# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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## TWENTY TALESMEN

### Selected and in the Panel in the Garrison Trial.

### QUICK WORK YESTERDAY.

**Nine Persons Found Who Were Qualified to be Jurors---Business will Now Begin in Earnest--An Interesting Point in Law.**

The panel in the Garrison case was filled yesterday afternoon, the twentieth qualified man being found in the person of Albert A. Huntsbury about 3:30 p.m. The names of those in the panel are:

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| John W. Robinson, | Nelson Starke, |
| Brice Supler, | Levi Smith, |
| David Bell, | Frank Keller, |
| R. J. Bullard, | James Maloney, |
| W. J. Krice, | W. L. Linton, |
| James Filan, | Samuel R. Evans, |
| N. A. McCoan, | John Doyle, |
| Leroy Alexander, | William J. Baird, |
| James Russell, | William A Higgs, |
| James Chambers, | A. A. Huntsbury. |

This morning the work of striking off six by the defense and two by the State will be done, though a point of law raised by Captain Dovener late yesterday afternoon may hold matters back somewhat.

After court opened with the usual ceremonies, the record of Tuesday's proceedings was read and Captain Dovener took exceptions to the wording of the record, it stating as originally read that certain jurors were elected. Captain Dovener held that it should read that they were tried and found to stand fair. The record was not changed.

PANEL NO. THIRTEEN.

Thirteen is an unlucky number, and the court started off with panel No. 13 yesterday morning. Just what would happen before the day was done was a matter of conjecture among the attorneys and court attaches, but they all agreed that things looked ominous to say the least. There was no hope that a jury would be gotten, however.

The panel was sworn and the examination of Joseph Diebold, No. 187, was begun. He felt "biased to a certain extent," and did not believe he could try the case according to the evidence without his personal prejudice affecting him. John Sauers had formed a well defined and ever-present opinion, and did not think he could accept the evidence without it being influenced by that opinion. Alex Rogers was excused for the same reason. John S. Welty was biased and prejudiced, and said so. Philip Emrick had no bias nor prejudice, had formed nor expressed no opinion, and thought he could give the prisoner a fair and impartial trial. He stated that he could hear well at times, while at others he was almost entirely deaf. Both sides submitted that the juror stood fair, but the question of his ability to hear the evidence was raised. He reasserted that he could hear well at times, but not at others. The court and lawyers then conducted an examination of his capacity which would do credit to an ear doctor. He was finally found to be wanting and was asked to step aside The State was opposed to letting him go and asked that he be examined by a physician. Captain Dovener thought the juror could hear all a witness would say. The court stated that the case might turn entirely upon the juror failing to hear a single sentence. Captain Dovener preferred to have the case turn upon a deaf juror than upon an unfair juror. Finally, after considerable further talk the juror was replaced in the box and Captain Dovener made an expert auricular examination, he being firmly of the opinion that the juror had wax in his ears. Dovener was satisfied he would make a good juror, but the court was afraid he would not be able to hear and he was excused.

C. D. Thompson was afraid his preconceived ideas would have weight with him in the jury box. He was excused. Frederick Schmeichel had formed and expressed an opinion and did not feel able to give an unbiased consideration to the case. Charles Horstmann had "considerable prejudice" and had expressed his opinions and "hardly believed" he could go into the jury box and give a fair and impartial trial. Mr. Howard asked, "Could you give a fair and impartial trial after taking the oath." Col. Arnett objected, and the point of the propriety of the question was raised. It was left undecided, the juror disqualifying himself before the authority could be cited.

Bernard Shanley had "most decidedly" formed and expressed an opinion that it would require "direct and contradictory evidence" to remove. He was excused.

William Rohrig was not eligible. Walter Buckley was also excused. George Vermillion was biased. Elmer Chapman was also biased. John A White was prejudiced. William Bailey was soon disposed of. Levi Smith had formed nor expressed no opinions and had no prejudice nor bias; he was accepted forthwith.

PANEL NUMBER FOURTEEN.

Panel No. 13 was more of a success than many of the others that bore luckier numbers, and there was a tone of confidence in the Sheriff's voice as he called the names for the fourteenth.

Frank Heller had formed and expressed an opinion, but he thought he could and would be able to form and render a fair and impartial verdict, and was accepted.

Albert Beltz was prejudiced and was not wanted. George W. Woods was also excused for that reason. William Hutchinson was excused because he could not dismiss his opinions.

James Maloney had no bias nor prejudice, had formed nor expressed no opinion and was accepted forthwith. He had no scruples against the death penalty.

W. L Linton had expressed his opinion in the case. If "good, substantial" evidence were presented in opposition to his opinion he might change it. He did not think he could give a fair and impartial trial, but later he changed his mind and decided that he could be influenced solely by the evidence. He again qualified his statement and said he would not consider evidence which was not substantial. He would not be influenced in his decisions by any opinion he may have formed or from anything he had read. He was accepted.

Samuel R. Evans had formed an opinion but thought he could forego it in considering the evidence. He was closely examined and was accepted.

To Captain Dovener he said, he was a coal miner, had lived near Elm Grove twenty-seven years, and had been summoned at 9 a. m.

John Doyle had formed an opinion but thought he could give a fair trial. He lives up stack yard hollow, and was formerly a coal digger, but has lately been driving a team of his own. He had no objection to the death penalty. He was accepted.

Mr. Evans was recalled and asked by the State if he had scruples against the death penalty, and he replied that he had not.

Frank Borman was prejudiced and was dismissed. J. G. Raab had no biased or

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## WORDS OF PATRIOTISM.

**President Harrison's Ringing Speech on American Commerce, at Portland, Oregon.**

PORTLAND, ORE., May 6.—President Harrison was tendered a reception at the exposition building last night. The crowd numbered over 10,000 people, and were very enthusiastic.

In his speech the President said among other things: "I believe it the duty of a national government to take such steps as will restore the American merchant marine. Why shall we not have our share in the great commerce of the world? The Nicaragua canal should be completed. [cheers]. Our harbor should have adequate defence [cheers]. We should have upon the sea a navy of first-class ships [cheers]. We are here in the most kindly relations to those of South American and Central American countries. We have been content that Europe should do the commerce of these nations. We have not availed ourselves of the advantages of our neighborhood and of friendly kindred republican institutions to develop our commerce with these people. We have fortunately as a result of the great conference of American nations set on foot measures that I confidently hope will bring to us our just share of this great commerce [cheers]. I am glad to know that we are here to-night as American citizens, lovers of the one flag and the one constitution." [Enthusiastic cheering].

Postmaster General Wannamaker and Secretary Rusk spoke briefly.

The ladies of the party were tendered a reception at the Hotel Portland by the ladies of this city.

**The Reception at Tacoma.**

TACOMA, WASH., May 6.—The President and party entered the state of Washington in a driving rain storm which greatly interfered with the arrangements for his reception at various stations along the road. At Tacoma the train was met by the governor of the state, the mayor of Tacoma and a committee of citizens. The line of march was handsomely and appropriately decorated. Addresses of welcome were made by Governor Ferry and the mayor of the city to which President Harrison briefly responded.

**The President at Seattle.**

SEATTLE, WASH., May 6.—The Presidential party made the trip from Tacoma to Seattle by boat. The reception by the Seattle committee aboard the steamer was without formality, save a few remarks by Mayor White, to which the President pleasantly replied.

## M'KINLEY IN PITTSBURGH.

**He Says the Republican Keynote is Protection and Reciprocity.**

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 6.—"The keynote of the American or Republican platform is protection and reciprocity."

That at least was the statement made this morning by the Hon. William McKinley.

The distinguished author of the tariff bill passed through Pittsburgh this morning on his way from Washington to his home, Canton, O. The Major evidently has not lost flesh or heart over his temporary retirement from Congress. He was as collected and courteous as ever this morning.

In relation to the "purely American banquet" given last week in New York, Major McKinley made use of the remark above quoted. He said that the policy of the Republican party was definitely outlined at that meeting, and party lines in 1892 will be drawn upon issues as presented at the banquet.

"Who will probably be the next nominee for President on the Republican ticket?" he was asked.

The Major paused for a moment and then, slightly elevating his eyebrows, he replied:

"That is a matter for the convention of 1892 to decide."

Touching on President Harrison's trip, Major McKinley said that the speeches of the Chief Executive are models of platform oratory. He said that the cordial reception tendered the President in the Southern States was most gratifying to the entire country.

## SONS OF VETERANS' ORDERS.

**The Finding of the Court Martial in the Case of Walter S. Payne.**

TOPEKA, KAS., May 6.—Commander-in-Chief Webb, Sons of Veterans, to-day issued general order No. 3 giving the result of the court martial of Walter Payne, of Fostoria, Ohio, ex-Commander-in-Chief, charged with embezzling $16.000 of the order's money. The verdict of the court was dishonorable discharge from the order. The verdict is approved by the Commander-in-Chief. The order No. 3 also promulgates the findings in court martial of Col. Geo. Addington, of the New York division, charged with embezzlement. The verdict is degradation from the rank of Colonel. This verdict is also approved.

## A BOOMING RAILROAD.

**The Earnings of the Lake Shore Road the Greatest in Its History.**

CLEVELAND, May 6.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad was held here to-day. Senator H. B Payne presided, and William K. Vanderbilt and other prominent share owners were present. W. K. Vanderbilt, S. F. Barger and Hamilton Twombly, of New York, and C. M. Reed, of Erie, Pa., were re-elected directors. The annual report of the directors shows the gross earnings of the road for 1890 were the largest in its history, exceeding $20,000,000 for the first time. The annual meeting of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Company followed. S. E. Williamson, of Cleveland, was elected director. The Nickel Plate earnings for the year were $5,820,000; the largest in its history.

**Important Newspaper Change.**

CHICAGO, ILL., May 6.—At the meeting of the Daily Newspaper Association at the Union League Club to-day, Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, editor of the Inter-Ocean, introduced M. H. H. Kohlsaat, and announced that he had become the proprietor of the controlling interest in the Inter-Ocean. The entire stock of the corporation is now owned by Mr. Kohlsaat, Mr. Nixon and his brother, and other members of the Inter-Ocean staff. It is understood that there is to be no change in the personnel of the paper, or in its editorial conduct. Mr. Nixon will continue as editor-in-chief, he and his brother retaining the interest they have so long had.

**Investigating the New Tariff.**

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Senate Committee on Finance is in session behind closed doors in room 177, Fifth Avenue Hotel. The object is to inquire into the workings of the new tariff, and at to-day's meeting the line of inquiry will be decided upon. The committee will arrange a schedule or price lists by means of which the gentlemen hope to better the present condition of the tariff system. Hon. John G. Carlisle is presiding over the proceedings.

**Steamship Arrivals.**

NEW YORK, May 6.—Arrived, steamer Nevada from Liverpool, and Westernland from Antwerp, Halel, Bremen.

## Y. M. C. A. MEETING.

### International Association Convenes at Kansas City.

### A SATISFACTORY CONDITION

**Of the Affairs of the Organization Throughout the Country---The Matter of General Missionary Work Discussed.**

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 6.—The twenty-ninth international convention of the Young Mens' Christian Association convened in this city this morning.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed. In the afternoon a very interesting paper was read by C. S. Holt, of Chicago, on the snares in the path of young men of to-day; doubt, licentiousness, intemperance, gambling and haste to get rich.

The report of the International Committee was read by the Secretary at the evening session. The report, which is very exhaustive, among other things contains the following subjects of interest:

The Association owns buildings and other real estate to the value of over $12,250,000. The total indebtedness is less than $2,500,000. One thousand and eighty-three persons are engaged as general secretaries and other paid officers. 779 reading rooms and 649 libraries, containing almost 500,000 books, are reported. The total membership is 225,000. Great interest was manifested in that part of the report in regard to the extension of the work of the Association to Mission fields. On this point the resolution considers that its field for work in mission lands is now open, and so far as it has been attempted the results seem to establish its value and usefulness.

The general foreign missionary work suggested by some of the Associations is looked upon with alarm. Upon this question the committee consulted with its committee within whose jurisdictions efforts to promote general missionary work seems to be the most prevalent. At the conference held in Topeka, September 17, 1890, it was generally agreed by the committee that the Associations of the country ought not, in a technical and legal sense, to be connected with a general missionary movement. The committee does not oppose missionary work, but advocates every reasonable project looking to a better knowledge of Christian missions and securing support for them. It encourages all young men who exhibit willingness to accept the work of the church upon the foreign fields.

## CHILEAN VESSELS SEIZED.

**The Government Captures an Insurgent War Ship While Gathering Supplies.**

SAN DIEGO, CAL., May 6.—Last night United States Marshal Gard seized the Chilean steamer Etata, now receiving supplies in the harbor, and placed Capt. Manzeum under arrest. Telegrams have been passing between this city and the Department at Washington which brought about the above results. Tug boats have left to seize the two vessels seen outside, one of which is supposed to be the schooner Robert and Minnie, and the other a warship belonging to the insurgents, which have been hovering around the entrance to the harbor to receive the supplies taken on board the Etata. The warship was first sighted about noon yesterday passing north. Ten hours later she repassed the harbor going south, laying to just north of the Coronado Islands.

Customs Officer Berry sent a party out to investigate, who reported seeing a large vessel under steam, which they could not approach nearer than two miles on account of her steaming away from them. Orders were received from Secretary Blaine to seize both vessels, if found within the three-mile limit, and Marshal Gard and Collector Berry went out last night in different tugs for that purpose. At midnight last night the Etata received forty head of cattle, twenty-five head of sheep and 3,000 pounds of dressed meat from the ferry-boat Coronado. The vessel has also received other stores, including 800 tons of coal. As soon as all the provisions and fuel were on board she expected to leave the harbor and cruise between here and Catalina, to meet the schooners Robert and Minnie, from which she was to take the Remington rifles and ammunition. She was to sail last evening.

Early this morning the vessel Robert and Minnie was sighted lying off San Diego harbor, in Mexican waters. The seizing party returned without making any attempt to seize her, and now are awaiting orders from the Attorney General at Washington. The Etala still lies in mid-stream ready for sailing.

**The Secretary Glad of It.**

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 6.—Secretary Foster was to-day told of the seizure at San Diego yesterday of the Chilian steamer Etata, which was to receive the arms, etc, from the Robert and Minnie. His only reply was that he was glad of it. Nothing is known at the State Department about the seized vessel.

**West Virginia Pensions.**

*Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—West Virginia pensions were granted to-day as follows: Original—Elias R. Snyder, James M. W. Virts, Sylvester Moss, Benjamin Simmerman, F. Roberts, Charles W. Pilley, Fred Smith, Henry Exeter, Ellen, widow of Thomas A. Reed. Additional—William T. McGee, Morris Midkiff, James Carlin, Thomas Stephenson, Joseph R. Henderson, Ottramar Robinson, Harry Clark, Silas McGregor, B. H. Fisher, D. B. Johnson, Irene, widow of H. Austin. Reissue—Alfred Newton.

**Railroad Man Short.**

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 6.—Rumors which have been circulated here that Gashier J. K. Brantley, of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Southern road was short in his accounts have been verified. The railroad officials admit that he is short, and it is understood the amount is $20,000. Brantley has turned over to the commissioner $16,000 worth of real estate. He has been connected with the land department for eighteen years.

**Nine Bodies Recovered.**

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 6.—Nine bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the bark Helga. One more body was seen, but the sea was too rough to venture near it. The bodies were buried on the beach opposite the scene of the wreck. The Helga was bound for Quebec in sand ballast. The only survivor is Alexander Eliason. He was rescued by a boat's crew of eight men, who entered the breakers at great risk.

**Made Enough to Retire On.**

CHICAGO, May 6.—Leopold Bloom, one of the most daring of the millionaire operators on the Board of Trade announces that he has closed all his deals, and will permanently retire. He says he has all the money he wants and will spend the rest of his life at ease. He has been for some years a prominent figure on the Board and one of its most reckless plungers.

## THE PITTSBURGH FIRE.

**The Most Extensive Conflagration That City Has Known for Years.**

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 6.—The Seventh street fire is still burning, but the flames are under control and no further damage is apprehended. At noon eight streams of water were poured into the ruins of over a half million dollars worth of property. The fire was the most extensive in this city in many years. From Seventh street to Eighth and from Pennsylvania avenue to the rear of the Pittsburgh Female College, which extends almost to Duquesne Way, are smoking ruins and crumbling walls. The streets in the vicinity are entirely impassible, for vehicles, bricks, fallen trees and telegraph poles and blackened timbers complete y fill them. Telephone and electric light wires lie around in dangerous profusion. Linemen and repairmen were busy trying to clear away the wreck. During the fire last night several firemen were shocked by the electric current following the stream to the ground, but no one was seriously idjured. The origin of the fire is still a mystery. It started in the cellar of the Grocers' Supply and Storage Company, on Seventh street, and spread so rapidly that the flames were beyond control before the engines reached the scene.

## BIG FIRE RAGING

**In the Lumber District of Long Island City —A Half Million Lost.**

NEW YORK, May 6.—An extensive fire is in progress in the oil and lumber section of Long Island City. Already five great blocks of lumber are burned.

The Long Island freight depot is on fire, and the passenger depot is threatened.

3 A. M.—An area of thirteen city blocks have been burned, being about seven acres. The depot may be saved.

**Wheel Works Destroyed.**

SYDNEY, O., May 6.—At one o'clock this morning fire destroyed the shops of American Wheel Company, causing a loss of $100,000, on which there is less than $60,000. Two hundred employes are thrown out of work.

## CONCERT HALL MURDER.

**A Young Singer Shot by Her Lover, Who Then Kills Himself.**

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Excelsior Concert Hall, in the Bowery, was the scene of a murder and suicide last night. Ida Brevoort, one of the singers, was shot in the right temple by a man whose name is thought to be Wilbur. He shot himself immediately afterwards, and death in both cases was instantaneous. There were about four hundred people in the hall at the the time and great excitement prevailed. The man entered the hall about 11:30 o'clock and seated himself at one of the tables. Ida Brevoort was then on the stage singing. Wilbur called a waiter and sent a request to Miss Brevoort that he might be allowed to see her. She sent back the reply that she did not want to see him. A few minutes afterward Wilbur called another waiter and repeated his message to the singer. The answer was the same. When Miss Brevoort left the stage she entered a small reception-room, where the singers were accustomed to go after their performances. Wilbur probably watched his opportunity and entered the little room when no one was looking. At 11 o'clock three pistol shots were heard by the startled crowd. In the little room on the floor were the bodies of the man and the woman, both dead. The singer had evidently just entered from the stage before Wilbur went into the room. What passed between them is not known. Two of the shots that made known the tragedy were fired at her, both entering her right temple. As her body fell from the chair to the floor her murderer completed his work by putting a bullet into his own brain. The identity of the man could not be fully established, but from cards and pawn tickets in his pocket it was found that his name was probably Wilbur, and he seemed to be a lover of Ida Brevoort.

## NEAT DETECTIVE WORK.

**The Manner in Which a Family of Robbers and Murderers Were Captured.**

WOOSTER, O., May 6.—On the night of August 30, 1890, the farm residence of Michael Shelby near this place, was forcibly entered by four masked men, who bound and gagged Shelby and his aged wife and stole valuables and money amounting to $12,000. Mrs. Shelby died from nervous prostration brought on by the excitement of the robbery. A detective bureau has just caused the arrest of Henry H. Binckley, his grandson Harry P. Webb, and a son, Daniel Binckley, who are neighbors of the Shelbys. Daniel Binckley was, until a few weeks before the crime was committed, a member of the police force in Kansas City, Mo., where he was discharged. Among the bills stolen was one of a thousand dollar depomination. Daniel Binckley's wife made a trip to Canada to get this bill changed. The Canadian bank officials, suspicious of her actions, took a snap picture of her as she was receiving the money. The men will also be prosecuted for murder.

**Wanted to Kill Jay Gould.**

NEW YORK, May 6.—Inspector Byrnes has personally arrested a lunatic who threatened to kill Jay Gould unless he was bought off with a large amount of money. The man's name is Charles J. Dixon, and he comes from Pueblo, Col. He called on Jay Gould's physicians and stated that he belonged to the order of Christ's followers, and had been deputized by the Grand Council to kill Jay Gould, but thought the matter might be fixed for a few millions. He had, somehow, secured excellent letters, and told a remarkable story.

**A Brutal Deed.**

PITTSBURGH, May 6.—This evening Bridget Cavanagh, employed at the Hotel Schlosser, thrust a rose under the nostrils of Lorens Creig, another employe. The rose was perfumed with red pepper, and Creig grasped up a bottle of cayenne from the table and rubbed a handful in the girl's eyes. She screamed with agony, and in the struggle, the dining room was wrecked. The girl's eyesight is hopelessly lost, and Creig is in jail.

**A Determined Suicide.**

NEW YORK, May 6.—Daniel Fried, proprietor of a dime museum in Brooklyn, shot himself three times this morning and died almost instantly.

**The Nebraska Governorship.**

LINCOLN, NEB., May 6.—Outside of a little rush in the way of new appointments mainly for the minor offices, there has been but little to indicate the change in the chief executive of the state, which by virtue of the decision of supreme court yesterday.

Governor Thayer has surrounded himself with the clerks and employes who were with him during his preceding term. Mr. Boyd is still in the city and stated positively, this evening, that he would carry the case to the supreme court of the United States. "I have the assurance of the best legal talent in the land," remarked the gentleman, "that my position is correct. I do not care for the office, but my citizenship I am proud of and am determined to establish."

## THE MAFIA VERDICT.

### How It Was Received in This Country and in Europe.

### THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON

**Not Altogether Satisfactory---It Will Be Transmitted by Secretary Blaine to Rome---Some Leading Newspaper Opinions.**

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The report of the New Orleans grand jury was a fruitful theme for discussion among the people at the State Department to-day. The attempt to palliate the infraction of law by offsetting the alleged attempts at jury fixing is deprecated by the legal minds of the Department. The report will reach Secretary Blaine in the course of time and figure in the official correspondence between the United States and Italy. There is a slight difference between this report and that of District Attorney Grant, especially in the nationality of the victims. The grand jury reported eight of them citizens of the United States, and one had declared his intention of becoming naturalized. *District Attorney Grant has found that the* Italian complaint will be narrowed down to two persons—one an escaped convict. When the case of these two comes up the question will be: Were the treaty stipulations with Italy broken? This question will figure in the correspondence as soon as the Italian Government is ready to fall reasonably into the usual diplomatic method of treating a subject. Unless it appears clearly that the treaty has been violated, the Italian case falls to the ground.

**The New Orleans Press.**

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 6.—The Times-Democrat says: The grand jury has made the proper return in the parish prison lynching—a return that will meet with the approval of the entire people, not of New Orleans alone, but of the country. The case had, indeed, been tried by the press before the ban of public opinion and a verdict of not guilty—finding of "well done," had long since been returned as to the men whose act suppressed the Mafia, and gave a warning to the criminals of Europe that they would find no welcome in this country.

The Picayune: "We accept the declaration of the inability of the grand jury to get information as to the participants in the storming of the parish prison. Doubtless there was a large sympathy in the community with the perpetrators after they were committed, but sympathy after the fact is not guilt, and not partcipation. The grand jury could not find the guilty party. That is plain enough. Any insinuation that the "entire people" of the city and parish are responsible ought not to proceed from the grand jury, which was acting under oath.

**What English Papers Say of It.**

LONDON, May 6.—The St. James Gazette, commenting on the findings of the New Orleans grand jury in the lynching case, says:

"The jury has done just what might have been expected and its findings possess a polemical interest, which it may be feared the Marquis di Rudini will not fully appreciate. If Secretary Blaine sticks to his guns and insists that constitutional authority has been pronounced on the issue, that the constitution provides no machinery for the Governments going behind the decision of the New Orleans jury, his decision will be still more unsatisfactory to Italy than it was at the beginning."

**A Bitter Denunciation.**

TOLEDO, O., May 6.—The Commercial will say in the morning: Such a report is scandal to the city of New Orleans and a disgrace to the administration of justice in any State. It merely attempts to condone a crime on the ground of necessity and fails to show the necessity. Suppose one man had gone into the jail and had committed such slaughter, cannot anyone see that it would have been murder. Is the crime any the less because committed by 1,000 people instead of one person? Was the slaying of Hennessey by a dozen assassins any wore than the slaying of a dozen men by hundreds of assassins.

**Shows Our Stability.**

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 6.—The Times-Star, after quoting the New Orleans grand jury statement, that when the law fails to meet a danger from such as the Mafia it becomes the duty of the people to issue their decree of condemnation, says:

"It is a Saxon judgment given in a Saxon spirit. We believe it will be the common opinion that far from showing any grave weakness or defect in our social or political system, the episode and its outcome demonstrate the strength and efficacy of popular government in America."

**Not a Pleasant Picture.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The Post says: The report of the New Orleans jury reaches the only conclusion that was expected of it. The picture which it presents of jury methods at New Orleans is certainly not a pleasing one, and indicates that while it may have been necessary to strike terror to a dangerous class of the community by the arbitrament of a self constituted court, there are still other equally dangerous elements that would also seem to require heroic treatment.

**The Herald's Opinion.**

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Herald says that it is the verdict of the grand jury which speaks for the people of New Orleans. It will be the verdict of the American people and of the civilized world wherever the facts are known. The Mafia, instead of the community, is now terrorized. The lives of law-abiding citizens are safer there. Justice had been vindicated by the people. The disease called for the cure. The end justifies the means.

**They Don't Like It.**

NEW YORK, May 6.—Speaking of the result of the deliberations of the New Orleans jury, Editor Barsotti, of Il Progresso, to-day remarked: "It is what we thought would be done. It is an outrage that these men should escape for what they have done." Among Italian residents the same sentiment was expressed.

**An American Stoned in Italy.**

FLORENCE, May 6.—Mr. Wm. Jacques, an American gentleman from Newton, Mass., was out driving with his daughter yesterday, when a mob of people pursued his carriage, attacked it, pelted it with stones and severely injured his daughter, who interfered in his defense.

**What the Consul Says.**

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—M. Pasquale Corte, Italian Consul in this city, being interviewed by a reporter, said that he was not satisfied at all with the conclusions arrived at by the grand jury. He said the grand jury had only used what information they desired that came from him, and he intends to send his account to the Italian Government.

**Chicago Opinions.**

CHICAGO, May 6.—The Inter-Ocean says: The killing is not subject for complaint by any foreign power. In the State of Illinois, Mr. Parkerson would be held responsible for the work of the mob, because he excited it to the violent lawlessness which followed.

The Daily News says: The New Orleans tragedy and many others rest primarily with European Governments.

## THE COKE STRIKE.

**Funeral of the Victim of the Fight—More Foreigners Coming.**

SCOTTDALE, PA., May 6.—The funeral of John Mohan, the striker shot at Leisenring No. 3 Sunday night, took place this afternoon. The body was followed to the grave by 1,500 strikers, who preserved order throughout, and only grew uneasy when they marched by in plain view of several severe evictions going on at Leisenring No. 2.

Their murmurings also increased somewhat when it was noticed the latest victim was to be buried beside the trench in which the Morewood victims repose. The three sisters and two brothers of the dead man created a scene at the grave, but were led away before their outburst could influence the gloomy strikers, who acted and no doubt felt they were powerless against a certain injustice.

Gains are reported at several of the plants and the operators are slowly placing their works in fire. Many foreigners are leaving as soon as they learn a strike is on, but their numbers are not sufficient to stem the current of importation. Seven carloads arrived to-day and were distributed about the different Frick plants.

## ST LOUIS BUILDING STRIKE.

**The Carpenters Gaining Their Point—Ironworkers Still Out.**

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 6.—The number of carpenters on the strike list has been still further reduced by four more of the bosses conceding the demands of the men. This leaves but 168 men on the list, and the Secretary of the union says that that organization can support the men as long as they are out—six months, if necessary. Architectural ironworkers are still out and the conditions remain unchanged, and the men are still adhering to their determination to stay out. The painters, sheet iron and cornice workers and the quarrymen are also out, and say they will stay out until the bosses give in. The marble cutters are waiting on two firms who have not given in. It is thought by the men the end of the week will bring an end to the difficulties.

**Ignoring the Union.**

MILWAUKEE, WIS., May 6.—Nominally a general strike of the union carpenters was inaugurated this morning, but in reality the strike had little to do with the situation. Many carpenters were idle before the strike, owing to the refusal of the contractors to recognize the union. It is estimated there are 300 or 400 carpenters idle and that about 1,000 are at work for contractors who have granted their demands to have the minimum rate of pay fixed at 27½ cents per hour. The carpenters' union has ignored their antipathy to non-union men and are going to work for any one who will pay their scale.

**The Iowa Strike to Continue.**

COLUMBUS, O., May 6.—W. S. Scott, President of the Iowa miners, and L. M. Beatty, who has been performing the duties of organizer, had a conference with the officers of the United Mine workers to-day, with the result that the strike for the eight-hour day in that State will be continued, and a demand made for the reinstatement of discharged miners.

## MAY STRIKE FOR GUM.

**Telephone Exchange Girls Indignant Because They May Not Chew.**

DETROIT, May 6.—The girls in the Central Telephone Exchange are in a frame of mind over a new rule of the company which prohibits them chewing gum during working hours, interdicts any flirtatious conversation over the wires, and requires them to say "number" instead of "hello." The girls seem to have imbibed the spirit of the hour, and are talking strike. The day girls, who get $16 per month, would be willing to strike to-morrow, but they are not organized, nor have they time to organize, and in addition to this fear their chances of success would be very small.

The night girls who get $20 per month have no more privileges, but have more time to themselves, owing to the nature of their work. They cannot talk the matter of striking up during working hours, and neither set will trust the other to organize a union.

The girls are angry however, and have been muttering over the new rules ever since they went into effect last Friday. Life without the soul satisfying chewing gum is a bore and scarcely worth the living since the conversation with the sweet voiced "masher" is cut off.

## NEGROES EXCLUDED

**From the National Association of Machinists by the Southern Element**

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 6.—The National Convention of Machinists, which has been in session here for several days, took its first important step this session to day.

The Southern element was in power this afternoon, and by a vote of 89 to 29 determined to exclude negroes from the association. A resolution was also introduced making May 1, 1892, as the date for a strike for shorter hours. The resolution was laid over temporarily. The association was made international, Canada having requested admission.

**Four Lost Children.**

EAST TAWAS, MICH., May 6.—Four children of Mr. Purdy left here in a small sail boat Sunday morning for Port Austin, 33 miles distant, and are supposed to have been lost, as nothing has been heard from the party. There were two boys and two girls, the oldest 18 years and the youngest 7. A violent gale sprang up Sunday noon and has been raging ever since.

**The Delamaters Held.**

MEADVILLE, PA., May 6.—G. B., G. W., T. A. and Victor Delamater were to-day brought into court on a warrant sworn out by James McHugh, who deposited $650 with them on December 1, 1890, four days before the failure. They waived a hearing and were admitted to bail in the sum of $300 each.

**Silver in West Virginia.**

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 6.—Silver has been discovered on the farm of David Falls, seven miles from Union, Monroe county, the ore assaying $26 in silver and $2 per ton in gold. An offer of $50,000 for twelve acres of land has been refused.

GEO. R. TAYLOR'S stock will be very attractive this week. Mar7-5.

## PANIC STRICKEN ROME.

### The Officials and the People in a State of Uneasiness.

### THE FEARS OF A REVOLUTION

**Constantly Growing---Panic at the Vatican---The Explosion Last Week Believed to Have Been the Work of Anarchists.**

LONDON, May 6.—A letter received here from Rome discloses a number of new facts in regard to the riots which took place there on May day, and as to the general feeling of the people upon same occasion. According to this letter the public officials at Rome, as well as the people, have been in a state of actual panic for a week or two.

This state of affairs, it appears, is due to several causes, the most prominent of which are the fall of the ministry headed by Minister Crispi, the accession of the Rudini Ministry to power, the strong public demand for an equalization of expenses and receipts without fresh taxation, the diplomatic troubles, which have arisen between Italy and the *United States, and finally the explosion* at Pozzo Pantello, which caused much damage and alarm in Rome and its vicinity. All these incidents have tended to bring about the feeling of panic which, as already stated, exists among the public officials and the inhabitants generally at Rome.

In spite of all the denials and official statements made to the effect that the explosion at Pozzo Pantallo, was not the work of Socialists or Anarchists, the Romans are convinced that the explosion was the work of Anarchists, and it will require considerable and most clear evidence to the contrary to convince the people, that they are mistaken.

IMPENDING REVOLUTION.

On May day, the letter says, the natural excitability of the workingmen was worked up to fever heat and the wildest rumors were circulated by those who had everything to gain and nothing to lose by a popular disturbance. These rumors gradually grew in importance until it was actually believed that it was true that a revolution was impending. These rumors were continually magnified and nowhere was the panic greater than at the Vatican and among the various religious societies and communities of this city. In this connection it was stated that these religious bodies had hurriedly stocked their headquarters with five days provisions, and that the inmates had been strictly confined within doors. In a word, the religious communities were so alarmed at the Socialist taint in the air, that they had prepared to stand a siege in the event of a wholesale uprising upon the part of the masses.

## CAPT. VERNEY'S DISGRACE.

**A British Member of Parliament Gets a Year for Attempt to Procure a Girl.**

LONDON, May 5.—The trial of Edmund H. Verney, M. P. for Northbuckinghamshire, charged with procuring a governess, Miss Nellie Beckett, for immoral purposes, took place here to-day. When arraigned this morning Captain Verney pleaded not guilty of procuring the young girl, but he pleaded guilty of conspiracy in conjunction with Mme. Roullier, of Paris, to procure her. The recorder, Sir Thomas Chambers, before whom the trial took place, accepted the plea and sentenced Captain Verney to one year's imprisonment without hard labor.

During the trial the court was packed with people eager to witness the last scenes in this sensational case. Captain Verney though down-cast in appearance, pleaded in a firm voice to the charge of conspiring to procure.

The Recorder, in sentencing Captain Verney, said that he had come to the conclusion through the evidence given that the case of Miss Nellie Beckett was the only case in which the Captain had been implicated, and therefore he could not lean toward the side of mercy so much, as he could have done had it been an isolated case.

## THE CONSUL EWING SCANDAL.

**The American Agent Makes an Explanation and Stands by His Guns.**

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 6.—Fresh fuel is added to the Consul Ewing scandal to-day by a statement made by the American Consular Agent. He says:

"At no time have I ever refused to honor a toast of Her Majesty, the Queen, nor do I refuse to toast the sovereign of another nation to which I an accredited, but what I did decline to do was to stand up, and by standing up, participate in the singing of any national Anthem other than that of the United States. To do otherwise would be contrary to diplomatic usages, and how would it look if I, as a Republican, and a representative of a Republican Government, were to assist in singing "Long reign over us, happy and glorious, God save the the Queen?" It is settled now beyond possibility of doubt that his recall will be demanded, and by to-morrow evening there will be further interesting developments.

**Reciprocity with Spain.**

MADRID, May 6.—The draft of the treaty of commerce between Spain and the United States was sent to the Spanish Minister at Washington last week with instructions to sign it immediately. It is expected the necessary signatures will be appended by the end of this week.

**Mine Explosion in Germany.**

BERLIN, May 6.—A dispatch from Saarbruck in Rhenish Prussia says that an explosion took place at the Soilo pit in that vicinity, in which eight persons were killed and several wounded.

## LANGTRY NOT COMING.

**The Jersey Lily Will Remain Abroad for a Year or Two Longer.**

NEW YORK, May 6.—Frank Charles Griffith, Mrs. Langtry's representative in this country, telegraphs from Boston that her projected American tour for next year has been abandoned by her. She has decided, so she cables, to remain in England a year or two longer.

Mr. Griffith had booked the tour very advantageously, he says, and Mrs. Langtry's sudden change of plan has puzzled him. No New York engagement had been made, however, and the cancellations will be easily arranged.

**Wednesday's Ball Games.**

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 10; Pittsburgh 5.

At Baltimore—Baltimore 6; Louisville 7.

At Philadelphia—Athletics 2; Columbus 7.

At Chicago—Chicago 12; Cleveland 4.

At New York—Philadelphia 5; Brooklyn 15.

At Boston—Boston 13; New York 6.

At Washington—Washington 3; St. Louis 4.

At Boston—Boston 6; Cincinnati 1.

## STATE CAPITAL NOTES.

**State Board of Agriculture—Big Chair Factory Building—Important Arrest.**

*Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.*

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 6.—The State Board of Agriculture this morning fixed the salary of its Secretary for the first year at $450 and for the second year at $400. The time of the Board was occupied chiefly in preliminary work and posting itself upon the law relating to its powers and duties.

Ground was broken to-day for the Kanawha City chair factory building, 80 by 150 feet, five stories high, with necessary dry houses, engine rooms, etc., in addition, and when completed will be the largest chair factory in the South. About 400 hands will be employed and it will turn out the finest of work. The factory will be in operation within four months. The company has a capital of $60,000, and will push business from the beginning.

Detective R. M. Johnson, of Huntington, arrived last night with "Captain Jack" Gouldsby, of Stone Cliff, who attempted to wreck the Fast Flying Virginian train some time ago. "Captain Jack" achieved considerable notoriety for himself as an outlaw some time ago and has been but recently released from the penitentiary, where he served a short term for exploits in the past.

**He Can Afford to Refuse.**

*Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 6.—State Senator Pattison, Democrat, has refused to accept the voucher for his pay as a member of the Legislature since March 4.