The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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La Grippe

SPREADING IN THIS COUNTRY

A Few Fatal Cases Reported in America so Far.

SCARCELY A CITY ESCAPES

While the Spread in Europe is Increasing Rapidly,

Together With All the Attending Maladies—Thousands of Cases Reported from Germany — Pneumonia Seems to be Following Up the Epidemic Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Telegraphic advices are to the effect that "la grippe" is spreading in the United States. On Saturday two fatal cases were reported, those of John Templeton Coolidge, President of the Columbian Bank of Boston, one of the oldest bank president's in that city, and Mrs. Julia A. Ingalls, aged 72 years, of the town of Lake, a suburb of Chicago. Signor Tamaquo, the tenor of the Patti Opera Company, now in Chicago, is a sufferer. Senator Ingalls was able to go around his house at Atchison, Kan., and intended leaving for Washington Saturday night.

Representatives of the New York health department are credited with the statement that 50,000 persons in that city are effected by the disease. President Wilson, of the Board of Health, and Sanitary Superintendent Ewing, are prostrated by it. The number of deaths in New York last week from pneumonia was 139, as against 87 the week previous; 131 from phthisis, against 97 the week previous, and 50 from bronchitis, against 40 the week previous. Total number of deaths last week, 762; the week previous, 665.

A Philadelphia physician estimates that twenty-five thousand in that city are suffering from influenza in some form. The character of the epidemic there is not fatal, but is said to be an atmospheric disease due probably to heavy fogs and unseasonable weather. Mr. George W. Childs is just recovering from an attack which kept him in the house for several days. Physicians are all busy, but they say that the epidemic has reached its height, and that with cooler, bracing weather it will take its departure. Eighty-one members of the Brooklyn police force are reported to be suffering from the grippe. Five thousand persons in Detroit, Mich., including fifty policemen, and many city officers have it. Cincinnati reports many hundred cases of a comparatively mild form. Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Newark, Trenton, New Brunswick and other New Jersey cities have numerous cases of the disease in various forms. At Ottawa, Canada, the disease has attacked a large number of persons, and in almost every case is complicated with pneumonia. Washington expects to have the grippe in time for the New Year's receptions. J. E. Searles, jr., treasurer of the sugar trust, was prevented by the disease from appearing before the Ways and Means committee at Washington. From all parts of this country and Europe come similar reports.

THE DISEASE IN GERMANY.

Signs That an Epidemic of Pneumonia Will Follow It.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The statistics show a great increase in all maladies attendant upon the influenza. For the third week in December there were thirty-seven deaths from laryngitis; 122 from inflammation of the lungs and ten from pleurisy. There are thousands of cases at Stuttgart, Augsburg and at Cologne. There is no abatement of the severity of the disease at Vienna, where there have been many deaths from pneumonia.

He Has Also La Grippe on the Governor's Chair.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Dec. 30.—La Grippe has made its appearance in this city. Governor Wilson has been confined to his room with it for the past three days, and several other cases are reported.

A Fatal Case.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—The first fatal case of influenza in this city occurred Saturday night. It was that of William Walker, aged 18 years. Assistant City Physician B. F. Richards attended the patient and he pronounced the disease influenza which had developed into acute pneumonia.

Policemen Laid Up.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—According to the official records nearly 300 policemen are laid up with the grippe. This number includes Inspector Steers. A number of sergeants and detectives are also laid up, while several captains are mentioned on the sick list.

How It Spreads.

MONTREAL, Dec. 30.—Inquiries made by officers of the board of health on Saturday failed to discover a single case of influenza in Montreal. To-day nearly every medical practitioner in the city reports having some cases under treatment.

Emporia Has It.

EMPORIA, KAS., Dec. 30.—Interviews with leading physicians develop the fact that many people here are suffering from "la grippe." At least 200 cases are reported in the city.

It Strikes Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS., Dec. 30.—There are several well defined cases of "la grippe" in the city. No serious phase of the disease has as yet developed.

Twenty Cases in Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Dec. 30.—The physicians to-night report twenty cases of la grippe in this place. The majority of cases were developed to-day.

The Queen Suffering.

STUTTGART, Dec. 30.—Queen Olga, of Wurtemburg, is suffering from an attack of influenza.

Raging in Birmingham.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Influenza of a virulent type is raging in Birmingham.

Failures for 1889.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Bradstreet's reports 11,719 failures in the United States for the year 1889, with liabilities of $141,359,490 and assets $79,599,709. This is the largest number of failures and greater liabilities than for any year in the past five.

THE BUCKHORN WALL GIVES WAY.

Seventy-five Feet of it Falls Down the Embankment—Luckily no Train Was on It.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

ROWLESBURG, W. VA., Dec. 30.—The famous Buckhorn wall on Cheat river grade, four miles west of this place, gave way yesterday morning at an early hour. Special watchmen having been placed at short distances on account of the heavy traffic, averted any possibility of an accident. About 75 feet of the wall on the north side fell down the embankment two or three hundred feet toward Cheat river below.

Two Murders at Bramwell.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

BRAMWELL, W. VA., Dec. 30.—At this place this afternoon Carrie Hayden shot and instantly killed Mary Holly. They quarreled over the latter's husband; both colored. At Flipping, six miles from here, E. Mayberry shot and fatally wounded Charles Frances yesterday afternoon. Mayberry escaped, but a posse is after him. He claims he did it in self-defense.

IN A BAD CONDITION.

The Cause of the Recent Accidents on the Chesapeake & Ohio.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Dec. 30.—Twenty-six persons, passengers on the Chesapeake & Ohio train wrecked at White Sulphur Springs Saturday, have signed a paper stating that in their opinion, after examination, the cause of the wreck was rotten ties, a defective rail and a too high rate of speed.

ANTICS OF THE WEATHER.

Rapid and Peculiar Changes at Chicago. Unpleasant Experiences.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Chicago is experiencing its first touch of winter so far this year. On Saturday the weather was very mild, the thermometer indicating about sixty degrees above zero. On Saturday night, a very peculiar meteorological condition obtained. While the temperature continued mild, the city was lashed by the whip ends of a cyclone on a flying business trip from the Rocky Mountains to the valley of the St. Lawrence river. House-shaking gusts of wind, rain laden, went rattling by, making everything quiver and drenching the belated pedestrian. Five minutes later it would be as calm as a day in June, and the heavens would be brilliant with stars, and these varying conditions were repeated again and again. Yesterday morning broke gray and dismal with a heavy gale from the west, and shortly before noon the mercury began to smuggle down toward the bulb. At 7 o'clock in the morning the temperature was at 60 degrees; twelve hours later it was at 28, and this morning it was at 18, showing a perpendicular plunge of over 40 degrees in twenty-four hours.

STORMS IN KANSAS AND MISSOURI.

Violent Winds Cause Considerable Damage. The Crops Suffer.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 30.—A violent wind storm prevailed in Kansas and Missouri yesterday accompanied by a flurry of snow early in the day, and a decided drop in the temperature. The thermometer fell to near the zero point, but about noon, the weather cleared and only the high wind continued. But little damage was caused by the wind. At Macon, Mo., fences were leveled to the ground. Several out-houses at Abilene, Kansas, were blown down, and a barn at Wichita was demolished. Beyond these slight losses the wind did but little damage. The greatest damage was done to the crops. The winter wheat had been forced by the recent mild weather to an advanced state of development, and with nothing to protect it, the severe cold it is feared will kill the roots, thus causing considerable damage.

A Veritable Blizzard.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 30.—Advices here seem to indicate that the great snow storm of Saturday night raged over a very extended area. Rumors were rife in the newspaper offices that many wires west of here are down and travel much delayed. The center of the disturbance appears to have been at Huron, S. D., where the wind veered to the north and the storm increased until it became a veritable blizzard, blowing fifty miles an hour. The memorable experiences of two years ago prevented people from unduly exposing themselves on the prairies, and no bad results are anticipated.

An Appeal For Aid.

WICHITA, KAS., Dec. 30.—An appeal for aid comes from the people of Sherman county in the western part of the state. The cold snap which prevailed in this section Saturday seems to have developed into a blizzard out west, and anywhere from a foot to 3 feet of snow covered the ground.

REVOLUTION IN THE STEEL TRADE.

A New Process for Making Open Hearth Steel Cheaper than Bessemer.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.—It is stated that the steel trade of the country is to be revolutionized by a new process for making open hearth steel as cheap, or cheaper than Bessemer steel.

A test was made in Indianapolis a few days ago which was entirely satisfactory to those interested. A syndicate of capitalists representing $15,000,000, has been formed to operate the new process and work will be commenced in Indianapolis in a short time. Several prominent capitalists are interested.

Missionaries Murdered.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Intelligence has been received here from Obock, a French settlement on Tajurah Bay, on the east coast of Africa, that two French missionaries who were traveling from Zeilah to Harrar under the escort of eight Greeks, were attacked by natives and all the party were murdered.

The Belgium Strike.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30.—The situation at Charricoi is more serious. There are now 17,000 strikers. There is a great scarcity of coal, and supplies are coming from England and Germany. The Governor of Hainault has summoned a meeting of the strikers and employers to try to effect a settlement.

An Insurance Swindler Wanted.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 30.—Detectives are hunting for Dexter G. Turner, who has swindled a number of farmers and laboring men in this State out of a large amount of money by the issuance of false insurance policies.

Jackson Accepts Sullivan's Challenge.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Jackson, the colored Australian pugilist has cabled his acceptance of the Sullivan challenge of the California Athletic Club.

Steamship News.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Arrived, steamer Switzerland, from Antwerp.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Arrived, La Champagne, from Havre; Pennland and Illinois, from Antwerp; Adriatic and City of Chicago, from Liverpool; Island, from Stettin.

THE BLOCKS OF FIVE.

The New York Supreme Court Decides Against Dudley.

A VERY PECULIAR SITUATION.

Another Court Decision in New York to the Effect that the Death Penalty Inflicted by Electricity is Constitutional—The Case.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Judge Lawrene, of the Supreme Court, handed down a short opinion in chambers to-day in which he says in effect that Colonel Dudley, who is suing a half a dozen New York newspapers for alleged libel in the publication of the "blocks of five letters," cannot expect favors from the court when he persistently refuses to obey its orders. This decision was handed down in Dudley's action against the *Press* Publishing Company and the *World*, and denies a motion by the plaintiff to vacate an order for substituted services on him of an order for his examination before trial to enable the defendant to prepare an answer. The judge says that by bringing this action in this court Dudley has subjected himself to its jurisdiction, and now seeks to vacate its order. But as he keeps without the territorial limits of the State and refuses to obey the order of the court he cannot in the opinion of the court be heard affirmatively in opposition to the order.

KEMMLER'S CASE.

The Court Decides that Execution by Electricity is Constitutional.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The general term of the Fifth Department this morning handed down a decision in the case of Kemmler, the murderer condemned to death under the new law providing for the death of criminals by electricity, which the court holds to be constitutional. Judge Dwight writes the opinion, in the course of which he says: "A writ of habeas corpus was sued out alleging that Kemmler was sentenced to undergo a cruel and unusual punishment contrary to the constitution of the State of New York and of the United States. An offer was made to prove that the punishment as prescribed by the statute was cruel and unusual. A referee was appointed to take and report such proofs as should be offered by either party on the question proposed. The order below dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoner to the State prison. An appeal from that order brings the case into this court, and presents a question very novel in its character and in the manner of its presentation. The attempt is to force the provisions of the constitution against cruel and unusual punishment based upon evidence intended to show the character of the penalty ascribed thereby. The constitutional provision here invoked originated in the well-known bill of rights of England. That celebrated enactment was the first fruits of the great revolution of 1688."

Judge Wright then gives an interesting review of the way in which the clause originated, and continues; "It seems very clear that no provision of the English bill of rights was intended to operate as a refraction upon the power of the Legislative branch of the English government. The act was chiefly a protest against the acts of tyranny and oppression on the part of the crown. In regard to the similar provision in the the constitution of the United States, it is in the first place to be observed that it has no application to any department of the government of the State but is a restriction upon the Federal government only. There is even some doubt if it is intended as a restriction upon the power of Congress in regard to punishment for crime. With regard to the provision in the constitution of this State, the case is different. It must have been intended as a restriction upon the Legislative authority. We have no doubt that if the Legislature of this State should undertake to prescribe for any offense against its laws, the punishment of burning at the stake, breaking at the wheel, etc., it would be the duty of the courts to pronounce upon such attempts the condemnation of the constitution.

The question is now to be answered whether the Legislative act here assailed is subject to the same condemnation. Certainly it is not so on its face, for although the mode of death described is conceded to be unusual, there is common knowledge or concept that it is not cruel. The Judge suggests that it could safely be presumed that the Legislature had sufficiently investigated the nature before passing the law and reviews the work of the committee which investigated the methods of capital punishment. After reviewing the experiments made upon animals by electricity and accidental deaths of men through the same instrumentality the Judge concludes: "The light of the scientific evidence in this case is sufficient, as we think, to remove every reasonable doubt that the passage of a current of electricity of a certain well determined intensity through the vital parts of the body under chosen conditions of contact and resistance, must result in instant death. If the question were of the advisability in the change of mode in inflicted death by capital punishment, the discussion might be prolonged. As we are confined to the question of constitutionality, we deem further discussion unnecessary. The order dismissing the writ of habeas corpus and remanding the prisoner must be affirmed."

ASPHYXIATED BY GAS.

A Mother and Two Daughters Found Dead in Their Bed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Mrs. Erwin and her daughters, Mary and Bessie, from Benton county, Mo., who were found asphyxiated in their room in an Oakland hotel yesterday morning, were assigned to the same rooms Saturday night. Not being accustomed to the use of gas, they asked the hotel clerk to show them how to turn it off. All three retired in the same bed about 11 o'clock. In the morning the sons, who had another room, went down to breakfast and after waiting for some time for their mother and sisters, went to the room and found the three dead. An examination of the stop-cock on the gas burner revealed the fact that it had been turned but half of the way off. Mrs. Erwin's husband has been in this State about six months and has just rented a farm in Ventura county, to which place his family were enroute to join him.

A War of Rates.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.—The dissolution of the Western Passenger Association will be followed by a war of rates. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company announced a cut of $2 50 in the first class rate from St. Paul to Chicago and a cut of 70 cents in the rate in the same class to Milwaukee. In order to avoid violation of the inter-state commerce law, the company will have to cut its rates to Kansas City at Sioux City and Council Bluffs.

THE COMING TARIFF BILL.

Forecasts Given Have No Basis in Fact. There has Been no Conference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Forecasts of the tariff measure the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee intend to report to the House are appearing quite frequently of late. Some of the paragraphs on this subject fix the time for reporting the bill and pretend to give in detail several of the lists. The latest is a positive declaration that at an informal conference of the Republican members of the Ways and Means it had been decided there should be no free coal, free iron ore, or free wool provisions—in fact, no free raw material of any kind.

Chairman McKinley says these statements are unauthorized, misleading and without foundation.

There has been no conference of Republican members of the committee, either formal or informal, to fix rates or to agree upon the free list or any other list. The hearings which are being given now will be continued, in all probability, until the middle of January, at which time he supposes there will be enough material on hand to go to work on the schedules. Mr. McKinley believes a bill will be ready in February, but no day has been fixed or can be fixed at this early date for reporting such an important measure.

The Ways and Means Committee will not protract its hearings longer than is actually necessary to obtain the views of those whose interests have not been fully presented, or where a change in circumstances has occurred since the hearings given by the Senate.

The Republican policy of protection is well known, and with the Senate and Administration bills for a basis, some amount of guessing is easy to indulge in, but no attention should be paid to statements of the make-up of the new House bill until the committee speaks authoritatively.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Hearing of the Chemical Representatives—Glass and Potter Men to be Heard To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Ways and Means Committee having assigned to-day for the hearing of gentlemen interested in the chemical industry, there was a large contingent of such gentlemen present when the committee met at 10 o'clock this morning.

H. Bower, of Philadelphia, objected to free carbonate of potash; Mr. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, wanted a specific duty on sulphate of soda; H. R. Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, advocated the restoration of duty on quinine, contending that this would increase its manufacture in this country. If the duty was restored the increase in price would be very small.

N. P. Allen, of Philadelphia, asked a twenty-five cent duty on phosphorous.

W. D. Ferris, of New York, urged the duty kept on castor oil.

J. Carroll Beckwith, President of the National Art League, advocated the total abolition of duty on works of art.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, when gentlemen interested in the manufacture of glass and earthenware will be heard.

West Virginians at Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Dec, 30.—United States District Attorney George C. Sturgiss and wife, United States Marshal H. S. White and daughter, Iona, and Alice L. Paul, of Newburg, arrived to-day.

Miss Paul is the young lady who outgeneraled all of the West Virginia politicians with General Clarkson last spring and carried her commission as postmistress at Newburg home with her.

Messrs. Sturgiss and White are looking after their accounts and the ladies are sight seeing.

Pensions Granted.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—West Virginia pensions were granted to-day as follows: Original invalid—M. Finegal, Wheeling; same, M. Morris, Glover's Gap. Increase—J. R. Haynes, Young's Mills; Benjamin F. Martin, Shinnston; Richard W. Prickett, Palatine; James R. Thomas, Palatine; Harmon Trickett, Gladesville; Thomas Rordon, Ravenswood; John F. Baird, Wheeling. Reissue—Michael Piles, New Martinsville; John McCombs, Pliney.

A Treasury Order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Secretary Windom this morning telegraphed instructions to the various sub-treasurers to pay, upon presentation, the checks for interest on the 4 per cent loan, due January 1st, and of the Pacific railroad bonds, amounting to nearly $8,000,000.

Gertrude Rapp Dead.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 30.—Gertrude Rapp, grand-daughter of George Rapp, the founder of the Economite society, died at Economy last evening, aged 81 years. John Wirth, another member, aged 70 years, was stricken with paralysis and is not expected to recover. The death of Miss Rapp reduces the membership to twenty-nine.

Alfred Cowles' Estate.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The estate of the late Alfred Cowles, business manager of the *Tribune*, is valued in round numbers at from $1,200,000 to $1,400,000, and is left in its entirety to the three children, Alfred Cowles, jr., the eldest son, Sarah Frances Cowles and William Hutchinson Cowles, each to receive one-third of the estate.

Grandson of Alexander Hamilton.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Alexander Hamilton, grandson of the first Secretary of the Treasury, died this morning at his home at Irvington on the Hudson. The immediate cause of Mr. Hamilton's death was heart failure.

Mrs. Gen. Longstreet Dead.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 30.—The wife of General Longstreet died at the home of her husband in Gainesville last night.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Stanley yesterday sailed for Nomboza.

M. Rothschild has given 100,000 francs to the poor of Paris.

The Umberto theatre in Florence, Italy, was burned last night. No loss of life.

Last evening Miss Dolly Brown, aged 71, died while kneeling in prayer at her bedside at Middletown, N. Y.

Ex-Methodist Minister James P. Wright, but recently a Richmond letter carrier, is under arrest as a mail robber.

Gov. Richardson, of South Carolina, has offered $200 for the parties who lynched the eight negroes at Barnwell Saturday.

Great indignation is felt throughout South Carolina over the massacre of the eight negro suspects Saturday. A convention of colored men has been called.

The non-partisan faction of the W. C. T. U. has issued a call for a convention at Music Hall, Cleveland, January 22, for the purpose of forming a National organization.

Secretary Brunnell, of the Base Ball Brotherhood, states that out of 122 players who have signed Brotherhood contracts nine have also signed National League contracts.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

Over a Hundred Pinkerton Detectives at Punxsutawney

TO EVICT STRIKING MINERS,

Or, at Least, to Assist in the Work, and to Protect the Huns on the Way to Take the Strikers' Places—Serious Situation.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA., Dec. 30.—One hundred and six Pinkerton men arrived here to-night from New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. They were brought here by the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal Company, but for what purpose is not definitely known, as there have been no threats of violence, but it is evident that the company anticipates trouble. It is now over two weeks since the strike was inaugurated at Watson and Adrian, involving about 1,600 men and boys. Shortly after the strike notices were served on the miners occupying the company's houses to vacate them within ten days. The time will be up to-morrow and the general supposition is that the Pinkerton men were brought here to assist in the work of evicting in case of trouble.

It is also stated here that there are 600 Hungarians and Italians on the way here and that the company purposes putting them to work and protecting them. Up to this time there has been no attempt on the part of the company to effect a compromise. The committee appointed by the miners to adjust their differences has been completely ignored by the company, and a proposition by the committee to submit the matter to arbitration was rejected by the company officials.

While the miners at Watson and Adrian have been idle, and the fires in the coke ovens have been extinct for two weeks, the company's mines at Elinora and Beachtree have been run to their fullest capacity, thus enabling the corporation to fill part of its order for coal and coke. At Elinora the miners have been working under a guard of about thirty Pinkerton men. They would, however, have been perfectly safe without the guard, as no threats of any kind were indulged in. The miners have learned by experience that policy of methods are more likely to win, and unless the Hungarian element should prove ungovernable there is not likely to be any trouble.

A strong pressure has been brought to bear on the Elinora miners to get them to strike, and to-day they came out to a man, held a meeting and resolved to go to work again in the morning. The action of the Hungarians to-day caused considerable comment. They bought up all the false faces in town. It is believed by some that these masks are to be used for no good purpose, while others opine that the "Huns" are going to indulge in a grand New Year's masked ball.

A STUBBORN CONTEST.

The Strike on the Evansville & Terre Haute and Evansville & Indianapolis.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Dec. 30.—The strike on the Evansville & Terre Haute, and Evansville & Indianapolis, both in the Mackey system, paralyzed freight traffic on those roads to-day. Master of Transportation Hurd, who recently came off the Wabash Decatur, issued a circular that train men loitering about saloons would be discharged. Since then eight conductors have been relieved without charges being preferred.

This morning a committee of one each from the firemen, engineers, conductors, brakemen and switchmen sent a message to Mr. Mackey asking that the men be reinstated until charges are preferred against them, and that Hurd be suspended pending the investigation of charges against him. Mr. Mackey declined and the men are out. The men say it is the purpose to get rid of conductors who belong to the Brotherhood organization, which, like the Order of Railway Conductors, permits strikes such as recently occurred on these roads, the result of which was an increase of wages. There is every indication to-night of a stubborn contest.

THE GRIPMEN STRIKE.

The Pittsburgh Traction Men Go Out—No Trouble Apprehended.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 30.—The gripmen on the Pittsburgh traction road struck this afternoon because of the discharge of twenty members of the Knights of Labor. Traffic was suspended for a short time, but the cars are all running to-night with men brought from Chicago and Philadelphia. Police are guarding the company's property, but no breach of the peace has occurred and everything is quiet. The strikers were in session until a late hour to-night, but nothing of the proceedings is known.

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

An Active but Secret Campaign Inaugurated in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—With the present week the various local trade organizations that are affiliated with the National Federation of Trades will inaugurate an active but secret campaign in the interest of the eight hour day. Among the trades that will go into the movement are the brick layers, carpenters, engineers and other railroad employes, wood workers and stock yard employes. Secret circulars outlining the plan of campaign have been received from President Gompers. One paragraph suggests that the sense of the electors be taken on the question and it has already been decided to take a vote on the eight hour at the municipal election to be held in Cook county next April.

The Traction Strike in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 30.—At 1 o'clock twenty conductors had stopped work on account of the strike on the traction road, and the company has been compelled to take off a number of cars. The indications are to-night that the company will not be able to run all of its cars to-morrow.

Horse Thieves' Depredations.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Dec. 30.—What amounts to a panic exists among farmers of Davidson and adjoining counties in middle Tennessee. A splendidly organized band of horse thieves has been operating there for months without let or hindrance. It is estimated within the last six weeks 200 horses have been stolen and run into Kentucky, where it is impossible to follow them and the thieves.

Hanlon is Willing.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Edward Hanlon is out with a reply to the challenge of Jake Gaudaur, in which the Canadian says he will row Gaudaur a single scull shell race for from $2,000 to $5,000, the race to be rowed before next July. Hanlon mentions a number of lakes upon which the race may be rowed but finally leaves the choice to a referee.

SAVED BY AN OFFICER.

A Brutal Husband Prevented From Hanging His Young and Pretty Wife by a Timely Interference.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 30.—The timely interference of an officer prevented the murder of Mrs. Minnie Lenz by her husband James Lenz at 158 West Polk street last night. Lenz is a peddler 30 years of age and a native of Italy. His wife Minnie is a neat and pretty American girl only 18 years of age. Lenz is very jealous of her and they quarreled frequently. While passing the house last evening Officer Hallihan heard them quarrelling. Entering he told them they must preserve order and went away again. He had not gone more than a block when he was startled by the sound of long piercing shrieks which emanated from the abode of the Lenz family. Running rapidly back to the house the officer found the door locked. The shrieks continued to come from the room, and as no one answered the officer's knock at the door, he threw his weight against it, breaking it open. Standing in the middle of the room, trembling with fright, stood Mrs. Lenz. The brutal husband had secured a clothes line and making a noose at the end, placed it about his wife's neck. As the officer entered he was endeavoring to throw the other end of the rope over a hook in the wall, preparatory to drawing the woman up and strangling her to death. The officer struck him with his club, and grappled with him in a tussle for the rope. At this moment a huge bull dog owned by Lenz rushed from next room and seized the officer by the leg. For a few moments the battle was against the blue coat, but a little effective work with the club soon disposed of the dog, and then over-powered Lenz and took him to the station.

LIFE IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Indian Desperadoes Terrorize a Town and Are Shot and Killed by a Stranger.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—Word comes from the Indian Territory that two notorious Indian desperadoes named Red Lengall and Choctaw Pete, heavily loaded with tanglefoot, took possession of the town of Tishwawa on Christmas day, and carried things with a high hand. After nearly killing the town marshal, when he attempted to arrest them, they emptied a drug store and tried to ride their horses into the hotel. At this juncture a well armed stranger rode up to the hotel and dismounted. The outlaws ordered him away and cut the halter of his horse. The stranger remonstrated, whereupon Choctaw Pete covered him with his revolver and ordered Lengall to disarm him. As Lengall approached the stranger shot him through the heart. A duel then occurred between Pete and the stranger, and Pete was shot through the head and killed. The stranger offered to surrender, but the terrorized citizens felt more like giving him a vote of thanks, and after eating his dinner he leisurely rode away. He was supposed to be Winchester Frank, the crack shot and renowned scout.

THE BARNWELL TRAGEDY.

The Horrible Sight Witnessed by the Coroner's Jury—The Usual Verdict.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 30.—The Coroner's inquest into the death of the eight negroes who were lynched at Barnwell, was held Saturday at the scene of the tragedy. It was a terrible sight which the jurymen looked upon. On the left side of the road were the bodies of Ripley Johnson and Mitchell Adams, charged with the murder of Hefferman, and on the opposite side were the six bodies of the negroes charged with implication in the murder of young Robert Martin. They were tied to young oak trees on the roadside, all except Mitchell Adams, who was tied to the post which marked the corporation limits of Barnwell. Johnson was tied to a little tree close by Adams. The others across the road were tied two to the same tree with their backs to the saplings. The rope was passed around the tree and around the bodies of the men, in some instances nearly all the way from head to foot.

The jury returned a verdict that the eight men came to their death from gunshot wounds inflicted by some party or parties unknown.

SHOT A SPECTATOR.

A Desperado Fires at an Enemy and Kills a Bystander.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Dec. 30.—News has been received here that a desperado named Jacob Gregory, at a country dance in McDonald county, southwest of here, a few nights since, became involved in an altercation with Normas Hagar, at whom he fired a shot in the darkness. The bullet missed Hagar and struck Adolphus Griffith near the heart. Griffith, who was a highly respected young man, spoke only a few words before he died. Gregory mounted a horse and made good his escape, and at last accounts he was still at large.

MYSTERIOUSLY MISSING.

A Well Known Contractor Thought to Have Been Murdered.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Dec. 30.—M. G. Patterson, of Decatur, who had the $44,500 contract for the brick work of the new building at the Soldier's Orphans' Home, is mysteriously missing ever since last Tuesday evening. It is believed that he has been robbed and murdered. Tuesday he drew $1,000 from a bank to pay off his employes and about dark took a street car for Normal, intending to walk from the town of Normal to the Soldiers Orphans' Home. Since then no tidings have been heard of him. He is a man of 50 years of age, and in good circumstances.

DIDN'T SHOOT TO KILL.

Half Breeds Intimidating the Settlers in South-Pierre, South Dakota.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 30.—News was received here early this morning from Pierre, S. D., that the half breeds did not shoot to kill, in the affair at Bad River with settlers. The ownership of the 300 acres south of Bad River over which trouble was reported, has been in controversy for some time. The citizens of Pierre and newcomers, have insisted that they had as much right to the reservation opposite Pierre as had the half breeds and real estate boomers. The matter culminated by about 30 men crossing the river with twenty loads of lumber and taking possession of an unplatted portion a mile square. They platted this out and named it South Pierre. Meanwhile a band of thirty half breeds collected, who rode in, flourishing their weapons and ordering the settlers to leave. The few who remained to brave the storm then raging, really gave way but will return to-day with increased forces. About 200 shots were fired by half breeds in the air for the purpose of intimidating the settlers; but not a person was hurt.

Burglars were rubbers—not, as some have supposed, to render their footsteps noiseless, but to erase the tracks.

In the recent storm at Buffalo "the caps on the lakes were the highest seen in a long time." No doubt Buffalo was severely lashed.

HE WAS BLACKLISTED

And Brought Suit for $25,000 Damages.

A WESTERN UNION OFFICIAL

Who May Have to Go to Jail for Refusing to Say Whether or Not He Received a Blacklist Notice Against Edward Randall.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—"You can take your exception," said Judge Tuthill.

"We don't want an exception. It will do us no good. According to the ruling, Mr. Tubbs must answer the question or go to jail."

It was a somewhat excited and indignant lawyer who made the protest, and it was Superintendent Frederick Tubbs, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in whose behalf the protest was made.

The question under dispute is an end of a trial before the Circuit Court of Jackson county, Mo., sitting in this city. Edward T. Randall, a telegraph operator, sues the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company for $25,000 damages for unjust discharge and malicious persecution, and the depositions of Western Union officials are being taken here before notaries public. Randall was employed until July, 1885, by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company as a telegraph operator at Davenport, Iowa. In July he was active in organizing a branch of the order of Railway Telegraphers, and, with other persons actively engaged in the organization of the society, was discharged by the railway company.

He sought work at other offices, but was informed that he was "blacklisted," and when he came to Chicago and asked for work at the Western Union office received the same reply. He reported his case to the Association, which took it up, and in the declaration on which the suit was started accused the company of malicious and cruel treatment.

When the suit was commenced in Kansas City it became necessary to obtain the depositions of Superintendent Tubbs, Colonel Clowry and other officers of the Western Union office, as the action was based on the damages sustained by Randall by reason of the circular preventing him from securing employment. An order of the Kansas City court to secure depositions here was obtained, and Superintendent Tubbs was summoned to make a deposition as to whether or not he had received a blacklist notice from the Rock Island road, and whether he had reported the same to Colonel Clowry. The answer was not satisfactory to Randall's attorneys, so they availed themselves of the statutory right to appeal to a circuit court judge of this county for an order compelling Mr. Tubbs to answer.

Judge Tuthill ruled that he must answer, and then came the colloquy as is given above; but finally the lawyers were given till to-morrow to present authorities. Mr. Tubbs, when spoken to about the matter, made light of it, and evidently had little fear of being put in restraint of his liberty.

THE CHEROKEE COMMISSION.

Their Report Printed in St. Louis—A Complicated Situation.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—What purports to be a synopsis of the Cherokee Commissioners' report to Congress is printed here. After reviewing how the commission was created and reciting the circumstances which have occurred since the commissioners have been in the Indian Territory, characterizing the military tactics of the Cherokees as gross discourtesy to the government, amounting to an outrage upon the dignity of the United States, and denouncing the action of cattlemen in making fictitious bids for the Indian lands, the report recommends that the government avail itself of its undeniable right, under section 15, of the treaty of 1866, to settle civilized Indians on the unoccupied lands in the Cherokee Nation proper, and the payment of such a sum as shall be agreed upon by the Indians, or in case of their disagreement, the price per acre to be fixed by the President. By the payment of $2,500,000 to the Cherokees, fully 10,000,000 acres now occupied by tribes west of 96 degrees, by executive order, could be opened to settlement, while on the other hand $7,000,000 expended for the Cherokee outlet would only secure 6,000,000 acres of inferior quality to the lands now owned by the government but occupied by Indians who have no title to the soil but only the right to occupancy at the government's pleasure. The Commissioners suggest the opinion that the alleged Cherokee Nation, with laws passed and administered by white men who are really United States citizens, has become extinct by virtue of a long continued intermarriage between the Indians and whites and asks of a strict sense of justice warrants the disposition of Indian annuities and other revenues equally among the white United States citizens and full blood Cherokees.

EASTERN MEAT SHIPPERS.

The Inquiry by the Special Committee. Startling Evidence Regarding the Canned Meat Industry.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Senate Committee appointed to inquire into the transportation and sale of meat products of the United States held a meeting in the Hoffman House this morning. A number of gentlemen who are largely interested in the exportation of cattle and had been subpoenaed as witnesses, were present at this morning's meeting. Mr. T. C. Eastman, a cattle dealer at the foot of West Fifty-ninth street, was the first witness called.

He said that there was nothing to stimulate dealers and shippers of cattle in this city since the Inter-State law went into effect; that certain car companies get a mileage and pay part of that mileage to shippers in the West to induce the companies to ship their cattle by their roads. In answer to a question put by Senator Plumb, Mr. Eastman said that the Delaware, Lackawana and Western roads are transporting most of their cattle in cattle cars, and are paying half of their mileage to the company shipping the cattle, thus, in an indirect way, cutting rates. In regard to the shipments of cattle to England, Mr. Eastman said that during the past year the shipments had increased about 40,000 head, and that he thought more cattle would be exported next year, as more cattle are being dressed in England at present than ever before, owing, he said, to the increased population in England.

"In England," said Mr. Eastman, "they can't raise cattle for the market as cheap as we can raise here and ship it to England."

"Do you think the beef dressed in the west is as good as it was ten years ago?" asked Senator Plumb.

"No; I do not," replied the witness, "because the cattle raisers throw inferior cattle on the market and the beef is not only not as good as it used to be, but the prices are lower."

In speaking of the canned meats industry, Mr. Eastman said the canners used the lowest grades of cattle on the market.

LAST NIGHT'S CHARITY CONCERT

At the Opera House a Splendid Affair—A Large Crowd Present.

The Old Folks concert given at the Opera House last evening under the auspices of the Cathedral Ladies' Aid Society, for the benefit of the poor of the city, was a very successful affair in every sense of the word. The house was well filled, up stairs as well as down, the vacant seats being very few and far between. The programme was printed on ancient brown paper and in "ye olden form." The names of those who took part in the entertainment as they appeared on the programme, were strange and unknown, but as the performers came forward on the stage they were recognized in spite of the olden-time gowns, strange hair-dressing, velvet coats, knee-breeches and white wigs as popular local artists. Among those who kindly took part were Mrs. George B. Caldwell, Mrs. Flora Williams, Mrs. M. E. Whitaker, Miss Mary Bankard and Miss Mary Healey, Prof. H. Cehockey, Mr. R. V. Arkle, Mr. W. B. Day, Mr. F. Deigmiller, Mr. Tom Carson and Mr. William Zulauf. Miss Sara Sweeney was the accompanist, and filled that difficult position in a very accomplished manner. Miss Sweeney's costume was the most taking one on the stage.

At the end of "ye firste parte, ye dance of ye oldene tyme, ye statelie minuet, was executed by a bande of frolic some