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The Intelligencer.

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If Mr. Randall will return those forty-one votes he took from the Democratic party all may be forgiven. No questions asked.

Mr. Morrison has a misery and he can't get rid of it. How would it do for him to take some brimstone and a box of matches and set up a little government of his own?

The free traders of Phil. Snyder's district are howling about his tariff vote? It is a little uncomfortable for the gallant Phil, but that was the only chance he had.

This is what we understand by "fine growing weather"—generous showers and life giving suns. This is a kind of stock-watering that Wall street doesn't understand.

Now there is your uncle Ben Wilson—you don't catch him with any Morrison bill chaff. Uncle Ben knows when a thing is loaded to the muzzle and weak in the breach.

Two weeks from to-day the fun begins at Chicago. At that time, according to the almanac, no family will be complete without at least two copies of the Intelligencer.

How would Tilden's nomination help the situation? Watterson says he has been "a life-long free trader," and it is a fact that he ran on that kind of a platform. The country has grown in eight years.

It will do no harm to leave the German Mission vacant for a while. This gives the Kaiser's government to understand that it has got itself disliked "by the land of the free and the home of the" American hog.

The discovery of wholesale fraud in the Anglo-Egyptian commissariat will engage the attention of our English critics for a time, giving them little opportunity to govern this country as it ought to be governed.

If Cleveland can spare it Wheeling would like a small slice of that burglar outfit. Our penitentiary is a little crowded, to be sure, but "there is always room at the top." That is a very high order of talent that has been picked up at Cleveland.

The representatives of the great business and moneyed interests of New York city and elsewhere would not be satisfied with Mr. Blaine.—*Anti-Blaine Boomers' Circular.*

Oh, wouldn't they! Well, suppose they condescend to name their man, if they can spare so much time from playing at "puts" and "calls" and "straddles." Perhaps we can get the bone and sinew of the country to agree with them.

Ex-Secretary Bristow, formerly of Kentucky, remarks:

Some people fancy that because Kentucky is the headquarters for the manufacture of whisky, the distillers there are demanding a repeal of the internal revenue laws. This is not so. They wanted the Bonded Extension bill passed, but are a unit for keeping the revenue tax in force. It requires enormous capital to conduct that business and the present tax not only confers the trade mark, which is of vast importance, but also serves to operate to keep small men out of the business. In fact, it is substantially for Kentucky a high domestic tariff, prohibitory in its effects.

The distillers will be the last to favor a repeal of the whisky tax, and on this issue they have the temperance element with them almost to a unit. It is strange to see elements so hostile in practical accord on a question of so much moment to the distillers.

The *Register* quotes "A Friend of Justice" as making this suggestion with regard to the University affair:

The only thing that will bring the Intelligencer to its senses will be a suit for slander, and if the courts can be gotten to decide that it shall pay damages to the amount of $25,000 or $50,000 perhaps then it will have learned a lesson.

This a bold proposition, and the Intelligencer likes the idea. The money consideration is a little small in these days when newspapers juggle with millions; but if the courts, or for that matter an able-bodied jury, could be induced to do the thing suggested that would determine the important fact that it can be done.

There are other ways to turn the University management inside out, but a hearing in open court has many advantages over any other plan. The Intelligencer will be placed under additional obligations if the suit be brought soon, so that it may be finished up before the opening of the campaign, at which time the Intelligencer expects to be a party to another action of some importance to this State.

But who is to bring the suit? "There's the rub." If there is going to be any embarrassing backwardness in coming forward the Intelligencer may invite proposals.

The wool growers of the United States are showing a fixedness of purpose that will commend for them the respectful attention of candidates for office. It is all very well to say that the tariff ought not to be a political question; but it is a political question by reason of the attitude of political parties concerning it, and the one way to reach it is through the ballot-box. He would be a foolish man who would employ as a servant one who, he had not good reason to believe, would execute his employer's will.

Before the wool-growers get through we think they will find it prudent to go a step further and support no party which is not with them on the tariff question. An isolated case of tariff Democrat here and there would avail them little in a Democratic Congress, as witness the present fix.

There are forty-one tariff Democrats in the House, and they avail nothing except in co-operation with a practically solid Republican party. Mr. Converse, an Ohio Democrat, moved to restore the wool tariff, his party greeted him with derision on the floor, and at home a savage assault is being made on him to defeat him for renomination.

Is it not better to add protectionists to the party of protection and build up a good working majority for protection, than to inject an occasional protectionist into the Democratic ranks?

THE SAME OLD DODGER.

COLONEL BEN. WILSON'S VIEWS

On the Prospective Success of the Democrats—On the Tariff Question he is the Same Equealer as of Yore—He Thinks Tilden the Swiftest Horse in the Convention Stables.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Washington, May 19.—Col. Ben. Wilson, of West Virginia, was at the Capitol to-day. He was asked what he thought of the prospects for Democratic success in the coming Presidential campaign.

"I have never doubted the ability of the Democrats to carry the next election, providing they act wisely at Chicago."

"How wisely?" was asked.

"Well, I mean if they have a platform upon which a majority of the Democratic voters can stand."

"And put in it a plank favoring a reform in the tariff?" interrupted the reporter.

"I don't say that," said Colonel Wilson, "for any attempt to endorse the Morrison bill would be simply suicidal."

"Whom do you favor for President?"

"Tilden is the strongest man, and he can win; but I never in my life knew so much indifference to be shown by my party friends right on the eve of the nominating convention as to who will be selected as the standard bearer. If Mr. Tilden will accept the nomination his election will be certain. The next strongest team would be Cleveland and Payne, or Cleveland and Hoadly."

The Colonel expressed himself pretty strongly against the Convention doing anything toward indorsing the Morrison bill.

THE WALLACE-M'KINLEY CASE.

The Matter is Postponed in Favor of the Appropriation Bills.

Washington, D. C., May 19.—Mr. Turner, of Georgia, who had given notice that he would call up the Wallace-McKinley election case to-day, said that owing to the non-distribution of the reports in the case from some unknown cause, and the fact that this is suspension day, he would not call up the case until to-morrow. Mr. McKinley said: Having some important business he had asked Mr. Turner to go over one week and he had declined to do so. Under these circumstances he had been at great inconvenience to be here to-day, traveling two days and two nights. He desired the case brought up to-day or be allowed to go over for one week. Mr. Turner said if Mr. McKinley wanted to go on with the case he was willing to do so. Mr. Randall attempted to call up for formal passage the three appropriation bills agreed to in Committee of the Whole on Friday last. Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts, objected. He said the Committee on Appropriations had had five months to call up their bills on any other day, while the different committees had important measures like the Bankrupt bill, that could only be reached by the suspension of the rules. Mr. Randall urged the necessity of getting these bills into the Senate as early as practicable. Mr. Turner and Mr. McKinley expressed a willingness to give way to the Appropriation bill. Pending a further discussion of the bill, the regular order was demanded and the speaker proceeded with the regular Monday morning call of States and Territories for the introduction of bills for reference.

MISSION TO GERMANY.

How Long Will it Remain Vacant?—The Russian See.

Washington, May 19.—Since the discussion began on the diplomatic bill there has been a revival of interest in regard to the appointment of a successor of Minister Sargent at Berlin, and enquiries have been made at the White House as to the probable action of the President. So far as could be ascertained there has been no change in the status of affairs. Minister Sargent will resign after the expiration of a leave of absence which has been asked, and the mission to Berlin will remain vacant for several months at least. The Cabinet is a unit on this point, and the feeling is decidedly against subjecting another minister to the indignities accorded Mr. Sargent until the German government have had time to reflect upon the matter, and realize that this government is not at all pleased with the course pursued by Bismarck.

Although Mr. Sargent has declined the Russian mission no other nomination has yet been made, although it is quite probable that a name will be sent to the Senate before a great while. There were a number of appointments for the position, but the President has not yet yet indicated to whom he will offer the post.

Executive and Judicial Bill.

Washington, May 19.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill as reported to the House makes an appropriation of $20,736,879, an increase of $88,190 over current appropriation. The bill provides for the assay office at St. Louis to be abolished, and reduces the number of internal revenue districts from 83 to 63. It is further provided that of the contingent fund for either House no part of the money appropriated shall be expended for clerical services for any Senator, Representative or delegate in Congress. The object of the provision is to prevent the payment of salaries to the private secretaries of Senators.

The Fate That Awaits Them.

Galveston, Tex, May 19.—The Galveston *News'* Dennison special says: About 9 o'clock to-night a negro attacked two young girls, daughters of prominent citizens, and attempted to outrage both, but they succeeded in breaking from his grasp and escaping. Continuing his course up street the villain then attacked a servant girl, whose cries brought a policeman. A battle ensued, and the negro was badly beaten and it is believed was shot. Notwithstanding which, the negro downed the policeman with a rock and escaped. Over two hundred citizens are now scouring the town and suburbs in search of him. Certain lynching awaits the negro if caught.

Home Protection Party.

St. Louis, May 19.—The Prohibition Home Protection party met in convention here to-day and elected thirty-two delegates to the National Convention at Pittsburgh to nominate an electoral ticket, but postponed the nomination of a State ticket till August 13, to which day the convention adjourned to meet at Sedalia. A resolution was adopted endorsing the platform of the party passed in Chicago in 1882, declaring in favor of equal suffrage and wages for women with men, and denouncing the liquor license laws as a copartnership with criminals and a compromise with crime.

A Big Blow.

Columbus, May 19.—A heavy wind and rain storm visited the village of Tarlton, Pickaway county, this afternoon. Thirty houses were unroofed, being nearly the entire village. Fences were blown down, trees were uprooted and a man named Koishner dangerously hurt by a falling shop. The same storm passed the vicinity of Lancaster, Fayette county, where several buildings were unroofed and the amphitheatre at the fair grounds destroyed. Several horses were killed by falling barns.

ENO'S METHODS.

What the Father Really did to Save the ex-President.

New York, May 19.—The impression has been created that the money lost to the Second National Bank by the default of John C. Eno was made good to the bank entirely by that person's father. Mr. Amos R. Eno. This impression is not wholly justified by the facts. The truth is that while Mr. Eno, senior, replaced a very large part of the stolen money, the other Directors of the bank furnished the remainder, which amounted to a good many hundred thousand dollars. The fact that Mr. Eno has secured all the credit for saving the bank, while his brother Directors have shared the loss with him, has not contributed to mitigate the sense of injury to their minds. It is said that some of these gentlemen even maintain that Mr. Eno, senior, is morally responsible for the entire deficit, as it is well known that he spent more time in the bank than his son, the ex-President, and should therefore have known, if he did not, how its affairs were conducted.

A gentleman, well informed as to the proceedings following the discovery of the default, said: "The meeting at which the money was raised to save the bank was held on Tuesday night last at the residence of one of the Directors. Mr. Eno said that, not to save his son, for whom nothing could be done, but for the sake of the depositors—of whom there are over 3,000, most of whom are persons of moderate or small means—he was willing to put up a large sum of money. But there was several hundred thousand dollars more required, and somebody made the proposition that the other Directors should surrender their stock to Mr. Eno, and let him make good the whole amount. Several the Directors gave their assent to this proposition, but Mr. Eno would not accept it. He wanted them to put up the money. Thereupon one of the Directors said: 'If I were Mr. Amos R. Eno and possessed of Mr. Eno's wealth I would make good the entire deficit without calling on anybody else for a dollar.'

A LITTLE DIALOGUE.

"'How much do you suppose I am worth?' asked Mr. Eno.

"'Well,' said the director in question, naming his authority, 'I was told four years ago that you were worth $20,000,000.'

"'Then my wealth has been very much over-estimated,' answered Mr. Eno.

"'You must recollect, Mr. Eno,' continued the director, 'that you urged us to make your son President of the bank.'

"'How can you say that I urged you?' retorted Mr. Eno.

"'Why, surely you must remember, Mr. Eno, that you recommended him very highly.'

"'Well, I don't like the word urged,' Mr. Eno answered.

"'When did you first know of the deficit, Mr. Eno?' asked his interlocutor.

"'On Sunday last. Up to that time I never had a suspicion that anything was wrong.'

"'Well, the end of the matter was that each Director drew his check for a large sum of money, and so was made up the amount required over and above Mr. Eno's contribution."

"How much was the deficit and what proportion of it did Mr. Eno make up?" asked the reporter.

"Well, I can't go into figures, but the deficit was even larger than it has been stated in the newspapers, and it is true, as I said before, that Mr. Eno made good the greater part of it, but under the circumstances he ought to have made it all good."

"What means did young Eno use to get the money out of the bank?"

ENO'S METHOD.

"The bank has a vault in one of the down town depositories, the Mercantile, I think, for the safe keeping of its securities, and much of its business is done down town. For example, there is very little demand up town for loans and discounts. Young Eno would stay down town nearly all day, and when he would lose $100,000, $200,000 or $300,000, would give a check for the amount on the bank. Then when he returned to the bank he would write a fictitious name upon a slip of paper, hand it to the cashier, and say that he had made a loan for the amount and to the person indicated, on good securities, which he had examined in the bank's compartment in the safe deposit. Generally he would take the precaution to enumerate the mythical securities upon the slip of paper. In that way he completely averted suspicion, and led the cashier, whose integrity is unquestioned, to believe that the money had all gone out on loans in the regular course of business. I understand that Mr. Eno, sr., has said that his son's defaulting operations began soon after he was made President of the bank, somewhat more than two years ago."

"Do the Directors other than Mr. Eno propose to prosecute John C. Eno?"

"Well, I would rather not say, but I can tell you this much, that steps are taking to ascertain where all the money has gone to, and whether any of it can be recovered either by the establishment of collusion on the part of those to whom it went or in any other way."

"Then no criminal prosecution is contemplated?"

"I can't answer that question. I am not at liberty to say what will or what will not be done."

"It is said that, after all, Mr. Eno's chief reason for putting up the money is to shield his son from criminal prosecution. Do you know whether he has shown any disposition to that end?"

"All I know is that he said, as I have told you, that he did not put up the money to save his son, as he knew that nothing could be done for him."

"You say that the Directors other than Mr. Eno, sr., are taking steps to recover what they can from young Eno. Has the former shown any disposition to stand between the latter and the Directors in this regard?"

"I do not know about that. I have heard it said that the young was worth about $1,000,000. I learn further that in addition to his default at the bank he has made away with a large amount of his father's securities."

In conclusion the gentleman who gave the foregoing facts intimated that the refusal of Mr. Eno, sr., to take the stock of the other Directors and make good the entire loss would yet cost him a very large sum of money.

"Wait Till the Clouds Roll By."

Leavenworth, Ks., May 19.—The Leavenworth *Times* will publish a statement in the morning that letters have been received in this city and State within a few days from both Senators Plumb and Ingalls, saying they are favorable to the nomination of Chester A. Arthur for the Republican candidate for President, on the ground that he is the strongest man named, and that he is certain to carry New York. It is now believed Arthur will have fully one-half of Kansas' eighteen votes in the Chicago Convention.

A Big Tin Find.

Custer, D. T., May 19.—Excitement is high here over the recent development in tin discoveries. The assay on tin stone taken from several developed mica mines show an unprecedented percentage of tin. Numbers of eastern and English capitalists and experts are here looking over the field.

WHERE'S THAT TARIFF?

THE WOOL GROWERS' MEETING.

They Demand the Restoration of the Protection that the Tariff of 1867 Afforded the Industry. The Loss Incurred by the Late Reduction. Resolutions that Speak for Themselves.

Chicago, May 19.—The National Association of the Wool Growers of the United States, was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning, 134 delegates being present, fifty of whom were from Ohio, thirty-eight from Pennsylvania; twenty-one States and Territories were represented. J. S. Coddington, of Kansas, was elected temporary chairman. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed and a recess taken.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Columbus Delano, of Ohio, for President; R. McCully, of Missouri; Secretary; and a list of Vice Presidents from the wool growing States. The report was approved.

Mr. Delano in taking the chair returned thanks for the honor conferred and sketched the importance of the wool industry in the United States, and the necessity of the united action for the protection of that interest. He said the development of wool-growing began with the passage of the wool tariff of 1867, and the result had been a reduction in the price of wool to manufacturers. He urged the necessity of constant work until the restoration of that tariff was secured, and politicians brought to terms. He urged that the existing danger of financial ruin was spreading over the nation, and that tariff for revenue was free trade and was dangerous to the prosperity of the country.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions made a report, which, after speaking of the injustice inflicted by the act of March, 1883, went on to declare: That by the census returns of 1880 there were 1,020,000 flockmasters, and that there is no State where this industry is not pursued. Second: That the product of wool for the year 1883 reached 320,000,000 pounds, and its value was more than $100,000,000, and that the value of mutton resulting from sheep slaughtered for food was over $50,000,000.

Third—That sheep husbandry is an important factor in the prosperity of other agricultural pursuits, because of the utility of sheep in fertilizing the soil, and replenishing exhausted lands so that if abandoned or seriously diminished, our entire system of agriculture will be embarrassed, our capacity for production of meats, breadstuffs, and other articles required by our civilization will be seriously diminished, and our great prosperity impaired. We cannot afford, as a nation to endanger the great agricultural pursuit, which adds each year directly one hundred and fifty millions of dollars to the nation's wealth, having invested in real estate not less than five hundred millions capital, and which contributes indirectly so extensively to the nation's prosperity.

Fourth—That the act of 1883, reducing duties on foreign wools, has seriously injured, and if continued will in the future diminish, if it does not substantially destroy the production of wool and sheep in the United States, and this assertion we sustain by these facts.

THE LOSS SUSTAINED.

The report then goes on to show that the clip of 1883 caused a loss of over $10,000,000 to the wool growers compared with 1882 and predicts a much greater loss for 1884. It says the climate and conditions in Australia will compel American producers to abandon sheep raising for other pursuits. It is therefore,

Resolved, We will organize as wool growers and sheep breeders and co-operate by means of our National association to be aided by State and county associations, and in this way, and by all other legitimate methods will do all in our power to restore the wool tariff of 1867, or its equivalent on wools and woolens, and cause to be repealed the unjust, unwise, and unequal legislation of 1883, reducing the duties on wool and woolens.

Resolved, That in doing this we will, without reference to former political affiliations, recognize our friends whenever and wherever we find them, and at the polls will sustain only such men and such party organizations as are in favor of protecting, and encouraging, and sustaining sheep husbandry in these United States by restoring the wool tariff of 1867 or its equivalent.

A RINGING RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That we favor a wise and comprehensive system of economic legislation, best calculated to foster and develop all American industries that can be profitably pursued by our people, whereby employment may be given to all laboring classes, not at prices paid the laboring poor of foreign nations, but at such wages as will secure such educational, religious and social privileges and such physical comforts as the free men of this free nation are entitled to and ought to enjoy.

Resolved, That we repudiate the doctrine of free trade as a fallacious and impracticable theory, sustained largely by the money of foreign capitalists, who desire the control of our markets for the sale and and consumption of goods produced where labor is cheap and money is abundant, and we regard as unworthy of respectful consideration the theory of those manufacturers who claim that raw material shall be free, while their fabrics are protected. We ask with emphasis why the labor required to produce wool is less worthy of protection than the labor at the spindle and loom where the fabrics of wool are produced.

Resolved, That the long continued and systematic under-valuation of imported wool resulting, as it does, in a loss of much revenue to the government and the robbing of the American wool growers, of the protection sought to be conferred by the tariff and which the Secretary of the Treasury declares will continue under the existing laws, demand and should receive the immediate attention of Congress.

The platform was adopted with the addition of the following words to the second resolution: "And that we will not support any party or political candidate until it or he has clearly defined its or his position in favor of the restoration of said tariff."

A committee of five was appointed to draft an address to the wool growers of the United States.

German Military Trials.

Leipsic, May 19.—The trial of Captain Heutsch and M. Kraszewski, for treason, was concluded to-day. The accused were found guilty and Captain Heutsch was sentenced to nine years imprisonment in the House of Correction, while M. Kraszewski, on account of his extreme age, 76 years, was ordered to be interned in a fortress for the term of three years and six months. The trial, which has lasted several days, was a secret one, and very little of the testimony, except that which was favorable to the Government, was allowed to reach the public. The friends of Kraszewski denounce the determined efforts of Prince Bismarck during the trial to convict the Polish author in unmeasured terms, and say his actions were inspired by a desire for revenge for the intense bitterness shown in many of the author's works towards Germany, and especially towards Prussia. The convicted men were accused of betraying military secrets to the French and other nations.

SOME SUGGESTIONS

Offered to ex-Secretary Bristow by ex-Attorney General MacVeagh.

Philadelphia, May 19.—The *Times* tomorrow will contain an open letter from ex-Attorney General MacVeagh to ex-Secretary Bristow on Arthur as a Presidential candidate. It opens thus: "I notice that you are announced to address a meeting to-morrow night in New York in support of the proposition that the political career of Chester A. Arthur makes his elevation to the Presidency by the votes of his fellow-citizens more desirable than that, for instance, of Senator Edmunds, or Senator Sherman, or any of our eminent public men whose names are frequently used in connection with that office. As you excited my admiration and support, and Mr. Arthur's contemptuous hostility eight years ago by your efforts to bring guilty men in high places to punishment, I am sorry to find myself differing so radically from you as to the present duty of men who care for a higher and purer public life. But my warm personal regard for you makes me desirous that your speech should be a good speech, even in a bad cause.

"I venture therefore to offer you a few suggestions at the threshold. I ought to warn you that while nobody envies Mr. Arthur, the great prize is as far beyond his expectations as his deserts, which he drew "in the lottery of assassination," yet nobody has forgotten the pregnant fact that Guiteau was the original Arthur man; that he killed President Garfield expressly to make Mr. Arthur President, and that he did make him President by that act for nearly four years. Now, in view of this awful tragedy and its results it has always seemed to a good many people, outside of Wall street, of course, that the proper sense of decency and fitness of things would have led President Arthur and his friends to see that his true course was to be satisfied with one term, thus secured to him, and not to challenge his countrymen to review his political career and express their opinion of it. As, however, you propose to hold that career as worthy of especial honor and even of the highest office in the gift of the people, in preference for example to the political career of Senator Edmunds or Senator Sherman I will help you to a few points in the line of your argument." Mr. McVeagh then cites the building up and managing of the Republican "machine" of the city of New York, to the noble attitude Mr. Arthur maintained towards the civil service orders of President Hayes, defying both the President and Secretary of the Treasury, and refusing either to obey their orders or resign his office, to the third term, to his speech at the Dorsey banquet, the first and last occasion in our history when one man publicly praised another for bribing voters, to Mr. Arthur's part in the resignations of Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt, and his conduct at Albany until summoned to Washington by the sound of Guiteau's pistol, to the mad riot of calumny and defamation of the dead Garfield, in which, for many months, the most intimate friends and associates of Mr. Arthur indulged." The remainder of the points are in the same line.

A DESPERATE FIGHT

With Soft Gloves—The American Beats the Englishman.

Chicago, May 19.—Four thousand people witnessed the fight at Battery D armory to-night between Jem Goode, the English pugilist, and Captain Jim Dalton of Chicago. The fight was with small soft gloves, five rounds, Queensbury rules. The first round was give and take without any apparent advantage for either. In the second round Dalton made a stout rush and fought his opponent all over the platform for a time, but Goode rallied and had the best of it for the rest of the round.

In the third and last round Dalton made another rush, and putting in heavy blows knocked Goode off the stage, giving him a slight push as he went over. When Goode came up again Dalton renewed his rushing tactics, and, amid great excitement, the struggle in close quarters brought Goode down in the corner again, and as he lay upon the platform Dalton struck at him. Witnesses differ as to whether or not he hit him. The fight was renewed by a swift rush of the propelling force of his body, rather than by blow. Dalton bore Goode down between the ropes, and taking hold of his ankles assisted his fall to the floor, at the same time delivering a kick in his direction.

Tom Chandler, the referee, gave the fight to Dalton on the ground that Goode was not on the stage in time, while the time keeper, Mike McDonald, claimed the necessary ten seconds had not elapsed. Goode showed the least punishment after the fight.

FOUND GUILTY.

A Mail Robber Found Guilty—A Nice Prospect Ahead.

Charleston, W. Va., May 19.—George J. Williams, who has been working as a pension agent and mail robber in Nicholas county, this State, and who obtained in this fraudulant manner about $10,000, was to-day found guilty in the United States District Court in session here. Williams is well educated and thoroughly posted in the pension and postal laws. Their are eight other indictments against him. When all cases against him are tried he will probably serve the balance of his life in prison.

The Deadly Hemlock.

Louisville, Ky., May 19.—The *Courier-Journal's* Harrodsburg, Ky., special says a horrible case of wholesale poisoning by hemlock took place near that town to-day. Eighteen boys, after playing a game of base ball, started in search of wild parsnips, but got hold of deadly hemlock instead. The boys ate freely, and all were taken violently ill. Two died almost immediately. Five are in a critical condition and not expected to live. The others are suffering more or less from the poison.

Sabbath Breakers.

Indianapolis, May 19.—The Cincinnati and Indianapolis base ball clubs played a game here on Sunday. To-day the members of the Cincinnati club were arrested, charged with violating the State law prohibiting persons from following their usual avocation on Sunday. The players were released on their personal recognizance, and the cases will be heard to-morrow. The members of the Indianapolis club will be arrested to-morrow on a similar charge.

Caught Without Funds.

Petersburg, Va., May 18.—The cashier of the Merchants and Mechanics' bank of this place, says their suspension is due mostly to the fact that last week a large number of certificates of deposit, on which the bank requires from ten to thirty days notice, were paid without notice. Within the past few days $34,000 of State funds have been paid out. He thought the bank would resume in a few days.

Dunkee's Salad Dressing.—A ready-made, rich and delicious dressing for all salads of meat, fish or vegetables. Cheaper and infinitely better than home-made. Unrivalled as a sauce. MWF&W

MURDERED AT SEA.

SECRET OF A BOTTLE OF WHISKY.

The Inhuman Mate of a Bark, Crazed With Purloined Spirits Murders a Seaman—He Drives the Crew Into the Rigging Only to Witness a Most Brutal Murder—He is Arrested.

New York, May 19.—The Nova Scotian bark Myrtle, Captain J. Carter, left her wharfage at East Tenth street yesterday, loaded with naphtha and bound for Pernambuco. Before leaving her dock a new crew was shipped and she was towed up the river and anchored off Whitestone. The crew, it is said, were under the influence of liquor when taken on board, and the second mate, Michael Walsh, was in a beastly state of intoxication. This, however, was denied by Captain Carter. Soon after the Myrtle anchored off Whitestone the crew were called to dinner in the forecastle. While the crew were at dinner Second Mate Walsh, went through the sailors' baggage, and, finding a bottle of whisky in the bag of James Williams, began to drink it. Before he had finished the bottle Williams entered the forecastle, and seeing Walsh drinking his whisky, pulled out his knife and made for the mate. The knife cut the clothes and scratched Walsh's stomach. The latter became infurious and picking up an axe that was lying on the deck, and with a terrible blow struck Williams in the back of the neck, breaking the backbone, and the sailor fell dead at his feet.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

The other members of the crew at once rushed on the mate, but he turned on them with the axe raised, and with an oath exclaimed: "I'll kill the first man that lays a hand on me." He then rushed on the sailors, who took to the rigging to escape the maniac. Seeing that the sailors were in the rigging he turned on the dead body of Williams, and raising the bleeding head began to beat it into jelly with a marlinspike. He beat the head so that when the reporter saw it last night it was a mass of pulp. He soon tired and sat alongside of the corpse for a few minutes and then went to the cabin and drank the balance of the bottle of whisky.

The greatest excitement prevailed among the crew, who are nearly all Norwegians, and it was as much as the first mate could do, the captain not being on board, to keep them from lynching the murderer. It was about 2 o'clock when the murder was committed, and from that time until 3 o'clock the first mate stood in the bow of the bark signalling passing crafts to his assistance. Many vessels passed, but paid no attention to his signal, "Help wanted," until the municipal tug Fidelity saw it and steamed up to him. The mate informed the captain of the Fidelity of the crime that had been committed on board and asked him to notify the authorities. The boat at once put into Whitestone and notified Justice McKenna, who sent Deputy Sheriff Watts and Constable Monsel on board the bark to arrest the murderer.

THE MEN ARRESTED.

The officers soon reached the bark and arrested Walsh, who by that time had sobered up, having had two hours' sleep. When informed of his arrest he was surprised, and remembered nothing of what had occurred. The officers took him ashore without any trouble, and locked him up in Whitestone Town Hall. They also arrested the four sailors who witnessed the murder from the rigging, and they were detained as witnesses. Coroner Maynard, of Flushing, arrived soon after and summoned a jury, who went on board the vessel and viewed the remains. When the reporter went on board the bark with the Coroner a horrible sight met his gaze. The dead body of the murdered man lay at the head of the forecastle, the head hanging over the sill of the door, the blood still oozing from the gaping wounds, and only a small piece of skin keeping it on to the body. The deck of the vessel was covered with blood, showing unmistakable evidence of the terrible struggle. After viewing the remains the jury returned to the shore, and Coroner Maynard will have the body interred in Potter's Field. The inquest will be held on Monday next. Walsh was arraigned before Justice McKenna, and Samuel Simonson, one of the boys who witnessed the murder, testified to the facts. Walsh was remanded until Monday evening. For safe keeping Walsh and the four witnesses were taking to Flushing jail. James Williams, the murdered sailor, was about 40 years old, a native of Nova Scotia, and shipped in the Myrtle as an able-bodied seaman. Captain Carter had never seen him before, and nothing is known as to his family relations. Walsh is about 40 years old, short and sturdy, dark complexioned, a native of Ireland and a typical looking seaman.

Worse Scared than Hurt.

Erie, Pa., May 19.—No statement has yet been made by the officers of the Brig County Bank, which closed its doors, except that the deposits were about three hundred and sixty thousand. It has wealthy stockholders, and as they are individually liable all claims will doubtless be paid in full. One of the directors who has been examining the accounts says there were no grounds for the failure, but the president got frightened and precipitated matters by advising his friends to withdraw their deposits.

There were slight runs on two other savings banks, but they took advantage of the timely notice and thus checked the excitement. They kept their doors open longer than usual, and one of them did not close until 9 o'clock to-night. No checks were presented during the last half hour. The Presidents say the deposits to-day have been five times greater than the amounts withdrawn. No further trouble is anticipated, and the banks are known to be perfectly sound.

Kicking Against Bacon.

Minneapolis, May 19.—The *Journal's* Winnipeg special says: Trouble is rapidly coming to a climax among the Indians of the northwest territory. Prapot has called the "big sun dance," and will demand fresh fish to counteract the effects of bacon, which has spread scurvy throughout the camp, causing 50 of his people to die in three months. He complains of the broken pledges of the Government as to supplies. The Assinabones and other tribes are to join in this movement for a change. Yellow Calf's band is armed and defying the authorities. Cannon and troops will be sent to Regina, and a fight is looked for.

Give Us Something Easy.

Liverpool, May 19.—The American Lacrosse team played the first match game in England at Rock Ferry to-day with the Cheshire teams and resulted in a victory for the Americans, four goals to one. The Cheshire team won the first goal. Just before the teams changed ends Cheetham, a Cheshire player, was carried from the field, having been badly injured in a collision. Johnston, by an excellent play from a distance of eleven paces from the poles, scored the fourth goal for the Americans.

Base Ball Yesterday.

At New York—Buffalo, 8; New York, 17.
At Boston—Chicago, 2; Boston, 4.
At Providence—Detroit 2; Providence, 4.
At New York—Brooklyn, 11; Allegheny, 6.
At New York—Baltimore, 1; Metropolitan, 11.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Yesterday's Proceedings—The Matters Considered by the Body.

Philadelphia, May 19.—Bishop Bowman presided to-day for the third time during the conference, and Rev. John A. Reitz, of Western Germany, led the exercises.

The first business transacted this morning was the adoption of Dr. Crawford's resolution appointing 10:30 o'clock this morning for the time of electing the rest of the conference officers, beginning with the Missionary Secretaries.

A number of resolutions expressing thanks to the various fraternal delegates who have visited the conference was adopted.

The committee on time and place for the consecration of the Bishops-elect reported that they had agreed upon Association Hall, and Thursday, May 22, at 11 A. M. The report was adopted.

The Report of the Committee on Missions was then taken up, and the item giving South India permission to divide into two conferences during the quadrennium, if the exigency demands it, was discussed. The Rev. E. W. Parker, of North India, thought the best thing to do about India would be to order a subordinate General Conference, which would send delegates to this one.

Ram Chandra Bose hoped that nothing would be done to injure the native representation in this Conference. The debate took a wide range and was participated in by Drs. Leonard, Osborne, Reed, Snyder, Neely, Bishop Foster and others, and simply showed that the India representatives were not in very hearty accord. Bishop Simpson entered during the debate, and, as usual, was received by the Conference with enthusiasm. Dr. Vernon, chairman of the committee, advocated the adoption of the report, and the previous question being ordered, the Conference passed the item. It was then agreed that none of these Conferences be organized without the presence of a bishop. The report as a whole was then adopted.

The report No. 7 of the same committee was then presented; it recommends the election of two missionary secretaries. Rev. L. C. Quall moved to insert three secretaries, but his motion was laid on the table and the report was adopted.

The conference then proceeded to the election of two Missionary Secretaries, and the following gentlemen were nominated: John M. Reid, Charles C. McCabe, John F. Goucher, Jacob Todd, J. F. Fitzgerald, Geo. S. Hare and Wm. H. Olin.

After the vote was taken and the tellers had retired, the call of the committees for report was again taken up.

Cumberland Presbyterians.

McKeesport, Pa., May 19.—The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly convened at 8 A. M. Dr. Dewitt, general superintendent of Sunday-schools, read a report which showed them to be in a flourishing condition. A communication from the World's Exposition, offering the use of the building for holding the next assembly was referred to a committee with thanks. Committee reported favorably on the memorials of the World's Arbitration League, and it has the Assembly's best wisher. The report of the Committee on Temperance was quite lengthy and was received with enthusiasm. The matter of publishing a sermon in each issue of the official organ was referred to a committee. A motion to have the Sabbath-school lessons published in each issue was lost by a large majority. The Finance Committee read a report from the Indiana Synod asking that the General Assembly pay all expenses of the members. The committee recommended that their prayers be not granted. The overture of the committee recommending that the assembly make the memorials on the revision of faith were laid over until the afternoon.

Methodist Protestants.

Baltimore, May 19.—In the Methodist Protestant Conference to-day the reports of the Board of Missions on publication and ministerial education were presented and referred. An invitation from the Bishops of the M. E. Church to a General Conference of the Methodist Protestants to join in the Centennial celebration of Methodism in 1884, was referred to the Committee on Fraternal Relations. Rev. A. H. Bassett, of Ohio, one of the oldest members of the church, was introduced and made an address. He spoke of the General Conference of 1842, at which were present nearly all the founders of the church. Rev. Dr. Webster, of Maryland, was also introduced, and spoke on the first Methodist Conference he ever attended, at Georgetown, D. C., in 1832. Only two of that body now survive. He spoke of the great pleasure afforded him that the union of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church with the Methodist Protestant Church as suggested. A number of propositions for changes of discipline in the church were referred.

The Rev. Mr. Roesser, a delegate from the Texas Conference, presented a claim of recognition as a member of the General Conference, and after much dicussion the claim was referred.

Kicked to Death.

McKeesport, Pa., May 19.—A brutal murder was committed at Coal Bluff, on the P., V. & C. railroad, on Saturday night. It appears that two miners named Craig and Thomas Dawson, who had an old grudge against each other, were engaged in a street fight, when Craig got Dawson down and kicked him three times on the temple so severely that he died in a few minutes. Craig gave himself up to an officer. There is considerable excitement. Both men worked in the same mine. Craig is not much over 19 years old.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Cincinnati lead pipe and sheet iron company's works burned yesterday afternoon. Loss on stock $50,000.

William Sheriff, "The Prussian," was knocked out of time in Philadelphia last night, by Mike Cleary, in one minute and five seconds, in a glove contest.

The annual session of the grand encampment of the I. O. O. F. met yesterday at Harrisburg, Pa. The Grand Lodge meets to-day in the Opera House. About eight hundred delegates have already arrived.

Colonel L. Edwards, of Austin, Texas, widely known throughout the Southwest, died yesterday at the Beach Hotel, Galveston, Texas, from a hemorrhage, caused by knife wounds received in a personal encounter with J. L. Wrenn, of Austen, three weeks since.

The Cambria Iron Works Company, of Pennsylvania, filed a bill in equity in the Massachusetts Supreme Court yesterday against the Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company. The plaintiff alleges the defendant's road is indebted to it in the sum of $22,949 for steel rails.

At the meeting of the Bicyclists Association, at Washington, D. C., the following officers were elected: President, Dr. N. M. Beckwith, New York; Vice President, W. H. Milller, Ohio; Corresponding Secretary, C. K. Alley, of Buffalo; Recording Secretary, Eugene McAlley, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, Stephen Terry, of Hartford. Dr. Beckwith submitted a report of the progress of the league the past year, showing it had doubled in membership and was in a thrifty condition in every respect.

Law Professor—"What constitutes burglary?" Student—"There must be a breaking." Professor—"Then if a man enters a door and takes a dollar from your vest pocket in the hall, would that be burglary?" Student—"Yes, sir; because that would break me."

THE GREAT ATHLETE

OF THE BOURBON DEMOCRACY.

The True Story of the Visit of the California Delegation; or, How Tilden Opened the Folding Doors—A Thrilling Story in one Chapter. What the Hero Said—Tilden's Health.

Washington, D. C., May 19.—Representative Cassiday, of Nevada, to-day said the visit of the Pacific coast delegation to Tilden some weeks since had given rise to many erroneous impressions throughout the country. This resulted, he