

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 2---NO. 204.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1883.

PRICE ONE CENT.

ON THE RAGGED EDGE.

Telegraphers and the Business Public Awaiting the Decision of the Committee.

Both the Brotherhood Committee and Company Officials Refuse Interviews—The Western Union Will Make Some Concessions.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The remarkable secrecy which has characterized the movements of the telegraphers in the matter of making demands upon the different companies for increased pay, shorter hours, etc., still prevails, and it is impossible to state positively what action is being taken by the Brotherhood.

The officials of the Western Union Company are alike reticent, and refuse to be interviewed or make any statements whatever as to the course to be pursued by that company. It is stated that when the committee of the Brotherhood presented the bill of grievances to General Eckert, of the Western Union Company, that gentleman refused to recognize the committee as representatives of the operators employed by his company, and insisted on having the name of each operator or lineman favoring the demands attached to the bill.

This, the committee explained, would be impracticable, and would necessarily require much time and trouble. The demand was made by 12,000 operators in different sections of the country, and they did not consider it necessary to present the name of each aggrieved member.

The general insisted that he would not accept the statements of the committee on this point, as they were all strangers to him. The committee then withdrew.

Mr. Eugene O'Connor, of Boston, Chairman of the committee, was found at the Manhattan Hotel. He said emphatically that nobody outside of the Executive Committee knew what would be done in the future.

"We presented our demands to the different companies," said Mr. O'Connor, "and in every case were well received. We, of course, are awaiting the decision of the companies, who have been given forty-eight hours to make a reply. We are not here to talk to the public through newspapers. If there should arise a necessity for us to say anything in the newspapers, we will say it at the proper time."

Mr. O'Connor is apparently about thirty-five years of age. His left arm is missing, but he is said to be a very expert telegrapher. His manner is affable, and his language indicates him to be a shrewd and clear headed man. The Executive Committee, it is understood, possess absolute power to act in the adjustment of the operators' grievances. They can consent to a compromise, or order a strike, which ever the exigencies of the case may require. The telegraphers exhibit no uneasiness, and business is being transacted and the different offices manned as usual.

The possibility of a strike apparently creates more uneasiness among the business people than it does among the telegraphers themselves. Members of the Knights of Labor in this city state that the organization is "prepared to back the telegraphers to the extent of \$100,000 if necessary."

NEW YORK, July 17.—A prominent official of the Western Union is reported to have said, this morning:

"The operators' demands are now under consideration. The Directors, as a body, are willing that certain of these demands be at once complied with, but will strenuously oppose a payment of the fifteen per cent. advance on all wages. The Directors of every other company think as we do. We will probably offer an advance of five per cent., but even this, considering other large concessions we are willing to make, is a large amount of extra pay. The strikers have no good reason for their action. There has been no recent advances in provisions or rent. We shall consider the matter fully, and a decision will be rendered at an early moment. The Company's earnings are large. During this year they have earned ten per cent. dividend. The gross earnings for the first fifteen days of July aggregated nearly a million dollars."

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The Baltimore & Ohio officials have not as yet replied to the demands of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers presented yesterday. Mr. Robert Garrett is in consultation with other officials of the Company, and it is believed that they will reach a decision this afternoon. There is a hopeful feeling among the operators that the reply will be favorable to their interests.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The telegraphers are all in a wild state of excitement, as it is expected that the vast strike will occur to-day at noon. The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood informed the managers of the Western Union Company that they would expect an answer at 11 o'clock to-day. The Brotherhood refused to tell General Eckert the names of the men in the company whom they represent. The under managers of the Western Union say they have made every preparation, and that the strike can not cripple their business. If the demands of the operators are not granted it is asserted that nearly all the operators will leave the different offices exactly at 12 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company is preparing to take advantage of the coming telegraph strike, said an official connected with that organization last evening. "We have," he continued, "accrued to the 15 per cent. increase asked by the operators. At a moment's notice we can double our service between Washington and New York, and should the strike continue very long, we

would extend our lines all over the country, and duplicate the Western Union plant."

It is believed that if the Baltimore & Ohio Company takes this course it will soon end the strike. The Western Union Company would not hold out long if it saw its business all going to a rival company. The business between Washington and New York is considered by telegraph men to be heavier than in any other part of the country. The Baltimore & Ohio men profess to be able to handle the work along this route. Telegraph operators here are feeling very jubilant over the prospect of a speedy settlement of the trouble.

QUEEN VICTORIA INSANE.

Her Vagaries Said to Be Unmistakable Evidence of Lunacy.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A London letter to the Sun, dated July 3, says: The stationer long expressed in hypocritical sighs, uplifted, mournful eyes, suppressed interjections, whispered with bated breath, veiled in metaphor or clad in wary disguise, is now coldly, calmly, openly, dispassionately discussed by partisans as well as foes, by flatterers and scoffers. The mind of the Queen, not her body, is affected. Her eccentricities have taken unto themselves a name which is only a synonym for insanity. The lurking taint in the Hanoverian blood-bursting out afresh in some wild freak, seems to have unmistakably overtaken the Queen.

The more or less harmless manias in which during a long reign Queen Victoria has allowed herself to indulge unchallenged—theatrical fancies, sudden caprices, unreasoning dislikes, unconquerable obstinacy, of which so many testimonies exist—seem to have culminated at last in a serious, protracted, undisguisable attack of melancholy, a monomania of seclusion, sadness and fear, which it is idle now to color with any other motive. It is not in disrespect that one is justified in attributing this last outburst to the death of the favorite gillie. To one so selfish the smallest attractions in daily habits become important. History has already registered in its pages the authenticated fact that Queen Victoria gazed with favor on the face of her servant in the fond delusion that she could trace on his square Scotch broad lineaments some resemblance to the slightly Bourbon outlines of Prince Albert's features. The disruption of this second all but wifely communion was a cruel shock.

The consequence of it was a alarming that the effects of a very slight, almost illusory accident were magnified into a serious and dangerous strain, so as to account to the public for the withdrawal of the sovereign from all intercourse, and her absolute seclusion from any eyes, save those of her entourage, and her abstention from public duties, except the compulsory and mechanical wholesale signing of State papers. She has been conveyed from Windsor to Osborne, thence to Balmoral, and back to Windsor, in profound and mysterious isolation. Her movements are shrouded in impervious secrecy. All precautions against intrusion are strictly and jealously taken, and the stringent necessity of a perfect change of scene and surroundings urgently impressed upon the nation.

BUNKO BUNKOED.

Two Men With a Farmer in Tow Caught in the Act of Fleecing Him.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—At No. 161 Plum street, the police arrested two bunco men in the act of fleecing their victim. They gave their names as John Wilson, aged forty-two, residence New York, and H. B. Williams, aged thirty-two, salesman, State street, Covington, Ky. The victim is Ben T. Sechrest, farmer, residing in Crittenden, Grant county, Ky., agent for the Champion Machine Company, on the northeast corner of Second and Plum streets. He stated to the officer in charge that he had arrived in the city via the Cincinnati Southern road about 11 o'clock a. m., and while en route to the depot was approached by one of the pair, who smilingly called him by name, and asked him when he was going home. "My name is Jackson, and Hubbard Smith, the banker at Williamstown, Ky., is my uncle. I am going out on the road this evening, and if you will accompany me around the corner until I see if my ticket has drawn anything, I will go with you."

Sechrest consented. When they stepped into 161 Plum street they met a man who immediately took down a large card upon which was quite an array of figures. They were attempting to induce the old man to open his pocketbook, when the timely police arrival put a stop to his being robbed by the old bunco game. Wilson, when searched, had \$95 in bills folded with several layers of pasteboard. Neatly pinned on the outside was the printed slip "One Thousand Dollars." The police took all of their paraphernalia, which was the most complete of the kind ever found with men of their craft. Both of them were locked up on suspicion, to give the officers an opportunity to obtain further evidence.

Philadelphia Mint.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The annual settlement of accounts of the mint for the last fiscal year has closed. The result of the examination discloses the fact that the wastage of gold and silver in the operations of last year was the smallest on the amount of bullion operated upon in the history of the mint. The total amount of gold bullion operated upon during the last year was 2,210,244 82-100 ounces. The number of gold pieces struck and issued was 941,680; the number of pieces of silver coined was 18,718,076. The total minor coins issued weighed 7,515,185 80-100 ounces, equal to 251 tons, value \$1,428,307 16. The number of minor coins was 60,951,520. The legal wastage allowed by law on the gold operated on during the year was \$32,018 35. The actual wastage at the mint upon the operations on the precious metals was \$30 12, while the legal allowance was \$39,511 65.

CINCINNATI MILITIA.

Return of the First Regiment From Camp.

Fiasco of a Dude Cavalry Company—Raids on Military Certificates—A Paragraph About Politics.

Staff Cor. of the Am. Press Association.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—The First Regiment O. N. G. returned home from camp near Piqua yesterday. It cannot be said there is an excess of military spirit in Cincinnati, although she has this regiment, one of veterans, and a battery organization. A few years ago there were but two companies here organized under the State militia laws, and what the First Regiment is to-day was attained by slow growth. As an organization it did not come into existence with any popular assistance. Seemingly the people did not care a penny whether they had a regiment, company or squad. It required the hardest kind of work to get the regiment up to its present number and efficiency. Efficient it is, if the Adjutant General, the Governor and military authorities know anything of what is needed for a first-class organization of the kind. They all say the First is a credit to Ohio militia force, although it was like pulling eye teeth to induce the citizens to contribute enough money to uniform the boys. It was not until after the great railroad strikes of '77 when the regiment did good service here and at other points that the necessity of such an organization was impressed upon public belief. Then considerable help came to it from non-military citizens and this led to the formation of other companies, bringing the active membership up to seven hundred and fifty men. But there was another thing that contributed very greatly to the regiments success. Talk about militia matters made many acquainted with the laws relating thereto, and it was found that each holder of a certificate of membership in the regiment could escape jury duty. This was ludicrously shown last winter during several days trial in getting a jury. Venire after venire was issued, and citizen after citizen was excused from serving because he had a First Regiment certificate. Fully five hundred persons escaped in this way, and it created so much attention and comment that Colonel Hunt and others of the regiment were accused of making a business of disposing of their certificates in the corridors of the Court-house. It was alleged that everybody summoned to act as jurors was invited to purchase a membership. It is true that many did, but whether on this occasion or not is of little consequence, since the regimental funds were greatly increased and the jury service of Hamilton county largely diminished. Over five hundred citizens hold these certificates.

About a year ago there was much display about organizing a gilt-edged cavalry company. Several meetings were held, and affairs went along smoothly until the question of organizing under the militia laws of the State came up. Many of the lads dabs wanted to act independently, but the company was enrolled as part of the Ohio militia, and that is the last of it. The sons of the first families and the old stags who browse in the social circles of that prominence and encouraged the dudes to become cavalrymen, no doubt, reflected upon what subjection to the militia laws meant. They saw that emergencies might arise when it would be inconvenient for them to straddle the horse, accounted for the frays; that military glory did not consist solely in parade and pomp on holiday occasions or shape them for the sole purpose of being the observed of fair observers; that cavalrymen under Ohio laws were sometimes called out to guard and protect property and citizens from bloody minded rioters. This was too much for the troopers of Clifton, Walnut Hills and Avondale to think about, and gradually their ebullition of military spirit has vanished. I believe they called themselves the Cincinnati Dragoons, but whatever the name, it is evident the Ohio militia if it wants gilt-edged cavalrymen must wait awhile.

The fever of politics in connection with the local offices is growing, and the willingness of many to take anything they can get is amazing. Both parties will have each a couple of hundred candidates, and a large proportion of the most energetic of the latter are afield. You can see them around all the resorts and public places where the politicians congregate doing the affable in ear-buzzing and button-holing. On the other hand the boys are impressed with the belief that there will be a great deal of money spread broadcast, and are on the alert. The average Cincinnati political bumper is not to be caught with words or promises. He knows well enough that whether he is Democrat or Republican none of the spoils of victory will come to him, hence his vote and service are to be had only on the basis of cash payments. This year his attentions are the more extensively given to the Democracy. He thinks his interests lie there, but you may rest assured he does not lose sight of the money bags that he believes will be handled by his Republican brethren. "It will be the hottest campaign since 1860," said a ward striker the other day. I believe him, for both parties are going into win and are already organizing the auxiliary forces of clubs and ward committees. WAUGH.

SMUGGLING ON THE BORDER.

Curious Discoveries by Detroit Custom Officers.

DETROIT, July 18.—A Custom-house officer says that in making searches for smuggled goods the female assistant who examines suspected women has often regular pitched battles, and not infrequently is obliged to call in the help of other women. "You would be astonished," said he, "to see the articles which are smuggled. Butter is a very common discovery; large rolls

of sweet, fresh butter being often found in the petticoats of most innocent looking old women; bottles of home made wines have been discovered as portions of goodly sized bustles, while canned goods, quinine, morphine, opium and other drugs, bottles of brandy, laces, gloves, underwear for men and women, silks and velvets and every sort of goods are among the list."

"Why are the discoveries not published?" asked the reporter.

"Partly because no good could come of it, and partly because we are not required to do so."

"Is there as much smuggling of clothing as of old?"

"I think not. Yet the other day we captured a very fine looking and intelligent young lady who was made to divest herself of a lot of silks, satins and velvets. She claimed that the lot cost her about \$200."

KER, THE DEFAULTER.

The Long Chase He Led the Detectives.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Frederick M. Ker, the defaulting clerk of Preston, Kean & Co., is very reticent in regard to his case, but his capture is not wanting in the incidents of a thrilling chase.

He sailed from New York on the steamer Pera about the first of the year for Aspinwall. On the 30th of January he sailed from that point on the steamer Santa Rosa for Callao, the entry port of Lima, and distant five or six miles from the latter. When he boarded the Pera he gave his name as Alfred Parrott. On the Santa Rosa he called himself Warren Stewart.

No trace of the direction he had taken was found till the steamer Pera had returned to New York. At that time inquiry was made of the officers, and a description was given and a picture shown. The steward recognized the latter, and said the passenger answering it had given the name of Mr. Parrott. In a search through the vessel an overcoat belonging to Ker was found, which corroborated the statement of the steward. On the information acquired Detective Julian followed Ker to Callao, and thence to Lima. There he found him as a student studying the Spanish language.

On the 4th of April Ker was arrested in Peru by the military Governor General Lynch. As soon as requisition papers were obtained he was transferred to the United States steamer Essex and taken to Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands. On the 10th of May he was taken aboard a steamer bound for San Francisco, where he arrived on the evening of Monday last, just one week ago. The following morning the detective and prisoner, the couple reinforced by Superintendent Warner, of this city, started for Chicago. When the three had been out of San Francisco but a short time Ker was taken seriously ill with an attack of cholera morbus, and was sick two days. Several times he has been similarly afflicted since he left Peru.

At San Francisco Ker was exceedingly reticent, refusing to talk to anybody. On the way to Chicago Superintendent Warner claims that he failed to elicit any information, Ker repeatedly saying that he would make his statement to Mr. Kean.

A CONFIDING PRIEST.

An Adventurous Kelloves Him of a Murillo and is Arrested in Paris.

PARIS, July 18.—Some days ago a remarkably handsome lady, representing herself as an Italian countess, called on the well known Commissary of Police, M. Tomasi, and gave information of the robbery of some costly family jewels from her apartments in the Rue Lafayette, stating that her suspicions rested on one of her servants. M. Tomasi, after a lengthy examination, failed to discover the slightest clew to the alleged robbery, and on the completion of his inquiry was shown into a beautiful drawing room to await the arrival of the Countess. He admired the lovely works of art with which the rooms were furnished, particularly a painting of Judith by Murillo, which awoke certain strong recollections in his mind. He went home, referred to his official records, and found that a certain Spanish adventuress had obtained this picture, together with a large sum of money, from a too confiding abbe. He at once communicated with the abbe, who soon arrived and accompanied him to the Countess's rooms. As soon as the lady caught sight of the abbe she recognized him, screamed out and was promptly arrested. She turned out to be one Bertha Gonzales, the daughter of a journeyman tailor, her mother being the proprietress of a small green grocer's shop. She is said to have made many victims in the character of a Polish Countess, and the abbe was only one of her numerous dupes in her Spanish character.

AN AMPHIBIOUS MAN.

Eating, Drinking and Holding His Mouth Under Water.

READING, Pa., July 18.—John Fry, the diver, twenty-three years old and a brass moulder by trade, after doing a good day's work, appeared at the river bank dressed in bathing tights and went into the water until thirty feet from shore, waist deep, when he sat down on the bottom of the river. An attendant commenced handing hard boiled eggs down to the man. Fry took them one by one, and devoured them while under water. Several pretzels were also eaten in the same way. He was exactly two minutes at this meal. He next sat down, and taking a bottle of pear cider, he drank every bit of it while under water, in forty seconds. The next exhibition was remaining under water two minutes with his mouth open. About 1,000 persons witnessed the feats. He remained under water at one time in a recumbent position three and one-fourth minutes. He says he is able to eat four boiled eggs and two pretzels under water at one sitting any time.

SPARKLERS RECOVERED.

To Give His Sister a Wedding Present a Young Man Steals Diamonds.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—On the 12th of June five pairs of diamond earrings, set by Fox Brothers, of this city, were delivered to Mr. Gutman, who took them to the Adams Express Company's office, and, as he thought, shipped them to a party in the East. The diamonds were never received by the person to whom they were shipped. A young man named Wm. Emmett, residing at No. 80 East Pearl street, called at Fox Brothers' place, and exhibiting a pair of diamond earrings, asked what they were worth. They were recognized as one of the five pairs that had been set by Fox, and which, it was remembered, had been stolen from the Adams Express office. He was taken over to the Adams office and was requested to explain how he came in possession of the jewelry presented by him to Fox Brothers for inspection.

He stated that he was engaged to be married to a sister of Samuel Luker, parcel clerk at the Adams office; that Luker informed him that he desired to make his sister a present on her wedding day; that he had selected a pair of diamond earrings, that the jeweler wanted \$100 for them, but that he (Luker) thought they were not worth that amount; that he requested Emmett to ascertain the real value of the stones; that Luker took them to Fox Brothers for valuation.

Young Luker confessed that he had stolen all five pairs of the missing earrings and the other four pairs were concealed in a hole in the plastering of one of the upper rooms in Emmett's house. Detective Hazen locked up Emmett at Central Station on a charge of grand larceny. The earrings are worth \$100 a pair.

CROOK' CAMPAIGN.

Secretary Lincoln Says the Apache Raids Were Highly Satisfactory to the War Department.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Secretary Lincoln, with his wife and three children, arrived at Atlantic City from Washington, and occupied a handsome suite of apartments at the Brighton. On his return from a stroll with his children along the beach the Secretary stated to a correspondent that he had brought his family here to remain until his return from the Yellowstone trip, on which he will accompany the President. Mr. Lincoln stated that he had seen the sensational dispatch from Washington in regard to the alleged confession made by General Crook in a conference held on last Saturday week in Washington. He denounced the report that the Indians had captured General Crook as utterly without foundation, and said he could not understand how it could have originated. He said the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, General Crook and himself were the only persons present at the conference, and, therefore, there could have been no one to overhear and report their conversation as alleged. He further said that General Crook's campaign against the Apache Indians had been in the highest degree satisfactory to the War Department and that the General had made a straightforward statement of his maneuvers in the Sierra Madre, his capture of the Indian village, and the subsequent negotiations.

Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The civil service law will become operative within the next ten days. When the time comes it will be found that there will be no offices to fill. The departments have been stocked, so that for a year to come very few appointments can be made. Those that are in are secure. Outsiders may whistle for their chances. The insiders have a monopoly. As if by concert, the departments have been stocked for a long time to come, and almost without exception by persons who felt that they could not pass examination. There has been the utmost urgency to get favorites in before the law compelling an examination become operative. In every case, so far as can be ascertained, the appointment was urged to escape examination.

Lard Trade Sensations.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Mr. STONES, who went to England in the interest of the cattle trade of the country, deprecates the prominence given by the press of the United States to adulterations in lard, and the slovenly and imperfect manner in which a portion of our fresh meat products have been prepared for the European markets.

He, however, acquits the leading daily journals of this city of any attempt to make sensational matter out of these adulterations. He says the sensational portion of these charges of food sophistication came from small papers, or trade journals, representing special interests.

The New Governor General.

OTTAWA, July 18.—There is a wide division in the sentiments of the Canadian people regarding the new Governor General, the Marquis of Lansdowne. Prominent citizens of the dominion say that the marquis will be received with hospitality, and that there is not the slightest feeling of hostility toward him. On the other hand some of the leading Canadian papers assert that the appointment of Lansdowne is the most objectionable that could be made, and that the people of Canada will show him that his presence is distasteful to them.

A Wealthy Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Washington Territory will send abroad this year 335,000,000 feet of lumber, 200,000 tons of coal, 200,000 pounds of hops, 200,000 cases of salmon, 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000,000 bushels of oats, 100,000 bushels of potatoes, and 2,500,000 pounds of wool. In cargoes of 1,500 tons, this quantity of produce will load 900 large ships, or three every day in the year except Sunday.