The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1888. VOLUME XXXVI.—NUMBER 141.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

THE State development movement set on foot last night by the Wheeling Chamber of Commerce is a step of more than ordinary importance. It should arouse to activity every man who is interested in the welfare of the State. It is of the very first moment to those who have land to sell, but it strikes also in the pocket nerve every merchant in the State.

The Chamber of Commerce, through its committee especially appointed for this purpose, will issue a call which the press of West Virginia, always eager to promote the general warfare, may be relied on to circulate and support with argument and persuasion, if indeed any argument and persuasion be need in such a public matter.

The date set for the convention, February 29, affords sufficient time to circulate the call and for the active men of the State to make their arrangements to be present. It was thought wise to fix an early day so that whatever is to be done may be begun in time to catch the spring movement of immigration.

The effort to induce immigration will not be made entirely in the dark, for certain sections are known of in which desirable persons are looking for new homes where land is good and cheap and within reach of good markets. There is no reason why these persons and very many of the same kind may not be induced to avail themselves of the great advantages offered by West Virginia.

West Virginians must first make the effort and make it with a will. Since there is no State authority to undertake the task the people of West Virginia must undertake and carry it forward for themselves. The State may thus be induced to take it up later with the scheme well started and bearing fruit.

To such a gathering and for such a purpose should be specially invited the Governor of the Commonwealth; the delegation in Congress, which has in its power to do much to forward the project; everybody who can say anything, write anything or do anything to contribute to the end in view. At last we must acquaint the world with the marvelous resources of West Virginia; let it be known that we welcome newcomers and are ready to offer them homes at remarkably low cost.

The proceedings of the convention will of course be published, briefly, perhaps, but certainly widely, in the press of the country, and this means a great deal of good advertising very cheap. We can do just what other States and Territories have done and with as good results if we go about it in the right way.

When the INTELLIGENCER advanced the suggestion it was not aware that in the State of Arkansas a similar movement was on foot. On Tuesday a convention was held at Little Rock at which 400 men were present, and they effected a permanent organization for business. If the men of Arkansas think they have something to build on, how much more the men of West Virginia, a State surpassed by none in natural resources.

Now is the time. Let West Virginia start the ball and keep it rolling! The beginning is good. Now for the other end.

IN TOTAL DARKNESS.

Parkersburg Deprived of Light—Citizens Mad as Hornets.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Feb. 1.—The gas company's contract to light the streets expired to-day, and as it will be two months before the Jenny Electric Light Company can get its plant in operation, we will be without light of any kind for that long. The city is in total darkness to-night and the inhabitants are as mad as hornets. It is stated on good authority that the Parkersburg Gas Company's stockholders will ask for the appointment of a receiver in order to get a new organization of the company.

The United States grand jury is in session, with about 200 witnesses to examine from all parts of the State.

A Corpse Cremated.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1.—The remains of Dr. Frank Wetzel, a medical student, arrived in the city this morning from Chicago for cremation at Samson's crematory. The remains were accompanied by the widow and two members of the A. O. U. W., to which organization Dr. Wetzel belonged. It was the last wish of the deceased that his body be cremated. The body was placed in the retort at 10:10 o'clock, and shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon the ashes, weighing about five pounds, were taken out.

The Ohio Valley Centennial.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—A *Times Star* special from Marietta, O., states that arrangements have been made by the Centennial Committee, of which Dr. Andrews is Chairman, for a proper commemoration of April 17, the anniversary of the settlement at Marietta. Senator Hoar and Randolph Tucker will deliver addresses, and the annual meeting of the State Historical and Archeological Society will be held at the same time.

Pleuro Pneumonia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Pleuro pneumonia prevails among cattle on Staten Island to an alarming extent. Dr. Wm. Rose, of Stapleton, who is connected with the State Board of Health, this morning said he feared the disease would become epidemic. During the past two weeks fifty-three head afflicted with the disease have been slaughtered.

The Earth Trembled.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Earthquake shocks were felt at many points in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont at 11 o'clock this morning. No damage has been reported but the shock was severe enough to rattle windows and dishes.

THE BUSINESS MEN

CALL A STATE CONVENTION

To Induce Immigration to West Virginia and Take Steps to Secure the Passage of the Union Bridge Ordinance—Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the Wheeling Chamber of Commerce was held last evening, and the business transacted was of a very interesting character. Capt. McLure nominated Hon. A. J. Sweeney for President *pro tem*, President Logan being absent on account of illness, and none of the vice presidents being on hands. Mr. Sweeney was elected unanimously, and the minutes of the last meeting were read.

Capt. McLure explained the purpose of calling the meeting was to take action which would assure people who had not the opportunity to examine into the Union bridge subscription ordinance for themselves, particularly the country people, that the adoption of the ordinance would be to the interests of the county. The Captain submitted a preamble and resolution, as follows:

ADVOCATING THE ORDINANCE.

As the time is near approaching when the voters of the city of Wheeling and Ohio county will be called on to vote at an election to be held on next Saturday, February 4, for the adoption or rejection of an ordinance submitted by the commissioners of said county, subscribing three hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Wheeling & Harrisburg Railway Company for the purpose alone of the building of a Union bridge and terminals in the county of Ohio. We as members of the Chamber of Commerce in the city of Wheeling have read said ordinance and fully believe the interest of our county is well protected in the drafting of the same, which was done by special appointment of committee from the Chamber of Commerce, City Council and by Board of County Commissioners, and the ordinance being unanimously adopted by the County Commissioners and now being submitted to a vote of our people for its approval, and as this Chamber believe in the great importance of this valuable work and improvement within our city and county, which will be of great value to every class of trade, labor and business of every kind in our city and county, therefore

Resolved, That this Chamber of Commerce do recommend to the voters of the city of Wheeling and Ohio county the adoption of said ordinance by voting for subscription on next Saturday, February 4

This was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Scott moved that a committee of two from each ward be appointed to bring out the voters on Saturday and exert an influence in favor of the passage of the ordinance. Mayor Seabright thought the committees should be larger, and so constituted as to reach the class of voters among whom opposition was most likely to exist.

EFFICIENT COMMITTEES.

Mr. Scott had no objection to enlarging the committees, except that he had always found smaller committees more efficient in working out results.

Mr Seabright agreed that it would be well to leave the committee in each ward with two members, but to give them power to employ men to work toward the end contemplated by their appointment.

The original motion was then adopted, with the number on each ward committee increased to five.

These committees were subsequently appointed, after consultation with gentlemen from different sections of the city, as follows:

First ward—G. I. Garrison, A. C. Harrell, James McKahon, Joseph Hamilton, John Koch.

Second ward—Thomas E Lewis, C. R. Tracy, T. M. Garvin, A. C. Egerter, M. Horkheimer.

Third ward—N. B. Scott, David Brooks, John Bodley, Isaiah Warren, Dr. George Baird.

Fourth ward—A. T. Young, M. F. Gleesy, John Boring, Charles Hirsh, Richard Robertson.

Fifth ward—Charles Reed, Louis Delbrugge, Charles Davis, H. F. Behrens, James Filan.

Sixth ward—W. H. Travis, E. W. Dunaway, A. D. Work, John Weisgerber, Will Irwin.

Seventh ward—John McLure, J. S. Naylor, George Hook, H. B. McGregor, C. H. Copp.

Eighth ward—S. Waterhouse, jr., Patsy Dougherty, George Bowers, Henry Schrebe, Philip Kuntz.

M. Stein for Fulton, Mr. John W. Nichols for Richland district, Mr. D. M. Maxwell for Liberty and Mr. Tyler and E. M. Atkinson for Triadelphia district were also added.

A STATE IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

Mr. C. B. Hart offered the following:

WHEREAS, The considerable increase in new industrial enterprises in West Virginia, the building and serious projecting of additional railroads, the many unsurpassed natural resources and cheapness of our lands, furnish a substantial foundation for a systematic effort on the line of State development,

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Wheeling invite and urge the business men, land owners and all interested in the welfare of the State, to assemble in the hall of this Chamber on the —— day of March next, to mature a plan to further attract the attention of capital and of desirable immigrants to the unequaled advantages offered by West Virginia.

After this had been read by the Secretary, Mr. Hart took the floor and advocated the idea therein set forth. He said he offered this resolution for several reasons: one, that the feeling was now general that a time had arrived when something might be accomplished in the direction indicated by the resolution. Some immigrants are already coming in, though not as fast as they ought to. Any other State or Territory having such advantages as West Virginia would be continually blowing her trumpet.

It might be asked, has Wheeling a special interest in such a movement? She certainly has. Her jobbers, at least, must live off of West Virginia. If anything substantial results from this movement, every man, woman and child who comes into West Virginia to live must be fed and clothed and housed. They will break somebody's crockery and glassware, and use somebody's nails. If they remain in New England they are much less apt to consume such things produced here than if they live in this State. In Canada, where the speaker happens to know something of the feeling, especially among the lumbermen, there was a disposition to seek new homes. In the blizzard-swept northwest there was a disposition to turn once more towards the rising sun. These were a class of people to whom West Virginia could offer special attractions. It will not cost much; there is probably not a paper in the State which would not be willing to keep the matter before the people for nothing, for the press is always liberal and progressive, keenly alive to the advantages of building up the State. He would suggest an early meeting—the last of February or the first of March; and that landholders, railroad men, business men and all interested be asked to attend.

He did not think any person would be so narrowly selfish as to withhold co-operation from any movement which would be of benefit to the State at large, even if not greatly benefitting Wheeling directly.

He would suggest an earlier date, but that he had in mind that in the middle of this month a political convention is to meet here, and it was of vital importance to make the two so distinct that nobody can have a suspicion that they have a bearing upon each other.

This he regarded as a good time to begin the movement, because if farmers are to be induced to settle here they should locate early in the spring. When he first made this suggestion through the INTELLIGENCER he had no idea of any such movement in any other State; he saw, however, by an Associated Press dispatch from Little Rock, that Arkansas was moving in the same direction. This dispatch he read, as follows:

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan. 31.—A State convention, comprising 400 delegates, met here to-day to organize a State bureau of immigration, to continue in operation until the convening of the General Assembly, which body is petitioned to create such a State department. Fifty thousand dollars is to be raised to pay the expenses of the work by voluntary subscription from each county by pro rata assessment. The railroads doing business in Arkansas were all represented by their chief officers, and they are the guests of the convention.

Thus it was seen that the first result of such action was a free advertisement through the Associated Press, sent broadcast over the country. When the convention meets its doings are again sent far and wide without cost.

If the movement means business, the railroads would no doubt co-operate. Mr. Hart said he could not speak for other roads, but he had recently conferred with officers of the B. & O. Company and he knew they had adopted a new policy and intended to do what they could to induce an influx of new population into West Virginia.

If the movement gets far enough on, doubtless the State can be induced to take hold. The State ought to have an Immigration Bureau, but as she has not, the business men can do what is in their power.

In closing he suggested February 29 as a good date for the convention, and Hon. N. B. Scott moved that that day be fixed upon.

Mayor Seabright thought a week later would be better, but on a vote February 29 was chosen by a large majority.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Hart then moved that a committee of twelve be appointed to formulate a plan and issue a call for this convention, and the motion being adopted, the following committee was named:

C. B. Hart, James B. Taney, Col. Thomas O'Brien, M. Reilly, George O. Smith, C. W. Seabright, Capt. John McLure, Joseph Speidel, Henry Baer, A. C. Egerter, John C. Riheldaffer and C. H. Copp.

NEW QUARTERS.

Secretary Hazlett called attention to the desirability of securing new quarters, and suggested the room in the Reilly block, lately occupied by the Ohio Valley Life Company. A room in the new Rogers block, on Main street, was also mentioned, and the new G. A. R. hall, on Main street. The committee was finally authorized to hire a hall, and the meeting adjourned.

The Committee to Meet To-night.

After the Chamber adjourned last evening those members of the committee to arrange for a State convention to induce immigration present, met and agreed to hold a full meeting of the committee this evening to get the work before them promptly under way. A full attendance is of course exceedingly important.

A GREAT FIRE.

Over a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Fire broke out at 11:40 this morning in the mammoth dry goods establishment of Barnes, Hengerer & Co., Nos. 256 to 268 Main street, and in a few minutes the whole interior was a seething furnace.

The employes were panic-striken at the first alarm and made a rush for the street. It was reported that four girls were seen to perish in the flames, but Mr. Howard, of the firm, states all the employes are safe.

At noon the walls on Pearl street fell in and half an hour later the entire structure was in ruins. The fire spread to the adjacent building occupied by Dickinson's jewelry store and Patridge's dry goods store, and leaped across the street to Glanny's china and glassware emporium, Morgan's carpet store, and threatened the Academy of Music. The Bank of Buffalo, in the same block with Barnes, Hengerer & Co., put all their books and papers in the vaults and vacated the premises. The Board of Trade building was for a time in danger.

The efforts of the firemen were at once directed toward preventing the spread of fire, and they were so far successful that the flames obtained no foothold in any of the adjacent buildings. Beyond damage to the buildings immediately adjoining the origin of the fire and to the fronts of those opposite on Main street, and in the rear on Pearl street, the loss is confined to Barnes, Hengerer & Co. and the building they occupied. At 1 P. M. the fire was under control.

Mr. Howard reports a loss of over $750,000 on stock. The building, owned by C. J. Camlin, was valued at $250,000.

A later dispatch gives the following details: A few minutes before noon to-day fire was discovered in the great dry goods establishment of Barnes, Hengerer & Co., on Main street. The building had a handsome iron front and was five stories high, and extended from Main to Pearl street. It was only a few minutes after the fire was discovered before the lower floors were a mass of flames, and in the short space of half an hour the entire building, with its contents, valued at $750,000, was destroyed.

At first it was thought that some of the 400 or 500 persons employed by the firm had been burned, but at 1 P. M. it was thought that everybody escaped from the building. When the fire broke out many of the clerks and sewing girls were out at lunch, and there were but few customers in the store. There were many narrow escapes and exciting scenes while the girls were being rescued from the upper stories, but no serious injuries have as yet been reported. The heat was so intense that the efforts of the entire fire department of the city were required to save the buildings on the opposite side of Main street from destruction. The loss by water in these stores will be heavy.

The building was insured for $60,000, Barnes, Hengerer & Co. hold $600,000 insurance on their stock. Across the street the firm of D. E. Morgan & Son, whose stock is badly damaged by water, hold $125,000 insurance, and Mrs. R. J. Sherman, owner of the building, has $20,000.

Mr. Rose, advertising agent for Barnes, Hengerer & Co., reports that all the clerks have been accounted for and no one was even seriously hurt. The fire started in the paper room in the basement. How it started is not really known, but it is thought from a gas jet. The total loss is estimated at about $1,200,000, with enough insurance to cover it.

Young Lee Pleads Guilty.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Rawson, the wife of Banker Rawson, and her son, William Ralph Lee, were brought into Judge Clifford's court to-day to answer to the charges preferred against them. Young Lee pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to kill, and was remanded to jail. Mrs. Rawson pleaded not guilty to the charge of conspiracy in the assault.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

IN THE HATFIELD-M'COY FEUD.

The Results of an Investigation by a Newspaper Man—Governor Wilson's Action Criticized Severely—Quiet That May be Followed by a Big Storm.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 1.—The *Times* this morning contains five columns concerning the Hatfield-McCoy feud in Logan county, West Virginia, and Pike county, Kentucky—written by Charles S. Howell, a member of the staff of the paper, who has spent some time at the seat of war gathering the facts upon which the letter is based. The correspondence is of a most interesting and thrilling nature and purports to be the first true statement of the affair which has yet appeared. The correspondent says that twenty lives have been sacrificed in the feud, and that women and children were not spared. He alleges that the Hatfield-McCoy troubles, meager reports of which have been current for a month, have been threatening for several days to develop into serious inter-state complications. Governor Buckner, of Kentucky, and Governor Wilson, of West Virginia, have had portions of the troops of their respective States available for operations on the banks of the Tug river, ostensibly to take care of the interests of these "Sovereign States." The soldiers, according to last reports, have been ordered back to their homes, but that is no indication that the troubles are ended.

The Hatfield-McCoy war, divested of the coloring with which assiduous correspondents have clothed it, and of all the sentiment with which the representatives of the two States have invested it, is simply a succession of cowardly murders by day and assassinations and house-burnings by night. All of the murders have been cruel, heartless and almost without the shadow of provocation. Given, on the one hand, a family with its contingents of the same blood, allied and cemented by a common desire to avenge an imaginary affront, and on the other another family, small in the matter of alliance and collateral sympathies, doomed to destruction by the larger one, and the case is stated.

INTERESTING CONCLUSIONS.

Several columns of "history" relating to the feud follow, based upon information derived from reputable sources, and the details of all the murders and outrages and recent capture of some of the participants are given minutely. Nearly all these facts have already been published in a fragmentary way and the correspondent's report confirms them in detail.

The most important developments in the correspondence, are at its conclusion as follows:

THE CROWNING PIECE OF DEVILTRY

in connection with the feud was reserved for the night of January 1, 1888, when thirteen of the Hatfield gang, headed by James Vance, surrounded the Paul McCoy homestead, near the mouth of Pond Creek, burned the house with its contents, killed the son and daughter, beat the mother over the head with the butt of a gun till they thought she was dead, and left the little children to die in the cold on the mountain side among the bushes, to which they had escaped in their night clothes. While the house was burning the father and husband fired two shots with telling effect. Three new-made graves are to be found in the Hatfield settlement, and a number of the gang are known to be wounded.

After burying the dead, McCoy removed his family to Pike Court House last week. The story was obtained principally from Mr. and Mrs. McCoy, who show unmistakable evidences of the intensity of their sufferings, and is

FULLY CORROBORATED

by others. No one knows why the fiendish malignity should have been kept up. But once has McCoy attempted to retaliate. That was a few days ago. Even now no feeling of resentment is manifest. He spoke like a man who had been bent and almost broken by the weight of his afflictions and grief.

"I used to be on very friendly terms with the Hatfields before and after the war. We never had any trouble till six years ago," he continued. "I hope no more of us will have to die. I'll be glad when it's all over."

The killing of Calvin and Alfara on the night of January 1st became known the next day at the County Court house. Measures were taken at once to capture or kill a portion of the Hatfields. Twenty or thirty men under Deputy Sheriff Trask Phillips crossed the Tug near Pond Creek, in Pike county, Kentucky, on January 6. Within thirty yards of the house Mrs. Vance hailed Phillips with "Who are you and where are you going?"

"Who are you and where are you going?" was his rejoinder.

"I think they are after you, pap," shrieked the bold woman, and a moment later Old Vance arose from his concealment behind her. During the shooting which followed Vance was killed.

On the night of January 9, Phillips and posse arrested Valentine Hatfield, three Mayhorn brothers, Tom Chambers and Rew Yancey, Selkirk McCoy and Moses Christian. Others of the Hatfields were captured in McDowell county, West Va., about the same time, and landed in Pike county jail.

On January 19, Sheriff Phillips and posse charged old "Ance" and companions, and all fled except Jim Dunpany, who was killed by Jim McCoy, an uncle of Randall McCoy.

Mr. Howell then proceeds with his narrative as follows:

THE PRISONERS IN JAIL.

I saw all of the prisoners this morning in the Pike jail. They are all confined in two small cells. The jail is a small one, but it is as well built as any in the country and all appliances for the detention of prisoners are as good. The prisoners are good types of their locality. Old "Wall" Hatfield is a tall, powerful, well-proportioned man. He has iron-gray hair and moustache to match, while a pair of rough, shaggy eyebrows almost conceal eyes of a greenish gray that are forever evading the the person with whom their owner may be talking. Cool and self-possessed at all times, "Wall" never allows himself to be led into making any entangling statements. Two of the three Mayhorn brothers, confined with him, are his sons-in-law, and are highly spoken of in the matter of bravery and cunning.

Moss Christian and old Selkirk McCoy are of the Hatfield gang, but live in McDowell county, West Virginia. The captures are all important, as all are under three indictments each for murder. "Wall" was not engaged in the killing of McCoy's son and daughter on the night of January 1, nor were the Mayhorns. He advised against it, and is said to have fallen out with his brother "Ance" in consequence of his refusal to participate.

SUFFERING FOR HIS EARNESTNESS.

Frank Phillips has made himself so conspicuous in his efforts to capture and suppress the Hatfield gang that he has been removed from his position as Deputy Sheriff. The Sheriff of Pike county is Basil Hatfield, a connection of the heads of the Hatfield gang, and himself is charged with giving them aid and comfort in removing Phillips and substituting his own son. Phillips, however, has been appointed agent of the Governor of Kentucky to recover the Hatfields, for whom requisitions were issued. He says he will capture them all eventually and do all in his power to bring their punishment.

The Hatfields evidently thing that Phillips is in earnest, as "Ance" and his sons "Cap" and "Johns" have moved into Logan Court House, while others have gone across into Virginia, until the Pike county authorities shall have had time to "file the indictments" against them.

THE DEMON OF THE PROSECUTION.

The demon of the prosecution, however, is Perry Cline, the uncle of the murdered Jeff McCoy. He is prolific of resources, patient, brave and untiring. He went into the Hatfield settlement and learned all the facts in relation to the murder of his nephew. Tall, gaunt, with long black hair and beard, with a face across which consumption's signature is written, broad and deep, he appears the very spectre of vengeance, instead of a man trying to appease the angry demands of blood and give peace to a distracted community.

WARNED BY THE HATFIELDS.

Recognizing his abilities and fearing his pursuit, the Hatfields sent him the following last August:

LOGAN C. H., W. VA., August 29, 1887.

Perry Cline, Pikeville, Ky.

My name is Nat Hatfield. I am not a single individual by a good many, and we do not live on Tug river, but we live all over this county. We have been told by men from your county that you and your men are fixing to invade this county for the purpose of taking the Hatfield boys, and now sir, we 4*, in number at present, do notify you that if you come into this county to take or bother any of the Hatfields, we will follow you to hell or take your hide, and if any of the Hatfields are killed or bothered in any way, we will charge it up to you, and your hide will pay the penalty. We are not bothering you and neither are the Hatfields, and as long as you keep your hands off Logan county men, we will not do anything, but if you don't keep your hands off our men there is not one of you that will be left in six months. There is present at this time 49 of the men who regulated matters at this place a short time ago and we can get as many as we need in six hours. We have a habit of making one-horse lawyers keep their boots and we have plenty of good, strong j-rope left from hanging Williams, and our hangman tied a knot for you and laid it quietly away until we see what you do. We have no particular pleasure in hanging dogs, but we know you and have counted the miles and marked the tree.

Yours peacefully so long as you keep hands off, but with hell in our necks as soon as you make the brake.

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF THE LOGAN COUNTY REGULATORS.

Mr. Cline disregarded the threat and at his instance new requisitions were issued and additional rewards offered.

GOV. WILSON'S INTEREST.

The conduct of Governor Wilson, of West Virginia, in the matter all through has, the correspondent alleges, been strange. He has had the requisitions from Governor Buckner since last September, but has refused to issue warrants for the apprehension of the men named in the demand. Logan, McDowell, Wayne and other counties abutting on the Kentucky and Old Virginia State lines are all Democratic. The Hatfields are Democrats, and easily sway Logan and McDowell counties. John B. Floyd, of the State Department at Charleston, is an attorney for the Hatfields. A United States Senator is to be elected next year and Governor Wilson is a candidate to succeed Senator Kenna. The State is close and will be closer.

The ordering out of the troops was not a sincere move on the part of Governor Wilson. It was a mistake on his part. He knows that troops could do no good in the mountain passes of Logan, or in the defiles of the hills and mountains, or in the narrow bottoms of the Tug and its influent creeks. Special detectives must do the work. Governor Buckner's ignorance of the country must also be co-equal with Governor Wilson's insincerity in the matter, or he would not have issued his call. Patient detective work is the only solution and none of the fakirs of Charleston, Fairmont, and other West Virginia towns should be employed. Twenty or twenty-five trained men would arrest the suspected persons without noise or comment and land them in their proper prisons.

THE GANGS AND THEIR DIFFERENCES.

There is a gang in West Virginia banded together for the purpose of murder and rapine. There is a gang in Kentucky whose cohesive principle is the protection of families and homes of men and women. An unresisting family has been deprived of five of its members, a father and mother of five of their children, their homes burned, their effects sent up in smoke, their little substance scattered to the wind, themselves forced out at midnight as wanderers on the bleak and inhospitable mountain side, almost naked in the blasts of winter. A mother stands by and sees her son killed before her very eyes without being allowed to speak to him. Farms are destroyed, religious meetings are broken up, men and women whipped. State and county elections interfered with and terror holds complete sway. To repress the gang that has committed all these crimes was the Kentucky gang organized. These are the gangs, their respective histories, objects and achievements.

I have set forth nothing but what I have obtained by careful investigation, extenuated nothing, magnified nothing. I am confident that everything in the matter of statement of fact and incident is correct. I have talked with scores, adherents of both sides, and have given the substance of their statements. Many refused to allow the use of their names, fearing the vengence of the Hatfields.

CHARLES S. HOWELL.

Gov. Wilson's Requisition.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 1.—The civil authorities have now hold of the remnants of the Hatfield-McCoy feud, and upon a petition from Will Floyd, a citizen of Logan county, this State, Governor Wilson to-day issued a requisition upon Gov. Buckner, of Kentucky, for the safe delivery of Tom Chambers, A. H. Vadney, Selkirk McCoy, L. D. McCoy, Moses Christian, David Mahon, D. D. Mahon and Pleant Mahon, who are alleged to have been implicated in the recent trouble and who are citizens of Logan county, now confined in the jail of Pike county, Kentucky, awaiting trial.

The petition further states that the parties above mentioned, as he is informed and believes, were taken from this State without any legal process whatever and in violation of the laws of the State.

Refuse the Reduction.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1.—A Johnstown, Pa., *Commercial Gazette* special says: The 300 employes in the wire department of the Cambria Iron Company refused to accept the reduction in wages and the mill is now idle. The men claim that their wages are reduced four per cent more than in the other departments. They also want a sliding scale.

The Crown Prince.

SAN REMO, Feb. 1.—An official bulletin regarding the Crown Prince, Frederick William, says that a partial thickening has supervened in the interior part of the right side of the larynx, but in consequence of the detachment of dead particles the swelling on the left side has diminished. The Prince's general condition is normal.

WILL INVESTIGATE

THE READING RAILROAD STRIKE.

A Lively Debate in the House of Representatives Over the Proposition to Refer the Matter to the Inter-State Commerce Commission—The Final Action.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—In the House to-day, the morning hour having expired, the House proceeded, in accordance with a previous order, to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Commerce relative to the proposed investigation of the Reading strike.

Mr. Clardy, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, said that after a careful examination of the matter, the majority of the committee had been satisfied that the original resolution offered by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, demanding Congressional investigation, ought not to be adopted. He briefly sketched the origin of the railroad strike and the subsequent strike by the employes of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, whose stock, he said, was held mainly by the stockholders of the Reading Company. There had been no testimony before the committee showing that inter-state traffic had been interfered with on the Reading road a week or an hour, with the exception of a brief interruption at Port Richmond, on account of the refusal of the men to obey the lawful orders of the superintendent. On the contrary, he thought it appeared affirmatively that there had been no sort of intercourse with or interruption of Inter State Commerce. It had been stated that the Reading Company, in making allotments of cars to mining companies discriminated in favor of some companies and against others. This was a matter which was entirely within the jurisdiction of the Inter State Commission. Any person who was aggrieved could secure an audience by knocking at the door of that commission. It was also stated that the Reading Company and the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company were practically one and the same, and this was in violation of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. If this were true, the remedy was to be found in the State courts of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Raynor, of Maryland, did not believe in half-way measures on this subject, when monopoly is combined to drive the ranks of labor to the starvation point; that labor had an equal right by every natural law of justice to combine and strike for living wages. He said this not in the spirit of demagogism, for he had neither the arts or aspirations of demogogism, but because he believed it to be a living truth. (Applause.) He was the mortal foe of violence in all its forms, but he was the friend of labor, and its sovereign power should be exerted in every peaceful way to assert and vindicate its rights. The Reading road had broken and violated a solemn compact it had made with its employes, and now it commanded them to surrender under threat of proclaiming to the American people that the great tributary of Commerce should be closed, and that not a ton of traffic should be freighted over its road. Should this be done, he, for one, said never. Congress had the power, beyond that which belonged to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to bring this great monopoly to bay. The Reading Company had incorporated a legal fiction known as the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, officered by the same officers, controlled by the same agents as the Reading Railroad Company, and under the mask of this legal fiction the railroad company was now violating the constitutional provision of this State that chartered and created it.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, inquired why, if the railroad company was chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania and had deviated from the business authorized by its charter proceedings in the nature of quo warranto could not be instituted against it in the State courts.

Mr. Raynor (sarcastically)—The courts of Pennsylvania are in the habit of granting writs of quo warranto.

Mr. O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, declared vehemently that the first complaint on quo warranto ever heard in a State had been heard in the courts of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Raynor, continuing, quoted from the argument made by Mr. Gowen, counsel for the Reading Railroad, before the Supreme Court in the case of the State of Pennsylvania against the Reading Railroad, in which he took the ground that the State had no right to tax its freight, and that Congress alone could regulate its commerce. Now, said Mr. Raynor, when Congress was seeking to investigate its traffic the company said that Congress had not that power because it was a State corporation.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania—Does the gentleman know that any of these corporations are seeking to prevent this investigation?

Mr. Raynor—Yes, sir; we have the evidence here of 82,000 starving men, turned out in the dead of winter with dependent families. (Applause).

Mr. O'Neill—I did not ask as to that; I asked whether you know that the Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company are seeking to prevent this investigation. I say, for one, they are not.

Mr. Raynor—Then why not allow the investigation? Why not adopt the resolution?

Mr. O'Neill—We will adopt it. (Applause).

Mr. Raynor—If you will adopt it I am done. (Loud and long continued calls of "Vote! vote!"

Mr. Raynor: I wish to add but a word. This reference to the Inter-State Commerce Commission amounts to nothing. You might as well refer it to the Chinese Embassy or to the Public Printer; you will get it back just as soon. (Loud laughter and applause.) What is the use of knocking at the door of the Inter-State Commerce Commission? It never takes up a case mere motu. You do not direct it to do anything; you merely request it. By the time it investigates the question the men will have all starved to death. Let us track the subject to the fountain head, and let us discover, as I believe we will, that this is conspiracy of capital and not of labor; and let us apply the most heroic remedies legislation can devise to break up these infernal systems which, under the name of trusts, are shadowing the prosperous homes and business centres of the country.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, advocated the report of the majority of the committee, believing that Congress was too much of a political body to properly investigate a purely business matter, and because he did not believe that investigation by a Congressional Committee would be productive of any good results. To strengthen this assertion, he instanced what he termed the failure of the Missouri Pacific Investigation Committee to produce any good results or reach any conclusion.

Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, reminded the gentleman that within twenty-four hours after the arrival of their committee in St. Louis peace had been restored and commerce had been resumed. [Applause.]

Some discussion then ensued as to the proper form of the resolution, in the course of which Mr. Randall said that the controversy between the railroad company and its employes was but one branch of the investigation. The most important branch was that relative to the controversy existing between the coal combinations and the miners. In his judgment the miners case was a vast deal stronger than was that of the employes of the railroad, and he, therefore, suggested an amendment extending the investigation into the existing differences in the Lehigh and Schuylkill coal region between the mining corporation and the miners.

Mr. Tarsney, of Michigan, thought that the House was getting into a little confusion as he did not believe it had the authority to investigate institutions in the State of Pennsylvania. He wanted to know whether the Reading Railroad Company was defying the law, and whether the strike was not a lockout forced by the railroad corporation, whereby thousands of men were thrown out of employment, for the purpose of raising the price of coal. If these immense corporations, built up by Congress, were choking the very life blood out of the nation Congress ought to know it.

Mr. White, of New York, suggested an amendment extending the inquiry into the question as to whether there has been any unlawful combination of large bodies of men to interrupt the business of the Reading Railroad Company and to deprive it of freight destined for transportation to points outside of Pennsylvania, and if such combination is found to exist, the committee is directed to report what legislation is necessary to prevent and punish such combination in future.

Mr. Crumm—I don't object to that. I want a broad investigation.

Mr. Anderson, of Kansas—I do; there is too much Wall street about it.

After some delay the various propositions were consolidated into the following resolution, which was adopted without division:

Resolved, That a special committee of five members be appointed to investigate forthwith the extent, causes and effect upon the Inter-State commerce of the continued failure by the Reading Railroad Company to transport such commerce and to report to the House, by bill or otherwise, for consideration at any time such legislation as is necessary to secure the public the regular and complete execution by a railroad company of its obligations to serve as a common carrier of inter-state commerce; and to investigate the differences existing in the Lehigh and Schuylkill region of Pennsylvania between the corporations mining coal and the miners; and further, to investigate all facts relating to mining corporations, and individual miners of anthracite coal in connection therewith; and report the same to the House with such recommendations as the committee may agree upon.

The House then adjourned.

Mr. Cox, the Speaker, pro tem, states that the committee will probably be appointed by Mr. Carlisle, but that he will confer with that gentleman this evening for the purpose of learning his wishes.

The Cameron Postmaster Selected.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The INTELLIGENCER's forecast is confirmed to-day in the selection of Mr. Crawford for the Cameron postmastership. The appointment will probably be made to-morrow.

Daniel E. VanMeter was to-day appointed postmaster at Old Fields.

The arrivals include J. H. Ransom and wife, of West Virginia; Robert Chew, of Charlestown, and Thomas L. Michie, of Huntington. The latter is ex-Congressman Gibson's law partner.

In the Interests of Harmony.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D, C, Feb. 1.—A dinner was given in honor of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis last night by Senator Gorman. About thirty prominent Democrats in Congress were there. The object was to see if the tariff and free trade wings cannot be made to flap together. Representative William L. Wilson was one of the guests. Mr. Davis was on the floors of both the Senate and House to-day.

British Insincerity.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—The *Freeman's Journal* demands that the government and the police use the same vigilance to unearth the men who murdered farmer Fitzmaurice, near Tralee, County Kerry, as they exert against priests and members of Parliament who venture to make speeches. If the assassins are permitted to escape, it says, the fact will be established beyond yea or nay that the powers of government are used, not for the detection and punishment of crime, but for the exaction of tax rents. The police know every man in Tralee and there will be nothing to excuse their failure to arrest the murderers.

The *Press* (Conservative) says that Fitzmaurice had been denounced as a land-grabber and that this charge furnished the motive for his murder. The users of such language, it says, ought to be indicted as accessories to the crime. The murder is the direct and natural result of the National League's teaching and influence.

Tisza's Statement Alarms Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—There is a pretty general agreement that Herr Tisza's declaration to the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet is more warlike than peaceful. The Hungarian Prime Minister is at Paris to contradict various warlike rumors, and professes himself sincerely desirous of peace. What alarms Europe is his blunt statement about the steady displacement of Russian troops toward the western frontier, and the equally blunt and somewhat stern declaration that Austria-Hungary had taken and would continue to take all necessary measures for her own security and for the effective use of her own army. Herr TISZA is not a first rate figure among European statesmen, but it is certain that no such language as this would be used without the full concurrence of Count Kalnoky.

The Pope and the Irish Question.

ROME, Feb. 1.—The Pope to-day received the Irish pilgrims and clergy, who presented him with addresses expressing the devotion to the Holy See. They also brought a number of gifts for the Pope. After these had been presented the Pope descended from the throne and walked down the ranks formed by the visitors, giving each his benediction and adding a few kindly words. To the leaders he expressed his desire for a peaceful settlement of the Irish question.

Trial of American Dynamiters.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The trial of Thomas Callan, formerly of Lowell, Mass., and Michael Harkins, of Philadelphia, the alleged dynamiters, was begun to-day at Newgate. Mr. Charles Phelps, son of the American Minister, and Second Secretary of the American legation, sat on the bench watching the case. The procedure was quiet. The Attorney General gave the history of the case and the policeman who arrested the men repeated their testimony.

Ex-Mayor Sullivan Released.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—Ex-Lord Mayor Sullivan of Dublin, was released from Tullamore prison to-day after two months confinement. A large crowd was gathered in front of the building and greeted Mr. Sullivan with great enthusiasm. Mr. Sullivan afterwards received addresses from various delegations. Mr. John Morely and the Marquis of Ripon came to Dublin to-day. They received ovations at the different stations at which their train stopped.

A Duel With Swords.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—A duel with swords was fought to-