

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 43 and 47 Fourteenth Street.

SECRETARY MANNING'S trouble is something more serious than a sprained ankle. The head of a great department has no easy task.

Mr. GLADSTONE is unable to please everybody. Yet Mr. Gladstone is a great man and is at home in the Greek and Latin classics.

A PENNSYLVANIA clergyman refused to preach any more until his salary was paid and some other matters settled. As last accounts the strike was still on.

None of the wild and unbecoming statements of Allen G. Thurman and his cohorts for each other. Two old people in here accuse so unbecomingly foolish, you know.

Another SAN SMALL has had to come down. The war on his cigarette was too much for him. If he had smoked a dignified pipe or a manly "stogie," how different might have been his lot.

So much of a contradictory character has been written about the battle of Shiloh that we should be grateful if some one in authority would tell us candidly whether there ever was a battle of Shiloh. Stated proposals will be received until April.

The editor of the New York World has made a great show of giving his year's salary as Congressman to a charitable institution. If he had attended to his business as Congressman and earned his salary he would have had the great pleasure of giving away his own money, if he had given it at all.

It is recalled that when the Mormon's head of Cleveland's luck they lit the heavens with bonfires. And now Governor Murray, who was trying to stamp out polygamy, is asked to resign. If it were not for the looks of the thing the Saints would go into the bonfire business again. Reform is beginning to wear motley.

Mr. HENRY WATKINSON will call on Minister Boyd Winchester in Switzerland during the European tour which he will shortly make. That will be an historic meeting. Mr. Winchester is said to be the best poker player in Kentucky. In a story illustrating his nerve, four kings were dealt among the other fellows two pairs of deuces, whatever that may mean.

The Philadelphia Guardians of the Poor are torn up over a question which at first blush seems trifling. It was proposed to provide sixty-three women nurses with three mirrors to be used in common. The question was whether the mirrors ought to be furnished at all; and next, whether that many women could get along with that many mirrors. Probably they could if they were not all called out of bed at one time on urgent business.

Some of the Southern newspapers have been able to find extenuating circumstances in the wholesale massacre of negroes at Carrollton, Mississippi. The New Orleans Times-Democrat is not so benevolent a mood towards the murderers: The honor of Mississippi and of the South demands that this matter be judicially investigated at once, and the law vindicated by the punishment of those who are guilty of this heinous crime.

It would be creditable to Mississippi if many of the guilty as can be caught were swung off on the gallows.

A footnoted paragraph keeps giving the rounds of the press, stating that Private Dalton is old, poor, and broken in health and fortune, an object of charity, and is only kept out of the almshouse by the benevolence of kind friends. The Private, in a note to the Intelligencer, says:

There is not one word of truth in all that you say about me. I am a young man, only a little past forty, my youngest child is a baby, and I am happy as a king on his throne. I am hungry as a saw-eat three times a day, have plenty of grub and a good wife to cook it. She can give me a gray hair in my head, I am a lawyer, therefore an honest man; have a house and land enough, clear of mortgage, and earn \$3,000 a year by the law. Still, if any man has anything to give away I shall not refuse it. As for the poorhouse, I have never been there. The law is given to heavy lying on the slightest provocation!

A man who delivers himself with this buoyancy is no object of compassion. Blessed with the boundless wealth of sweet content, happy in his family, loving and loved, having good books and knowing how to use them, fond of his work and glorying in his independence, he is a man to be envied by Jay Gould.

SMALL SWAGS OFF. On being told, but Sam Jones still hangs gravely.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Referring to the tobacco question, Sam Jones said in his sermon last night: My good friends my tobacco is a sin, and I am happy to announce to the audience that before breakfast Sunday morning Brother Small took all his stock on hand, threw it on the grate and burned the whole thing up. [Applause.] He has thrown it to the wind forever. He will never use it any more. I said to him:

"Have you quit to stay?"

"Yes, I 'd hold fellow, my why, won't you?"

"Well," he said, "Brother Jones, I didn't quit because I believed it was a sin, but they kept on saying it was a sin, and I said I won't perpetrate anything in my mind that will make me unkind towards people, and I have given it up forever." [Applause.]

"As soon as I ever have had that sort of a feeling in my heart I am going to give it up. I would run over anything in earth or heaven that would make me feel unkind towards any human being in the world. If you believe anything is a sin give it up. If anything harms or hurts another man, give it up. I believe Mr. Moody told the biggest truth of his life when he said a man who used tobacco could not be a Christian, but he would be a nasty Christian."

After the congregation was dismissed Brother D. said a little missionary work was being done in the tobacco habit, trying to induce him to give up the tobacco habit, but apparently was unsuccessful.

WHERE IS THE JUDGE?

A CHARLESTON MAN MISSING.

Judge Crawford, a Partner & Senator Keena in a Business Matter, Leaves the Kanawha Valley for a Trip West, but has not since been heard from.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Some interest has been aroused here by the story of the mysterious disappearance of Judge Joe Crawford, of Charleston, W. Va. Crawford, who is a fine lawyer and a popular and highly respected man, came to Charleston about eighteen months ago from New York City, bought a house and domiciled his two sisters in it. His sisters have not been at Charleston for several months, and the Judge has been living in the family of a well known gentleman. He was once or twice attacked by sudden and severe illness, which would render him unconscious for some time. Recently Judge Crawford, United States Senator Keena and W. E. Molohan, became interested in the purchase of extensive coal mines in Pocahontas county, W. Va. All that was needed to complete the purchase was the securing of the title to a portion of the mine from a gentleman in Nevada.

Judge Crawford volunteered to go to Nevada and secure the title. He was given \$3,000 for that purpose, and left on March 10, expecting to be back the 18th. Since leaving nothing has been heard of him, and all inquiries trace him to Cincinnati, where he is last sight of. He left behind him all his personal effects and a bank account of the amount of which cannot be ascertained. His friends at Charleston fear that he has either been foully dealt with or has had a sudden attack of sickness.

Senator Keena was seen to-day and says he does not remember that Crawford had been fully dealt with. He states that he became acquainted with Crawford casually, believes him to be all right, and accounts for his mysterious disappearance on account of his being taken suddenly ill among strangers. Mr. Keena has a business engagement with Crawford the latter part of this month and should he not show up he would account for his non-appearance by illness.

THE MORN'S MIGHT. Three Negroes Attempt to Molest a White Woman and Are Hung Up.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24.—A special says that yesterday morning, near Auburn, Ky., three negroes, Hamp Wade, Alexander North and Henry Shaw, attempted to outrage the person of Miss Ora Day, the daughter of a prominent citizen of this place, as she was passing along a line of woods by driving a buggy. She was brought to a halt by the men, who gave her a shove and captured her. As they were bringing her back to jail they were met by a mob, who taking the prisoners from the officers, struck and killed the negroes. The bodies were still hanging, none daring to cut them down, as popular feeling is so strong against them that it would be dangerous to do so.

Suit to Recover Royalty Paid. CHICAGO, Ill., March 24.—The Ohio Steel Bar Wire Fence Company commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, against the Washington Manufacturing Company, to recover \$11,192.17, which it paid in royalty to the Washington-Moon Company as its barbed wire license from 1881 to 1883 inclusive. The Chicago Company claims that the Washington-Moon Company, by its license to the Washington-Moon Company, was giving a license to manufacture barbed wire to Jacob Harsh, of DeKalb, without charging him any royalty. It therefore seeks to recover back every cent of royalty which it paid in the years above mentioned.

New Telephone Company Chartered. COLUMBUS, O., March 24.—The Egan Telegraph Company with a capital stock of \$100,000 was incorporated yesterday. Its announced purpose is to provide a new telephone and telegraph service throughout Ohio and the United States. The company proposes to operate the Egan system of telegraph and telephone inventions. These include both short and long distance telephones which are claimed to be superior to the Bell patents. The litigation over the validity of the Bell patents is claimed still will not affect the Egan patent, and they can be operated at once.

Three Singular Suits. CHICAGO, March 24.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Bloomington, Ill., special says: Three peculiar suits were begun here to-day. Four weeks ago Benjamin Sholly, of Corel, while insane, shot and killed his brother's wife, Mrs. Levi Sholly, and seriously wounded Miss Sholly, his niece, and burned Levi's barn and contents, perishing in the conflagration. To-day three suits for damages were brought against the estate of the deceased madman, Levi Sholly bringing a suit for loss of his wife and a suit for \$4,000 damages for his barn contents. Miss Sholly sues for damages inflicted upon her by her uncle. The suits aggregate \$10,000.

Alderman Jaehne Pleads. NEW YORK, March 24.—Alderman Jaehne was arraigned in court this morning and entered a plea of "not guilty." A motion was made to reduce the bail to \$20,000. Jaehne swore that he had no intention of leaving the city. Judge Gilder denied the motion.

Alderman Jaehne was connected to the Merion house this evening. There he and his bondmen were met by Judge Gilder, who accepted the proffered securities and the Alderman departed with his friends.

Union Labor Employment Hereas. PITTSBURGH, March 24.—The Knights of Labor of Pittsburgh will shortly establish an employment bureau for union workmen. Nothing of this kind has ever been attempted in this country before and its success is assured even before it has commenced its workings. The bureau will furnish union men out of employment with positions, and at the same time will keep listed all mills or employers employing union men.

New Steel Works to be Built. PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 24.—A number of Pittsburgh capitalists have formed a company for the erection of a steel works at Germantown, near this city, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad. The plan will have two five-hundred-ton converters, of the most modern pattern, and a driving employment to 250 men. The company has purchased fifty acres of land at Germantown.

Mr. Arthur Declines. NEW YORK, March 24.—The Grant Monument Association yesterday received a letter from Ex-President Arthur, declining to accept the position of president of the Association, to which he had been elected. He declines on the ground that he would devote the time to his duties which his satisfactory fulfillment might demand.

WHY THEY STRIKE.

The Reason for the Singular Unity of the Knights of Labor.

KANSAS CITY, March 24.—It has been considerable of a conundrum among those outside of the organization, as to how the Knights of Labor are so firmly united. No ordinary oath would bind men so firmly that they would make material changes in their business arrangements in order to observe their promise. The Knights of Labor are bound together by firmer bonds than promise form and the purse string is the binding cord. There are three varieties of assemblies: the primary assembly, of which there are ten or a dozen in this country; the district assembly, which is composed of delegates from the primary assemblies; and the general assembly, which is composed of delegates from the district assemblies. The general assembly has entire control of all the work done by the order, and it is the duty of the district committee, of which T. V. Powderly is chairman to do most of this work.

A disaffected Knight was met by a reporter and induced to tell how the organization is so firmly bound together. He said that the regular set of books is kept in each assembly, and each member has an account. The greatest inducement which is held out is the fact that any of the members who, at any time become financially embarrassed, may borrow money from the assembly.

This is a loan, not a gift, and the members have to pay it back at some time. The consequence is that the members are not so continually in debt to the assembly. They have paid a number of these, and they hope to get their fines returned, and they propose to stand by their assembly for financial reasons which are evident by using such means, the Knights of Labor are continually in debt to the assembly. They hold together as long as they have a dollar in the treasury.

It would seem as if a member could be allowed to borrow as much as he paid in under such conditions; but it is safe to say no member ever gets more out of the association than he has put in. No man can borrow more than he has paid into the treasury, for accounts are kept to prevent such accidents. The whole concern is to keep the members from borrowing more than they have put in. They will result in some action by the business men of the city which will protect a conference between the Knights of Labor committee and Mr. Foxie, and a satisfactory adjustment of their grievances.

The settlement of the strike upon the Missouri Pacific and the Gould Southern system of railroads shall cease, and as a means to this end that the strikers upon these roads shall return to their former positions or discontinue their strike. The strike is not to be renewed until the civil and military powers of the city, county and State, and necessary of the United States, enforce the law, which shall put an end to the present deplorable condition of affairs.

Yardmen at St. Joseph Strike. ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 24.—A special from St. Joseph, Mo., to the *Post Dispatch* says that at noon to-day the yardmen at the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad yards struck, and freight trains are entirely suspended.

AT KANSAS CITY. The Switchmen's Demands Complied and the Blockade Raised. KANSAS CITY, March 24.—Everything remains in statu quo here to-day. No freight is moving and all is quiet in the yards. Armour & Co. this morning began loading 500 tons of provisions on a steamer which they chartered and which will start for St. Louis and Cincinnati to-day.

General Manager of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf railroad, whose office the conference of railway officials was held this afternoon, at 4 o'clock gave notice that a compromise had been effected with the switchmen and that the men would return to work at once. By the settlement the general manager agreed to give the switchmen the Chicago schedule prices. This raised the blockade from the city except as regards the Missouri Pacific.

The statement in a previous dispatch quoting Mr. Nettleton as saying that the switchmen's strike was settled on a basis of Chicago prices, was made on the authority of an evening paper. Mr. Nettleton was interviewed later by an Associated Press reporter and said that he had no such statement. He could only say that the strike had been settled and that the men themselves ignorant of the prices fixed upon. They are known only to the officials and strikers' committee.

It is supposed that an advance was granted to the committee, and the agreement was in a few days that the agreement was made. The idea was advanced that the officials hope for an early settlement of the Missouri strike, and consider it best to keep secret the settlement pending the adjustment of differences elsewhere.

Freight trains are rolling in and out of the yards to-night, and they will be crowded to their fullest capacity for some days. Numerous trains had been side-tracked in the yards, and so far as they were brought forward as rapidly as possible.

Fifth Police Attempt. CHICAGO, Ill., March 24.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Omaha, Neb., special says: The fifth futile attempt of the Missouri Pacific to move freight trains out of this city occurred to-day. At 10 o'clock an engine and caboose started out with the intention of picking up cars at Papillon. Just outside the city the Knights of Labor killed the engine and ran it on the belt track, where they left it guarded.

Delegates are here from Claytons, Lawrence, Kaswell and Denver for the purpose of securing a revision of the trainmen's wages on the western branches. An important meeting was held this afternoon, all the Knights of Labor assemblies in the city being represented. It is generally understood that the Union Pacific will be asked to readjust wages. It is probable that the demand will be made to-morrow.

GOULD INTERVIEWED. On the Strike—He says he will not Submit to a Compromise. NEW YORK, March 24.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish a long interview with Mr. Jay Gould in regard to the strike on the Missouri Pacific railroad, the essential features of which are here-with given.

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SMALL SIZED RIOT

IN ST. LOUIS RAILROAD YARDS.

Strikers Attempt to Stop a Freight Train, but are Defeated by the Police—The Switchmen's Strike at Kansas City Settled and Freight Trains Now Moving.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 24.—A freight train of fifteen cars was made up this morning at the Union Depot, and started over the Missouri Pacific tracks in the direction of Seventeenth street. Arriving at that point, the crowd called upon the engineer and fireman to leave their posts, which they did. The mob here soon became so dense that it was deemed advisable to clear the yards and the police were summoned. Soon a force of about 150 commanded by the Chief of Police and all the Captains arrived at the scene. The crowd was then ordered to disperse, and upon their refusing to do so the police made a charge upon them, hoping to drive them away without using their clubs. The latter alternative, however, became necessary, the mob still resisting. During the struggle which ensued several of the strikers were badly beaten by the police, some of whom were in turn badly bruised from rocks thrown by the mob. After a brief fight, the crowd was dispersed and driven from the yards. Another engine was then started, which after being coupled to the abandoned freight train, drew it from the scene of the riot, under a guard of about fifty police, who accompanied it as far as the city limits, no interference having been met with.

Just after the freight train had gotten away, carrying a large portion of the police force, the mob, numbering about 1,000 men, made a rush for the machine shops of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and took possession of them. The courage, however, of a majority of them failed and only about forty proceeded beyond half way and they soon abandoned the idea and dispersed.

Only Warnings. ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 24.—It has been learned that the three executive committees now in session here anticipate that the proposed meeting to-night between the Knights of Labor and business men will result in some action by the business men of the city which will protect a conference between the Knights of Labor committee and Mr. Foxie, and a satisfactory adjustment of their grievances.

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A SICK SECRETARY.

MANNING'S ILLNESS SERIOUS.

It is supposed that he had a slight stroke of Apoplexy—Telephone Faculty Dragging Along—Commissioner of Penitents Black Fats his Foot in it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—At 11 o'clock this morning Doctors Lincoln and Hamilton reported the condition of Secretary Manning as not much changed since midnight. "He slept nearly all night," said Dr. Lincoln to an Associated Press reporter. "He is, however, very weak and unable to sit up. His mind is clear and he is in good spirits."

Are there any symptoms indicating danger?" was asked Dr. Lincoln. "No, none have yet appeared."

"Do you think he will be able to be out again in a few days?"

"He has been terribly overworked, and in consequence, is very weak and prostrated."

"What is the condition of his ankle?"

"It was not seriously hurt and will be all right again in a few days, I think."

Dr. Hamilton made a statement to Assistant Secretary Fairchild this afternoon in regard to the condition of Secretary Manning, from which it appears that he has symptoms of apoplexy, and is not regarded as out of danger. Dr. Hamilton says he will be confined to his bed for some time.

According to Mr. Fairchild's information Secretary Manning was first taken ill in his office and in falling to the floor from exhaustion, wrenched his ankle. Subsequently he was taken to the hospital, where symptoms of apoplexy, which alarmed his friends and resulted in the summoning of a physician. The attack of vertigo, Mr. Fairchild said, was subsequent to the fall. Secretary Manning's message to the Secretary's house informed Mr. Fairchild that the Secretary was much improved.

At 11 o'clock to-night the physician in attendance upon Secretary Manning stated that this condition was substantially unchanged. He thought he was more comfortable, but with rather more cases and appears more comfortable. His face continues flushed and his breathing labored. Dr. Lincoln in response to a question said: "It will be several days yet before the danger is passed and several days before he can safely resume work."

Although his physicians speak thus hopefully their troubled looks and the great anxiety exhibited by his family and friends indicate that his condition is at least critical. The recurrence of the attack of yesterday greatly feared and the extreme gravity of the case can hardly be overestimated. It is impossible to ascertain from professional sources the Secretary's condition, inasmuch as his physicians out of respect to the wishes of the family decline to give a detailed statement of the case.

TELEPHONE INQUIRY. Casey Young Still Under Fire—Nothing Starting Developments. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The Telephone Committee resumed the examination of Casey Young to-day. He said emphatically that the Attorney General never told him or any one else that he would bring suit against the Bell Company. He had never spoken to Solicitor General Goode about the Attorney General's departure until he had seen it in the papers; he had never heard that the Attorney General intended to bring suit in order that Goode might bring suit. After the Van Benthuyzen interview with the Attorney General, witness had at Van Benthuyzen's request written to the President, appealing from the action of the Attorney General in refusing to have anything to do with a telephone suit. Witness had that letter in his pocket when he came to Washington with Huntington, but it was never delivered, for upon their arrival they found the Attorney General had already brought suit. General Goode brought suit. Witness had not mentioned the subject to Goode prior to that. I called on Goode and asked if the papers had arrived, and was informed that they had not, and left this morning.

Senator Harris had gone with witness to see Goode. Next morning witness called again and was told by Goode that the papers had reached him (the papers from the District Attorney at Memphis). Did you remember when the papers were brought to him (witness) to go to the Department of Justice to endeavor to have the suit brought, as he thought it should be brought "at our relation," his idea was that he could better control the suit in that form and in that way. Witness in the name of the government. That was some time in August or September. Goode was writing the order to bring the issue of loyalty to the societies, as seen in the colors worn throughout the vast audience, made a beautiful scene, and served to inspire the contestants with courage to win. At 8 o'clock the eight contestants, attended by ushers, filed up to the stage and received a rousing ovation at the hands of their friends and admirers. A special feature of the evening was the good order maintained throughout. The Wheeling Opera House orchestra furnished the music.

THE PROGRAMME. After prayer and music the following programme was carried out: Select oration..... First Battle of Plymouth John L. Vance, F. & W. Pennsylvania. Select oration..... Culture-Intellectual and Moral Mr. Brown, F. & W. Pennsylvania. Easy..... Marion Moore, F. & W. Pa. Study in King Lear..... A Study in King Lear Original oration..... Culture-Intellectual and Moral William A. Kinter, F. & W. La. Moore, Ind. Debate..... The Right to the Right to appropriate money to the States and Territories in aid of education? Affirmative..... W. A. Jones, F. & W. St. Cloud, Pa. Negative..... W. A. Jones, F. & W. St. Cloud, Pa.

Mr. Vance gave a dramatic selection, and his delivery commanded universal admiration. A special feature of the evening was the notable especially for the voice culture and ease of gesture he displayed. The essay of Mr. Moore was of a terse and substantial kind. He referred in a discerning manner to the difference between the "who" and the "what," the former being superficial and the latter embracing the entire profundity of the soul. "Who" is reputation. "What" is character.

Mr. Montgomery in his answer, showed a critical study of the character he delineated. His performance was finished and generally commended.

A WHEELING MAN'S REPORT. Mr. Hupp, after an elaborate introduction, gave a masterly discussion of the different phases of culture. He referred to the intellectual side in a review of Greece and her great intellectual lights, and in his closing part made an earnest and most impressive appeal in favor of religious culture in the machinery of civilization. Mr. Kinter had a very fine oration and it was well delivered. He is a born orator. His composition was terse and his style vigorous.

The greatest interest, however, was manifested in the debate. It represented for the ten points of controversy the question discussed was, "Should the national government appropriate money to the States and Territories in aid of education?" The affirmative maintained that it was constitutional and expedient, while the negative equally took issue with the affirmative, and maintained that it was unconstitutional and inexpedient.

THE ONE ON BLACK. The Commissioner of Penitents Nearly Caught up in Committee. WASHINGTON, March 24.—The examination of Commissioner Black was continued by the Senate Committee on Expenditures of Public Money this morning. Senator Harrison took up the case of Captain John A. Whitely, one of the twenty cases furnished by Commissioner Black to sustain his charge that the Penitentiary Office had been managed as a political machine by his predecessor. Black said he did not wish to be examined on that case this morning, and that he would withdraw it from the investigation.

Senator Harrison asked if the withdrawal was in consequence of the politics of the claimant.

General Beach declined to answer the question.

Mr. Harrison asked whether the withdrawal was not made because of the discovery that the claimant was not competent. Witness said he did not know yet, he hadn't completed the case.

Senator Harrison asked for the reasons which compelled the witness to withdraw the case. In reply General Beach said that he had been asked by a man that the Committee had an excellent joke which they were going to spring on him; that there was the case of one man who was a Democrat and the Chairman of a Democratic County Committee. He (Mr. Black) ran over the list hurriedly and became satisfied that the man Whitely was a Democrat.

Senator Harrison asked if the witness knew the claimant had always been a Democrat and was chairman of the Democratic committee of Indianapolis, to which the Commissioner replied the negative. Commissioner Black said he had not dropped Whitely. He did not know whether he should do it; he thought the testimony was insufficient to keep him on the rolls. He was told yesterday by a man that the Committee had an excellent joke which they were going to spring on him; that there was the case of one man who was a Democrat and the Chairman of a Democratic County Committee. He (Mr. Black) ran over the list hurriedly and became satisfied that the man Whitely was a Democrat.

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THE COMPANY AGREES TO THE DEMAND. GRAND HAVEN MICH., March 24.—The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad was ended to-day by the company conceding the demands of the men. Work will be resumed in the morning.

BOYCOTT AT DENISON.

Strikers Driven Back at the Mouth of Winchester Station.

DENISON, TEXAS, March 23.—An active boycott has been inaugurated by the Knights of Labor against the business men who signed the petition against the strike and which was forwarded to Colonel Hoxie. A number of the Knights who had had accounts with some of the storekeepers who signed the petition, settled their accounts yesterday and notified the proprietors that they never would trade with them again.

The whistle at the shops sounded off and on all day yesterday, but no one was at work there. A large crowd of Knights moved toward an instance passenger engine during the afternoon so that it was disabled, when a company of Deputy Sheriffs appeared and drove the strikers back at the point of Winchester Mills. They steadily followed the strikers until Main street was reached, where the strikers refused to concede any further, whereupon the deputies raised their guns as though about to fire into the crowd. Sheriff Douglas appeared at this moment and interposed and arrested five of the strikers, but were afterwards released on bail. The situation here is critical, and a conflict may occur at any hour. The yards and shops of the Missouri Pacific Railroad are heavily guarded.

Two Fruitless Attempts Made to Move Trains at Archon. ARCHON, Kas., March 24.—The Missouri Pacific railroad officials made two attempts this morning to send freight trains over their roads, but failed to succeed. The first train succeeded without encountering any interference, in running to a point about one mile from the Union Depot, where a number of strikers boarded it, and set the brakes. The engine was killed, and the train backed to the city by a switch engine. A second attempt was then made, this time through the protection of the City Marshal, the Sheriff and a number of policemen. The train succeeded in getting as far as the city limits, where it was stopped by the strikers took control of it and brought it back to the yards. There was considerable excitement here during the attempt to move these trains, but no serious disturbances. All the Missouri Pacific engines here, except one, are now disabled.

SITUATION AT CHICAGO. Affairs Strained but no Signs of Trouble at Chicago Enlarged. CHICAGO, March 24.—The situation in local railroad circles is becoming more and more strained each hour. "It is an official of one of the roads this morning. "While I do not look for a strike on all the roads, just at present the outlook on the Wabash is not at all reassuring." Engineers, firemen and switchmen, while they spoke guardedly on the subject, admitted that if they could not get out of their present position, they would go to work at the Kansas City and St. Louis.

The Journal says Deputy Master Workman John Foley, of Chicago Assembly of the Knights of Labor, when asked to-day, said: "I tell you candidly and on information from the head that there is no probability of the labor troubles in railroad circles reaching Chicago right away. In fact, we do not consider that the workmen of the Southwest will be the best of the situation. They would have been wiser if they had contributed to that of the one man first distributed. We must use judgment in 'bees matters'."

"The Hannibal & St. Joe line handles the most coal from Kansas City and said R. B. Cable, General Manager of the Rock Island road, to-day. "We have no yardmen or switchmen there, so none of our own employes are involved in the present troubles. We are not taking particular notice of the strike, but are accepting all other kinds. So far as we can learn our men are perfectly satisfied."

An order was issued by the Chicago & Alton road this morning instructing its freight agents not to accept freight of any kind from Chicago.

"The Illinois Central is not involved in the trouble," said Mr. Dunn, of the General Superintendent's department. "Our own people are satisfied and I fail to see how Chicago can possibly be dragged into this unfortunate broil."

PAR REACHING KANSAS OF THE STRIKE. CHICAGO, Ill., March 24.—The *Evening Journal's* La Salle, Ills., special says: The railroad strike is doing great damage to this part of the State. Matthieson & Begler received their ore for the manufacture of pig iron from the mines, but a small quantity of the mineral and cannot get any shipments. If these works are compelled to close down one thousand men will be temporarily thrown out of employment, and at least six hundred men in the Perm wire works will also be laid off.

Injunction Against "Picketing." CHICAGO, March 24.—Brusche and Recke furniture manufacturers to-day decided to ask for an injunction against the Furniture Workers Union No. 1, an organization, and its 64 members individually, to prevent the "picketing" of the factory which is in progress. By "picketing" the firm meant that the strikers have guards along all the streets leading to the factory by which non-union hands who might be going there to work are intercepted and discouraged.

Pittsburgh "Leader" Troubles. PITTSBURGH, Pa