

WHY SO FEARFUL?

Unsuccessful Effort to Obtain Information at Police Headquarters.

The Jealous Guardianship That is Kept Over the Record of Crimes.

A "Private" Book in Whose Contents the Public May Possibly Be Interested.

Fears Lest Criminals May Learn of Their Guilt From Newspapers and Escape.

A man seeking information concerning the crimes committed in this district, the number of criminals arrested and punished, and the number of criminals who have escaped punishment, would most readily find it, one would naturally suppose, at police headquarters. The man who tried to gain the information required at that place, however, would speedily discover his mistake. A reporter of THE REPUBLICAN, desiring just such information, and such other facts concerning startling crimes as would be likely to interest the public, called at police headquarters yesterday afternoon. At the corner of Louisiana avenue and Fifth street he found a three-story brick building, across the end of which appeared in big gilt letters the legend, "Headquarters of the Police Department." As none of the numerous small doors of the first story bore any sign of the official dignity of the people inside, the seeker for information opened the nearest one and inquired for Major Dye, chief of police. "He is upstairs," said the man in the room. On the next floor there was a hall with other numerous small doors without plates or signs. Again opening the nearest one the seeker for information inquired for Major Dye. A man with which brown hair and whiskers, and a face which might be 35 or might be 60 years old, was sitting behind a flat desk in the middle of the room. There were some papers on the desk, and he occasionally looked at them. Occasionally he made some marks on a paper which he had in his hand. When the inquiry for Major Dye was made this man glided his eye toward the door for the small fraction of an instant, and said, "Yes, come in," and returned to his work. There were several other men sitting at desks in the department, and he looked up, and as if one of them looked so much more distinguished than the others that he could be at once recognized as the chief, the reporter asked the man with the yellowish white beard and hair if he was Maj. Dye. He said, "Yes," and continued marking without looking up. The reporter introduced himself, and said he was looking for the book or books in which were recorded the complaints made by citizens of the district of crimes committed during the past six or twelve months. Mr. Sylvester will give it to you. He's upstairs," said the major, continuing his marking, without looking up. The major's manner was that of a man who was annoyed by the presence of a very small fly. In the next story Mr. Sylvester was found. He was the property clerk of the department, and had nothing to do with complaints or records of crimes, and immediately informed the reporter that the book which he was searching for must be in the detectives' office. Downstairs went the reporter, and inquired Mr. Dye of the result of the visit to Mr. Sylvester. The great man did not take the trouble to look up from his marking, but said: "Go to Lieut. Swindell, downstairs. Whatever is for the public to have he will give you."

"It's the book in which complaints are kept that I want to see." "Well, he'll give you whatever there is to give to the public."

"Won't he refer me back to you?" "I tell you he will give you all that is for the public to have."

The major had not looked at his questioner during the conversation. He had the air of a man much annoyed by the presence in the room of a noisy and rapidly-growing horse-fly.

Lieut. Swindell, chief of the detectives, was found down stairs sitting at a desk with a neatly bound record book, with the word "Blotter" on the back, lying closed before him. The reporter introduced himself, told what he wanted, and said that Maj. Dye had sent him down to see him.

"This is the book," said Lieut. Swindell, opening the one before him and showing some of the entries at the same time explaining how they were kept. Just then a man came in and wanted to see the lieutenant. He later said "in a minute," and went on with his explanation. The fresh arrival was very impatient, insisted upon seeing the lieutenant at once, and taking him into another part of the office, held a few minutes' conversation with him. When the lieutenant came back his manner had changed somewhat. He looked suspicious, but was always gentlemanly and courteous. He did not open the blotter any more, but told the reporter that he could probably get what information he wanted from the monthly reports, which also contain the number of arrests, larcenies, robberies, &c., during the month.

"But will only give me an uninteresting lot of figures," said the reporter. "I want to know who was robbed or murdered, and whether the particular criminals who committed such particular crimes were ever arrested."

"If there's any particular case," said the lieutenant, "which you want to know about, I can tell you."

As the reporter wanted all the cases for six months, that was a matter of course. The lieutenant tried to make the reporter believe that the book before him was not complete; that it contained only the matters reported at that station, and that there was a similar book at each of the eight station houses, each containing the records of one precinct.

"How if a stranger were to come here," said the reporter, "knowing nothing about precincts, and seeking information of a particular crime, would he be obliged to go through all these nine books until he found the record he was looking for?"

"Not at all," said a man who had been listening to the conversation. "Reports are sent to this office every morning from each precinct."

The lieutenant then showed the form in which these reports were sent in to headquarters. "I suppose," said the reporter, "that you must copy these reports into some book. What book do you put them in?"

"In this one," said the lieutenant, putting his hand on the blotter.

"Then that's the book I want to see." "Well, if you want that book turned over to you for examination, you will have to get an order from Maj. Dye," said the lieutenant, now completely cornered.

"Is there any objection to my seeing it?" "Well, the publication of some things there would defeat justice. Most of the contents of the book have been given to the press, but some things haven't. It frequently happens that when a crime is committed the immediate publication of it would give warning to the criminal, and thus do him no harm. It is better to suppress it for a few days. You will have to get an order from Maj. Dye to see the book." The reporter did not exactly agree with the notion that justice would be defeated if a criminal learned through the newspapers that he had committed a crime, and therefore again entered the august presence of Maj. Dye. "Major," said he, "Lieut. Swindell says I must have an order from you before I can see the book of complaints."

The major looked into the far corner of the

room, his line of vision passing about eight feet to the left of the reporter, as he replied "I sent word to Lieut. Swindell to give you information about any particular case you asked about, but not to let you see the book. You can't see the book; it isn't for public use."

"What is the objection to my seeing it?" "There are some things in it we don't want published. You can't see the book."

Remembering what the lieutenant had said about the necessity in some cases for a few days' secrecy, the reporter suggested that he would publish nothing which had occurred within a month. That he would submit his notes to Lieut. Swindell and let him cross out such things as he considered might defeat justice by being known. Or he would look over the book with Lieut. Swindell and omit such things as the lieutenant might think ought not to be published. To all of these suggestions Maj. Dye replied: "You can't see the book. You can get information about any particular case, but you can't see the book, I tell you."

"Isn't it a public record?" "I've told you that it wasn't," said the major, and looking into the far corner of the room. The major had not looked at his question at any time, but he had the air of a man whose life is made burdensome by the presence of a very large and vicious blue-bottle fly which might die at any hour at any moment. The major's tones were not sympathetic, and the voice seemed to come from a place where the major was feeling unwell at the time.

Secrets so zealously guarded must be valuable. Possibly their disclosure might affect the standing and reputation of officials. At any rate the major and lieutenant had proved that the book was well worth seeing and the reporter concluded to pull another wire. Commissioner Edmonds was found at his office and the attempt was made to get information were related to him briefly. He was then asked for an order upon Maj. Dye to produce the book for inspection, on the ground that it was a public record and should be accessible to the public.

"But it is not a public record," said the commissioner. "It certainly isn't a private one," said the reporter. "To what individual or firm does it belong?"

Remembering probably that government money paid for the blank book and paid for the time and services of the men who made the entries in it, the commissioner did not directly answer this question. He said that he quite approved of Maj. Dye's action. He considered that the district was especially fortunate in having so efficient an officer as Maj. Dye, and added that Maj. Dye had the entire confidence of all the commissioners. Being asked what objection there could be to making the contents of the book public, the commissioner said that people in good standing might be suspected of crime, and it would be a reflection on the fact that they had defeated the detectives. The reporter admitted this to be true, but said that suspicions were not put down in this book, and, if they had been, would not be published. Then the commissioner said that friends of the indicted persons might get information from the book which would lessen the chances of conviction. The reporter said he would be satisfied with the simple account of the crime committed with the information whether the criminal had been arrested or not. He asked if the publication of those facts could possibly defeat justice.

The commissioner admitted that no harm could be done by such publication, but insisted that a newspaper could not go to private records to get it.

The records of the police department, said the reporter, "and the police department is in the service of the public. The newspaper represents the public, and ought to be permitted to know what the police department is doing."

"Oh no," said the commissioner, "the newspaper represents only itself. It publishes only such things as it chooses, and such things as it thinks will pay. It does not represent the public."

The commissioner had a short discussion as to newspapers, which Commissioner Edmonds ended by saying: "I never knew a newspaper, except THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN," he added with great courtesy, "which was ever run in any other interest than that of its proprietors, or for any other purpose than to make money for its proprietors."

Commissioner Edmonds declined to give the order asked for. The seeker for information had learned several things at police headquarters and at the commissioner's office, but he was not absolutely satisfied in either place in his attempt to learn how many crimes had been committed, of what nature they were, how many of the criminals had been punished, and how many had escaped.

Look at Your Numbers. Special Dispatch. NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 11.—The drawing of the Louisiana lottery took place today. The following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 1447, first capital, sold in Columbus, Miss., and Milwaukee, Wis. No. 6785, second capital, sold in Port Carbon, Pa., and Harrisburg, Pa. No. 11, third capital, sold in San Francisco, Cal. No. 8560, sold in New York City; 7985, sold in Buffalo, N. Y., and Baldwin, Iowa, each \$9000. Nos. 7946 and 12511, sold in New Orleans; 3808, sold in Washington, D. C., and Columbus, Ga.; 5211, sold in Memphis, Tenn.; 8703, sold in Tyler, Tex., and New York City, each \$2500.

Father O'Boylan Acquitted. CINCINNATI, March 11.—A special to the Commercial Gazette from New Lexington, Ohio, says: Justice Porter yesterday held that the charge of conspiracy against Father O'Boylan was not established, and discharged the accused, and the applause of the audience. The case grew out of the arrest of Father O'Boylan, who was charged by A. J. McDevitt with illegally permitting the use of a wheel of fortune at a fair for the benefit of his church at Corning, Ohio, and the subsequent attempt on the part of eight of Father O'Boylan's sympathizers to lynch McDevitt.

State Solicitor Rayner's Funeral. RALEIGH, N. C., March 11.—The funeral services of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, the solicitor of the treasury, were held here today. The state superior court adjourned as a matter of respect. Chief Justice W. H. Smith and Associate Justice Augustine St. Merran were among the pallbearers, and the bench and bar of the state were well represented. Many members of the family from the far south were also present.

The B. & O. Market Wire. NEW YORK, March 11.—The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph company this morning opened up a "market wire" between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, placing the fish and other markets of the four cities in direct communication with each other. This new enterprise is for the special benefit of the market men.

A Prairie Fire. KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 11.—A destructive prairie fire yesterday afternoon near Kinsley burned a number of ranches and dwellings and other property. Mrs. G. W. Matheny was burned to death.

A Republican Gain in California. OAKLAND, March 11.—In the city elections yesterday the republicans had from 200 to 300 majority.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS. Mrs. Thomas Hatpenny, landlady of the Luzerne Hotel at West Pittsburg, Pa., committed suicide yesterday. Her husband committed suicide two years ago.

A resolution was introduced in the New York senate yesterday requesting the New York members of congress to favor the bill for the re-organization of the New York state.

Marchant & Co., of Baltimore, Md., shippers of flour, have made an arrangement for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are valued at \$20,000, and their nominal assets \$45,000.

EGYPT AND CHINA.

An Attack on the British by Osman Digna at Zaria.

A Successful Attack by the French in Tonquin Reported.

What Pion-Pion Says in Regard to the Rights of the People in France.

The French Embargo on Salt Meat—Other Foreign News.

A SKIRMISH AT ZARIBA. SUAKIN, March 11.—Firing has begun at Zariba. Gen. Graham, Col. Stewart, and the whole force have at once gone thither.

The Highlanders, while working on the entrenched fort at Zariba, were attacked by Osman Digna's advance at 6 o'clock this evening. Only 422 marines defend the fort at Suakin. Scouts from the direction of Tamanié report that Osman, with 7,000 men, is moving towards Faribam in the hope of destroying the British stores of water in a series of night attacks. Osman returns as adherents the great tribe of Hadidrawas, whose chief urged that night attacks were the best kind of strategy against England's arms of precision.

CANNONADING BAC-NINH. PARIS, March 11.—Advices from Tonquin report that the French column advancing upon Bac-Ninh from Haidzoung has had a successful engagement with the enemy. Admiral Courbet has taken an ironclad to Quinhon, and declared that part of the coast blockaded.

PLON-PLON'S SPEECH. PARIS, March 11.—Prince Jerome (Plon-Plon) made a speech last night to the Bonapartist journalists who are favorable to a revision of the constitution. Among other things he said "Everything must bow to the necessity of again allowing the people to declare their will inasmuch as they are our masters, and as such like the Orleans princes, but I respect the sovereignty of the people and will oppose all attempts to usurp their rights."

The agitation for the expulsion of the Orleans princes from France is constantly gaining strength.

THE SALT MEAT EMBARGO. PARIS, March 11.—The committee of the chamber of deputies to which the question of the importation of pork has been referred, has decided, subject to the approval of the government, to consist the council general of the various departments upon the matter. Meanwhile M. Lousseau, a member of the committee, has resolved to request the government to suspend the embargo on pork until the committee shall have come to a final decision.

THE DYNAMITE SCARE. LYONS, March 11.—An inspection of the box car, which was seized here a few days ago, disclosed a quantity of dynamite, skillfully arranged and sufficient to kill many persons.

TORONTO, March 11.—In addition to the guards placed on the parliament buildings and government houses, extra precaution has been taken at Osgoode hall, the educational department, and other public buildings. City detectives are also keeping watch on all parties entering the city, and are in constant attendance on all railroad stations. The authorities refuse all information as to what has prompted these measures.

A NEW DEAN APPOINTED. ROME, March 11.—Cardinal Sacconi has been appointed dean of the Sacred college, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Cardinal Antonetti. Cardinal Sacconi has been made camerlengo. It is probable that Cardinal Ledochowski, the banished archbishop of Posen, will be made cardinal bishop of Frascati.

Directors Elected. ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad at the annual election chose the following directors: Jay Gould, Thomas T. Eckert, A. L. Hopkins, Sidney Dillon, H. G. Marquand, Joseph S. Lowrey, John T. Terry, Samuel Sutherland, Russell Sage, of New York; Henry Whelan, of Philadelphia; R. S. Hayes, B. F. Lackland, and R. C. Kerens, of St. Louis.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific railway the following directors were elected: Jay Gould, Russell Sage, F. L. Ames, J. S. Lowrey, R. S. Hayes, S. H. H. Clark, Sidney Dillon, Thomas T. Eckert, George J. Forrest, Samuel Sloan, A. L. Hopkins, H. G. Marquand, and G. J. Gould.

The following directors were chosen to-day at the annual meeting of the Washoe, St. Louis and Pacific railroad: Jay Gould, Solon Humphreys, Russell Sage, A. L. Hopkins, R. S. Hayes, Sidney Dillon, Samuel Sloan, James Cheney, Thomas E. Tait, Adolph Engler, Charles Ridgely, G. L. Dunlap, F. L. Ames, J. F. Joy, and G. G. Hays.

Three Women Dying of Starvation. MONTREAL, March 11.—The police found three women dying of starvation in a house on St. Antoine street last night. Their names are C. M. Pitt and E. A. Jones, sisters, who are over 50 years of age, and a daughter of the latter named Alice. They came here a few months ago from Toronto and tried to get work at dressmaking, but failed, and their means being exhausted and too proud to beg, they resigned themselves to die by hunger. When found in their beds they were so emaciated and wasted that they had to be taken to a hospital and cared for. The two elder women were so weak and low that they could not speak.

Massachusetts Prison Statistics. BOSTON, March 11.—The annual report of the prison commissioner shows that the average population of all the prisons in the state during 1883 was 3,893, the same as in 1882, and that 15 per cent of the prisoners were females. The cost of the county prisons, over the receipts, was \$235,400, and the net cost increase was \$17,500 over 1882. The number of sentences imposed in all of the courts of the state last year was 43,886, which is the largest number ever known in the state. The total number of arrests in the state was about 65,000, of which 29,230 were for drunkenness.

A Child Burned to Death. WASHINGTON, Pa., March 11.—A child of Milton Sprout, at Burnsville, was burned to death this morning by his clothes catching fire from a grate while his mother was out milking.

A Question of Church Discipline. DUNELM, N. H., March 11.—A lively contest is promised between Father Murphy, the pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, and the

Emmet association, Father Murphy having, by authority from the bishop, notified the members of the organization to disband or suffer excommunication.

THE CHURCH COUNCIL. Meeting of Congregational Clergymen to Settle the Differences Between Rev. Dr. Newman and a Portion of His Congregation.

New York, March 11.—A large attendance was present at the hall of the Young Men's Christian association to-day to witness the proceedings of the council called by Dr. Ranney and his followers, who desire to remove Rev. Dr. Newman from the Madison Avenue Congregational church. Rev. Dr. Storrs and some fifty other equally prominent divines were present as members of the council. Among the other members were Rev. George H. Hepworth, of the Belleville avenue Congregational church, Newark, N. J.; Rev. J. Danford, of the Central Congregational church, Philadelphia, and Rev. J. E. Rankin, of Washington. Dr. H. M. Dexter, of Boston, was seen, modestly and briefly, at the Quint, of Dover, N. H., was elected scribe. Mr. Abbott, of the Ranney faction, read a history of the controversy in advocacy of the removal of Rev. Dr. Newman, giving a full account of all those disturbances, noisy meetings, epistolary warfare, and very un-Christian behavior, which the world had heard so much of. Several objections were made to Mr. Abbott's version of the history. Deacon Hopkins, representing the Newman faction, rose, as he said, to protest against the calling of the council as being an ex parte council, and the calling of which was clearly against the teaching and practice of the Congregational church. In this matter the important question, said Mr. Hopkins, is which of the two parties really represent and is the Madison Avenue church. Both parties claim the title. The present council is not so much advisory as purely ex parte. A mutual council was the proper one, but the party of Dr. Ranney had never proposed such a thing, although the Newman party had often suggested such a proceeding. After hearing the protest of Deacon Hopkins, the chairman ruled that it was out of order.

The protest against the regularity of the council which was read by Deacon Hopkins is being followed by members of Madison Avenue Congregational church, U. S. Grant president; J. Berlin, vice president; J. H. Seymour, treasurer; J. L. Cooley, Sheppard Knapp, J. R. Dreen, Alexander Nicoll and C. Meyer. The protest was also signed by the secretary of the board of trustees, the clerk of the board of deacons, deacons of the church, clerk of the church and the superintendent and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school.

After some debate relative to the validity of the action of which Dr. Ranney, of Washington, participated, a recess was taken. At the afternoon session the council resolved that they considered themselves a council of the particular church involved, and would proceed to consider the questions proposed by the Newman party. The proposition is, What is Newman's relation to this church? Counselor Abbott said the pastor was called only for the time being, and was called merely as an acting pastor. It having been stated that a clause in the printed manual read: "The pastor shall be elected by a majority vote of the members of the church and of pewholders, and the same shall fix the amount of salary."

Mr. Ranney gave it as his belief that that clause was not in the original manual. He would have voted for it, and he knew of others who would have voted against it. Rev. Mr. Hepworth said that that was a virtual charge of forgery, and should be investigated. Mr. Abbott replied that his aide master had taken the charge.

Dr. Ranney and Deacons Cummings and Briggs testified to the fact that the board of deacons voted to strike out the section in the manual that declared the Madison Avenue church was amenable to no other body.

The members of Washington moved to ask the Newman party to throw any light upon the statements of Mr. Abbott that they could.

This carried, and Deacon Foster said the committee had heard the entire manual read before it adopted it, and it was admitted that Deacon Cummings said that ninety out of the 118 members attended the meeting in the Howard rooms, and that none voted who was not a member.

Business Depression. PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 11.—Alfred Marland, of the firm of Marland & Neely, nut and bolt company, of this city, has just returned from a secret meeting of the Nut and Bolt Manufacturer's Union of the United States, held in New York last week. He says that never in the history of the trade has there been such depression as at present. He did not suppose that out of the forty-two firms in the country there was one making over nine days in two weeks' work. Fifty thousand men were interested in the branch of manufacture, and \$2,500,000 of capital was invested. The presidential election and the tariff tinkering, he said, was responsible for the depression, and he hoped that the tariff would be renewed or renewed of business until after the November election and the settlement of the tariff issue.

Killed His Son-in-Law. NASHVILLE, TENN., March 11.—This morning Van Spence shot and killed his son-in-law, Ed. S. Wheat, at the Merchant Exchange corner, opposite the telegraph office. Spence, the former United States marshal for the middle district of Tennessee, and was succeeded by Wheat. The trouble arose from a disagreement in the settlement of business matters. Wheat was a member of the firm of Buford Thomas & Co., of this city. Spence has been arrested.

Crized by Dime Novels. NEW YORK, March 11.—A boy who gave the name of James Riley, a telegraph messenger, was found by the police on the street early this morning a raving maniac. He kept crying constantly, "I am Butts, the boy detective." He said he lived in James street, but no person of that name lived at the address he gave. The surgeons at the hospital say that his brain was turned by reading dime novels.

Death of a Prominent Baltimorean. BALTIMORE, Md., March 11.—Mr. Wendell Bolman, aged 70, died at his residence in this city this morning after a protracted illness. He was for many years proprietor of the Patapsco iron works, was a well known bridge builder, and constructed many large railroad bridges throughout the country known as the "Bolman bridge." He was respected by all who knew him.

Effie Elsler's Suit. NEW YORK, March 11.—Effie Elsler, the actress, has brought a suit against Joseph Brooks and James B. Dickson, the theatrical managers, in the supreme court for \$1,500 damages for forfeiture of a theatrical contract made by the defendants with her. A motion was granted to-day by the court on behalf of the defendants for a bill of particulars from the plaintiff.

The Foot and Mouth Disease. TORONTO, CAN., March 11.—Gov. Olck has received numerous requests to call a special session of the legislature to take action toward suppressing the cattle disease which prevails in a part of the state. He has written a letter saying he does not think that would be the best course to pursue.

Vermont Republicans. MONTPELIER, March 11.—The republican state central committee to-night decided to hold the state convention for the choice of delegates at large to Chicago at Montpelier on April 30, at the gubernatorial convention at Burlington on June 15.

SUBSIDIZED ROADS.

The Senate Informed as to the Relations of These Roads to the Government.

Secretary Teller yesterday transmitted to the senate a communication from the commissioner of railroads with regard to alleged failure of the Pacific Railroad companies to comply with the requirements of the Thurman act. The commissioner states that the act applies only to the Union and Central Pacific companies; that the Central Pacific has fully complied, but that the Union Pacific company had not done so, and he submitted a statement showing the dates of the failures of this company to do so. The total balance due by it to the United States on Dec. 31, 1882, was \$1,777,742, payment of which was demanded April 21, 1883. The commissioner gives at length the various off-sets claimed by the company, and steps have been taken by the government to enforce its claim under the act, including the withholding by the government of the surplus dues for transportation service.

The commissioner states that the same question will again arise in respect to the Central Pacific company in the settlement for 1883.

Accompanying the commissioner's letter is a copy of a letter from the secretary of the interior, dated Jan. 3, 1881, to the attorney general on the subject of a proposed counter claim to be filed in behalf of the government in the pending suit in the court of claims in which the Union Pacific company is plaintiff, in which he says he thinks it would also well to file a counter claim for the 5 per cent. of the net earnings under the acts of 1862-74 for the period between Nov. 6, 1875, and June 30, 1878, and says: "It is for the interest both of the government and of the company to understand exactly the condition of the account between them."

AN EXCITING ELOPEMENT.

The Father of the Girl and Two Friends Shot by the Would-be Bridegroom.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—A special dispatch to the Times from Goldmine station, Schuylkill county, Pa., gives an account of an elopement near there to-day which resulted in the shooting of three men, pursuers of the eloping couple. Peter Christman, a farmer, living about eight miles from Goldmine, ascertaining that his daughter Mary, aged 19, had been seen driving out of the village about noon to-day with a young man named Ezekiel Henry who had recently been notified by Christman to discontinue his attentions to his daughter. Christman with two friends, Henry Swope and Israel Meyer, procured a team and starting in pursuit overtook the couple about ten miles from here. Some words passed between Christman and Henry and the former drew a revolver, but before he could use it Henry drew a pistol and fired striking Christman in the leg. Meyer and Swope attempted to interfere, when Henry again fired and wounded them both. Henry then drove away, leaving the young lady with the three wounded men. She soon secured help and conveyed her father to his home. Henry was subsequently arrested. It is not believed that any of his victims are fatally injured.

Wilmington M. E. Conference. WILMINGTON, DEL., March 11.—The Wilmington Methodist Episcopal conference adjourned at 5:30 o'clock. Snow Hill was selected as the place for holding the next conference. The statistical secretary reported 2,059 churches during the year, 185 baptisms, 311 churches, the valuation of which was \$1,970,028, with 26,053 members, 79 parsonages, 236 Sunday schools, 4,517 officers and teachers, 17,562 pupils, and 1,896 conversions. The application of Rev. J. W. Mearns, a former Catholic priest, for admission as deacon, was referred to the general conference, the bishop stating that it was customary to have priests reordained. Rev. Vaughn Smith, not being assigned to active duty, insisted on withdrawing his name from the list of candidates for admission as deacon, was referred to the general conference, the bishop stating that it was customary to have priests reordained. Rev. Vaughn Smith, not being assigned to active duty, insisted on withdrawing his name from the list of candidates for admission as deacon, was referred to the general conference, the bishop stating that it was customary to have priests reordained.

Robert Smalls Nominated. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 11.—The republican convention for the seventh district last evening nominated Robert Smalls, colored, for congress, to succeed Edmund W. M. Mackey, deceased. There was little opposition to Smalls and his nomination is considered equivalent to an election, the majority of negro voters in the district being overwhelming.

Naval Affairs. The house committee on naval affairs yesterday directed Mr. Buchanan to report favorably a bill restoring Capt. Alfred Hopkins to his former rank in the navy. Capt. Hopkins was in charge of the Pensacola navy yard during the yellow fever epidemic of 1853, and was dismissed by a naval court-martial on a charge of deserting his post without permission. He had asked the secretary of the navy to allow the officers who were not needed to leave Pensacola during the epidemic, and on the desired permission being granted he himself left the city.

The Bench Show. Mr. Charles Lincoln, the manager of the coming bench show, to be held at Masonic temple, arrived in the city yesterday. The entries will be held open until this evening. The Westminster Kennel club, of New York, has decided to enter their support. The champion classes this year exclude all dogs from contesting who have won a first prize in any of the district shows since Hon. J. S. Wise and Maj. Taylor, and Mr. Harrison, of New York City, for the small dogs. All of them are considered to be the best judges in the country of the respective classes which they are assigned to.

Public School Concert. The concert of the pupils of the third division of the public schools at Lincoln hall last night, drew an audience that completely filled every inch of available space. The program was a long and interesting one, and the pupils displayed considerable talent. Many of them had excellent voices. The songs were mostly glees and school songs, and there were several recitations.

Decorative Art Exhibition. An exhibition and sale of embroideries will take place to-day and until Saturday at the Richmond, corner of Seventeenth and H streets, by the decorative society of New York. The stock includes many rare gems of artistic work, and the sale is under the patronage of many prominent society ladies.

The Home Building Association. The Home Building association met last evening at the hall, corner of Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. Number of shares sold to date, 2,500; advances sold on nineteen shares at an average discount of \$43 per share; an average of \$157 per share loaned on an additional payment of \$1 per month.

Dr. Huntley's Cabinet. There has been used by the Baltimore conference during this session a very handsome scrap cabinet, which was recently presented to Dr. Huntley, of the Metropolitan church, by the congregation.

The Weather. Slightly warmer, rainy, followed by much colder clearing weather, with light winds, shifting to westerly and brisk, followed by shifting to easterly breeze.

Yesterday's thermometer—7 a. m., 38.2; 11 a. m., 40.5; 3 p. m., 50.7; 7 p. m., 52.2; 11 p. m., 55.4; maximum, 64.7; minimum, 32.3.

COL. COOK TESTIFIES.

He Narrates His Connection With the Star Route Cases.

And Endeavors to Work Off His Wrath Against Several People.

He Does This More by Innuendoes Than by Direct Charges.

His Warning to Garfield Not as Was Stated by James.

Wm. A. Cook was examined yesterday by Mr. Springer's committee. He said when the announcement was made that he was to represent the government in the star route cases, Col. Wm. P. Wood offered him a retainer of \$25,000. If he would defend those who might be indicted in the star route case, Mr. Cook declined to accept the retainer. Shortly after his appointment as special counsel, he said he had an interview with President Garfield. The president at that interview had said that the cases involved many who had been his special friends. While he expected the counsel to act under the attorney general he said he wanted it understood that he was the head of the people, and he desired the witness to communicate with him at any hour on the cases under consideration. Mr. Cook testified that the president said: "I want a most thorough and impartial investigation of the facts, and wherever it conducts you, I want you to go, irrespective of persons."

On June 23, 1881, the attorneys of Brady, the witness said, clandestinely went to the court and moved that the cases be immediately proceeded with. "The clandestine action consisted of this," Mr. Cook asserted, "No notice was given me of the action, though I had previously filed an announcement of my appointment as special counsel. In other words it was an effort to force the case before the grand jury before it had been prepared by the government counsel."

Continuing, the witness said: "I had an interview with the president and postmaster general Wednesday evening. President Garfield was assassinated. Gen. Garfield had sent a message to me, saying that he was about to leave the city, and prior to doing so, would be glad to have a report of the work on the star route cases. When we called at the White House, the president informed that the president was on stairs and that some persons were with him. Who they were was not stated. Shortly after the president came down, and I stated that in view of the condition of the president and the ramifications of the language recently placed in my lips by Mr. James, but stated in substance what I have given you. The idea I had was that the feeling of bitterness was so strong that it might operate on the minds of some of those involved to such an extent as to lead to violence—that it might assume the form of desperation."

"Were any efforts made to learn if Guitau had any accomplices?" asked Mr. Springer. "There were no decided or vigorous efforts," the witness replied. "I went to the office of the district attorney and suggested strongly that line of investigation. I went further and sent a letter to the attorney general, and said I would proffer my assistance in the prosecution of Guitau without compensation. The line of investigation that would have led to the language recently placed in my lips by Mr. James, but stated in substance what I have given you. The idea I had was that the feeling of bitterness was so strong that it might operate on the minds of some of those involved to such an extent as to lead to violence—that it might assume the form of desperation."

"Did you believe that Guitau had associates?" "The inference I drew originally was that the shooting of the president was not the result of the