The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1889. VOLUME XXXVII--NUMBER 224.

ON TO WASHINGTON.

West Virginia Patriots Again Raid on the Capital,

FOLLOWING UP THE LEADERS.

Goff, Atkinson and Smith There, and Mr. McGinnis Enroute—A Large Delegation--Some Conferences The Wheeling Postoffice.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The arrival of General Goff, Hon. Charles Smith and Hon. G. W. Atkinson yesterday has attracted quite a number of West Virginians to the National Capitol. The early trains arriving this morning brought delegations from Wheeling, Grafton, Fairmont, Martinsburg, Parkersburg and other points in the State. Long before Messrs. Goff and Atkinson had finished their breakfast at the Ebitt, the lobby of the hotel began to fill with their ambitious constituents. Over at Commissioner *Mason's Bureau soon* after the doors of the Treasury Department were swung open and the public was admitted they filed in and at one time or another during the day nearly every West Virginian in the city called.

Among those here from Parkersburg are Congressman-elect Smith, Mr. A. B. White, the coming Collector of Internal Revenue, and Mr. C. F. Scott, who, it is said, has been here right along engaged in the real estate business.

Tom Fleming, of Fairmont, made his appearance, accompanied by his little son. It is said that Mr. Fleming is after Richard Randolph McMahon's scalp and wants to succeed him as Second Deputy Comptroller of the Treasury.

Grafton was represented in the person of John H. Holt, who wants a good position in the Government printing office, and he would have been sure to have gotten it had the candidate General Goff indorsed for Public Printer been appointed; but he wasn't, and all West Virginians looking for soft snaps in that establishment are somewhat down in the mouth.

State Senator Worley, of Preston, is here, but no one seems to know what special object he has in view, unless it is to see that nothing gets away from Preston county that he can prevent. Berkley was represented in the person of Charles Miller. Mr. Miller was accompanied by Delegate Kitchen and Hon. George M. Bowers. The three had a long whispered conference with Commissioner Mason in his office this forenoon, but what it amounted to cannot be told.

A CONFERENCE.

While the visitors were having a good time in Commissioner Mason's office about 11 o'clock, in walked General Goff and Congressmen Atkinson and Smith. After shaking hands and giving all the visitors an opportunity to get in their say in the briefest possible manner Commissioner Mason entered the three statesmen into his private office and the four went into "executive session," which lasted for nearly an hour. Meanwhile the waiting patriots were in the main office, wondering all the while what the "big four" had so much to talk about.

Presently Atkinson and Smith came out and left Goff and Mason alone, and they had things their own way for another half hour. Even Dick Campbell, the Commissioner's confidential secretary, was fired out and occupied a seat at the Commissioner's desk while the "pow wow" was being held. Among the late callers to arrive was Mr. Joseph A. Metcalf, of Wheeling, who wants to represent the United States as Consul at one of the desirable iron centers in England. Either Birmingham, Bradford or Manchester will please him and he is not very particular which one of these he gets. There are Ohio aspirants for each of these consulates, but in good looks, manly bearing and ability, none of them can make a better impression on Secretary Blaine than the Wheeling candidate. It seems that this is Mr. Metcalf's second trip to Washington as an office seeker. He accompanied Mr. Atkinson here a fortnight ago when he dropped in and out of town so mysteriously. He was a caller, accompanied by both General Goff and Mr. Atkinson, at the Department of State to-day.

Another candidate for a consular position is Editor Thompson of the Keyser *Echo*, who is now in the city. He wants to show his patriotism by going to some desirable place in Mexico.

THE PARKERSBURG POSTOFFICE.

During a brief chat with Mr. Atkinson in Commissioner Mason's office this forenoon, the INTELLIGENCER representative undertook to get an expression of some kind out of him relative to the Wheeling postoffice controversy, but it seems that the instant that subject is alluded to the Wheeling gentleman becomes as mute as Lot's wife did after she turned into a pillar of salt. This fact being remarked upon, Mr. Atkinson turned to the INTELLIGENCER representative, remarking, "There is Mr. Smith; ask him about the Parkersburg postoffice. Maybe Smith will tell you something about it."

"I will," interrupted Mr. Smith. "Captain S. S. Hazen will be the next postmaster at Parkersburg and he will be appointed just as soon as the proper time comes."

"And when is that?" asked the INTELLIGENCER representative.

"Just as soon after the commission or term of the present incumbent expires as possible, or as soon as the Postmaster General will consent to make the change," was the frank response.

"And what about the Collectorship?"

"I cannot tell you anything about that," replied Mr. Smith." I am here endeavoring to find out something now, and just as soon as I can get any information I will gladly give it to the INTELLIGENCER."

THE WHEELING OFFICE.

Then, turning to Mr. Atkinson, who had been standing by listening to this little interview the INTELLIGENCER man applied his pump.

"Can't you give me some idea when a change is likely to be made in the Wheeling office." "No, sir, I cannot."

"Will anything probably be done during your present visit to Washington?"

"I really cannot say, I do not know."

"Have you yet signified your preference to the Postmaster General as to whom you would like appointed?"

"No, sir."

"Have not you made up your mind yet—can't you tell me your preference, or who you will probably indorse?"

"No, I cannot. The truth is I am still on the fence and unable to give you any information whatever in that particular."

And this ended the conversation. Later, at the Postoffice Department, it was learned that Messrs. Goff and Atkinson had been there and had had a full talk with the Postmaster General. It was understood that the interview was about the Wheeling Postoffice. The papers in the case were, however, still in the hands of the file clerk in a room nearly half way across the building from the office of the Postmaster General, where they have remained since a few days after the last visit Goff and Atkinson made to Washington together. It was said, however, that the Postmaster General might call for the papers on Tuesday next, but whether he would or not was only a matter of speculation. It all depends on how strong a case the two statesmen have made out, and whether the charges filed will be sufficient to satisfy Mr. Wanamaker that Mr. Simpson ought to go before his term expires. The guess is that he will be permitted to remain undisturbed until that time arrives. Still Goff and Atkinson mean to do all they can to bring about a change.

Mr. E. G. Jefferys, of Grafton, is here on his way to New York. Mr. Jefferys is the gentleman booked for the position in the Internal Revenue Bureau known as Superintendent of the Stamp Vault. An INTELLIGENCER representative asked Commissioner Mason when Mr. Jefferys would go to work. "I don't know when," was the reply. "He is not here for that purpose. He is on his way to New York, the appointment has not been made yet and I do not know when it will be made." The Secretary of the Treasury controls the appointments.

Only one West Virginia Postmaster was appointed to-day. That was John W. Pettit, at Elkins, Randolph county, to succeed Mrs. Lummit Earle, removed.

To-night there seems to be an impression that the Collectorship matter will be taken up for consideration to-morrow, if not for final disposition, to decide when the change will be made.

THREE CONSULAR POSITIONS.

Late this afternoon Gen. Goff and Messrs. Atkinson and Smith and Commissioner Mason had a long and exceedingly satisfactory conference with Secretary Blaine relative to West Virginia's share of the patronage of the State Department. Gen. Goff said this evening that the State would get at least three good positions in the consular service, and probably four. No names have yet been decided upon, as to who the West Virginians will submit. If four of these places are given to West Virginia, it is probable that one will be allowed to each of the four Congressional districts.

The "Big Four" did not arrive at any conclusion in regard to the matter this evening other than to decide to await the arrival of Major McGinnis, who was expected here this evening, but delayed because of missing connection somewhere while enroute. The Major will be on hand in the morning.

The three statesmen were at the Postoffice Department late this afternoon, but did not see Mr. Wanamaker. They were looking after delayed appointments of fourth-class postmasters and other local matters.

Lon T. Pilchard, of Point Pleasant, is in town. He declares that he is here for no other purpose than to aid his friends. He wants W. H. Howard, of his town, appointed to a land inspectorship. This position pays $3,500 per year. Pilchard says that Mr. Menager will not be an applicant for anything, but it is probable that he will be given a good position in the Consular service.

GOING THE ROUNDS.

Messrs. Goff and Atkinson called on several of the heads of bureaus in the Treasury Department this forenoon. They think they have a pretty fair prospect of securing several minor appointments for their constituents. They seemed especially pleased with their call on the Supervising Architect. They decline to give any names, however, as they are afraid the parties named may not make connection.

General Goff said to-night that he believed that the charges filed against Postmaster Simpson were sufficiently strong to influence the administration to make a change in the Wheeling postoffice at an early day. He intimated that if he had not so considered the charges they would not have received his approval and would not have been submitted to the Postmaster General.

Pensions Granted.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—West Virginia pensions were granted to-day as follows: Original invalid—Hiram Lambert, Jacob T. Eagles, Homer Crites, Harvey Wolff, E. D. J. Bond, George E. Leavitt. Increase—Joseph Hilton, Samuel B. Brown, Isaac Barker, James S. McEnry, Levi Jenkins, John C. Bush, John H. Biscoff, John A. Thomas, John Howard, Charles Johnson. Re-issue—Isaac H. Duval.

SHOULD BE EQUAL.

A Railroad Company Cannot Discriminate Against a Traveler on Account of Color.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—On the 10th of April last the Inter-State Commerce Commission heard the complaint of William H. Heard, colored, versus the Georgia Railroad Company. The charges involved in the complaint were that in traveling over the defendant's road from Augusta to Atlanta the petitioner was compelled to accept second class accommodations, being obliged to occupy a compartment car, although he had purchased a ticket which guaranteed him first-class accommodations. The Commission, in an opinion by Mr. Bragg, delivered to-day, holds as follows:

First—It is a lawful duty that a carrier like the defendant owes to the travelling public in carrying out its rule for furnishing separate cars to white and colored passengers on its line engaged in inter State travel, to make them equal in comforts, accommodations and equipment, without any indiscretion.

Second—It is a lawful duty that a carrier like the defendant owes to the travelling public engaged in inter State travel over its lines, to afford the equal facilities to all alike without regard to race, color or sex, against prejudice and disadvantage, from disorderly conduct on the part of other passengers or persons.

Third—On the facts in this proceeding held that the defendant violated the law in each of the foregoing respects as against petitioner.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 10.—The President made the following appointments to-day: George D. Reynolds, of Missouri, to be United States Attorney for the eastern district of Missouri; Elbert E. Kimball, of Missouri, to be United States Attorney for the western district of Missouri; Joseph P. Wilson, of Idaho, Terry., to be United States Marshal for the territory of Idaho; Richard R. Farr, of Virginia, to be Marshal for the eastern district of Virginia.

Senator Joe Brown Very Ill.

ATLANTA, May 10.—Senator Brown has been at the point of death at his residence in this city for several days. "The Senator," said Mrs. Brown last night, "has been a very sick man since his return from Washington, and has been closely confined to the house. Last Friday he was taken with a severe attack and has been in bed ever since Sunday, and Monday he was critically ill. The doctors almost despaired of his recovery, but on Tuesday he began to regain his strength, and is resting well now."

John Fender Saulsbury Dead.

WILMINGTON, DEL., May 10.—John Fender Saulsbury, Secretary of State, died this morning at his home in Dover. He had been ill since his return from the New York Centennial celebration. He was the eldest son of Chancellor Willard Saulsbury.

A HORRIBLE BUNGLE.

The Execution of the Three Bald Knobber Leaders.

SLOWLY STRANGLED TO DEATH

A Botched Job of Hanging and a Terrible Sight to Witness—Story of the Crime—Demeanor of the Men--End of Bald Knobbing

OZARK, Mo., May 10.—David and William Walker, and John Matthews, the leaders of the Bald Knobbers, were hanged to-day. The carpenters gave the scaffold its finishing touches last evening and everything was ready by 8 o'clock. William Walker was baptized at 6 p. m. by immersion in a bath basin carried into the jail. The scene was very affecting. John Matthews made a long prayer, which could be distinctly heard in the street fronting the jail. The prisoners ate their supper with as much relish as usual and appeared *very quiet, except Matthews, who is* taking his fate very hard. He passed a restless night, praying at short intervals, asking the Lord to give him strength to go through the ordeal, claiming he was a martyr. He did not sleep over two hours during the night. The two Walkers retired about 11 o'clock, went to sleep and did not wake until after 4 o'clock. They stated that they rested well. They were up early and ate their breakfast at the usual hour.

The jail yard was full of guards armed with Winchesters, shot-guns and revolvers, and were in charge of Captain G. W. Taylor, who was foreman of the grand jury which indicted the Bald Knobbers. Matthews' wife and mother came in last evening and several other of his relatives are here.

Divine services were opened in the jail at 7:30 o'clock, conducted by Revs. Thomas Hanks, Degraystone and T. B. Horn, assisted by a few Christian ladies. Matthews took part in the exercises and delivered an earnest prayer in a loud voice. William Walker also led in prayer once.

At 8:53 o'clock the Sheriff entered the jail and read the death warrant to the doomed men, after which Thomas Delaney, one of their attorneys, was admitted to have an interview and bid them farewell. John Matthews came to the window and had a conversation with a correspondent.

CLAIMING INNOCENCE.

He said: "I have to die, but, thank God, I can say I am innocent and have told the truth all along about this matter. I have nothing to report. I went out through the hole, not because I was guilty, but to escape a shameful death. But it was the will of God that I should die, and I ought to be proud of it. I was a soldier in the Federal army and am proud of my record. I am willing for the people who have known me all my life, to say what kind of a man I have been."

At 9:10 the prisoners commenced dressing themselves for the scaffold. They were dressed with white shirts, linen collars, black cravats, slippers and black coat, vest and pants.

The jury and reporters were admitted to the inside at 9:20 o'clock. Just before leaving his cell, John Matthews proclaimed his innocence in a loud voice. The Sheriff helped Matthews up the steps. Young Walker followed with a firm step, his father following close behind, as firm as ever. At the trap a short prayer was delivered by Rev. T. B. Horn, after which all joined in singing. Rev. T. B. Horn rendered a selection from the book of Job. Rev. Thomas Hanks delivered a beautiful prayer.

The noose was adjusted at 9:40. John Matthews said he had nothing to say, he was there, but took no part in the crime. Matthews called on all who were willing to help his little ones to hold up their hands. Nearly every one in his sight held up their hands. The black caps were adjusted at 9:51.

A BUNGLING BUTCHERY.

At 9:53 the drop fell. John Matthews fell praying. The stretch of the rope let all fall to the ground. The rope broke and William Walker fell loose and lay there struggling and groaning. He talked for three minutes when he was taken up by the sheriff and deputies on the scaffold. Dave Walker was drawn up and died in about fifteen minutes. Matthews lived about fifteen minutes and died with his feet on the ground. The scene was horrible in the extreme. Matthews and Dave Walker were cut down at 10:10. The trap was again adjusted and William Walker lifted helpless and groaning and struggling, and almost insensible, and the rope again adjusted and the trap again sprung. This time the descent came to a sudden stop with his feet full thirty inches from the ground, and he died without a struggle.

SKETCHES OF THE MEN.

"Bull Creek Dave" Walker, according to his own story, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, in June, 1843. His parents moved to Christian county, Missouri, when he was four years old, and settled near Sparta. The section they settled on was at that time a part of Greene county. They had a hard life up to the war. Dave enlisted in Company M, Sixth Missouri Volunteers, in 1862, but after a few months service was discharged, as he was under age. He went back home, but had a stronger inclination for war than ever, and enlisted in Company H, of the Sixteenth Missouri. His age was not found out, and he went through the war. After the war he returned to Bull Creek and entered forty acres of Government land. This was his homestead. He joined the Bald Knobbers three years ago, when the first company was formed in Christian county (then Bull Creek county) and was made the chief. He claimed that beside the pouring out of liquor at the Chadwick saloon and the whipping of John Evans for "cutting up in church," his company had not done any regulating. It was the whipping of Evans which excited the hostility of the Edens.

William Walker is the oldest son of the Bald Knobber. He was born on March 5, 1870. He lived on the farm with his father all his life and joined the Bald Knobbers at the same time. He was wounded in the right groin in the Green-Eden killing, and that night he was taken to his uncle's house in Douglas county. He was captured later by Sheriff Johnson with the assistance of J. D. Newton, a brother of Walker's sweetheart.

John Matthews was born on Bull creek in Christian county, Missouri, five miles from Chadwick, April 29, 1848. He was in the Union army during the war, enlisted in the Forty-sixth Missouri. He took part in several engagements incident to Gen. Price's raid. He had nine children. Most of them are small.

TRYING FOR A COMMUTATION.

The three Bald Knobbers, Dave Walker, better known in Christian county as as "Bull Creek Dave," chief of the Bald Knobbers, his son, William Walker, and John Mathews, who were hanged for the murder of Charles Green and William Edens on March 11, 1887, were firmly of the opinion up to within forty-eight hours of the execution that they would never be called upon to pay the extreme penalty of a life for a life. Neither of the trio had yet reached his fiftieth year, and William Walker was barely 19 years of age. Three men, together with Wiley Matthews, nephew of John, were to have been hanged on May 18, 1888, but in an appeal to the Supreme Court escaped the gallows temporarily.

Last October the State Supreme Court approved the decision of the Christian county Circuit Court, and fixed December 28 as the day of execution. Another stay was subsequently secured and Friday, February 15, named as the day of execution. Inasmuch as the Supreme Court had not yet passed upon the case of David Walker when the date arrived, the Governor granted until April 19 to William Walker and John Matthews, Wiley Matthews being still at large, he and his uncle, John Matthews, having escaped from the Ozark jail on December 28, an account of which appeared in these dispatches at the time. It will be remembered that confederates of the bald knobbers broke into the jail and gave the four condemned men an opportunity to depart. John and Wiley Matthew took advantage of the chance, but Dave and Bill Walker declined to leave and gave the alarm to the sheriff, who re*sided in the jail building. They gave as* a reason for not leaving that they preferred to await the action of the courts in their cases, the younger Walker stating that he would rather hang than be hounded all over the country by officers of the law. It was generally thought at the time, however, that the Walkers fully anticipated leniency and feared that such action on their part would prejudice their chances for clemency. The weather was bitter cold and John Matthews soon gave himself up, saying he preferred anything to death from starvation and cold. Wiley Matthews has never been heard of, though there were at one time rumors to the effect that he had been seen in Indian Territory.

The Supreme Court decides adversely in the case of David Walker, the Baldknobber chief, and fixed his execution for May 10. About April 12, the attorneys for Bill Walker and John Matthews made a strong appeal for commutation of the sentences of their clients and when that was denied asked for a respite to May 10, the date of Dave Walker's execution, which was granted. For the past two weeks powerful pleas have been made to Governor Francis for commutation of the sentences of the three men, and on Wednesday last, after reviewing the case at length, the Governor declined to interfere further, and the condemned men were notified that they must die. Dave Walker and his son Bill received the news calmly and with the nerve that has always sustained them, but Matthews broke down completely and wept like a child.

HISTORY OF THE CASES.

The arrest, trial and conviction of the Bald Knob leaders attracted widespread attention, and for the first time the history of the Bald Knob organization was made public.

Taney county, Missouri, was the birthplace of the order of masked regulators. It is the wildest section of the State and early day lawlessness caused the formation of leagues for the protection of life and property. The regulators first came into prominence when the notorious Frank and Tubal Taylor entered the home of a Mr. Dickinson, in Forsythe, Mo., and murdered an entire family.

The outlaws were captured by the new law and order league and promptly lynched. Capt. Nat Kinney, a physical giant, was the leader of the regulators and was shot and killed by one of his old followers at Ozark not many months since.

Christian county, which adjoins Taney county, first adopted Bald Knobberism in 1885-6. Dave Walker was the first leader and the order soon numbered between 300 and 400 members. All newcomers were invited to join the order and the majority did so.

THE INITIATION CEREMONY.

The candidate for Bald Knobber honors was compelled to pass through a trying ordeal. Instead of being inducted into some fraternal order, composed of his neighbors, as he had anticipated, he found himself at midnight in the dark recesses of a lonely ravine or wood, surrounded by hundreds of hideously masked men, who imposed upon the candidate a blood-curdling obligation, the infraction of which was punishable by death. Once a member, he could never desert the organization and remain in that section of the country alive.

The Chadwick raid was the first work of the Christian county Baldknobbers which attracted attention. Chadwick is a small station located at the terminus of the St. Louis and San Francisco railway extension from Springfield southeast. The opening of a saloon at Chadwick was followed by utter demoralization of the residents of the place and the Baldknobbers ordered that the saloon be closed. The warning was disregarded, and one bright night, along in the summer of 1886, the famous regulators entered Chadwick, destroyed the saloon and poured the liquors in the streets. The saloon at Chadwick required one more visit and then ceased to exist.

There were numerous visits by the Bald Knobbers to petty offenders, but nothing occurred to attract especial attention until the Green-Edens affair, which terminated in the downfall of Bald Knobberism. The Green-Edens killing occurred on the night of March 11, 1887. At a point eight miles east of Ozark and near the Edens dwelling, one John Evans was whipped by the Bald Knobbers for misbehaving in church. Old man Edens, who was a friend of Evans, interfered, and received four blows with the whip before Chief Walker could interfere. Edens afterwards denounced Bald Knobberism, and on March 11 the band met to consider what punishment should be meted to the old man who dared to criticise the Knobber. There were many citizens present at the meeting, and after many brief deliberations, they proceeded to the Edens residence to punish the inmates.

AN AWFUL MASSACRE.

They first went to the home of Wm. Edens, but finding no one there, proceeded to the house of James Edens, William's father. There were in the house at the time, father, mother, son, daughter-in-law, daughter and son-in-law and two grand children. The knobbers fired promiscuously into the house, without regard to sex or age killing young William Edens and Charles Green, his brother-in-law, and leaving old man Edens on the floor for dead. During the melee Bill Walker was shot in the leg, and this afterward sided in completing the chain of evidence against the offenders. The outrage brought about a culmination of public indignation and Sach Johnson, the fearless Sheriff of Christian county, with a picked posse, had the murderers, Bill Walker in custody within forty-eight hours time.

Bill Walker was captured three weeks later in Douglas county, where he had fled to nurse his wound and avoid detection. The capture of Bill Walker was a very clever piece of work. The Sheriff knew that Bill had a sweetheart in Ozark and came to the conclusion that sooner or later Bill would send for her, which he did, and when she arrived in Douglas county to meet her young outlaw lover a detective was shadowing her, and in ten minutes after the meeting of the lovers, Bill Walker's wrists were decorated with handcuffs.

At the time there was no jail in Ozark and the prisoners were taken to Springfield, Mo., for safe keeping until one could be built, which was promptly done and the Bald Knobbers transferred to Ozark, where they paid the penalty of their crime to-day.

EXCITING TRIALS.

The trials of the men were attended with many scenes of an exciting character, but three of the prisoners finally confessed to secure immunity, and Chief Dave Walker admitted the assault of the bald knobbers on the Edens home, but pleaded that he did not arrive until after the shooting had ceased. A very peculiar feature of bald knobberism, now dead, is that a majority of the most prominent members of the band of regulators were devout church members. Chief Walker was an exhorter, a temperance advocate and a generally devout man. The bald knobbers' chief clung to the belief that the regulators were champions of the right, claiming that the Edens-Green killing was an unfortunate but unavoidable mistake.

THE CRONIN MYSTERY.

The Confession of a Horse Thief Throws Light on his Disappearance.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The most startling information in the mysterious case of the missing Dr. Cronin came out tonight. A bulletin from the City Press Association, issued this evening, reads as follows.

Frank G. Woodruff, the horse thief arrested at Twelfth street, has made a full confession. He sneaked a horse and wagon out of Dean's barn, 406 Webster avenue, early Sunday morning, and met Dr. Cronin, William King and Dick Fairburn at the barn in the rear of 528 North State street. A trunk containing the body of a woman was placed in the wagon.

Woodruff left the body and his two companions in Lincoln Park and then drove with the empty trunk to the place on Evanston avenue where it was found. From conversations between Cronin, King and Fairburn, which Woodruff overheard, he judged the body was that of a woman killed by an abortion, perhaps performed by Dr. Cronin. Thursday evening the Twelfth street officers arrested a young man who was trying to sell a white horse and wagon in a livery stable near the police station. The young man offered to part with the rig for the sum of $10 and the suspicions of the liverymen were aroused. He gave his name as John Brown.

He voluntarily unfolded the story of his connection with the trunk mystery. To-day policemen investigated his story and found it corroborated by many circumstances tending to show its truthfulness. Brown said his real name was Frank G. Woodruff.

A pretty brunette named Allie, or Alice Villavaso has been missing from the neighborhood near which is located the barn. where Woodruff is said to have met Dr. Cronin and the latters companions, with the wagon that took away the trunk.

Le Caron's Theory.

LONDON, May 10.—Le Caron, the man who acted as a spy for the British Government on the movements of the Irish leaders in America and who testified for the *Times* before the Parnell Commission, declares that he and Dr. Cronin, who recently mysteriously disappeared from Chicago, were the closest friends. Le Caron believes that Dr. Cronin has been killed and that the friendship between himself and the murdered man may account for his removal.

JUDGE WM. LAWRENCE STRICKEN.

Attacked with Vertigo while Arguing a Case—In a Critical Condition.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., May 10.—While arguing a case yesterday, Judge William Lawrence fell insensible to the floor with vertigo. He is in a precarious condition.

Beat the Record.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The big steamship Chemung came down the lake front early this morning with the speed of a railroad train. She was on the home stretch of the greatest long distance run ever made on fresh water. On her last trip up, the Oswego, the twin boat of the Chemung, made the remarkable time of 58 hours up from Buffalo. Between the two boats, although they belong to the same line, the sharpest rivalry exists. The Chemung left Buffalo at 7:30 p. m. yesterday, reaching Detroit in 13 hours and Port Huron in 19 hours. The long run up Lake Huron was made in 14 hours and and 10 minutes. Then the nose of the big boat was put for Chicago harbor, and she came up Lake Michigan as fast as her powerful machinery could bring her, arriving here at 2:30 this morning. Her time was 20 hours and 30 minutes from the straits and 54 hours from Buffalo, counting the difference of an hour in time.

Further Tests of the Charleston.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., May 10.—The United States cruiser Charleston put to sea early this morning. During yesterday the Naval Engineers have been working with results shown by the cards taken during the downward passage from San Francisco to demonstrate the horse power developed. The maximum horse power shown was about 3,000, under which impulse the ship was driven at a speed exceeding fourteen knots. The problem now of forcing the cruiser to attain the 7,000 horse power desired by the Government, which will probably be solved during the cruise entered upon to-day, providing the engines will behave as well as during the twenty-three hours proceeding her arrival here.

Foreign Glass Workers Blacklisted.

PITTSBURGH, May 10.—The Window Glass Worker's Association has issued an order to all preceptories in the country that all foreign glass workers who come to this country for work hereafter are to be blacklisted. This action is the result of the recent importations of foreign glass workers who were brought to this country to work at the new glass plant just started at Jeannette, Pa., near this city. These men it is alleged, were imported here in violation of the contract labor law.

Rioting Miners.

BERLIN, May 10.—A sanguinary encounter occurred last night at Bochum, in Westphalia, between the military and the striking miners and their supporters. Two persons were killed and many were injured.

Cured of Malaria.

George Dixon, 22 Florida street, Elizabeth, N. J., writes:

"I have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for the last five years. Some two years ago, after having been sick for upwards of six months with malaria, I found myself with an enlarged spleen, dyspeptic, and constantly troubled with a headache, and my kidneys did not act very well either. Having spent most of my money for medicine and medical advice, I thought to save expense I would use ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, two on the small of my back, one on the spleen or ague cake, and one on the pit of the stomach, just under the breast-bone. I continued using the Plasters about thirty days, changing them every week. At the end of that time I was perfectly well, and have remained so ever since."

THE OHIO RIVER ROAD.

President Thompson's Annual Statement Makes

A SATISFACTORY EXHIBIT

Of the Business of the Road—A Large Increase in the Net Earnings. The Equipment—News from Other Portions of the State.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., May 10.—The annual meeting of the Board of Directors and Stockholders of the Ohio River railroad was held here yesterday afternoon. The old officers were re-elected. President Thompson presented his annual statement from which the following facts are taken:

The earnings for 1888 were $471,804 64, an increase of $96,587 78 over the preceding year.

The expenses for the year 1888 were $260,568 70, an increase of $66,188 85 over the preceding year.

The net earnings for the year 1888 were $211,235 66, an increase of $20,398 87 over the preceding year.

The percentage of operating expenses to earnings was 55.32 per cent, as compared with 49.14 per cent for last year.

The operating expenses increased $76,188 85, or 41.32 per cent.

The gross earnings increased $95,587 72, or 25.74 per cent.

The net earnings increased $20,398 87, or 10.6 per cent.

During the year 1888, the total number of passengers carried was 298,969, while for 1887 the number carried was 255,454, an increase of 43,515, or 17.03 per cent.

The number of passengers carried one mile in 1888 was 7,851,236, and in 1887, 6,582,506, an increase of 1,268,730, or 19.27 per cent.

The earnings per passenger in 1888 were 72.3 cents, and in 1887, 72.5 cents, a decrease of 20-100 of a cent.

The average earnings per passenger per mile in 1888 were 2.76 cents, and in 1887 2.81 cents, a decrease of 5-100 of a cent.

The number of miles traveled by each passenger in 1888 was 27 miles, and in 1887, 26 miles.

The total tons of freight carried in 1888 were 287,147, (131,777 local, 155,370 through), compared with 223,934 tons, (105,391 local, 118,543 through,) in 1887, an increase of 63,213 tons, or 28 per cent in the total tons carried, 23 per cent in local, and 31 per cent in through tons.

The tons carried one mile were 25,238,409 compared with 15,231,272, an increase of 10,007,137 tons, or 65 per cent.

The earnings per ton on freight were 73.01 cents, compared with 73.76 cents in 1887, a decrease of .75 of a cent.

The average earnings per ton per mile on freight for the year 1888, were .83 cents, compared with 1.08 cents in 1887, a decrease of .25 of a cent.

The expenses per ton per mile were .29 cents in 1888, as compared with .34 cents in 1887, a decrease of .5 of a cent.

The net earnings per ton per mile on freight carried in 1888 were .54 cents, compared with .74 cents in 1887.

ROLLING STOCK.

Locomotives	33

PASSENGER EQUIPMENT.

Passenger cars	21
Baggage cars	5
Total	26

FREIGHT EQUIPMENT.

Caboose cars	8
Flat cars	53
Box cars	605
Stock cars	63
Gondolas	297
Total	916

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

Examining Legal Authorities—An Immense Number of Depositions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 10.—The Legislative Joint Committee on the Gubernatorial contest met this morning at 10 o'clock and adjourned until to-morrow morning. They are at present examining legal authorities in regard to the motions made and argued before them by counsel and no active work will be begun until Tuesday next, at which time they will decide the questions before them and begin on the depositions now in the hands of Clerk Hamilton, of which there is an immense number. Depositions are already in from 36 counties in the State and the number is not yet by any means complete.

THE FEDERAL COURT.

Acquitted on a Charge of Robbing the Mails—A Witness Indicted for Perjury.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 10.—Augustus Ball, who was on trial before the United States Court yesterday for taking from the postoffice at Hewitt, Boone county, a valuable letter belonging to another person, was acquitted by the jury late in the afternoon. John Tonly, a prosecuting witness, was at once arrested on a charge of perjury and this morning a special grand jury was impaneled, who this afternoon returned an indictment against him and four additional indictments against Augustus Ball for violation of the United States pension laws. It is believed that there will be no difficulty in securing a conviction on each of these indictments.

A Fatal Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., May 10.—Mr. Goin Henry, a prominent and well-to-do Wood county farmer met with an accident yesterday which cost him his life. He was working in the woods hauling logs when a heavy log rolled over him and crushed him to death. He leaves a family.

Newspaper Man Married.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., May 10.—Mr. H. R. Putnam, an attache of the New York *Herald*, was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Simms last night, at the residence of the bride's parents, in this city.

Killed in Texas.

CHICAGO, May 10.—A dispatch from Bloomington, Ill., says that Mr. Lewis Hawks, Superintendent of Air Brakes on the Chicago & Alton railroad, yesterday received a telegram from Temple, Texas, announcing that his son Robert was shot and killed in that place yesterday. The particulars are not known. He was City Marshal and Deputy United States Marshal at Temple.

Children Caused a Town's Destruction.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The origin of the fire at Moreland by which seventy cottages were destroyed has been discovered, and it is a peculiar one. Some children were play ig with a burning glass and set fire to some paper, this, in turn, set fire to some dry grass, and then the Presbyterian church took fire and the cottages followed.

Students Visit Boulanger.

LONDON, May 10.—A deputation of students from Paris visited General Boulanger to-day. Speeches were made on behalf of the students expressing confidence in the patriotism of the General.

CORPORAL TANNER TALKS.

His Speech at the Scotch-Irish Congress. His Sympathy for the Soldiers of the Union.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 10.—Commissioner of Pensions Corporal Tanner addressed the Scotch-Irish Congress today. Among other things he said: He was proud of the fact that he could bring from his comrades in the North a sentiment in perfect harmony with the peace and good feeling dominant here to-day.

We hear a great deal to-day about the pension list of the United States. It is a great list. I am here to assert it is a roll of honor. Among the scores of thousands who are upon that roll of honor, there are 33,871, no one of whom draws from the Treasury of the United States more than $3 76 per month; 26 of them draw $3 75 a month; 1,893 of them draw $3 per month; 38 of them draw $2 66⅔ per month; 7 of them draw $2 66 per month; 2 of them draw $2 50 per month; 4 of them draw $2 25 per month; 3 of them draw $2 12½ per month; 31,302 of them draw $2 per month; 2 of them draw $1 86 per month, and 283 of them draw $1 per month.

I lift my hat in awe, and bow in reverence to that extremely cultured intellect which can make the fine distinction of two-thirds of a cent per month in the disability of men who stood on the same battle fields.

I broadly said that I proposed just as soon as possible to call on every one of the certificates of pension, the figures of which I have named and reissue them on the basis of the truth that no man ought to be down on the pension roll of the United States for less than the miserable pittance of one dollar per week, though I may wring from the hearts of some the prayer "God help the surplus."

THE FLAG INCIDENT.

The President Did Not Cast Any Reflections Upon the Patriotism of South Carolinians.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 10.—To ascertain the feeling of President Harrison in regard to the last flag incident sprung upon the South by General Sherman, in which the General claims that the President refused to answer the salute of a South Carolina batallion in the Centennial parade because it didn't carry the national colors, a gentleman in the city addressed a letter to the President. The following is the reply he received:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 6th of May has been received. I have not seen General Sherman's remarks, and therefore am not able to say anything in regard to the matter, but I have no doubt whatever that what may have been said was not intended as any serious reflection upon the companies of which you speak. I will call the matter to the attention of the President.

Very truly yours,
E. W. HALFORD,
Private Secretary.

P. S.—Since the above was written I have called the President's attention to the matter and he directs me to say that he did notice the absence of the American flag from the commands spoken of but that he made no imputations whatever on their patriotism.

The War Begun.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The irrepressible conflict between the railroads and the Erie Canal began early this season. The first road to enter the field is the Erie. It has cut the local rate on corn from Buffalo to New York from 7-28c a bushel (13c per 100 pounds) to 5½c a bushel free of Buffalo charges. This rate has already been given to at least two Chicago shippers.

Railroad Report.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The annual report of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern road for the year ending December 31, 1888, shows the total gross earnings were $2,848,075. The total operating expenses, including taxes, insurance and rentals, were $2,076,629, and net earnings $771,446.

A Sailor Drowned.

GLENHAVEN, MICH., May 10.—While the schooner W. L. Collins was making the harbor of South Manitou yesterday, a sailor, Theodore Gabrielson, was caught in the jib top sail sheet and jerked overboard and drowned.

Hail Storm at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, May 10.—This was the hottest day of the season and the hottest 10th of May for many years. The mercury touched 90 degrees about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A heavy thunder storm accompanied by immense hail stones, passed over this section about 6 o'clock in the evening, cooling the atmosphere very materially.

Remarkable May Weather.

BLOOMINGTON, May 10.—A wave of remarkable heat was experienced in Central Illinois yesterday. The temperature here reached 93 to 96 in the shade, much the highest temperature known in May for 20 years at least.

Heavy Hail Storm.

BELVIDERE, ILL., May 10.—A most terrific hail, wind and rain storm visited this city and vicinity yesterday afternoon. Hail stones as large as walnuts fell for thirty minutes.

Rain Falls at Last.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, May 10.—The long looked for rain came yesterday in copious showers. Farmers are greatly relieved as crops were suffering badly from the long continued drouth. Corn planting is progressing at a lively rate.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Pimlico races at Baltimore ended yesterday with a fair card and good racing. In the last race Iago won; time 1:17.

At the investigation of the Cook County Insane Asylum a horrible state of affairs has been discovered. The asylum was built to accommodate 600 patients, and 1,000 were found crowded in the building.

The rain storm yesterday swept through Pennsylvania and New Jersey.