



APPEAL TO A CAUCUS.

The Democratic Majority in Congress Find It Necessary.

THE DISSENSIONS IN THE PARTY

Over the New Code of Rules Growing and Action Cannot be Secured in Any Other Way--It is Also Found Necessary to Hold a Caucus to Decide on a Silver Policy--The Debate in the House--General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The Democrats of the house of representatives have found it necessary to appeal to a caucus decree in order to secure unity of action in the adoption of rules for the government of the proceedings of the house. It is a matter of some significance that the subject of dissonance in the Democratic ranks is that clause of the proposed code which enables the committee on rules at any time to call up for consideration a report of that committee and preventing dilatory motions being made pending such consideration. To give the speaker power to recognize and prevent dilatory motions at such particular time and not clothe him with like power at all other times seems to many Democratic members a great discrimination in favor of the committee of which the speaker is ex officio chairman, and whose deliberations he naturally directs, and the proposed rule was most bitterly attacked by various members of the dominant party. So little, however, was the attention paid to party lines during the debate that one of the strongest supporters of the rule was Hon. James Buchanan, the well known Republican representative from New Jersey.

The decree of King Caucus is also to be invoked to settle the silver question in the Democratic party. This was decided upon to-day, and singularly enough the opponents of free coinage are the ones who have taken the initiative in demanding a party caucus. Representative Harter, of Ohio, circulated among the Democratic members of the house to-day a petition which was signed requesting a caucus next Friday evening to consider the question of whether any legislation concerning the coinage of silver shall be brought up during the present session for discussion and final action.

Mr. Harter had no difficulty in getting many more than the requisite number of signatures to the call of the caucus, and on the presentation of the paper to Mr. Holman, the chairman of the caucus, that gentleman stated that he would at once issue the formal call.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Debate on the New Rules in the House--A Caucus Called.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—After the reading and approval of the journal, the house proceeded to the further consideration of the report of the committee on rules. The pending amendment was offered by Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, withdrawing from the jurisdiction of the appropriation committee the appropriations for the support of the District of Columbia. In speaking in this amendment Mr. Blount, of Georgia, who had many years experience as chairman and member of the committee on postoffices and postroads, replied to some remarks previously made by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, reflecting upon the increase in the expenditures for the postal service. He (Mr. Blount) denied that there had been any extravagance in that service. The increase of appropriations had grown out of the prosperity of the republic. [Applause.]

Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, argued that the policy of the distribution of the appropriation bills had not contributed to economy. After some further debate the amendment was rejected.

In speaking on an informal amendment, Mr. Morse (Mass.) turned his attention to Massachusetts politics. Truth compelled him to say that Massachusetts was at present misrepresented on this floor. Governor Russell had been re-elected for three reasons. First, his personal popularity; second, his prohibition votes; third, because he denied on the stump every Democratic doctrine.

Mr. Dingley (Maine) said that the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Springer, in a speech delivered in New York had declared that this house would not pass a free silver bill.

Mr. Springer said he did not make the statement that this house would not pass a free coinage bill. He said that a free coinage bill would not become a law, because the President would veto it.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, moved to strike from the rules the provision making it always in order to call up for consideration a report from the committee on rules and preventing dilatory motions being made pending such consideration.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, earnestly opposed the motion and gave his hearty approval to the rule reported by the committee on rules. This house was here to do business, and though he was an advocate of the rights of minority, he was not in favor of giving a dangerous power to one man who, by recourse to the rules and by filibustering motions, might nullify the will of the house.

Mr. Baile, of Texas, the youngest member of the house, and who came to Washington with quite a reputation for oratory, then took the floor and he fully justified that reputation. He has a commanding presence, a handsome clear cut face, a powerful voice and a graceful delivery. The greatest attention was paid to his remarks, which were directed to an advocacy of Mr. Hooker's motion.

Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, opposed the rule, which he contended was following a bad precedent.

After further debate, but without action, the house adjourned until to-morrow.

During the debate on the contested rule several of the Democratic leaders had an informal conference and discussed the wisdom of calling a party caucus to secure unity of action among the Democratic members. It was finally decided that such a course was imperative and immediately after adjournment the caucus was announced for to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

CONGRESS HAS NO POWER

To Regulate the Pinkerton Matter--It is for the States Alone.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The anti-Pinkerton resolution introduced by Representative Watson, of Georgia, was the subject of much discussion in the house committee on judiciary this morning. The Farmers' Alliance representative made a strong argument in favor of his resolution, and insisted that it was the duty of Congress to investigate thoroughly the evil which had grown up under the practices of Pinkertonism and take prompt steps to suppress this quasi-militia organization which had been fostered by capitalists alone, and which paid agent of monopoly was a menace to the liberty of the common people.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, asked some pertinent questions of Mr. Watson, and while disclaiming any desire to defend the practices of the Pinkertons, expressed some doubts as to the ability of Congress to legislate upon this subject, which he considered a matter only to be regulated or suppressed by the various state legislatures.

The members of the committee generally seemed to share the opinion of Mr. Oates, and it is likely the resolution of Mr. Watson will be reported unfavorably. In that event Mr. Watson and his Farmers' Alliance colleagues express their intention of insisting on a thorough investigation of the Pinkertons.

Representative Simpson, of Kansas, for the Farmers' Alliance of the west, said: "One of our strong fights in this congress is to be made upon the principle embodied in the resolution. There are 30,000 men in the United States in the employ of the Pinkertons who can be mobilized at any city. They can shoot down the citizens of that city, and the guilty party is at once spirited away by his fellows without any show of justice. That has been many times done in the past. The existence of the Pinkerton organizations is a constant menace to the interests of labor and the freedom of the people, and if unchecked will finally result in the establishment of a private army to be used in the interests of monopoly."

"The resolution will be reported unfavorably," said Mr. Oates to-night, "for the reason that Congress has no power to take away from the states the regulation of this matter. I do not believe in making an investigation of a subject concerning which Congress has no power to legislate."

JUDGE WOOD'S CASE.

Democrats Making a Strong Effort to Defeat His Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The senate judiciary committee which has had the matter of confirmation of Judge Woods before it for some weeks was in session several hours to-day examining witnesses who were summoned at the request of Senators Turpie and Voorhees, who are opposing confirmation. The principal charge made is that Judge Woods decided one way in one case and another in a subsequent case, the object being to favor Col. Dudley in the "conspiracy" case and prevent his arrest. The witnesses examined this morning were Leon O. Bailey, deputy attorney general of Indiana, Noble C. Butler, clerk of the district court, and Hon. James A. Rice, ex-auditor of the state, all of whom opposed confirmation. After hearing these witnesses the committee took a recess. It is expected that the hearing will be closed this afternoon.

RECEPTION TO SHERMAN

Tendered by the Ohio Republicans in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The Ohio Republican association of the District of Columbia gave a reception to-night to Senator John Sherman in honor of his sixth election to the United States senate. In the absence of Secretary Foster, First Assistant Postmaster General Whitfield delivered the address of welcome to which Senator Sherman respectfully responded. Short speeches were made by other prominent gentlemen present, including Postmaster General Wainmaker and representative Enoch, of Ohio. The music was by the Marine band.

The Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The cabinet meeting to-day was unusually brief, lasting about forty-five minutes. Secretaries Elkins and Rusk remained with the President for a short time after the meeting had adjourned. The brevity of the session is taken to mean that nothing important was done.

The Tariff Tinkers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The Democratic majority of the ways and means committee, by formal action, this morning adopted the Springer policy and decided to attack the McKinley high tariff by various separate bills. Upon this policy the Democratic members of the committee decided to act as a unit.

A DOUBTFUL STORY.

Report of a Threatened Strike Which May Prove to be Untrue.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 29.—The most formidable strike of coal miners ever known is threatened in the Upper Monongahela district within the next thirty days. The miners are now receiving 3 1/2 cents per bushel for mining and the operators have decided to reduce the price to three cents per bushel. If the reduction is not accepted they say they are prepared to shut down all the mines indefinitely. The miners say that they cannot make living wages at the lower rate, and prefer idleness to work at the reduction.

Bank Closed.

CHITCOBA, Pa., Jan. 19.—The Butler County Bank, a private banking institution, closed its doors to-day and H. J. Hoyt, the cashier, made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The bank closed for a time last September but an extension was granted and it resumed. The cashier posted a notice that owing to heavy obligations which they were unable to meet, they were compelled to close the doors. It is understood that several prominent oil men are involved and if pushed other failures are feared. The deposits are said to be upwards of \$50,000. It is claimed that the assets will be sufficient to pay the depositors in full.

BEN BUTLER'S BOOK.

It Makes Its Appearance and May Provoke a Discussion.

THE MAIN PURPOSE OF WRITING IT.

The General Says, Is to Correct Misstatements of Other Historians and to Vindicate His Own War Record. He Declined the Vice Presidential Nomination, First Offered by Chase and Then by Lincoln's Friends--Justice to General Grant.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 29.—The autobiography and personal reminiscences of Major General Benjamin F. Butler, or "Butler's Book," was issued to-day, bearing the imprint of A. M. Thayer & Co. The book is dedicated "to the good and brave soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic." In the preface the general gives as one reason for the publication, "to correct much of wrong done to myself by a prejudiced misrepresentation of facts and circumstances as to my own acts in the service of the country."

A casual review of its contents would seem to convey the impression that this is its main object. The author expresses the hope that he may live long enough to answer any misstatements hereafter made against its subject matter.

Gen. Butler asserts positively that Salmon P. Chase sent a friend to him at Fortress Monroe to solicit him to accept the Vice Presidency nomination of the Republican party in case he (Chase) secured the first place; and that Simon Cameron made a similar proposition to him in behalf of Mr. Lincoln less than three weeks afterwards. He quotes the conversation, and gives reasons for his refusal of both offers. He maintains with documents his position taken in the controversy over the conduct of the late Admiral Porter at New Orleans, and declares that the latter acted untruthfully and villainously throughout the whole transaction of the capture and surrender of the fort. He also charges Admiral Porter and the latter's subordinates with the failure of the powder boat plan at Fort Fisher. He brands as utterly false the charge of Gen. W. F. Smith that Grant was drunk before Petersburg, and criticizes Smith severely. The general closes his work with a summary of things done by him and "proven by the narrative" in his military capacity which were of service to the country.

Finally he says: "In all military movements I never met with disaster nor uselessly sacrificed the lives of my men. In my congressional career my proudest boast is that through my effort the legal tender greenback was made constitutional money, and I believe soon it will be the only money in the United States."

AGAINST SUNDAY PAPERS.

The War Being Vigorously Pushed by the Law and Order League.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 29.—Robert McClure, agent of the law and order league, renewed his crusade against the Sunday newspapers to-day by entering information against fifteen persons for selling papers on Sunday. The victims are principally employes of the Union News Company. A number of informants were also made against carriers for deserting the Sabbath under the law of 1794. Over 100 informants are now held by Alderman Robe and hearings will take place next week. It is understood the society intends to railroad fifty of the cases through at one sitting. So far Agent McClure has confined himself to warring against the carriers, newsboys, newsdealers and employes of the business department on the papers who work on Sunday. The writers, compositors and pressmen have not been interfered with, but it is understood their turn will come later if the courts decide the appealed cases in favor of the law and order people. The newspapers, newsdealers and news companies have combined and will stubbornly contest the legality of the prosecution.

MOONSHINERS CAPTURED

In the Mountains of Pennsylvania--Bloody Fight Expected.

MR. PLEASANT, Pa., Jan. 29.—United States Revenue Officer Mitchell and nineteen deputies left for Jones' Mills in the mountains early this morning to capture a desperate gang of moonshiners, and to-night Officers Harrow and Marshall returned with five prisoners. Near the borders of Fayette and Westmoreland counties the officers surprised the moonshiners and captured two finely equipped illicit distilleries. The moonshiners were taken unawares, and quietly surrendered. Seventeen officers were destroyed. Seventeen officers are still in the mountains and expect to capture the other members of the gang before morning. The officers anticipate a desperate encounter, as the moonshiners are well armed and unless surprised as the first lot were will not submit to a surrender without a struggle.

BOYCOTTING THE ROAD.

Pittsburg Strikers Spotting Business Men Who Patronize the Electric Line.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 29.—The Pittsburg, Allegheny and Manchester electric cars continue to run regularly on all divisions. The extra police service has been dispensed with and matters have assumed their natural state in Manchester. It was learned to-day that committees have been appointed by the strikers to do duty at the Pittsburg end of the road. The committees will scrutinize passengers and will take down a list of business men who ride on the line. The list, so it is said, will be given to the Central Trades Assembly for action.

Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The steamship Polar, from Stettin, which is some days overdue, arrived off Sandy Hook this afternoon. Some anxiety has been felt as to the safety of the Polar, as she left Stettin January 5.

PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 29.—Arrived—Galileo, New York.

BREMENHAVEN, Jan. 29.—Arrived—Steamer Saale, New York.

SIX LIVES LOST.

Negroes Blown to Pieces While Blasting in Fayette County.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 29.—Six negroes were killed yesterday by an explosion at Rush Run, Fayette county. The negroes were engaged in blasting rock in order to put up a tippie for the Red Ash Coal Company. The blast failed to go off and the men went back and began drilling again in the same hole. The negroes came from Staunton, Va.

A SOCIAL SENSATION.

Caused by the Indictment of a Well Known Lady for a Serious Offense--U. S. Court Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 29.—This afternoon the United States grand jury returned an indictment against Mrs. Otis Shaw, a prominent and respectable married lady of this city, wife of O. L. Shaw, the well known shoe drummer. She is charged with writing anonymous letters exceedingly derogatory to the character of Miss Illida Fischer, a young lady well known and highly respected, a daughter of Mr. J. Fischer, the boot and shoe merchant. The letters were written some time since and addressed, a number of them, to Miss Fischer's young lady and gentlemen friends and a number to herself. In consequence Miss Fischer's friends cut her acquaintance and she suffered great injustice. But since it has been ascertained that she was wrongfully accused she has been reinstated in the good graces of all. The matter is to be deeply deplored all around, but has created a great sensation in this vicinity. United States Marshal H. S. White arrested Mrs. Shaw, who gave bond for her appearance at the next term of court.

The criminal work of the United States court for this term is finished. The same amount of business was transacted in two weeks and a half as usually done in five weeks, and there was an unusual number of convictions and confessions. Very few of the defendants were acquitted.

The hotly contested case of the United States vs. Franklin Ayers, of Ritchie county, for making and attempting to pass counterfeit nickels, resulted in a kind of draw. Ayers was found guilty of having in his possession the counterfeit money and the molds for making it, but not guilty of making or trying to pass it. He was sentenced to sixty days in the Ritchie county jail and to pay a fine of \$100. In pronouncing sentence Judge Jackson took occasion to pay his respects in no complimentary terms to Daniel Ayers, brother of the defendant, who was the leading witness for the prosecution.

The United States vs. Paris Proudfoot, on a plea of guilty, was fined \$100 and sentenced to thirty days in the Summers county jail for selling whisky without a license.

S. P. Aldys was sentenced to serve thirty days in the Marion county jail and pay a fine of \$100 for sending an obscene letter through the mails.

HON. S. R. DAWSON DEAD.

The Well-Known Farmer, Politician and Minister Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CADIZ, W. VA., Jan. 29.—Hon. S. R. Dawson died at his home in Ellenboro yesterday of pleurisy, after a brief illness. Deceased was in fair health until last Monday, having been clerk of the grand jury of the federal court at Parkersburg last week.

Mr. Dawson was one of the prominent citizens of Ritchie county. He was at one time one of the leading ministers of the M. E. conference and was once pastor of one of the leading churches in Wheeling.

He was private secretary to United States Senator W. T. Willoy and was for a time in one of the government departments. He was a member of the house of delegates from Ritchie county for two years and was for several years president of the county court.

GOV. MCKINLEY SICK.

His Friends Much Alarmed--Threatened With Neuralgia of the Stomach.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 29.—Governor McKinley is a very sick man and his friends are much alarmed. He was ordered to his bed this afternoon by his physician, who fears neuralgia of the stomach. The governor has been indisposed at his quarters in the Hotel Crittenden for several days, but considered his ailment merely a severe cold. Since the close of his campaign Major McKinley has suffered from the great strain upon his constitution. This has rendered him unable to throw off the illness that seemed so insignificant during the first few days.

FIRE AT CAMERON.

A Residence Burned--Six Hundred Dollars in Money Cremated.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CAMERON, W. VA., Jan. 29.—The residence of R. A. McConaughy, in the lower ward, was left for a short time yesterday evening in the possession of two hopefuls, who, in some manner, originated a fire that spread so rapidly that nothing of importance was saved. About \$500 in gold and currency was consumed with the contents. The entire loss will be from \$2,000 to \$2,500, and no insurance. By the heroic efforts of citizens the flames were confined to the one building.

Bellaire Odd Fellows at Cadiz.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CADIZ, O., Jan. 29.—Jas. Fitton, F. J. Boyse, G. H. Boyse, Geo. Jones, W. W. Leppert, Archer Jackley, Geo. Hampton, G. W. Lashley, D. C. Kelly, Wm. Fish, F. F. Irvine, C. W. Ziegler, J. W. Heatherington, J. P. Christwell, E. Sones, E. H. Leach, W. A. Cass, J. C. F. Wilkinson, F. C. Chesnes, Geo. Hazel, E. B. Jans, W. W. Whitmore and H. E. Kapper, of Bellaire, Ohio, are here to attend a banquet of the I. O. O. F. at this place and also to do some special work for the order.

The Slander Inquest.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The jury in the case of Henry Dowd, who has earned the title of "the slasher," to-day returned a verdict of "not guilty," on the ground of insanity at the time of the commission of the crime. Judge Fitzgerald committed Dowd to the state insane asylum at Auburn.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Parliament May Be Dissolved in the Springtime.

REV. MR. SPURGEON'S ILLNESS.

His Family With Him and He is Thought to Be Dying--The Famous Murder Trial at Vienna at an End. Both Man and Wife Sentenced to Death--Story of Their Horrible Crime--Other Matters of Interest From Europe.

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LONDON, Jan. 29.—If no change occurs in the political situation serious enough to cause the ministers to reconsider their decision, Parliament will be dissolved in May. A majority of the cabinet agreed at the last cabinet council to hasten the elections.

A highly placed ministerialist states that this determination is largely due to an official calculation based on the best attainable data that the general elections, if taken soon, will give Gladstone a majority of about sixty, including the Irish votes, while postponement of the elections is certain to increase the Liberal majority and congratulate the Liberal ranks, at the same time weakening the Unionists.

The signal for a revolt against the conservative unionist compact finally comes from the headquarters of unionism in Birmingham.

The dissolution can hardly be effected before Whitsuntide. The ministers propose to devote the whole session until Easter to the estimates. The Irish local government bill will be introduced on the verge of the Easter recess, and the second reading will be had immediately after the recess. The ministerialists rely upon obstruction to the measure to afford them a reasonable excuse for an appeal to the country.

These proceedings in Parliament promise to be marked by listless expectation, everybody waiting for the signal to go.

The special night services held in London tabernacle in behalf of Mr. Spurgeon are largely attended. Waiting near the divine's sick bed are his wife, his son Charles, two deacons and other friends. Private telegrams from Mentone received to-night refer to the "prayerful but despairing group" beside the dying pastor.

The Westminster chapter will support the nomination of Mgr. Gilbert as archbishop in succession to the late Cardinal Manning. The meeting of February 13 will forward the nominations to the Vatican.

There is a report in court circles that the czarina, accompanied by Grand Duke George, will join the Prince and Princess of Wales at Cannes as soon as her health permits her to travel. The grand duke is menaced with lung disease. The Prince and Princess of Wales have been for two days guests of the Duke of Devonshire at Compton Place, Eastbourne. The visit was made in extreme privacy, the only other guest being the Duchess of Manchester.

Princess May of Teck is depressed and in poor health, and the queen has invited her and her father and mother to Hyeres.

BOTH GUILTY.

The Sensational Murder Trial in Vienna Ended--The Murderers Sentenced.

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—The sensational Schneider murder trial was ended to-day. The defense, if defense it can be called where the accused go on the stand and by their evidence corroborate the testimony of the prosecution, closed this morning and the case was given to the jury. The jurors required only seventy minutes to find Schneider guilty of all the murders charged against him, and a verdict of guilty against Frau Schneider for the murder of Vincenza Zoufilar. The judge immediately sentenced both prisoners to death. Both executions will take place on the same day, but Frau Schneider will be executed first.

For cold blooded cruelty this case stands almost without parallel in the annals of crime in this city. Some months ago the police became habituated to receiving reports of the mysterious disappearance of young girls who earned their livelihood in the capacity of servants. These reports came with such startling frequency that the police decided that more was in the case than appeared on the surface. They, therefore, adopted extraordinary measures to learn what had become of the missing girls. It came to the knowledge of the authorities, after a long and patient investigation, that a large number of girls had been employed by Fritz Schneider and his wife Rosalie, and that after they had been at work for a short time, they would disappear and never be heard of again. All the evidence obtainable pointed in the direction of the Schneiders as having knowledge of the fate of the girls, and they were placed under arrest on the charge of murdering eight of their servants. Their trial and the sensational developments are well known, and stands without comparison here.

The public prosecutor in his speech against the prisoners gave a most vivid description of the fiendish character of the crimes.

Throughout the terrible arraignment of the prisoners by the public prosecutor Schneider sat with his head clasped in his hands and showed no emotion whatever. His wife, though she listened closely to the scathing words applied to her, remained perfectly cool and unmoved. When the death sentence was passed upon them they showed no fear, but listened to the fateful words with an air amounting almost to indifference.

Suei Gives It Up.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Suei, the faster, to-day abandoned his attempt to go without food for fifty-two days. At noon it was announced that he would not be able to complete self-imposed subsistence. At that time he had fasted to within a few hours of forty-four days. Suei presents a most shocking appearance. He has lost thirty-seven pounds since his fast commenced.

The Prussian Educational Bill.

BRESLIN, Jan. 29.—The sectarian education bill is under discussion in the lower house of the Prussian diet, and masterly arguments for and against the measure are expected. Though the bill

is, of course, a government measure, it does not meet with unqualified support from all the members of the ministry. So opposed was Herr Miguel, the Prussian minister of finance, to the adoption of the bill without what he insisted were vital modifications, that he tendered his resignation to the emperor. The latter, however, did not accept it, and prevailed on Herr Miguel to remain in office until the bill was debated by committee.

Chancellor Von Caprivi to-day made a speech in favor of the bill, and took occasion to denounce the attitude of the National Liberals on the question.

A SILLY STORY.

In English Papers Based on an Interview With a Democratic Congressman.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The sarcastic articles which appeared this morning in the Times and the Daily Telegraph relative to President Harrison's disclaimer of having official knowledge of Chile's back down prior to the issuing of his ultimatum were chiefly based on an interview had in Washington with Mr. John DeWitt Warner, a member of Congress from New York City, by a representative of Dalzell's agency. According to the report of his interview as cabled to London Mr. Warner said he had it from indisputable authority that Mr. Montt, the Chilean minister, had informed Secretary Blaine and President Harrison on Saturday last that an apology would be tendered by Chile. Minister Montt, as the dispatch said, saw President Harrison personally in the matter, as he feared that the information regarding Chile's message, which he had previously given Mr. Blaine, would not reach the President.

GARZA'S INSURRECTION.

The Mexican Rebel's Following Increasing. Trouble Ahead.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Additional advices from the Mexican border confirm the report that Garza has crossed into Mexico with 4,500 to 5,000 well armed and mounted Mexicans. He has another band in the Santa Rosa mountain country of 1,500 to 1,800 men well armed and mounted, under command of Gen. Ralos, and it is a well known fact among all the Mexicans who try to find out anything about the trouble that Garza will have at least two-thirds of the entire Mexican population on his side when the proper time comes to show up, which will be immediately after the first fight, which will take place not later than first of February.

Eighty-five Mexicans in one band, well equipped for war, were seen yesterday heading for the Rio Grande to join Garza. This was near Sonora, Sutton county, Texas. There is great excitement all along the upper part of the border, not only among the Mexicans but among the Americans as well. Bands of revolutionists meet at Sonora, Texas, daily and organize. They are not molested by officers of the law, and are permitted to proceed on their way to Mexican territory.

A Mexican prisoner in the custody of the rangers throws some light on the case of Col. Hernandez, the Mexican officer under sentence to death at Monrey for alleged conspiracy with Garza. The prisoner has hitherto refused to talk, but being shown a Spanish paper containing the account of the sentence of Hernandez became indignant at Diaz and the Mexican government. He admitted having been with Garza when the latter first crossed the river and threatened Mier, but that Hernandez was in no wise connected with the revolution.

SULLIVAN CHALLENGED.

Mitchell Takes the Big Man at His Word and Issues a Challenge.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—The Post-Dispatch this afternoon says that Charley Mitchell has challenged John L. Sullivan to meet him in a twelve or sixteen-foot ring! The def is the result of the declaration Sullivan is credited with making in Butte City, that he would like to get Mitchell in a twelve-foot ring. On reading this the English boxer became angered and telegraphed Fulda, of the California club, that he would fight Sullivan in a small ring before the club if it would offer a purse, and that he would put up a stake of \$5,000 on the outside that he would win.

NAMED SEPTEMBER.

The California Club Authorizes Mitchell to Make the Match.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Jan. 29.—President Fulda, of the California Athletic Club was seen this afternoon and said he had received a message from Charley Mitchell asking if the California Club would give a purse for a match between himself (Mitchell) and John L. Sullivan. He had wired back to Mitchell in reply:

"The California Club certainly will give a reasonable purse for a match between yourself and Sullivan. Go ahead and make the match."

Mitchell, in his message to Fulda, named next September as the time for the contest.

McDonald Oil Field.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29.—The Sam Sturgeon well No. 10, of Guffey, Gailley & Murphy, got the sand at McDonald to-day and is doing 100 barrels a day. Wallace No. 6, of the Oakdale Company, started off at 10 barrels an hour. The school house lot well of Roy, Childs & Briggs is doing 25 barrels a day. The Wallace No. 2, of the Oakdale Company, is in and dry. The production is estimated at 32,500 barrels a day, a decrease of 2,000 barrels since yesterday. The stock in the field was 65,500 barrels and runs 42,500 barrels.

Lynman Gago Better.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Lynman J. Gago, of Chicago, who has been lying ill at the Holland House for several weeks, was able to leave the hotel for the first time to-day, taking a drive through the park. He hopes to be well enough to leave for home in a few days.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Ohio, generally fair, preceded by light snow on Lake Erie; northwest winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, light rain, followed by fair, cooler weather; northwest winds; fair Sunday.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 30 3 p. m. 40
9 a. m. 35 7 p. m. 45
12 m. 40 10