railroad rails from other places. At the last committee meeting from both sides the delegates stated their grievances, and each resolved to remain firm with their former decisions. The manufacturers replied that a reduction must be made this summer. Following in full was their reply: To pay the puddlers $5 a ton on a 2-cent card and sign no scale for $4 50 a ton on the same card and sign a scale. The signing of no scale was an issue expected, and it was therefore no surprise when it was heard.

WHAT BROKE UP THE MEETING.

A few other remarks of determination were made by these gentlemen, when the President arose and stated that he had traveled all over the United States, and could see no reason why a reduction should be made. His remarks were brief and sharp, and were not answered by any of the manufacturers. A member of the firm of Jones & Laughlins was the first to pick up his hat and walk from the secret chamber, followed by a manufacturer along the Allegheny river, immediately followed by two or three others. Those then remaining had very little more to say, and the meeting was closed, without knowing the precise reduction to be made to the finishers, which at $4 50 per ton would reduce them more than 20 per cent. This they strenuously refuse to accept. They claim their present wages to be as low as ever, and will remain firm, with but a slight reduction, which can only be governed properly after a decision is reached with the puddlers. These are willing to work for $5 a ton, but will refuse to stand any greater reduction. Whatever the results will be on June 1, or after, no work will be done by the Amalgamated workmen without a scale being signed, which will be presented at the office of every mill where union men are employed on that date, according to custom. Last year when the scale was brought to Carnegie Bros., Hussey, Howe & Co., Dilworth, Porter & Co., and Singer, Nimick & Co., no question was asked, and it was signed conditionally. These four mills employ 3,100 men, and were not delayed an hour during the late strike. Such, no doubt, will be the case at these works on the first of the coming month. The manufactures, among themselves, are by no means satisfied with the course that some are pursuing. One firm, located on the north side of the Monongahela river gives employment to 300 men and pays out monthly $18,000, say that they can see no reason for any reduction, and are very willing to sign the scale when it is presented to them for $5 50 a ton. The loss curtailed in long stops is very varying. This firm claims to have sustained a loss of $60,000 during the last strike. The smallest rolling mills, if ordinarily in operation, can have a net annual gain of over $100,000, while some, not among the largest, can clear upwards of $300,000 a year; this depends very greatly upon the facility of transportation and other requirements.

A TRIBUNAL

Asked for by the Coal Miners—Features of the Strike.

PITTSBURGH, May 8.—The suggestion made some time ago, that the coal miners should take advantage of the new Voluntary Tribunal, has been accepted by the officers of the Miners' Union. To-day a petition signed by fifty miners was presented to Judge Collier, sitting in Common Please No. 1, setting out the trouble. The petition reads as follows:

The undersigned resident workmen respectively represent that they are miners and have resided in this judicial district for over one year, and have been engaged in some branches of the trade they profess to represent, viz. coal mining, for over two years and are citizens of the United States. And that whereas disputes and differences have arisen between the employers and employed in the coal trade in this judicial district and your petitioners being desirous that the matters in dispute may be submited to voluntary tribunals for final decision, pray this Court under an act to authorize the creation and to provide for the regulation of Voluntary Tribunals to adjust disputes between employers and employed as provided for in the Iron, Steel and Coal Trade as passed in 1883; to issue its license or the creation of such tribunals in the coal trade conditioned upon the assent and agreement of the necessary number of employers who have not signed this petition for a tribunal as provided in the act.

The court took the papers and will make a report on the application soon.

Meanwhile the strike presents no new features. Reports from the Pandandle agree that everything is quiet and that all the pits which were at work yesterday are busy to-day. No accessions are reported nor any defections and the railroad operators seem sublimely indifferent to the outcome of the trouble and thoroughly satisfied that in a few days all the pits will be working at 3 cents.

Secretary Flannery, in speaking of the matter this afternoon, stated that the settlement of the strike was now depending on the success of the tribunal act. The miners, however, would still continue the fight until that time. They were honorable enough to stand by the decision, and desire the operators to be fully aware of this fact. Their ultimatum now was settlement by tribunal or stand out for 3½ cts per bushel.

Father and Son in Deadly Combat.

BROOKLYN, May 8.—A terrible affray occurred at Hunter's Point late Saturday night between the members of a family named Flynn. Patrick Flynn, nearly 60 years old, had an altercation with his son William, 32 years old. The son was slightly under the influence of liquor at the time, and from the stories told by some of the occupants of the house in which the encounter took place he struck his father a heavy blow in the face. The two men clinched and a fierce struggle between them ensued. The members of the family attempted to separate them and finally Patrick Flynn succeeded in breaking away. He then seized an axe lying near and aimed a blow at his son. The weapon glanced sideways and the man fell to the ground, blood pouring from a gash in his head. The wounded man struggled to his feet, and springing towards his father dealt him a blow on the eye. The father at once retaliated by twice hitting his son over the head with the axe, inflicting two wounds nearly as severe as the first one. By this time a policeman arrived and Patrick Flynn preferred a charge of assault and battery against his son, who was taken to the Hunter's Point police station, and Dr. Z. P. Dennier attended his injuries. He was then removed to the county jail. The elder Flynn's face was badly bruised and battered. One of his daughters, a married woman, haud her hands badly cut while endeavoring to separate the two men during the fight. If erysipelas sets in William Flynn cannot recover.

THE COUNTRY'S CROPS.

The Cold Weather in the Northwest Retards the Growing Plants.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—Reports from all parts of the West and Northwest show that the week has brought much-needed rain, but the weather has continued very cold for this season of the year, and vegetation makes but slow progress. Some reports are received, however, of the appearance above ground of the spring wheat plant, showing that it has made a good start. The acreage of spring wheat is larger than last year, but definite statements as to the increase are not yet received. Of late the interest of grain dealers has been drawn mainly to winter wheat. The worst accounts come from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and there is no question of a very considerable shortage in those states, as compared with last year. In Missouri and Michigan reports do not agree so fully as to the extent of damage, though there is no doubt that the growing plant has been injured more or less. In Kansas, the same condition of affairs exist, except that the reports are more decisive as to a large prospective shortage.

In all States winter wheat is now nearly a month later than usual; and, while this renders present judgment of the probabilities uncertain, it also increases the risks between now and harvest time, as a late crop is precarious and seldom good.

Receipts of wheat have been better at most trading points, and the stock in Milwaukee has increased slightly, while the demand in Chicago has not lessened the stock in store there. The amount of wheat on passage to Europe has increased 480,000 bushels—which is somewhat remarkable considering the large arrivals there recently—and the visible supply in the United States shows a decrease of 420,000 bushels.

REPORTS OF OTHER CEREALS.

The week's report from all directions shows that the supplies of oats were larger during the early part of the week, but have fallen off somewhat within the last few days. There is a large increase in the acreage of oats sown this year. The stock in Chicago has been worked off freely and the market was quite strong and advancing until Friday, when a reaction set in which leaves the future of prices considerably in doubt, though no great decline is looked for. The movement of barley has only been moderate during the week and not equal to the demands, which are mainly local, so that the stock, both here and at Chicago, has been falling off steadily, and there is not now much over 200,000 bushels in each place. The receipts of rye also have been small, and, although the stock in Milwaukee has nearly all been shipped out, there is no important decrease in the stock in store in Chicago.

The Grain Crop of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., May 8.—The following is the report given by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, covering 822 townships from May 1 up to May 4, as compared with the report of 1882: Wheat—The winter killed and ploughed up 10 per cent of the total acreage, condition of the rest was 62 per cent or about 25,500,000 bushels with good weather until harvest. Rye, condition, 72; barley, 62; meadows, 86; pastures, 82; spring pigs, 93; spring lambs, 94; proportion of seed corn that will germinate, 49. Thirty-eight counties report damages to fruit by frost, and fifty counties no damage. About 32 per cent of wheat acreage is ruined.

Death of a Man With a Story.

PINE BLUFFS, ARK., May 8.—Isaac Bonn, a colored man, aged 88 years, died to-day, having a little history. He was captured on the coast of Africa in 1790, when he was only four years old, by a Dutch vessel engaged in the African slave traffic. He lived in a German family in Pennsylvania until he grew to manhood, when he was sold to a Virginia planter, and thirty-five years ago he was again sold and found his way to this country. He spoke German fluently and with a degree of correctness. He was a faithful slave to his late master, and since his emancipation he enjoyed the respect of both races.

Lieutenant Melville in Court.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Lieutenant Melville detailed to the Register of Wills yesterday afternoon the story of how Henry Warren, one of the crew of the Jeannette, met his death off the Island of Simonoski. Warren's relatives applied for letters testamentary on his estate. Melville gives evidence of breaking down in health. His family troubles seem to have had a serious effect upon his vigorous constitution. His story was listened to with as much eagerness and interest as if told for the first time.

Burglars at Beallsville, O.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

BEALLSVILLE, O., May 8.—About two o'clock last night burglars entered the dry goods store of W. H. Hutchinson, of this place, blowed the safe open and obtained three dollars in currency and some valuable papers. The burglars then crossed the street and entered the dry goods store of J. H. Wisener. Finding his safe unlocked they relieved it of ninety dollars and made their escape unmolested.

Base Ball Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 3; Louisville, 4.
Bay City, 9; Toledo, 7.
Metropolitans, 10; Allegheny, 7.
Grand Rapids, 0; Saginaws, 2.
Buffalo, 0; Cleveland, 2.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

L. W. Thompson was shot dead last evening, at Oxford, Miss., while resisting arrest.

Governor-elect McDaniels, of Georgia, arrived at Atlanta last evening. The Legislature will meet to-day to count the returns. What's the use.

Dr. Heinault, a prominent physician of Medians, Minn, this county, while hunting yesterday morning caught the hammer of his gun on some brush and shot himself in the neck. He died instantly.

The Irishmen of Ottawa, Canada, held an enthusiastic meeting last night. Resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in Parnell. A subscription list to the Parnell testimonial fund was started.

A verdict for $18,000 damages for a breach of contract in furnishing machinery was rendered by the jury in the United States Court of Cincinnati yesterday in favor of the American Pressed Tan-bark Company, against the McGown Pump Company.

THE PARIS OF AMERICA

AND PRINCE OF GOOD CITIES,

Which is Cincinnati—The Dramatic Festival. What a Wheeling Youth Saw and Heard—The Success of the Festival—General Notes on the City and People.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

A cherub of the INTELLIGENCER plumed his wings about a week ago and took flight to Cincinnati by way of the B. & O. and P., C. & St. L. railroads. It wasn't an "awfully jolly trip," but I regretted nothing when I reached the "Paris of America." During my journey I changed cars three times, changed seats, changed hotels—in fact changed everything except my clothes and a fifty cent piece which I borrowed for spending money. But after all this "grand change" I was consoled with the reflection that although the walking was good I was not compelled to take to the road.

Cincinnati is a large city—somewhat larger than Wheeling, so the readers of this paper may have some idea of the extent of the town. Why Cincinnati is called the "Paris of America" I am at a loss to know. There are no Parisian features except Art. The city is dirty, dirtier than Wheeling, and the streets are not much better. The people, however, affect to be highly æsthetic, and claim to be patrons of Art, Music and Beer.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Speaking of beer reminds me of an incident. Quite a party of Wheeling people who came down on the Andes were enjoying themselves at the Zoological Gardens. They had just left a table where they had refreshed themselves, and with a newspaper man's curiosity I carelessly sauntered over that way and dissected the fragments. There were two empty coffee cups, three well drained beer glasses, and two glasses that bore the suspicion of having contained whisky—they also were empty—and one lemonade. Blood will tell, you know, even away from the sweet influences of home.

THE DRAMATIC FESTIVAL.

But this is telling tales, if not out of school, at least away from home. The great attraction of Cincinnati, was, of course, the Dramatic Festival. Some of the "superior" correspondents—those who know everything and can tell less—endeavored to smother the great and successful enterprise with the wildest words and the silliest sentences ever penned by a sane journalist. Still they knew whereof they wrote. Less time in beer halls and more in Music Hall might have inspired them to write more wisely. But they did no harm. They couldn't.

The delicate hand that pens these lines had never before been inside of Music Hall, but had heard much of it, and consequently expected a great deal; and with that candor only found among those connected with the press, I confess that I was not disappointed in one dream I had indulged, nor was the ensemble picture I painted on imagination's canvass blurred in one figure nor the blending of colors marred in any one instance.

THE HALL AND AUDIENCE.

Possibly the only criticism that can be made on the Dramatic Festival is the immense hall in which it was held. Just imagine yourself so far from the stage (when you have a back seat) that the actors look like pigmies—children making mud pies or indulging in some other childish freak. The opera glass was but little help, and the ear had to be a fine organ to catch the voice of the mimic *Othello, Desdemona* and *Iago*. I first viewed the audidience on Thursday night (the play was Othello) from the dress circle. It was nothing but a sea of bonnets and the bare heads of the men. Although the toilets of the ladies were very fine I was told that they did not approach the elegance of the Musical Festival. However they were fine enough. There were colors, tints and shades of every imaginable hue, all blending, as it seemed, into one mass. The last is a bad word, but as everything about was massive I think it appropriate to the description. From the auditorium you could see in the distance the boxes in which sat, elegantly attired, ladies who more resembled phantoms in a ghostly picture, so far away and weird did they look. I said to myself, this is too much for the admission fee, or, to speak in circus parlance, two shows in one—the stage and the audience. It was really "two, two."

A CHAPTER ON ACOUSTICS.

The acoustics of Music Hall has been descanted on at length and exhaustively treated. I will only give my own experience. I sat for one act in what was considered a good seat. In that locality I could hear distinctly, but could not see the expression of the actor's face, which contributes as much to an intellicent conception and real enjoyment as auricular "sight." But back, under the dress circle, you could not hear unless you were possessed of the most delicate organism of hearing. These faults, however, are not of the making of the Dramatic Festival Association; they had to "hire a hall" that would accommodate the multitude that thronged to witness the result of their ingenuity and genius. Notwithstanding this complaint I met many who had "standing seats" who declared they heard every word. So it goes.

THE PLAY.

I don't suppose that such a galaxy of stars as shone in the cast of *Othello* on Thursday night, will ever again be gathered, e'en from the four quarters of the globe. I mean John McCollough, Lawrence Barrett, Mary Anderson and Clara Morris, besides eminent gentlemen and ladies who filled the lesser parts. Extraneous criticism might have found in the representation of *Othello* some weak points, but when the performance as a whole was taken into consideration nothing detracted from the grandeur of McCollough, the sinuous strength of Barrett, the beauty and naturalness of Mary Anderson, or the simplicity and effectiveness of Clara Morris. The only noteworthy defect was the faulty speech, or rather mannerism of Barrett. He speaks his lines with a catch of breath that destroys the effect of his action. He reminds me of some pious Methodist fathers who lead in prayer, ending with "Amen-ah." Mr. Barrett should profit by *Hamlet's* advice to the players and

Reform his speech altogether.

It will do him good—and the listening public also.

Some minor defects in the movement of the drama might be mentioned, but are not of that importance to be noticed in this brief article. It is enough to say that it was a success—one that will live for time to come.

GENERAL NOTES.

I visited the "Zoo." I am glad I did. My mind was disabused of one thing I had learned in my school days, that was to reverence the lion as the king of beasts. I do so no more, and unhesitatingly go back on my early instruction. On peering round the aminal house I noticed this legend:

The celebrated Donkey,
Who whipped the lioness.

I spell donkey with a big d because I think he deserves the distinction for his great "feat." Gazing above the legend I saw the—stuffed donkey and lioness. Both still bear marks of the fray, and the only regret I have is that the donkey did not live to enjoy the spoils. But he died. Hence these sobs.

If Cincinnati has reason to take pride in anything it is her public spirited citizens. They have done more for the city and its fame than it has for itself. Tyler Davidson, Reuben Springer and Nicholas Longworth have erected lasting monuments, not only in the public enterprises they have raised in Cincinnati, but in the hearts of the people of the country who have enjoyed them alike with the "Porkopolitans." However every citizan of Cincinnati takes a pride in the city and all matters

Of great pith and moment.

Their loyalty is worthy of emulation, their enterprises challenge admiration and their successes are incomparable. Say what you will.

During my stay I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. S. W. Hoffman, known to the political world as "Si" Hoffman. "Si" was a Democrat, is one and will be ever. Nevertheless this does not detract one particle from that genial gentleman. As he said to me in a short conversation on politics, during which he gave me some good pointers, "mind, my boy, don't publish this; I am out of politics." He further remarked that he had a few political corpses to bury in the sweet bye and bye and was engaged in the tombstone business. He afterwards explained to me that he was half owner in one of the finest black marble quarries in the world—the only one that amounted to anything. It is situated in Talladega county, Alabama, 35 miles from Birmingham, and promises a rich yield. He loaded me down with a few rare specimens in the rough and polished state, which I shall ever cherish. Here is to you "Si"—

Fare the well, and if forever
Still forever
Ta, Ta!

I cannot close without some reference to Captain Muhleman and the officers of the Andes, whose hospitality I enjoyed from Cincinnati to Wheeling. That I was well treated it is not necessary to say, but sufficient it is that his kindness is embalmed in my heart of hearts never to be effaced. What is more every person who rides the angry billows of the Ohio on his good ship holds the Captain in the same high esteem. This is the end.

J. E. D.

BAGGAGE CAR THIEVES.

Dishonest Employes Ferreted Out. Clever Detective Work.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 8.—C. E. Cragan, baggage master, and Wm. Herzog, brakeman, on the run from Longview to Texarkana, on the International & Great Northern, are now lodged in jail at Longview and will be prosecuted for a series of systematic robberies of baggage, extending over the past year or two.

The Missouri Pacific Company has paid between $4,000 and $5,000 to passengers as indemnity for losses sustained by pilfering from trunks, but their secret service police were unable to ferret out the perpetrators.

Alfred R. Conklin, an attorney of New York, was one of the sufferers. He had been robbed of jewelry, &c., to a considerable amount. The last victim was Circuit Attorney Harris, of this city, who lately returned from a Texas trip. He found that his trunk had been plundered, and reported it. Detectives were sent out and the investigation narrowed down to the run between Laredo and Texarkana, and invariably trunks of passengers to remote northern and eastern points had been ransacked. It was ascertained that Herzog and Cragan, baggage master on the same train, roomed together at Longview. Both are old railroad men, formerly from Chicago, where the father of one of the accused is now connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Gaining access to the suspected men's apartment, the detectives found two very large trunks with intricately constructed locks. To catch them in the act of pilfering baggage was next to impossible, for baggage masters had access to trunks at times when they could not be observed. It was a risky business to break open the railroaders' monstrous trunks without more conclusive evidence than had been obtained. Several keys failed to unlock them. One of the operatives took a room directly oppposite, and feigning sickness, remained to watch while the other went to Dallas and procured a locksmith. The trunks were unlocked, and both trunks were found packed with valuables of every description, and the missing articles of Mr. Conklin were found, with Mr. Harris' diamond stud and other things that had been taken from his baggage. It was the brakeman's share in the conspiracy to gain all the information he could from the passengers and then tell the baggageman what trunks could be expected to yield valuable plunder.

HORRIBLE STORY

Of the Burning of Two Children While Their Mother was Absent from Home.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Two little boys, the sons of Mrs. Taylor, who occupied rear rooms on the upper floor of a two-story brick house at 1782 Clark street, met with a terrible death this morning. Mrs. Taylor left her two sons, John and Daniel, aged two and three years respectively, locked in alone, while she went to a grocery a short distance away. When she returned, about fifteen minutes later, she found her rooms in flames. The fear-stricken mother rushed in to save her babes, but was beaten back by the smoke and flames, which poured forth in volumes. Her shrieks attracted the notice of the neighbors, who restrained the frenzied woman from giving up her life for her children, after she had already fought the flames until her face was scorched and her hair and clothing were on fire. An alarm was turned in from box 95 at 9:50 o'clock. The firemen soon extinguished the flames, but only after the children had met death. When their bodies were recovered, they were burned to a crisp. It is supposed that the children set fire to their clothing while playing with matches.

Murch's Calm Assurance.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Ex-Representative Murch turned up at the Treasury Department this morning with the modest request that he be allowed to rummage through the books of the Supervising Architect's office, in order to ascertain whether the charges he has made could be substantiated by the records. His application for this privilege was, of course, not so worded, but that is about what it amounts to. His assurance was awarded by permission from Assistant Secretary New, with the stipulation, however, that the search should be made in the presence of witnesses. The widest latitude will be given in the coming investigation, so that there can be no complaint of unfairness, and if Mr. Murch fails to convict Mr. Hill, it will not be for want of a fair hearing.

Mr. Murch told Mr. New to-day, that he would be ready in about a week.

A Band of Starving Indians.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 8.—A special from Helena says the Piegan Indians have left the agencies one hundred miles west of Fort Benton, and are making for Sweet Grass Hills, bent on a cattle killing expedition, as they are in a starving condition. Fort Benton and St. McLeod stage was permitted by the Piegan war party to go its way, upon the driver giving up all eatables on board. An effort is being made by stockmen to have Agent Young removed, because he withheld rations and practiced other impositions upon Indians. Two fights between Piegan and Creels have occurred, resulting in killing several of both sides. Much trouble is apprehended.

KIMBERLY'S CASE

AGAIN BROUGHT UP IN COUNCIL.

The Dispute Over the wharf Committee's Report Occasions Some warmth of Discussion, and One of the Members wants to Know if Mr. Kimberly is Still a Councilman.

As was expected, there was a regular picnic in the Second Branch last evening in which Mr. P. L. Kimberly, the member from the Fourth ward, figured largely. It was started by a report from the Committee on Wharves signed by Messrs. D. C. List, Jr., C. A. Wingerter and John H. Hall coming down from the First Branch as having passed that body. It was the same report that came up in the Second Branch several weeks ago unsigned, and was not acted on. The report stated that the committee had visited the wharf and found things in a bad condition and the wharf very much in need of repairs; that as the Board of Public Works received the revenues from the wharf, the committee recommended that the Solicitor be instructed to draw up an ordinance amending the present ordinance so as to place the wharf and all matters connected with it in under the supervision and control of the Board. When this report came up several weeks ago, Mr. Kimberly gave as his reasons for not signing it as chairman, that the report was not made up as ordered, and intimated something akin to crookedness. It was referred back to the committee, and came in last evening, in the same shape.

Mr. Kimberly rose to speak on the matter but was interrupted by Mr. Milligan, who rose to a point of order. He stated that he wanted it decided whether Mr. Kimberly was a member of council. Mr. Kimberly asked as a special privilege that he be allowed to speak before the point was decided, and pulling a copy of the *Evening Journal* out of his pocket proceeded to read a card in it signed by "B." attacking Mr. Kimberly and asking the Second Branch to sit down on Mr. Kimberly's "cheek." Then turning to Mr. Milligan, he said that his point of order was but a part of the programme of "B." and his crowd to sit down on him, Kimberly, on account of his opposition to certain actions of the Board of Public Works; that the bringing in of that report showed how "B." and his crowd had hoodwinked the Committee, for at the time the report first come up the Committee had been a unit in telling him, Kimberly, that he had done right in refusing to sign it. Mr. Kimberly spoke at some length in his usual vigorous style. He told Mr. Milligan that those who had told him to raise his point of order had not given him the proper instructions how to proceed. That he (Kimberly) had first asked the Council to say whether he was a member or not, that refusing to do that, he had come in person and asked to have the matter settled; that the case had been laid on the table, and if Mr. Milligan wanted the matter reopened he could call it up.

Mr. Milligan said that he had not been present when Mr. Kimberly's case was up before, or he should have voted to oust him. He did not propose to be sat down on at the present time by Mr. Kimberly. If the chair decided against him, he would make another move.

The Chair—The point of order is not well taken.

Mr. Milligan—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

This created quite a sensation. The Chair was somewhat astonished, and proceeded to review the case, first stating that the Branch had declared Mr. Kimberly to be still a member. Several doubted this and the Chair proceeded to explain: The Kimberly matter had been discussed pro and con. Finally it was laid on the table and since that time Mr. Kimberly had been allowed to talk and vote when he pleased. Therefore, the Branch virtually decided Mr. Kimberly to be a member.

No sooner did President Hildreth stop talking than half a dozen were on their feet. One member paralyzed the chair by saying that the proper action for it to have taken when Mr. Kimberly's case came up first, would have been, to have declared his seat vacant. Before Mr. Hildreth could recover another member said that it took a two-thirds vote to oust Kimberly, and so the rumpus went on. Finally the chair was sustained and Kimberly came up smiling with a minority report.

He reviewed the case and then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby asked to make needful repairs to the wharfs and public buildings of the city.

After a long discussion, during which "B. and his crowd" got it pretty heavy, the minority report was adopted.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

What Council Did Last Evening—Committee Reports.

The Second Branch of Council was called to order at 7:30 o'clock by President Hildreth. The reading of the minutes occupied a half hour, and at the end of that time all the members were present except Messrs. Healy, Jepson, Jones, McGinley and Porter Smith. The rules were suspended on motion of Mr. Kimberly, and coffee house licenses granted to Bony Albinger, John Long and Filan & Killeen. The committee reports were then taken up.

The Committee on City Prison presented bills amounting to $110 66, which were ordered paid. Superintendent Maloney presented bills amounting to $151 65, which were also ordered paid. The committee recommended that a new floor be laid at the City Prison, which was referred back, for cost. The Superintendent reported the number in prison May 1, 29; received during the month 32; average cost per capita, per day, 16c.

The Fire Department reported bills amounting to $475 64, which were ordered paid. The committee asked to be authorized to make such purchase of horses as may in their judgment be necessary for the use of the Department and to dispose of such horses as may be unfit for the service of the same, which was done.

The Board of Public Works presented a list of sums necessary to pay for contracts in progress, as follows: Macadamizing, $200; sewer pipe, $1,259 40; curbs and crossings, $650; street cleaning contracts, $531 66; total, $2,641 06. The Clerk was instructed to draw his order on the Receiver for this amount.

The Committee on Streets, Alleys and Grades presented resolutions to the following effect: That the City Solicitor institute condemnation proceedings for the opening of a street from South Front to South Penn streets through the land of D. F. Zane of the usual width; that M. A. Lantry be paid $9.44 for work done on the streets in 1882; that the City Sergeant be instructed to cease proceedings in the collection of claims of the city against P. J. Gilligan for stone taken from the quarry at Twentieth street; that the petition of Dennis Gilligan for damages alleged to have been done to his property on Wood street be rejected. The last resolution was referred back and the others adopted.

The Committee on Health presented bills amounting to $138.40, which were ordered paid. It also presented a resolution instructing the clerk to pay garbage collectors monthly, that was adopted. Accompanying this report was an ordinance allowing removers of night soil and garbage to dump in the river, 100 yards from shore, anywhere south of Caldwell's Run. It was defeated, and as before they will be obliged to go to Forty-eighth street.

Bills aggregating $189 75 were ordered paid on account of the Committee on Accounts.

The Gas Commissioners reported that during April $8,643 91 had been received from the Trustees; that $7,524 53 had been paid out during the month, and that on May 1 there was a balance of $15,605 45 on hand. The report was received and filed.

Other matters attended to will be found reported elsewhere. At 10 o'clock all petitions and resolutions were referred to proper committees, and the Branch adjourned.

In the First Branch Mayor Miller presided. The matter of granting auctioneers' license to C. A. Pitman was reconsidered and the same granted. A report of the Committee on Wharves was adopted and sent down stairs. The action of the Second Branch, in the matter of coffee house licenses to B. Albinger, John Long and Filan & Killeen, and the reports of the Committees on Fire Department and Streets, Alleys, and Grades, was concurred in.

A BIG BLOW.

Terrific Thunder Storm in New York and Vicinity.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A short and heavy thunder storm passed over this city this afternoon. The streets were deluged with rain, signs were demolished and telegraph wires damaged. At Patterson, N. J., great damage was done. Several mills were partly unroofed and the unfinished spire of St. John's Catholic Church was demolished, lumber piles scattered, trees uprooted, and the telephone system demoralized. Several persons were slightly injured. The clatter of tin from an overturned peddler's wagon caused two teams to run away, and one horse was killed, being impaled by the shafts in the collision. The driver of one of them, John Farquhar, was badly hurt.

At Trenton the main tent of Forepaugh's circus was blown over and the canvas torn into shreds; seats were thrown over and all the apparatus destroyed. Fortunately the people at the afternoon performance had left the tent, as many lives might have been lost. One of the circus employe's was injured. The ring performance this evening was abandoned. Much damage was done at Williamsport, Pa. A number of houses were struck by lightning and trees and fences blown down. The woolen mill of Stadon & Co. had the roof blown off and stacks damaged.

The flag pole on the Mechanics Hotel was blown down, probably fatally injuring Henry Clark.

In Brooklyn several buildings in course of erection were demolished, also many chimneys. Adam Astor, at work in one of the buildings, was badly injured by falling walls.

A Lunatic's Queer Fancy.

JERSEY CITY, May 8.—The close of the Trinity M. R. church, York street, yesterday morning were marked by an exciting incident. As the congregation were singing the doxology a colored woman, named Mattie Day, who is a member of the church, stepped to a pew in which Lewis F. Lyne sat with his wife, and declared that he was her husband. He declined to take any notice of her, whereupon she assaulted him, slapping him in the face with violence. Mr. Lyne seized her and called for an officer, but the girl made her escape. She was arrested last night, and at police headquarters said she had been married to Lyne for four years and had had two children by him, but they were now in heaven, although they were not dead. She was locked up pending an examination as to her sanity. The members of Trinity Church say that the woman, whose name is Mattie Day, is generally regarded as crazy, but harmless. She has been a member of the church for some time and was very devout. She first began to annoy Lyne about four months ago, but as her original claim was merely a washing bill no attention was paid to her by Lyne or the other members. The girl says she came from Jackson, Miss., and talks rationally enough upon all subjects except one. She insisted last night that Lyne was her husband.

Defying the Law.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—Mayor Stowell, who has just issued orders to close the saloons at midnight, and that policemen shall not drink liquor while on duty, to-day received a threatening letter in which it was declared that the saloon keepers had decided to kill him if he enforced orders. The letter was signed "H. M." the initials of a member of the firm of Miller & Holtz, a prominent saloon keeper who was to-day refused a license because he would not promise to close at midnight, and even declared openly his intention to violate the order. His friends say the letter was a trick of his enemies to get him into disrepute with the Mayor. Saloon keepers almost all refuse to obey the order, and trouble is anticipated.

Rather Late.

DETROIT, May 8.—The official canvass of the State election held the first Monday in April to elect two Judges of Supreme, two regents of the State University, was made to-day. The result of the Judges, officially declared, is as follows: John W. Champlin, Coalition Democrat, 127,276; Austin Blair, Republican, 19,870; Thomas R. Sherwood, Coalition Greenback, 124,639; Thos. J. O'Brien, 122,330; D. P. Sargendorph, Prohibition, 13,950, J. H. Tatem, Prohibition, 13,466. The result on the regents is not largely different from the above figures.

Moody and Sankey Home.

PITTSBURGH, May 8.—Ira D. Sankey and his family, who have just returned from a trip to England, arrived in the city this morning on the western express of the P. R. R., and boarded a train of the Erie & Pittsburgh road for their home in New Castle, Pa. Mr. Moody, who has been associated with him so long, is now at his home in Northfield, Massachusetts. They have both come home for rest and will return in October to England and will confine their work