The National Republican.

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"KILL 'EM! KILL 'EM!"

With This War Cry the Chivalrous Virginians Pursued and Shot the Unarmed Negroes.

Colored Women Crowded a Confederate Captain Across the Curbstone,

Whereupon He Bought a Pistol and Prepared to Defend Himself and Family.

Piling Up Proof Against the Danville Democratic Murderers.

A large amount of testimony was taken yesterday by the subcommittee which is investigating the Danville murders. It is expected that the work of this subcommittee will be concluded early next week. Senators Lapham and Sherman expect to occupy two days more with witnesses for the government, and Senator Vance will require rather more than that amount of time for his witnesses. The committee room was filled with interested listeners yesterday, and, as usual, there were a number ladies among them.

The first witness was W. P. Graves, who had been a soldier in both the Mexican and civil wars. He had white hair and long white whiskers, and carried a heavy silver-headed cane. Frequently he grew very nervous under the close questioning of Senator Sherman, and rose to his feet several times. He was so excited that his lips would move for several seconds, while he was unable to utter a word. He said that he did not take much interest in politics, but it appeared from his later answers that he belonged to a democratic club and attended democratic meetings. He had also signed and approved the Danville circular. During the riot he fired four shots into the crowd of colored people because, as he said, he "was never yet able to stand and let a man shoot or strike" at him without retaliating. He claimed that bullets were whistling by his head when he shot and that they could not have come from the white men's pistols, but from the blacks. This, he claimed, must have been so, because of the relative position of the parties, yet some time afterward when questioned about another matter he said that the negroes at whom the white men were firing were so thick between him and the white men that he could scarcely see the latter, from which statement it appeared that the bullets which flew by him came, in all probability, from his friends' pistols. The witness stated that he had no disposition to shoot except in self-defense. He did not know that he hit anybody; could not say that he did not hit anybody.

"Did you design to hit anybody?" asked Senator Lapham.

"I couldn't say that."

"Can you say that you did not kill one of the negroes?"

"I could not say that I did not, but I didn't see any one fall."

The witness said that he bought his revolver a month before, because, on account of the state of feeling which existed, he was sure there would be a collision between the races, and he thought it his duty to protect his family.

"Did any colored man ever assault you?" asked Senator Lapham.

"Oh, yes," said the witness, eagerly, and he proceeded to relate that about two years ago a colored woman tried to go between him and his wife as they were walking together on the street. "I caught her," said he, "and shoved her one side." This was in broad daylight on Sunday.

"Do you mean to say, Mr. Graves," inquired Senator Lapham, "that such an affair as that one, occurring two years ago, put you in such fear that you felt you must buy a pistol?"

Then the witness replied that there were other assaults. Frequently he had been crowded by negro women on the sidewalk. He had endured it for awhile, but finally he made up his mind not to strike them, but to give them a shove with his shoulder, and he had been following that course of late. These instances of feminine negro rudeness were related by Capt. Graves as if they were sufficiently terrible to warrant almost any kind of retaliatory measures. He also stated that that two negroes, carrying a basket of tobacco, ran against him in his tobacco warehouse and hurt his leg a little. He remonstrated and the "nigger" cussed him.

"What did he say?"

"He said, 'G—d d—n you, I'll strike you.'"

"What did you say?"

"I struck him over the head with my stick, sah."

At the recollection of his superior method of debate with a "nigger" the witness laughed heartily.

"Did you have him arrested?"

"No, sah. He had me arrested."

With a look and tone of deep disgust at the damning degredation of the thing, Capt. Graves proceeded to tell the committee how he was brought before a magistrate and fined for the assault. The fine was nominal—less than $1. After that occurrence he bought his pistol. The witness denied that he shot Charles Adams, but said that he had ordered him into the house and twice saved his life thereby that day. He was present when Charles Adams was shot in the arm while begging for mercy, but he did not shoot him. He said that it was generally understood that the colored people had combined to prevent any colored man from voting the democratic ticket. He said there was no preconcerted plan of the riot, but that, on the contrary, the leading democrats were advising their young men to avoid trouble. He was not asked how the young men had made that advice necessary and how they heeded it. He thought it was necessary for the white men to shoot, and he saw no one shooting after the necessity was over. He had heard that the negroes threatened to murder the women and children in the suburbs while the men were fighting down town. He had also heard a rumor that the coalitionists were to have a torchlight procession early on the morning of election day and then take possession of the polls. There was no plan of the democrats to that effect, but he was sure that if the procession had formed it would have resulted in a collision.

George Adams, a big colored man, testified that he was first drawn to the fight by the sound of a pistol. He saw five white men standing with drawn pistols, and Noel striking Lawson with something in one hand and holding up a bowie knife with the other. The witness attempted to take the pistol from Lea and they both fell. Taylor then struck him three times on the head. When he ran away Lea fired at him and struck another colored man named Jerry Smith. Peter Booth fired at him, also saying, "There's that d—d George Adams. I've tried my best to shoot him." Then the witness got away as fast as he could, and by the time he got to the market he "heard 'em goin' just like a wah." The witness voted at Winbish's. When the witness first came up to the place where Noel and Lawson were fighting he said, "Men, are you going to stand here and see them men beat that man to death?" Freeman, the white policeman, called upon the witness to help him part the fighters, and it was when he started to obey this command that Lea thrust the pistol in his face, and the scuffle between them followed. He saw no weapons of any kind in the hands of colored people. The crowd was composed of men, women, and children. One colored woman was shot and the white people gave her $30. The colored people looked "mighty sorry and excited." They made no threats or demonstrations.

"Why did you not come here last week, as you were summoned to do?" asked Senator Sherman.

In answer to this question Adams said that he went to the depot to take the train Friday night. He went into the negro waiting room, and being afraid on account of some threats he had heard he locked the door. There was one old man asleep in the room when he went in. After a time Mr. Freeman came and rattled at the door. At first witness would not let him in, but finally did so. Freeman asked him if he was going to Washington, and he said that he was. Then Freeman said he was going, too, asked him if he had any whisky, and felt of all his pockets as if to find a bottle, but really, as the witness thought, to see if he had a pistol. Then Freeman beckoned to Hatcher, George Lea, and Dr. Temple, and they came in. Then Freeman said to him, "What the hell do you know about that row?" Adams told him that he saw part of it, and was summoned to Washington to testify. "Well," said Freeman, "You'd better know d—d little about it when you get there." The witness said he did not care much about what Freeman said, because he knew him well. "I'd have come that night," said he, "but for George Lea. He never took his eyes offen me. He looked as if he'd jump through me. He rolled his eyes at me and looked mighty hard." Adams was so badly frightened that he went home, but come to Washington Monday night in company with a lot of colored railroad laborers who were coming through.

This was an unconsciously dramatic witness. His face looked as if the fright had not yet left him, and he started and turned whenever any one spoke. He remained standing most of the time, and illustrated his story by gestures. When he described the shooting at himself as he ran away his voice took on a pitiful tone.

Charles Adams, another big colored man, testified that he was in Danville Nov. 3, but did not see the riot. He was in the store of his employer, Mr. Nichols, when he heard a pistol shot and cry of "Murder." He started to go out, but Mr. Nichols told him not to go as there was going to be trouble out there. When the fight was nearly over witness started out to catch his horses, which were running away. He saw, as he went out, Capt. Graves standing on the corner with a pistol in his hand. The witness called out, knowing the captain ever since he was a little boy, "Capt. Graves, don't shoot me. I'm just going out to catch my horses." Graves said, "Get in the house; get out of the way." The witness backed into the house, holding his right arm over his breast and keeping his eye on the captain. Just then Capt. Graves shot him in the arm and again shot at him, but missed him. He drew up his sleeve and showed the wound.

Capt. Graves was sitting directly behind the witness as he gave this testimony, which was in direct contradiction of that given by the captain an hour before.

Adams further testified that he had no weapons that day. He had registered, but did not vote. He should not have voted if he had not been wounded, for he was afraid. There was no quarrel between him and Capt. Graves.

R. J. Adams, the colored policoman, and a brother of the last witness, testified that he separated Noel and Lawson, Lea first forbidding and then ordering him to do it. He was then demanding peace, when Capt. Joel Oliver, of the Danville Grays, ordered him off the street and said, "We don't want any of your d—d peace." The witness had a revolver, but did not attempt to draw it. He saw but one colored man with a pistol that day. Two months before the riot the grand jury indicted all the police force and some others for carrying concealed weapons. The cases against the policemen were nolle prossed, but not until after the riot and election. These indictments frightened the colored people so that they did not carry concealed pistols any more, but the whites, who were able to pay fines, carried theirs just the same. The witness voted, although not more than a dozen out of the 900 colored voters did vote. The mayor issued a proclamation the day before the election urging the negroes to vote and promising them protection. The witness carried it around, but the negroes generally considered it a scheme to get them all out and then kill them. He saw white men walking about with guns and pistols on election day. On the day of the riot he saw Freeman and Corbin trying to get the crowd of colored people to disperse. Capt. Oliver came up cursing. George Adams was running away when Lea fired at him. The hardware merchants would not sell arms or ammunition to colored men that day. Many of the colored people ran a long way into the country.

The witness saw Capt. Graves shoot Charles Adams. He thought that the captain was shooting at him. He was running away. The captain, before he shot, called out, "Look out, I'm going to shoot."

This appeared to be the most intelligent colored man of those examined. He gave his testimony in a straightforward, honest manner, and Senator Vance's long cross-examination failed to shake him at any point.

R. E. Bishop was called. He had long, waving hair and long, waving whiskers and moustache. His gray vest was very low cut, and disclosed a not over clean shirt front. His collar was very broad and rolled over a broad black tie. It was of the same brown complexion as the shirt front. He also wore a velvet cutaway coat, and a white hat nearly as broad as a cart wheel. He leaned upon the back of a chair in a careless and graceful attitude until requested to take a seat. He was a house and sign painter. He was in a second story room on Main street in Danville on the day of riot. The room was occupied by Mr. Grasswit, a shoemaker, who was there with him. The cry of "murder" first drew their attention to the street, and they threw up the window. The witness knew none of the parties. He saw a white man beating a "nigger" over the head, and another white man standing by with drawn pistol. There were five or six white men about, and three times as many colored men. The witness' description of the fight was in the main the same as that previously given. After the first volley was fired the negroes fled in all directions. Then the white men ran into the street and pointed their pistols in different directions. Afterward they followed the negroes. The witness could not distinguish what was said. He was not looking at the crowd when the first volley was fired, and could not tell who fired it. He saw no arms in the hands of colored people. His impression was that the first pistol shot was fired by a white man at the negro who had just attempted to take the pistol from him. The white man was standing up and the colored man was stooping. There were some scattering shots after the blacks ran. The entire riot lasted not more than five minutes.

Peter Smith, a young colored man of Danville, testified concerning the riot. In some respects his account differed from that of the others. Hatcher, he said, called out to the white men: "If you all are not cowards, you will come out here." Then about a dozen men came out and formed in line on the sidewalk. Hatcher gave the commands "ready" and "fire," and then the witness ran away. He saw Capt. Graves shoot Adams as he came out of the store to catch his horses.

Jeff Hubbard, an old colored man, testified that he had lived in Danville "ever since the surrender," which, he explained, in answer to questions, meant Lee's surrender. He saw a little of the fight between Noel and Lawson; heard Hatcher ask the crowd what they came there for, and tell them to go; heard George Lea give the order to fire, and saw George Lea, John Lea, and Hatcher shoot. He thought there were 300 shots. The white men then yelled: "Heah, heah, heah; kill 'em, kill 'em, kill 'em."

"Did you ever hear that yell during the war?" asked Senator Lapham.

"I wasn't in the war, sir," said the witness.

Witness saw Capt. Graves shoot at him and at others down an alley several times, and heard him yell, "Clar yourselves. Leave this town. We'll kill every last one of you. Clar yourselves." He heard the fire bell ring and then the white men came from all directions with shotguns in their hands. He had registered, but did not vote, because he was afraid. It was the first election he had missed since he had the privilege of voting.

The witness said he knew in the morning that trouble would occur, but he expected it would be different. He was standing on the street with a colored friend and a young white man, named Winbish Young, came along and warned the other colored man that there was going to be shooting that day, although he wasn't going to have anything to do with it. He also saw a number of white men on the street that morning with shotguns.

"Going out to kill niggers, weren't they?" asked Senator Vance, with much sarcasm in his voice. "It was a common recreation there for white men to go shooting niggers, wasn't it?"

"It was a common thing about election day," said the witness.

The witness thought that the trouble about which Young warned his friend was a probable attack upon Col. Sims.

Mr. Holland drove the witness away from his house three weeks ago and advised him to leave town, because, as he said, Col. Cabell had captured a letter with his name in it. "My advice to you, G—d d—n ye," he said, "is to go away and wherever ye are to keep close o' nights." Witness left his wife at Holland's house and went away. He knew nothing about any letter and could not read or write.

The witness was subjected to a very long and severe cross-examination by Senator Vance, but his first story was not at all changed. He added that Holland, when he discharged him, cursed him for a tale bearer, said he "toted news" to the custom house, and that he had been going to the political meetings last fall.

William Powell, colored, the husband of Sophia Powell, who testified on Monday, was sworn. He did not see the riot, but saw the people running. He took his wife home, but did not dare stay there that night. He heard shooting all along through the night. He had registered and intended to vote, but did not because he was afraid. He would have voted except for the killing of negroes on Nov. 3.

POOR MR. RANDALL.

The Philadelphia Republicans Carry the City by An Overwhelming Majority—Good News from Other Cities.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Smith (rep.) is elected mayor by about 9,000 majority. Warwick (rep.), for city solicitor, will have a majority of about 12,000 or 13,000. Hunter, for receiver of taxes, had no organized opposition, and is, of course, elected, though Pierie, who withdrew from the contest, received about 15,000 votes, and about 5,000 more were cast for several other persons for that office.

The select council, with the members chosen to-day, will be composed of about 19 republicans and 12 democrats. The common council will be overwhelmingly republican, with fewer members chosen as reformers than are in the present body.

READING, PA., Feb. 19.—The election here to-day was for members of common council, and resulted in the election of 28 democrats and 23 republicans. The select council holds over. The democrats will have a majority of 8 on joint ballot, a loss of 5.

LANCASTER, PA., Feb. 19.—D. P. Rosenmiller, republican, was elected mayor to-day by 475 majority over David McMullen, democrat. Both branches of the city council are largely republican.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 19.—The only fight at to-day's election was for district supervisors. Sufficient returns have been received to insure the re-election of the old officers—L. Tress, republican, and John Hamilton, democrat. The vote was light. No election for councilmen took place.

CHESTER, PA., Feb. 19.—Dr. J. L. Forwood, democrat, was elected mayor by 124 majority, and W. P. Ladomus, democrat, city treasurer by about 200 majority. Five of the six councilmen are republicans.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Feb. 19.—This city to-day elected the following officers: Mayor, S. M. Crans, democratic labor candidate; comptroller, Charles Nash, republican; treasurer, D. Langsdorf, republican.

ALLENTOWN, PA., Feb. 19.—The republicans to-day elected their mayor by a majority ranging from 100 to 200, and the city treasurer by about 300 majority.

SCRANTON, PA., Feb. 19.—F. A. Beamish (dem.) was to-day elected mayor over A. V. Stevens (rep.) Beamish's majority, with six close districts not heard from, is 950.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Feb. 19.—Mayberry Bell, independent candidate, was elected chief burgess to-day, defeating Charles Cheney, the regular republican candidate, by a majority of 333. The republican ticket for council and other offices was elected.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.—An unusually large vote was polled at the election to-day. Andrew Fulton, the republican candidate for mayor, defeated Hon. Robert Liddell by 7,000 majority. In Allegheny City J. G. Wyman (rep.) was elected mayor over John Swan (dem.) by 600 majority. The republicans have a majority in the councils of both cities.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Following is the full vote in this city: For mayor, Smith (republican), 79,295; King (democrat), 70,374; Palen (prohibition), 268. City solicitor, Warwick (republican), 81,905; Sheppard (democrat), 68,172; Washburn (prohibition), 1,915. Receiver of taxes, Hunter (no regular opposition), 90,194; Leeds (prohibition), 5,906; Pierie, 23,772; William McMullen, 1,299; scattering, 465.

No Liberalism There.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—In the lower house of the Austrian reichstrath to-day Herr Schonerer introduced a motion providing that state aid should be given for the relief of families who were expelled through the working of the extraordinary laws directed against anarchists. In the remarks with which he accompanied his motion Herr Schonerer made frequent digressions, for which he was called to order, and at last he was forbidden to continue. Count Von Taafe, minister of the interior, then explained that up to this time twenty-three foreigners and 215 Austrians had been expelled or interned. The poor laws, he said, made sufficient provision for their families. He read an extract from the *Zukunft* (published at Pesth), which exhorted the families to refuse the brutal state aid. Herr Schonerer's motion was defeated by a vote of 155 to 25.

A Duel Over Mrs. Mackay's Picture.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A current topic among the gossips is the dispute between Mrs. Mackay and Meissonier in regard to her portrait painted by the latter. The price paid for the portrait was 65,000 francs. The picture was exhibited at the triennial exhibition. Mrs. Mackay was dissatisfied with the likeness, which her friends called a caricature, and she burned the picture. The newspapers are divided in their comments on the matter, which has become a leading sensation. Meissonier, resenting remarks of the *Gaulois*, wrote to the editor that he would fight Meyer, the *Gaulois* critic, if he (Meissonier) were 50, instead of 73 years of age. M. Meyer replied that Meissonier's son should take his father's place and be ready to fight him. He will send friends to arrange a duel with Meissonier fils.

The Assassin Rugg.

WINFIELD, L. I., Feb. 19.—Rugg, the convict who escaped from the Queens county jail Sunday night, came to the house of Mr. C. Hyatt, in this village, at 7 o'clock this evening and asked for a coat and hat, saying that he was from Williamsburg. Mr. Hyatt recognized Rugg, and tried to detain him, but seeing he was known he ran away. Mr. Hyatt fired two shots at him, but he escaped to the woods. A large party is now scouring the woods in the vicinity and expect to capture him before morning.

Put the Boys in Glass Cages.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—The senate passed the bill forbidding youths under 18 to play pool or billiards in saloons, and the bill abolishing contract convict labor. The grave yard insurance act was withdrawn.

THE GREAT PULL.

Preparation Making Among the Workers to Capture the Democratic Convention.

The Chicago Silk Stocking Sad Because They Are in Bad Company.

The headquarters of the delegations from the various cities who desire the next democratic presidential convention to be held in their midst were formally opened up yesterday, and active work commenced. The Louisville delegation is composed of Judge R. H. Thompson, John G. Roach, Col. Stoddard Johnson, State Senator Atilla Cox, George V. Triplett, Thomas H. Shirley, and F. D. Carley.

These gentlemen have located themselves at the Ebbitt house, and will be glad to extend a hearty Kentucky welcome to all who call at parlor 96 and the red parlor adjoining. Hon. Henry Watterson and H. D. McHenry will aid the delegation in presenting the claims of Louisville, and have a floor plan of the music hall of the exposition building, which it is claimed will seat 10,000 people, and a full list of hotel accommodations, by which it is shown that the Kentucky metropolis can readily accommodate fifty thousand visitors. The delegation is made up of gentlemen of position, who have social and political influence enough to entitle their utterances to full credit, and to give perfect assurance that whatever they undertake will be carried out to the letter.

Several of the Kentucklans said last night that in the event that it became definitely known that St. Louis could not get the convention they expected a strong support from the Missouri men, who could be relied upon to strongly oppose the selection of either Chicago or Cincinnati.

At the Chicago headquarters, parlors 8 and 10 at Willard's, there was considerable acrimony displayed in regard to the introduction that the delegation had received, and John Mattocks, Hon. John H. Oberly, Hon. W. C. Gouday, Potter Palmer, C. P. Kimball, E. Phelps, and Judge Lambert Tree were exceedingly wroth that their names had appeared in print as members of a tough delegation, under the leadership of the notorious Mike McDonald. Their expressions did not tend to soothe the feelings of their short-haired associates, and at noon the feeling of disgust was intensified, when "Dutchy" Lehman made the discovery that some unauthorized person had tapped the last demijohn of Chicago "headache juice," and but enough lingered therein for one eye-opener all around. Later harmony was, in a measure, restored by the investment of a certain portion of the convention fund in stimulants and pasteboard placards, announcing the geographical location of the Illinois delegation.

The Missouri delegation is also located at Willard's. Yesterday they held a business meeting, and, barring a slight heated discussion over a local political matter, the session was a most pleasant one. They have mapped out the work before them, and arranged to present the claims of St. Louis to the members of the committee as fast as they arrive in the city. Col. Prather feels very confident that the convention will go to St. Louis, especially since it has been whispered around that there is a disposition developing to set up things at Chicago in such a way as to force certain candidates to the front who are not regarded as available in any sense of the word.

Chairman Barnum, of "seven mule" fame, has telegraphed that he will be at the Arlington this morning, and it is expected that by evening there will be a quorum of the executive committee in the city, in which event an informal conference will be held to-night to dispose of some minor preliminaries. The sessions of the committee will be held in parlor 150 of the Arlington, which is the same apartment in which the republican national committee held its meetings. It is not believed that the meeting of the committee will extend beyond a day and an evening session on the twenty-second instant, as the main business of the committee will be the selection of a site for the convention. This, it is expected, will be disposed of very promptly, before the afternoon adjournment, in which event the entire evening session can be given up to arranging such general details with reference to the convention and the campaign, as it may be desirable to settle at the present meeting of the committee.

Including those members of the national committee who are in congress, twelve of the thirty-eight members are now here. These are Senator Farley, of California; W. C. Goudy, of Illinois; Henry D. McHenry, of Kentucky; Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, (holding the proxy of Senator Jonas, the member of the committee from that state); Edmund Wilson, of Maine; Outerbridge Horsey, of Maryland; John G. Prather, of Missouri; J. Sterling Norton, of Nebraska; Senator Fair (holding the proxy of R. P. Keating, of Nevada); Representative Hewitt, of New York; Wm. M. Armstrong, of Ohio; Bradley B. Smalley, of Vermont, and Wm. T. Vilas, of Wisconsin.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

Gen. Gordon's Enthusiastic Reception—The Situation Becoming More Tranquil.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—The influence of Gen. Gordon is so great that no fears are felt any longer for the safety of the garrison and the people of Khartoum.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The orders governing the expedition for the relief of Tokar have been issued. The troops are to take with them provisions sufficent to last two weeks. They will bivouac upon the line of march. Each man will carry seventy rounds of ammunition in his pouch, and there is to be a reserve supply of 250 rounds per man.

In compliance with the request of Sir Evelyn Baring, representative at Cairo, the government has decided to re-enforce the British army of occupation.

SUAKIN, Feb. 19.—The latest advices from Tokar state that 200 of the garrison made a sortie, attacked the enemy and killed and wounded several of them. They also captured a number of cattle and camels.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Advices from Suakin represent that differences among the sheiks of the rebel tribes as to whether an attack should be made on Suakin before the arrival of the British troops have led to discontent in Osman Digma's camp. Some of the sheiks who urged an immediate attack on Suakin now hold aloof from the force concentrated around Tokar.

Gen. Graham, with a full complement of forces, is now timed to reach Suakin on Sunday next and advance on Tokar on Tuesday. This leaves eight days still before relief is possible.

Putting Their Heads in the Yoke.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—At the meeting of the emigration commissioners to-day a resolution was passed prohibiting all railroads from selling tickets to immigrants in Castle Garden, except such as are not on sale by the trunk lines represented there. This action was taken at the request of Assistant Trunk Line Commissioner Pierson, who insisted that the agreement with the trunk lines should be observed. It will affect only the Lackawanna, West Shore, and Lehigh Valley roads.

A Lunatic With a Shotgun.

MERIDEN, CONN., Feb. 19.—This morning Wilbur Williams, aged 34 years, until recently an inmate of an insane asylum, became possessed of a shotgun, and, while temporarily deranged and in an altercation with his mother, shot her in the neck. His father interfered and endeavored to wrest the gun from him, but failed and fled, the lunatic firing at him in his flight and shooting him in the hand. The son then, with his empty gun, rushed wildly about the neighborhood, causing a panic among the people. He was finally secured by a posse of men, disarmed, and locked up. The Williams are farmers, and live four miles east of Meriden. The woman will recover.

INTOLERABLE INSOLENCE.

The New York "Staats Zeitung" Lays Down the Law to Prince Bismarck.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The *Staats Zeitung* will say to-morrow in regard to the return of the Lasker resolution by Bismarck: The Anglo-American press is beginning to treat in a more serious manner the relations between the United States and Germany. These papers, however, are not assisting the cause of justice and right by asserting that the return of the Lasker resolution is simply a piece of malice on the part of Bismarck, whom they accuse of boorishness. It is only too true that Bismarck looks upon every opposition as a rebellious act, and it is equally true that political differences of opinion are not tolerated in Germany to the same extent as in this country. But Bismarck's political hatred against Lasker does not explain the return of the resolution of condolence, and our confreres of the English press place too low an estimate upon the chancellor when they are of the opinion that such hatred was alone instrumental in making him assume his present unfriendly attitude toward us. He has long ago assumed this attitude, and if this had not been the case he would not have sought to make so much capital of the Lasker resolution as he has done. In this instance we have to deal with an act which is no doubt only part of a plan which Bismarck is now systematically pursuing.

To-day's cable dispatches, stating that naturalized German-American citizens who return to Germany are again being rigorously subjected to military duty, and that the German foreign office ignores United States Minister Sargent and conducts all negotiations directly with Washington, will be essentially instrumental in enlightening Americans as to the situation. The treatment which Mr. Sargent has for some time received at the hands of Bismarck was really scandalous, and our government should never have tolerated it. The insults heaped upon Mr. Sargent by the official press of Germany on account of his alleged newspaper articles on the hog question were only a prelude to an actual proscription of our minister by Bismarck. Mr. Sargent is not permitted by Bismarck to hold personal intercourse with him, although his rank entitles him to it, and is in all cases referred to Bismarck's subordinates. The American minister actually suffers under this slight placed upon him to such a degree that his position has become very unpleasant, but he endeavors to hold on to his position because it is his bread and butter. This is indeed a bitter lesson for the United States, which is in the habit of thus providing for played-out politicians.

In addition to the other causes for complaint which our government has regarding the action of Bismarck it has also to take into consideration the treatment of its diplomatic representative in Berlin. The simple fact that the latter had been passed over when the Lasker resolution which he had presented was returned, is in itself so gross an insult that our government can by no means pass it over in silence. Our government would be perfectly justified should it present the answer to the communication, which the German minister in Washington may have to make to the chancellor of the German empire through Mr. Sargent, thus taking no notice of the German minister. Should the chancellor then decline to receive the American minister our government would be justified in recalling our minister in Berlin and sending Mr. Eisendecker his passports.

Greatly as the German Americans must regret that the situation has undergone such a change, they must insist that the government of the United States will maintain its dignity. We sympathize with the German people should a rupture between the two countries increase its misery and its sufferings, but it can only hold its own government responsible for it. If the German government, through hostile acts against our industries, and through gross insults against the United States, is seeking to find a pretext to close Germany against the United States, and to refuse the Germans this harbor of refuge against their misery, the United States will have no other choice but to take up the gauntlet thus insolently thrown down. If the German nation is not able to protect itself against so incompetent and oppressive a government we cannot offer them any help.

Norfolk Bourbons Losing Their Temper.

Special Dispatch.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 19.—The police commissioners met last night and removed Joseph Rolland, the present chief, and appointed Hunter Saunders, formerly a sheriff of the city, to fill the vacancy. The mayor holds the commissioners have no authority to appoint a chief of police, but can only nominate subject to confirmation by the councils.

The special grand jury ordered by Judge Brooke to investigate alleged illegal registration on the part of the colored population were in session all day, and returned in court at 8 o'clock to-night reporting no indictments. The judge thereupon adjourned the jury until to-morrow to fully investigate all allegements.

The bourbon democrats are so mad at the self-evident fact that the city is lost to them by "a free ballot and a fair count" that they show their temper even in court by the most inflammatory and injudicious language. Such was the case to-day before Judge Brooke in a speech made by Charles Sharp, esq., a democrat, who wanted to force issues on the alleged illegal registration of colored men. He was answered by W. A. Swank, esq., a democratic readjuster.

The Pool Industry.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 19.—A professional pool tournament opened here to-night. A large crowd of prominent sporting men is in attendance. The entries are: Frey, Malone, Bessinger, King, Sutton, Dankleman, Knight, Leonard, Shaw, Gillette, Wharton, Holden, and Eggleston. To-night Frey defeated King, and Dankleman defeated Holden. The tournament will last three weeks.

Another National Insult.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The *Morning News* publishes intelligence from Berlin which asserts that naturalized German-American citizens who return to Germany are again being rigorously subjected to military duty. It says, too, that the German foreign office ignores United States Minister Sargent, and conducts all negotiations directly with Washington.

A White Chip City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 19.—A thorough investigation of the finances of this city show that but $600 are required to be realized to enable council to resume the payment of bills. This amount will be easily raised from over due taxes and other sources. No further trouble is anticipated.

Not His Neck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The John L. Sullivan sparring combination returned from the north yesterday. At the exhibition last evening it was announced that Sullivan could not spar, being incapacitated by reason of a strain sustained in jumping.

Consuls Recognized.

The President has recognized Justo R. de la Espriella as consul of Chili at New York, and Rudolph Degener as consul general of Ecuador at New York.

The Weather.

Rain and snow, winds shifting to southwest and northwest, followed by colder weather, falling, followed by rising barometer.

Yesterday's thermometer: 7 a. m., 37.9°; 11 a. m., 48.7°; 3 p. m., 50.0°; 7 p. m., 48.2°; 11 p. m., 39.7°; maximum, 53.0°; minimum, 37.2°; rain fall, .45.

THE GREAT CALAMITY.

Measures Taken for the Relief of the Flood Sufferers.

Scenes of Ruin and Destitution Along the Ohio.

Reports from the Officers in Charge of the Government Boats.

Charitable Action of Citizens of Washington and Other Points.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Feb. 19.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the relief boat Stockdale started on her way back to Pomeroy. The water left the streets of Catlettsburg, Ky., on Sunday night. Forty-five houses are swept away, and the loss to the city is over $100,000. There are 300 homeless people in Catlettsburg to be fed. Idle persons are given employment shoveling the mud from the streets. The river falls slowly. Huntington has been free from water since Friday. All but three stores in the business district were submerged. The damage, though heavy, will not compare with that in many other places, and the city can care for its own destitute. Assistance is needed at Guyandotte. Seven hundred persons are being cared for at Huntington. C. P. Huntington has given $100 to Cincinnati, $1,000 to this place, and $500 to Guyandotte.

HANGING ROCK, OHIO, Feb. 19.—The destruction at Ironton, Ohio, is beyond description. The people are plucky and at work, men, women, and children fishing out the remnants of their houses. Mud covers everything, and bedding and furniture are all destroyed. There is a good supply of food, but clothing and shoes for women and children and bedding are much needed. The water is four feet deep in Capt. Hemstead's house, one of the highest in the town. One end of a store fell in while seventeen women and children were in it, but there was no loss of life. The village of Greenupsburg, below here, is just emerging from the water. In some places horses and cattle were put in the second stories. Cash is greatly needed. The cry everywhere is for shoes and bedding.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Feb. 19.—The government relief boat, Mattie Hayes, which left Louisville on Friday morning, arrived last evening and after a brief stay started back. Her officers describe the situation at nearly all points as most desperate. On the trip 6,000 needy ones were discovered, and 30,000 rations were distributed. The condition of Bridgeport, a few miles below New Albany, is pitiable. The entire town is submerged and the people have all fled. Rosewood is also under water and deserted. At West Point 6,000 rations were left. Rock Haven is almost entirely swept away; 2,500 rations were left at Mauckport which is completely submerged and much distress discovered. More than half of Amsterdam is under water. Leavenworth is completely submered and many houses have floated away. Five hundred persons are in distress; 2,500 rations were left there. Four hundred rations were left at Wolf creek, and 600 at Alton. One hundred destitute people were found at Derby and supplied with rations. At Rome the swells from the boat swept three houses from their foundations. Three thousand rations were left there. One hundred families were in need of aid at Stephensport and were supplied. Cloverport was also supplied. Tobinsport, on the opposite side of the river, is a total wreck, and the people are all gone. Three-fourths of Hawesville is under water, and 500 persons are in distress there and need supplies. About the same number of sufferers are at Tell City. Maxville is entirely swept away and most of the people are now at Tell City. The situation at Grand View is serious. Great suffering is reported in the interior, and 8,000 rations were left there and at Rockport for use in the country. Enterprise is entirely submerged, and nearly all its inhabitants have gone to places of safety. The wants of those remaining were attended to. Rations for ninety people were left at Grissom's landing.

At Shawneetown at 6 p. m. yesterday the river was within six inches of last year's highest point and rising one-fourth of an inch an hour. It is now believed that last year's flood will be exceeded there over a foot.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—The Red Cross society has established its headquarters here as a central point for its work, under the supervision of Miss Clara Barton. The Chicago branch has sent $9,000, and St. Louis, Rochester, New York city, and other places are sending liberally.

After midnight last night two four story brick buildings on the northwest corner of Second street and Central avenue fell. They were unoccupied. They adjoined the Longworth barracks building that fell a few days ago. They belonged to the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad company.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Feb. 19.—The work of forwarding supplies to the flood sufferers from this point is going on rapidly. Seven carloads have been sent out to Brilliant, Marietta, Gallipolis, and Portsmouth. About $30,000 in cash subscriptions have been sent from this point. A member of the commission telegraphs there is great suffering from want of coal at all places between Pomeroy and Ashland. Ten carloads have been ordered sent from Logan.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 19.—The sum of $1,616 was raised here to-day for the relief of the sufferers by the flood in the Ohio valley. Portsmouth and the suburbs have not been heard from, but they will swell the sum to over $2,000.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The fund here for the relief of the western sufferers by the floods reached $12,000. Two thousand dollars were sent to-day to Pittsburg and $2,000 to Cincinnati. Rockwell, Conn., has subscribed $1,000. Newport, R. I., to-day sent $150 to Newport, Ky.

A special from Hartford says: The Connecticut house of representatives this afternoon rejected a resolution appropriating $5,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the western floods, on the ground that there was no authority or precedent.

The secretary of war continues to receive numerous telegrams showing most satisfactory progress in the work of relief to the flood sufferers along the Ohio river and its tributaries. A telegram received yesterday from Gen. Beckwith at Cincinnati, says, among other things, that, "To-day from Wheeling to Cairo, along both banks of the river, there is not a man, woman, or child that pines for want of sufficient food." The general tenor of the telegrams received is that the supplies already distributed by the relief boats are amply sufficient to meet all present needs. The secretary has authorized Gen. Beckwith to make use of any or all of the 268 hospital tents at the Jeffersonville depot for use in furnishing shelter to such of the inhabitants of the flooded districts whose houses have been washed away. He also notified him that there are 200 second-hand tents at Philadelphia, which may be utilized for the same purpose if needed. There is yet unexpended about $100,000 of the entire amount appropriated, $300,000.

At the regular meeting of the Ohio republican association, held on the eighteenth instant, it was unanimously agreed that the president of the association should appoint a committee of five persons to solicit and receive contributions of money for the relief of the sufferers along the Ohio river and tributaries, said contributions when collected