The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

Of the West Virginia Grand Army of the Republic Posts.

A ROYAL WELCOME GIVEN

The Veterans by Hospitable Harrisville—The Town Decorated—The Election of Officers—Increase of Membership Last Year.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HARRISVILLE, W. VA., April 23.—Harrisville has never before seen a day like this. The town, from one end to the other was decorated with flags flying and the sidewalks and streets were crowded with strangers. Every hotel in town is crowded, but the citizens are determined that everybody shall be cared for. The consequence is that every bed in town, either public or private, are occupied, and no one is obliged to roost on the outside. About two hundred delegates are present, besides about fifteen hundred other people.

The escort to Commander Hazen this morning was an imposing scene. The band, G. A. R. Post, Company A First West Virginia Regiment National Guard, and a large file of citizens, headed by Col. R. H. Freer, formed a procession about one half mile in length. On every hand the praises of the old veterans could be heard.

The Encampment met at 1 o'clock. All business relating to the executive department was settled and an inspection of the business showed that everything was in splendid shape, showing the healthy condition of the encampment. The membership over last year has largely increased in all subordinate posts.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Department Commander, T. J. Walker, Jackson C. H.; Senior Vice Commander, L. A. Martin; Junior Vice Commander, J. C. Gluck, Auburn; Chaplain, A. S. Blagg; Surgeon, Dr. A. H. Thayer, Grafton.

Delegates to the National Encampment at Boston were elected as follows: I. H. Duval, delegate-at-large, Wellsburg; C. E. Irwin, Wheeling; W. H. Aspinwall, Grafton; T. A. Maulsby, Fairmont.

Buckhannon was selected as the next place for meeting by unanimous vote.

A large camp fire meeting was held to-night at which Congressman C. B. Smith, L. A. Martin, Colonel Freer, Commander Hazen, C. G. Field and others spoke. General Goff failed to arrive here, and much disappointment was expressed. About 1,000 attended the camp fire meeting.

To-night Harrisville again showed herself splendidly in entertaining the large assemblage of people.

LIVELY PASSAGES

In the House in the Debate on the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The House to-day went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Payson, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Legislative Appropriation Bill, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, to strike out the clause providing clerks for Senators. After considerable debate the motion to strike out was lost by a vote of 85 to 87.

In speaking to a verbal amendment Mr. Kelly, of Kansas replied to a remark made by Mr. Allen, of Mississipi, to the effect that some of the newly appointed postmasters in Mississippi had moved their offices out of the towns into the country. Thinking there must be some reason for this, he (Mr. Kelly) had gone to the Postoffice Department and had been informed that in some places it was impossible for a Republican postmaster to secure a location in a town, and he was obliged to go to the country. As an instance of the manner in which some Republican postmasters were treated in the South he read a letter from W. A. Finley, appointed in May as postmaster at Abbeville, S. C., who states that shortly after his appointment he was set upon by a mob led by Ward Cochran, son of Congressman Cochran, and beaten with barbed wire and ordered to leave the town.

Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee—Did you write the letter for him?

Mr. Kelly—I want to state to the gentleman that I did write the letter. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] I wrote the letter at his request. [Laughter.]

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa—If you stop your sneering and deny facts it will be better. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois—It is funny to the other side of the House to hear an account of murder and whipping with barbed wires.

Mr. Kelly—The gentleman signed the letter in my presence.

Mr. McMillan—Why did he not write the letter?

Mr. Kelly—On account of the outrage his arm is paralyzed. [Laughter.]

Mr. Boutelle—I insist that a member on this floor shall not be treated as postmasters and mail clerks in the South.

Mr. Kelly said that Mr. Finley had an affidavit to the facts in the case, which had been published in the Philadelphia *Press*.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, inquired whether the gentleman was sure Mr. Finley was paralyzed.

Mr. Kelly replied that Mr. Finley had every appearance of being paralyzed. Mr. Kelly then proceeded to read from letters of Southern postmasters to First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson, complaining of outrages.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, inquired on what authority General Clarkson had turned over these papers to the gentleman.

Mr. Kelly was unable to say what the law was.

Mr. Breckenridge—In what way did the gentleman obtain official papers of the Postoffice Department?

Mr. Kelly—I went to Gen. Clarkson and got the papers from him with his free consent. I did not steal them.

Mr. Breckenridge—Of course not. I don't think the gentleman would be guilty of petty larceny.

CITIZENS SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

Continuing Mr. Kelly said that he did not agree with the gentleman from Missouri in his criticism of the President. He did not complain that the President played with his little grandchild, but wished he would cease it long enough to see to it that every man in the United States, black or white, is under the protection of the flag. [Applause.]

He referred to a speech which he made, in Fort Smith, denouncing the Clayton murder, and stated that he received letters from people in Arkansas thanking him for it and had received a letter from a Grand Army Post endorsing a resolution of thanks.

Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, inquired whether the resolution contained any reference to the litigation going on between that gentleman and his son against a colored congregation in Fort Smith, to prevent the erection of a colored church on the ground it was a nuisance.

Mr. Kelly denied there was any such litigation pending. He did not own a piece of ground in Arkansas.

Messrs. McRae and Rogers, of Ark, however, stated that his son was involved in such a litigation. In the discussion which ensued there was a great deal of confusion and fun, Mr. Kelly being bombarded with questions, and replying to them in kind. Neither questions nor answers had the slightest reference to the appropriation.

Mr. Tarsney inquired if in a speech made by Mr. Kelly in a public hall in Washington he had used the expression that a "white girl was just as good as a colored girl."

WHAT KELLY SAID.

Mr. Kelly replied that he did not remember; but that he would say it on this floor, a white girl was just as good as a colored. He defied the gentleman from Missouri to deny it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, said that the gentleman from Kansas seemed to be the recognized mouth-piece of the Postoffice Department of the administration. There never had been in the history of the G. O. P. a time when Southern outrages were more necessary for the purposes of that party than they were to-day. It had gone to the wall on the tariff; it had busted higher than a kite on civil service. The elections were going against it. If it could carry the elections on Southern outrages the chances of the G. O. P. were good. Referring to an outrage, he expressed the deep regret of his people at its occurrence. He would not descend to that sort of debate.

Mr. Cochran, of South Carolina, said there was just enough of the fact in the flaming letter which had been read by the gentleman from Kansas, relative to the Abbeville case, to make out a story. There was a town; was a postoffice; there was an applicant for the postmastership and there were some hot headed young men, of which his son was one. After the war a Northern man had been appointed postmaster and had served until Arthur's term. When he died his wife, a most estimable woman had been appointed. Finley had filed an application with the First Assistant Postmaster General, in which he misrepresented and defamed the character of the postmistress. This was a feeling of outrage against him. Those young men, not for the purpose of doing Finley any harm, went to his house on the night, and made some demonstration. With a guilty conscience he had broken out at the back door and run down to the railroad track. In jumping down he broke his leg. The young men had sent for a physician and had paid all the expenses of the treatment. That was all there was to it.

ROGERS' ROULADE.

Mr. Rogers, of Ark., called attention to the fact that under leave to print the gentleman from Kansas had printed in the *Record* vile calumnies on the State of Arkansas. Had the gentleman no shame or decency, no idea of propriety? Was he lost—irretrievably lost? Did they know the speech he had printed in the *Record* would be a perpetual memorial to the character of the man from Kansas sent to the National Legislature. Outrages occurred in all States. Crime was committed in all States. Why was it that the South was maligned for the outrages? It was simply for the purpose of political capital. He then went into an elaborate defence of the State which he in part represented, against the calumnies and scandals which, he said, had been heaped upon her. In the course of his remarks he bitterly assailed "Poker" Jack McClure, who had been appointed to conduct certain government cases in Arkansas. He could not believe that the President or Attorney General knew of his antecedents. He was a man who had never character enough to comprehend how a man could be honest or a gentleman.

Mr. Featherstone, of Arkansas, said that Powell Clayton and Judge McClure who had been defamed by his colleague, stood as well with Republicans in Arkansas as his colleague did with Democrats. It seemed to be a crime to tell the truth. It was an outrage to say that ballot boxes were stuffed and that men were assassinated and murderers not arrested.

Pending further discussion the committee rose and the House adjourned.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

Names of the Successful Bidders in West Virginia and the Routes.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Following are the amounts and names of bids of the lowest bidders for contracts for carrying the mails on West Virginia routes from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1893: From Wardensville to the Columbia Furnace, G. D. Jackson, $193 50; Snow Hill to Hominy Falls, G. D. Jackson, $32; New Martinsville to Vernon, G. D. Jackson, $48; Reedy Ripple to Reedy, H. O. Roop, $126; Quinniworth to Shady Spring, C. R. Catchings, $334 99; Clay Court House to Gould, G. D. Jackson, $39 50; Sassafras to Letart, Thos. H. Fisher, $59; Remil to Clarence, G. D. Jackson, $47; Short Creek to Shannon, G. D. Jackson, $123; Tunnelton to Marquess, C. N. Scoville, $299; Goffs to Coxe Mills, C. R. Catchings, $128 99; Crickard to Cassidy, C. N. Scoville, $44; Middlebourne to Frew, C. R. Catchings, $73 99; Moatsville to Clemtown, C. N. Scoville, $14; Anderson to Suter, C. R. Catchings, $48 99; Wyatt to Pine Bluff, B. Y. Lucas, $62; Sherrard to Lamoutw, C. N. Scoville, $54; Cranesville to Henry, C. R. Catchings, $83 99; Braxton C. H. to Canfield, C. R. Catchings, $67 99; Frametown to Marley, G. D. Jackson, $46; Lashmeet to Siberia, G. D. Jackson, 116; Fayetteville to Gatewood, G. D. Jackson, $48; Lewisburg to Academy, C. N. Scoville, $699; Academy to Huntersville, H. O. Roop, $368; Confidence to Hugo, J. P. Stewart, $41; Long Reach to Lytton, C. N. Scoville, $50; Volcano Junction to Volcano, W. H. Smith, $228; Pensley to Next, John N. Shriver, $44; Egypt to Buchanan, Ky., C. R. Catchings, $169 99.

West Virginia Pensions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—West Virginia pensions were granted to-day as follows: Original—Joshua Day, Princeton; William E. Rogers, deceased, Jimtown; John W. Turner, Independence; Rufus A. Corder, Big Isaac; Joseph Davis, Charleston; Joseph M. Pyles, Bouren; Richard B. Perry, Peyton.

Increase—Frederick Robinson, Brown's Mills; William O'Neil, Letart; Allen Bell, Pine Grove.

West Virginia Personals.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Congressman Wilson will deliver the commencement address at William Jewell College, Missouri.

Among arrivals to-day are C. F. Moore, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, of Pocohontas; Ex-State Senator Jacob Melvin, John Keller, postmaster at Romney and John Doonan, of Grafton.

Increase in Internal Revenue Receipts.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Internal Revenue receipts for the first nine months of this fiscal year amounted to nearly $101,000,000, being an increase of $7,600,000 over those of last year. The receipts from all sources of revenue show an increase, except from oleomargarine.

WITH THEIR BOOTS ON.

How the Three Baisdens Were Shot in Logan County.

OUTCASTS AND OUTLAWS.

They Flee to Kentucky, Commit Murder in Virginia and Return to Logan County—Cornered by a Sheriff's Posse.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA, April 23.—Deputy Internal Revenue Collector N. J. Keadle came in to-night from Logan county and gave your correspondent full and reliable particulars as to the shooting of the three Baisdens in Logan county last Friday and Saturday.

The Baisdens all belong to a gang of the toughest characters in that county and have led lives of crime and outlawry seldom equaled. John Henry Baisden and Lee White were run out of Logan county some time ago and fled to Kentucky. They were unable to remain long there without committing some new crimes, and soon found themselves under indictments for felony. They then returned to Logan county, where they lived for a while. Some time last February John Henry Baisden with his brother Bill, went over to Virginia, and at Grundy found a man by the name of Bob Irons, against whom they had an old grudge, and slipping up to his house one night fired through a window, instantly killing Irons. They then went into the house and fired four more bullets into his dead body, and left. They were discovered to be the murderers, and a reward of $1,000 each was offered for them by the Governor of Virginia. Pursuit became too hot and they returned to the mountains of Logan county.

On his return John Henry Baisden found that John Lee White had brought his wife over from Kentucky and was living with her at the house of Jim Brewer, on Marrowbone. John Henry Baisden got his cousins John Smith Baisden and Jim Baisden and his brother Bill to go with him after his wife and horse at Brewer's. On their arrival Friday they were met by White and Brewer and after being denied his wife, a general firing began. John Henry Blaisden was shot twice, but escaped with Jim and Bill. John Smith was mortally wounded and was left dying in the creek. At last accounts he was still breathing, but his recovery is impossible.

About half an hour after the shooting, Deputy Sheriff W. S. Bevins came up with a posse bearing warrants for the arrest of John Henry and Bill Baisden. Finding they had gone, he summoned John Lee White to help him and the next day, Saturday, overtook them at the house of Doc. Baisden, on Pigeon, four or five miles from Brewer's. Bevins showed his warrants and demanded their surrender, but they refused and opened fire on the Sheriff and his posse. Bevins and White then fired on them, striking Jim Baisden, who fell dead in the doorway. They also shot John Henry Baisden twice, inflicting wounds from which he cannot recover. He fired until his revolver was broken with a shot from Bevins' revolver, when he surrendered, and is now in jail at Logan C. H. Bill Baisden escaped and is still at large with the Sheriff and posse in hot pursuit.

Big West Virginia Land Deal.

PARKERSBURG, April 23.—The largest transaction of real estate ever recorded in Cabell county has been admitted to record in the County Clerk's office of that county. The deed is from A. A. Low, J. A. Aspinwall and Benj. F. Butler, Trustees, to J. Hotchkiss, of Staunton, Va. The tract of land conveyed contains 349,000 acres, situated in the counties of Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln and Logan, and is sold for $75,000.

Unknown Floater Found.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

TORONTO, O., April 23.—The body of an unknown person was found this evening floating in the river near the shore, a short distance above Freeman's lower works. Upon investigation by one of the employes of the factory it proved to be a man about 35 years of age, and without a stitch of clothing on his person. The remains were so decomposed as to be beyond recognition.

Efficiency Rewarded.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Robert S. Gardner, of Clarksburg, was to-day reappointed an Indian Inspector. He was first appointed by President Hayes and made so efficient an officer that he was not removed by Cleveland.

Against the Car Company.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, in an opinion by Commissioner Bragg to-day, decided the complaint of the Worcester Excursion Car Company against the Pennsylvania Railroad. The commissioner decides against the Worcester Company and dismisses the petition.

A Train Wrecker's Deed.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A special dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, to a morning paper says: A Rock Island passenger train was badly derailed early yesterday morning by an open switch in this city. One coach was turned over in the ditch and several passengers were severely injured, but none fatally. The engine and one car passed over safely, and trainmen assert that the switch was turned by means of an iron bar in the hands of a train wrecker, who was lying beside the track. All the circumstances support the theory that it was a deliberate attempt to wreck the train, either for revenge or for the sake of plunder. The injured are: Mrs. E. M. Post, Omaha; Miss Carrie Schaff, Adrian, Mich.; A. Trimmer, Anita, Iowa, and Wm. Piper, Des Moines.

Washington's New Tube Works.

WASHINGTON, PA., April 23.—Work at the Tyler Tube and Pipe Works, which recently moved here from Boston, is progressing rapidly and houses are being erected for the workmen who will number about 200. All the buildings for the plant have been erected and the masons are working on the welding furnaces. The company brought all of their old machinery from Boston, and a large amount of new machinery will be purchased. President Tyler says that after the works begin operations it is but a question of a few months until a second and larger iron mill will be erected.

Railroad Official Missing.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The police of the city to-day were asked to assist in the search of Benjamin B. Newton, of Philadelphia, Acting Assistant Superintendent of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, who disappeared from the residence of his sister, Mrs. George H. Goddard, Plainfield, N. J., early Monday morning, since which time no trace of him has been found. He has been suffering from over work.

AN UNEQUAL FIGHT

Between a Policeman and a Gang of Toughs—The Officer Seriously Injured.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 23.—At 3:30 o'clock this morning Officer Peterson, of the Margaret street detail, came across a gang of toughs near the corner of Third and Commercial streets. They acted suspiciously, and he halted them. He was immediately attacked and a desperate and unequal contest followed between the patrolman and thugs. Repeatedly Peterson was knocked down, kicked and stamped upon. At last he succeeded in drawing his revolver, firing two shots at his assailants. Almost at the same moment he was struck on the head with a stone and knocked senseless.

Attracted by the pistol shots other patrolmen in the vicinity rushed to the spot. They found Peterson covered with blood and insensible, lying in the gutter. He was picked up and taken home in the patrol wagon and a physician summoned. His face was found beaten out of shape and swollen into a horrible mass. A long cut was on the back of the head, probably made by the blow from a stone, and his skull is thought to be fractured thereby. It was impossible at the time to tell the extent of his injuries, but his recovery is considered improbable.

Almost touching the limp form of Officer Peterson was the form of Neil Cashman. A hasty examination showed that both the officer's shots had taken effect. He had been hit twice, just below the heart. He was picked up in a semi-conscious condition and removed to the City hospital, where an examination was made. His injuries are pronounced necessarily fatal. The other members of the gang escaped.

A BOILER LETS GO.

Three Persons Instantly Killed and Six Seriously Injured.

PITTSBURGH, April 23.—A special from Newcastle says an explosion occurred at the Etna mills at 6:30 this morning. Three men were killed and six badly injured, two of whom will probably die. At that hour, while all of the men were working, the flue end of the big boiler collapsed with a deafening roar, and in a moment the place was so drenched with scorching steam a full half-hour was lost before the injured men could be rescued and the last dead body recovered.

Those instantly killed were: George Klingensmith and John Welsh. John N. Mirphy could not be found for some time. His body was finally discovered in the fly wheel pit, where it had been hurled and ground to a pulp.

The injured were: Barney Regan, horribly scalded; L. Shifnocker, badly hurt by flying debris and scalded; Lawrence Flynn, scalded; Andy Myers, scalded; Joe Rounds, arm broken and bruised; John Myers, burned.

No cause can yet be given for the breakage of the boiler.

Tried to Smuggle Opium.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 23.—The United States Customs Inspectors last night captured three Chinese smugglers at the foot of Hertel avenue. They gave their names as Waung Sing, Mac Tung Yun and Wung Hai. In their possession was found several hundred dollars worth of opium. They had crossed the river in a small boat and had a wagon in waiting on this side. The party landed from China at Vancouver and traveled through Canada to Suspension Bridge, from where they drove up to Fort Erie in a hack.

They were on their way to New York. Waung Yung, who speaks a little English, said he formerly lived in Norwich, Conn., and had been home to China on a visit, bringing the others back with him. All three will be held for smuggling opium.

Left Penniless.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Miss Lena Woodruff, from Appleton, Wis., had the misfortune to lose all her money, amounting to $700, while on her way to this city Monday. She was coming to buy a stock of millinery to start a store in Appleton. On the train she became very sleepy and slipped the purse into the bosom of her dress, forgetting to button it up. She slept soundly until the Chicago depot was reached, and then got into an omnibus. While in this vehicle she thought of her purse and felt for it, only to find it gone. She told her story to the police and was taken to the home for the friendless. Her loss leaves her penniless in a city where she has no acquaintances or friends.

Prominent in Society as Usual.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A dispatch from Dubuque, Iowa, says: The little city of Parkersburg was thrown into a state of excitement yesterday by the arrest of Wilkes Smith, a bank clerk, on the charge of forging notes aggregating $1,300. The names forged were mostly those of substantial farmers in the neighborhood. When they became due he would pay up the interest and renew the notes. He was quite prominent in local society and also one of the aldermen of the city.

The Officer Went Too Far.

TUSCOLA, ILL., April 23.—The first case in which the compulsory education law figured, has just been decided in the Circuit Court here and resulted in the fining of the officer for arresting a boy who was absent from school without leave. The case has attracted considerable attention, as it shows to what limit the officer is protected by the law in the discharge of his duties.

Released on Bail.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, April 23.—George W. Hancock, who was convicted some time ago for murder in the second degree, was sentenced in the First District Court at Provo to ten years imprisonment. His attorney moved for a stay of execution and release on bail pending an appeal, which was granted and bail fixed at $15,000.

Must Purchase Native Stock.

COLUMBUS, O., April 23.—The Legislature has enacted a law which requires the officers of all State and County institutions to purchase native live stock for consumption. The law defines native live stock to be that which has been in the State 100 days before being killed.

Deserved His Fate.

TEXARKANA, ARK., April 23.—Yesterday evening a negro man, who had committed an outrage on a respectable white lady near Cameron station, was arrested, and fully identified by the lady. Soon after dark a party of men overpowered the guard and shot the negro to death.

In Favor of Revision.

SCRANTON, PA., April 23.—The Lackawanna Presbytery to-day voted on the revision of the Confession of Faith. The vote stood 56 to 27 in favor of revision.

Voted to Revise.

TROY, N. Y., April 23.—The Presbytery of Troy yesterday voted 41 to 5 in favor of revision of the Confession of Faith.

Will be Held in June.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The Republican State convention will be held at Harrisburg, June 25.

BIG DAY FOR FIRES.

The Kanawha Paper Mill Entirely Destroyed Yesterday.

ORIGIN WRAPPED IN MYSTERY

Five-Story Block in Rochester, N. Y., Burned Out—Attempt to Fire a Pennsylvania Town—Firemen Injured in a Chicago Blaze.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 23.—Between six and seven o'clock this morning the paper mill of the Kanawha Paper Company, located near this place, was discovered to be on fire, and the flames rapidly gained such headway that they could not be extinguished. The mill has been working night and day for some time, and had a large quantity of paper stored in the building, so that it burned rapidly. The fire was discovered after the night force went off and before the day force went on, and started in the stock room, on the second floor. How it caught is a mystery. The mill was valued with the stock at $15,000, and is a total loss, with all the machinery. It is owned by Philadelphia parties, and it is not known here whether it was insured or not. A large number of men are thrown out of employment.

BIG CONFLAGRATIONS.

Five-Story Business Block Destroyed. Attempt to Burn a Town.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 23.—John G. Warner's five-story block, Nos. 73 to 79 South St. Paul street, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss on building $65,000. Weaver, Thomas & Kirk, fine shoe manufacturers, occupied the entire five floors in the south end of the block. The entire stock of finished goods and material and machinery was valued at $80,000. The company hold an insurance of $40,000 on the stock and $17,000 on the machinery.

Langslow & Co., leather, plush and carpet chair manufacturers, occupied the upper floors in the middle of the block. Their stock was valued at $20,000; two-thirds insured.

Milton H. Smith's printing office was damaged $2,500. The fire started in the roof and when discovered was small. A brisk wind drove the flames down to the basement, and inside of ten minutes sheets of flames and dense volumes of smoke poured from dozens of windows on the west, east and south sides of the building, and five minutes later the east walls of the structure fell out. A moment later the south wall fell. No one was hurt. The new Osborn House was directly opposite the burning building and soon the window casings of the hotel were on fire. The guests were awakened and began to run down stairs in all degrees of dress and undress, some with their clothing in their arms and others dragging their trunks and satchels. The people in the Windsor and neighboring hotels ran out and swelled the crowds on St. Paul street. The damage to the Osborn House is estimated at $3,000.

Firemen Injured.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Five firemen were plunged throug the floor of a burning building at 345 Illinois street, early this morning, and three were badly hurt.

Fire started just before 2 o'clock in Edward Badgeley's saloon, and before the department had arrived the first floor and the woodwork were in flames.

Headed by Capt. Oscar Weisner, the pipemen of Engine Company No. 42 rushed into the second story and directed their streams on the flames. Scarcely had they got to work when the floor gave way and the five firemen were piled amid blazing timbers in the basement. It did not seem possible that they could escape alive, but instantly six streams of water were turned into the debris, and the work of rescue began. As soon as the flames were beaten back the imprisoned men were dragged into the street.

Captain Weisner was severely burned about the head and neck, and Pipeman Charles Heine burned about the hips. William Callahan was insensible from a blow on the head, and is thought to be internally injured. The other two escaped with but slight injuries.

Attempt to Burn a Town.

BUFFALO, April 23.—A Tonowanda special says: Fire was discovered in the yard of the Tonowanda Lumber Company about 11:20 last night. At midnight another fire broke out in the yards of A. M. Dodge & Co., in another quarter of the town. Both were subdued after a hard fight. Considerable excitement was caused by the discovery that the wires of the fire alarm system had been cut in several places, and it is the general opinion that it was a deliberate plot to burn the town. The Lumbermen's Association will hold a meeting to-night and a reward will probably be offered for the detection of the incendiaries. The loss of the Tonowanda Lumber Company will reach $3,000, and that of A. M. Dodge & Co. $1,500. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Thirty-three Houses Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—A special to the Associated Press from Jackson, Miss., says: Information reached here here this morning says that fire destroyed the entire business portion of Greenwood, Miss, last night. The fire is said to have been caused by a negro cook throwing ashes into a pile of straw. Thirty-three houses were destroyed and two lives are said to have been lost. The victims are given as John Dorch and an unknown man.

Disastrous Mountain Fires.

BELVIDERE, N. J., April 23.—Fires are raging in the Blue Mountains, near Wind Gap and at different points along the ridge. The station of the Lehigh & Lackawanna road at Kallen, together with the postoffice and a store, are reported to be in ashes. The people along the base of the mountain are fighting the flames. A large amount of charcoal, rails, ties and timber have been destroyed.

He Shot the Officer.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23.—News has reached here of a riot among the citizens of McCormick, S. C. A Mr. Sturkey reported Druggist Calhoun for selling whisky on Sunday. He shot the officer who was sent to arrest him. Other citizens then took a hand and a general fight ensued, in which several persons are said to have been shot. Several arrests have been made.

Dahomians Vanquished.

PARIS, April 23.—Advices from Lagos state that the French garrison at Porto Novo having been warned that the Dahomians were advancing on the place, sallied out to meet the enemy. The Dahomian army was marching to attack Porto Novo, and a battle which lasted two hours took place. Five hundred of the Dahomians were killed and fifty Frenchmen were wounded. The advices made no mention of any of the French soldiers being killed.

MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

Meager News from Pointe Coupee—Back Water from the Gulf.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—The *State's* Bayou Sara special says: Another break occurred last night in the Pointe Coupee levee and the indications are that the entire Pointe Coupee front will be submerged. The water now pouring through the crevasses at Morganza and in the vicinity will over-flow the greater portion of the country between Atchafalaya and Mississippi rivers, and extending from Old river above to Bayou La Fourche below, embracing about 700 square miles of territory. No news has yet been received from the interior of Pointe Coupee parish, but relief boats are taking care of all those who have reached the levees.

Up to this hour, 6 p. m., the news from Pointe Coupee to-day has been meagre. Captain Kingsman was at Bayou Sara this morning. He stated that he heard of three new breaks at the time of writing, but he believed that there were few levees indeed which were able to withstand the terrific storm that visited the upper river last night.

Several dispatches have passed between Monte Comstock and Capt. Kingsman, among them one notifying Kingsman that $10,000 additional had been allowed by the Mississippi River Commission.

The northeast wind which blew strong again last night drove in the gulf water and again overflowed the Louisville & Nashville road. The rear of the Seventh ward, up to Roman street, from Elysian Fields to St. Bernard street, and the rear of the Eighth ward is flooded, and the water is rapidly rising.

AN INDIAN ROMANCE

Which Resembles Incidents in the Life of the Pale Faces.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A dispatch from Chamberlain, S. D., says: One of the most romantic incidents that has ever taken place on the Great Sioux reservation, culminated in the marriage of Frank Foot and Miss Mary Crazy Bull, both full blooded Indians, at Lower Brule Agency, yesterday. An Indian named Tommy Tomkins had been engaged to Mary Crazy Bull. Tommy had bought a new suit of clothes and Mary's friends and relatives had joined together and purchased her a wedding outfit. Numerous presents had been procured and a wedding feast was arranged for them.

At this juncture one of the attractive young bucks of the tribe appeared on the scene. The night before the wedding was to have occurred, Frank persuaded Mary that he was the proper man for her to marry and both being apparently of one mind, they eloped. On the following day Tommy, the discarded lover, met Foot, and an encounter took place, which resulted in considerable loss of Foot's blood. Frank took his punishment very quietly, pocketed his pride, washed the blood from his face, proceeded to the Agency and the ceremony was performed.

Will Get Them Anyhow.

COTTAGEVILLE, S. C., April 23.—J. D. Risher was mercilessly cowhided last Friday by Frazier Roger, J. W. Lemacks, sr., and Andrew Lemacks. The Lemacks charged Risher with circulating a report against Miss Lemacks, which he denied. The assailants were arrested and have been bound over, but have not secured bail yet.

Meanwhile forty of Risher's friends have collected here from miles around. They are heavily armed. Their avowed intention is to whip the three prisoners as they whipped Risher, whether they give bond or not. Risher's forty impulsive young friends are holding a council of war now. If the prisoners start for the jail at Walterboro, they will get them. If they remain here the guard is inadequate and they will get them anyhow. Altogether there appears to be a rough time ahead for the prisoners.

Probably Fell In.

CHICAGO, April 23.—What was an accident or a murder, and which, in any event cost a young man his life, occurred at 12:30 o'clock this morning at a wharf at the foot of Dock street, near the Rush street bridge. The steamer Puritan was lying at the wharf ready to leave for the east shore. A well-dressed young man apparently under the influence of liquor, had been seen under the wharf and a few minutes later a man called the attention of Captain Simons to the effect that he had heard a splash in the river and that he was sure some one had fallen in. The watchman fished out of a black derby hat and a package done up in paper. In the band of the hat was a business card, bearing the inscription: "C. R. Davidson, with J. A. Miller, Insurance, 169 and 171 La Salle street."

The police soon began dragging the river but had not as yet recovered the body.

To Purchase Flint Glass Works.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 23.—Efforts of a British syndicate to purchase the flint glass industries of this country have come to a point here. A. T. Townsend, a London barrister, claiming to be backed by a $200,000,000 syndicate is here attempting to secure options on all houses in this vicinity. He failed in a similar purpose in Illinois, and says it was because the houses there are making too much money to sell. It is the intention to run the glass houses as one concern. No options have as yet been consummated, but Mr. Townsend's offers are being considered. Libby Bros. and others say they will sell if the price is adequate.

Several Public Men Involved.

NEW YORK, April 23.—A special from Bismarck, N. D., says that the Senate Committee investigating charges of corruption in connection with the recent election of United States Senators and the passage of the Louisiana Lottery Bill has made a sensational report involving several public men and the Manitoba Railroad Company. Candidate Johnson testified that he was offered over $25,000 to withdraw. Testimony was given to the effect that several members of the Legislature received from $500 to $2,000 each to vote for the Lottery Bill. The report covers 200 printed pages, but makes no recommendation.

Swept by a Cyclone.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—A telegram from Austin, Texas, to the *Post-Dispatch* says: The little town of Kyle, twenty miles south of here, was visited by a cyclone last night and many houses were overturned and swept away. Several persons were injured, but none killed. The Kyle Seminary, a large frame building, was lifted from its foundation and carried some twenty feet, but it was not seriously hurt. The destruction of fences and growing crops in the track of the storm was very great.

Thieving on a Large Scale.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A dispatch from Racine, Wis., says: Dr. Hagendorn and his companions, Hagemann and Kauss, have been convicted of being the authors of the raids on the poultry yards in Racine and Milwaukee counties. The Doctor and Hagemann were sentenced to two years each in the penitentiary and Kauss to one year. Two thousand chickens, it is said, have been stolen by the trio.

FACTS FOR THE FARMERS.

Causes of the Present Depression in Agricultural Pursuits.

SECRETARY RUSK'S LETTER.

He Replies to a Number of Inquiries. Mortgages and Middle-Men Some of the Evils the Tiller of the Soil Has to Combat With.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, has given the following letter to the press:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1890.

For months past from all parts of the country, there have reached me communications, many of them from large bodies of men, all of them from persons deserving consideration, and all of them deeply in earnest respecting the present condition of agricultural depression. In most cases the communications suggest the conviction of the writers, not only as to the gravity of the emergency, but as to its cause or causes and possible remedies, and all of them appeal to me for some expression of my views on the subject. To answer each one of these communications separately, would be more than any one man can undertake to do and moreover, I am reluctant to send out an expression of my views in letters covering merely a phase or a portion of the questions involved. Such a course would be unjust to myself and to those who address me. I can only consent to express my views, such as they are, on the entire question, reviewing the whole subject and considering it in all its various phases.

What is to be done? Such is the question which confronts every thinking man. Too many of those who are giving the matter consideration look at it from only one point of view. One attributes the difficulty to one cause, and one to another, and most people seem to regard two or three causes at most as entirely responsible for the present condition of affairs. This is a mistake. The fact, however, explains to a certain extent that some of the remedies proposed, bid fair, if carried out, to bring about a result as objectionable as the present situation. Great discouragement is very apt to lead to extravagance in devising remedial agencies, and we must beware of remedies that may be worse than the disease. It is only by a very careful diagnosis of the case that we can possibly attain to efficient remedy. The present agricultural depression, it seems to me, can be traced to a combination of many causes, so many that probably no man can enumerate them all. I will only endeavor to point out some which seem to me more directly responsible. They may be divided into two classes. First: Those causes inherent to the farmers themselves and for which they alone can provide a possible remedy. Second: Those over which the farmer himself has no direct control, and the remedy for which must be provided as far as remedy is possible, by law, and for such legislation the responsibility devolves upon the legislative bodies of the States and of the Nation.

WHAT THE FARMER MUST DO.

I will confine myself to a mere enumeration of the first class of causes indicated. On many farms, I regret to say, we find a depreciation of the productive power of the land due to careless culture. We find a want too often of business-like methods, due to the fact that in earlier times business training was not regarded as an essential preparation for the farmer's work, whereas, to-day, with altered conditions, when every penny, and I may say every moment of time, has to be profitably accounted for, and in the face of world-wide competition, a successful farmer must be as well trained and careful in business as the storekeeper, and his equal in intelligence and general education. Nor are the important questions of supply and demand of market prices studied with the vigilance which characterizes the methods of our merchants and manufacturers. The last, moreover, have the advantage of transacting their business in immediate proximity to trade centres, where the widest information in reference thereto is readily obtainable. Our farmers' organizations are wisely seeking to supplement this want for the farmer; the agricultural is press earnestly working in the same direction, and one of the most important duties devolving upon this department, consists in gathering and promptly distributing reliable information on all those subjects which are essentially interesting to the farmer. It remains for him to avail himself of the information thus supplied as his chief protection not only against oversupply of certain products, but against possible over-reaching on the part of purchasers. The farmer must look with suspicion upon any attempts to abridge the sources of his information. His advantage will always be in the fullest knowledge of the facts. He must carefully study the character and the quality of his products rather than mere quantity, and always bear in mind, that whether prices are high or low, it is always the best goods at the best obtainable prices that are the most readily sold. Many of our farmers have been land-greedy, and find themselves the owners of more land than they can properly care for in view of the comparatively high price of labor in the rural districts, and in view of the fact that but a small portion of mankind, comparatively, can profitably control the labor of others. The prudent farmer will limit his efforts to that which he can efficiently perform. Again,—more attention must be given, especially on our Western farms, to the raising by the farmer, for his own use, everything that may be utilized by himself and his household, as far as soil and climate will permit.

FARM MORTGAGES.

The burden of mortgages upon farms, homes and lands, is unquestionably discouraging in the extreme, and while in some cases no doubt this load may have been too readily assumed, still in the majority of cases, the mortgage has been the result of necessity. I except of course, such mortgages as represent balances of purchase money, which are rather evidences of the farmer's ambition and enterprise than of his poverty. On the other hand, those mortgages with which land has been encumbered from the necessities of its owner, drawing high rates of interest, often taxed in addition with a heavy commission, have to-day, in the face