

NEWSY NOTES.

Short and Comprehensive Compilation of Things Transpiring in the World About Us.

Domestic:

Hon. John Welch, ex-minister to England, died.

The wheat crop of northwest Missouri is very promising.

H. C. Terry of Jerseyville, Ill., has been adjudged insane.

W. J. Brown, flouring-mill proprietor, Bristol, Pa., was killed.

Gov. Orsbury has ordered six more companies of troops to East St. Louis.

John J. Miller has died from injuries received at the Lawrenceville race.

At Cedar Rapids, Ia., George Foust was indicted for the murder of his brother.

Gen. Jackson L. Smith of Tennessee City has withdrawn from the Congressional race.

Col. Coates, Ill., green corn will draw special attention to Iowa.

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Children have been or are made in this city as were discovered in London, but they have unaccounted for a remarkable amount of youthful depravity.

As a result of their efforts the boys and girls, whose parents are poor, have been cleared from the streets.

In every instance where they have found young girls detached for a price the girls have been rescued and placed under the legal age of consent.

It is always well to remember that in some localities children are brought in in such poverty that they willingly embrace any opportunity to secure money independent of their parents' wishes and without the solicitation of agents.

The societies will endeavor to have the age of consent raised from 14 to 16 years.

A juvenile dance-house was discovered kept by an old hag. This was a mill of vice, and has been broken up.

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The Nationalist party was thoroughly pleased with Gladstone's plan with the exception of certain features criticized by Parnell.

Michael Davitt expressed his entire satisfaction and there can be no doubt that the measure will meet the warm support of the Nationalist party.

One amusing incident was the premature attempt of Col. Waring representing the Ulster Orange men to catch the speaker's eye before Gladstone finished.

He was almost non-committal, but Trevelyan objected quite warmly in his speech to awaken sharp feelings on both sides.

Parnell's reply was vigorous and eloquent, maintaining the debate at the level where Gladstone had left off.

While accepting the principle of the measure, Parnell called attention to the details regarding Ireland's proportion of taxation.

It was thought that the House would be altered by the House. After Parnell's criticism from the Tory standpoint Chamberlain moved an adjournment of the debate.

The following is the opening part of Mr. Gladstone's speech:

I could wish that it had been possible to expound to the House the whole policy and intentions of the government with reference to Ireland.

Although the questions of reform in the tenure of land and Irish government are so closely and inseparably connected, it is yet impossible to undertake the task of elucidating both questions together.

I do not know of any previous task laid upon me involving so diversified an exposition, in contemplating the magnitude of this task, I am filled with painful mistrust.

But that mistrust is absorbed in a feeling of the responsibility that will be upon me if I should fail to bring home to the public mind the magnitude and the various aspects of the question.

We should no longer fence or skirmish with the question. I should cheerfully accept of the root of it.

We should take means not merely intended for the wants of to-day or to-morrow, but should look into the distant future.

We have in view a large and important transaction with Ireland when the two roads part one from the other, not soon, probably, to meet again.

The time is coming when it is incumbent upon us to enter the honor of parliament to come to some decisive resolution on this matter.

Our intention, therefore, to propose to the commons that which, if heartily accepted, will be the best and most permanent solution of the question.

Under which of late years it has ineffectually struggled to perform the business of the country, and will restore British legislation to its natural ancient, unimpeded course.

And above all establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

It is not, I repeat, a matter of expediency, but of principle, that we should restore to Ireland the same freedom of trade and commerce which we have restored to the rest of the world.

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Capitol Cullings.

What is Transpiring at the Fountain Head of the Federal Government.

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Arbitration Recommended.

Mass Meeting in St. Louis—Excitement and Violence in Belleville—Strike Prospects.

St. Louis, April 15: The mass-meeting at the courthouse last night called for the purpose of discussing a plan for the settlement of the present strike was a success so far as the gathering was concerned.

It now remains to be seen whether the railroad representatives and the Knights of Labor will carry out their share of the proposed method of arbitration.

The rotunda of the building was literally packed with humanity, it was almost impossible to effect a passage through the crowd in the first gallery, and it was found necessary to open the third gallery which was immediately filled.

The atmosphere soon became excessively warm and everyone was soon in a state of perspiring misery. It was owing to this, probably, that the meeting was not prolonged beyond the time necessary to transact the important business of the occasion.

The crowd was made up largely of mechanics and laboring men, with a fair sprinkling of clerks, book keepers and general business and professional men.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Chauncey I. Filley, who said that the occasion of the gathering had been called to see if the public could not influence the two conflicting parties to come to terms.

To effect the moving of the railroads and to see if the railroads and their employees could not settle their differences. This was no partisan meeting, nor was it held in behalf of capital or any labor organization.

Capital was powerful, and so was the labor organization, but the public had suffered long, and now it demanded a settlement of the existing difficulties. The citizens were prepared to stand between the two elements, and secure arbitration and a settlement.

Resolutions favoring arbitration, were passed and a committee appointed to act with a similar one from the railroad company and Knights of Labor.

THE BRIDGE BUSINESS.

There was one more new road added to those in the service of the bridge company yesterday, and an increased number of freight cars were moved across the bridge.

Has the company decided to employ new men throughout? was asked General Manager Tossing yesterday.

No, he said. I am sorry to offer the places of the good men whom I know did not go into this strike from choice to other men. The bridge's business is accumulating, the demands of traffic are now such that we are compelled to get new men.

We had an efficient force of men, and would have been glad to have taken them back into our employ. But the opening up of all the roads has brought in a number of business for the bridge company to handle that makes it necessary to engage men. But we have only the kindest feeling toward our former employees, and are sorry that they cannot return.

GOVERNMENT AT BELLEVILLE.

Belleville yesterday got its share of strike excitement. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon a crowd of about 100 men, some of whom were strikers, gathered at the freight depot of the Cairo Short Line to intercept the freight train from East St. Louis.

When it stopped at the depot, the crowd closed in about it, and while some attempted to make the engineer and fireman leave their cab, others began to cut the train by pulling the coupling rods. One of the men engaged in this was George Hill, and when conductor Mike Whelan saw him he rushed at him, got his hand on his collar and declared him his prisoner.

The crowd surged around Whelan, released Hill, and throwing the conductor to the ground, beat him. He drew a revolver and fired one harmless shot, which had the effect of scattering the crowd enough to make it possible for the plucky trainman and a deputy sheriff to overtake Hill and arrest him again.

While they were taking him to the station house the crowd collected again, and making another rush upon Hill's captors, rescued the prisoner for the second time. The incident created great excitement in the city, and for a time such serious fears of riotous results were entertained that Mayor Rice issued a proclamation closing all the saloons.

A FURTHER FEELING.

There seems to be a feeling generally prevalent among the coal operators that a strike will be inaugurated among the coal miners about the 1st of May.

The rules of the Miners' association of the state of Illinois will not permit of a strike before that time and it is stated that the miners are given no hope for a walk-out.

The operators on this side are getting the usual amount of coal from the out side and manufacturers are paying the prices paid before the strike was inaugurated.

The result buyers are paying prices which are slightly in advance of the old rate. Some of the railroads will not receive coal for shipment, among the number is the Missouri Pacific.

One reason why the supply is smaller than usual is that the railroad companies have not employed who are capable of doing the work the old men did. As long as there is a probability of a strike among the miners it is not likely that the price of coal will be reduced further.

SHOP HANDS INCREASED.

Palestine, Tex., April 18: The number of shop hands here is being gradually increased. The number at work today is 117, with a large number of applications from local strikers and parties abroad.

The number of guards in the shops has been cut down to twenty, and the of this number are railroad employees.

Burying the Dead.

The Funerals Attended by Nearly all the Knights of Labor.

The Troops Now in Full Possession of East St. Louis—The Situation Along the Lines—Gould's Position.

St. Louis, April 13: The last card in the hands of the strikers and their opponents was violence, and Friday it was played. Those well acquainted with the situation in East St. Louis predicted that there would be serious trouble, and they were right.

The trouble, in brief, was caused by a gang of drunken deputy sheriffs, who had been hired by the railroad companies. A few days ago the Louisville & Nashville road advertised for deputies possessing "grit," and offering \$5 a day and board to qualified men.

The result was that every small town and city along the line emptied its toughs and cranks into East St. Louis, where a blue badge was pinned upon their breasts and they were suddenly converted into a full fledged officers, with about as much judgment, to quote a prominent official as "a cow would have in a game of balk line billiards."

The crowd of strikers and sympathizers of course GUYED THEM UNMERCIFULLY.

The East St. Louis officials, with unparadiseable carelessness, failed to close the saloons, and both factions lashed up with the worst possible liquor, for which the other side of the river is famous.

There could be but one result and it came to pass. A few words were passed, a stone or two thrown and the deputies opened upon a crowded bridge with their Winchester rifles.

In a few minutes six men and one woman were dead or dying. The story of how the deputies retreated across the bridge and gave themselves up to the St. Louis police is well known.

The militia were immediately ordered out by the Governor, and by last night nine companies were on the scene.

At five o'clock last evening East St. Louis presented A WARLIKE APPEARANCE.

The boys in blue were to be seen everywhere. Pickets stood here and there watching carefully that no one, not having business there, entered the lines.

There were companies from Champaign, Greenville, Paris, Vandalia, Nashville, Sparta, Taylorville, Springfield, Varden and Decatur. The Martell House is headquarters and looks like an army with guards and pickets out, like a camp.

The officers and men having been up all night, were stealing a wink or two of sleep at intervals.

The Relay depot was jammed with soldiers. Right in front of the building stood a Gatling gun, surrounded by a squad of artillerymen. About one hundred yards north of the Relay depot seven tents were pitched and enough canvas was on hand to pitch fifty more if necessary.

The funerals of the unfortunate victims of Friday's shooting took place yesterday and will be ever memorable to the residents of East St. Louis from the fact of the demonstrations accompanying them.

The interment of Oscar Washington, Pat Driscoll and Mike Bonner took place in the morning and that of Maj. Rychman and Mrs. Ludwig Pfeiffer in the afternoon.

The oldest citizens of the city were amazed at the size of the demonstration and remarked that never was such a scene witnessed in the city.

In speaking of the procession, Mayor Joyce remarked that it was the largest turnout witnessed in the city during his residence there.

"The Knights of Labor almost to a man showed their sympathy and respect for the unfortunate victims by trudging through the streets. We turned out simply as a mark of respect to the dead, and I am glad everything in connection with the funeral procession passed off so nicely. Everything was arranged and carried out to a nicety."

Major Joyce on the Situation.

Major Joyce was seen at the city hall in East St. Louis about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon on his way to attend the funeral of Mrs. Pfeiffer and Maj. Richard Wyckman, and was asked if the rumor was correct that he had been petitioned by the Knights of Labor to ask Gov. Oglesby for a requisition to bring the deputy sheriffs, who had fled to St. Louis and given themselves up, across the river to East St. Louis.

Major Joyce did not know what action the laboring men would take, and said that the law would have to take its regular course.

"Can anything be done in the way of bringing them back to Illinois until after the coroner's inquest?"

"I think not. If the jury returns a verdict that they are guilty, the governor will, without doubt, have them brought to St. Clair county."

"Are you about to make any protest to the governor about the pickets stationed on the streets, and the refusal to allow citizens to go freely about the city or over the bridge without having a pass from Brig-Gen. Reece, on the claim that it is not lawful in the absence of martial law being established?"

"I have no intention of making any protest. I suppose that the military officers receive their instructions from the governor, and it would be useless to make any protest."

Strength of the Strike.

General Executive Committee man T. B. Barry was the only traveler on the board yesterday. He went to Pacific and came back with a report to his colleagues here that the strike was as solid as a railroad spike, and would hold as well. All of the members of the board attended the funerals in East St. Louis during the day, and met the Knights of Labor over there in consultation. They returned to their rooms in Hurs's hotel late in the afternoon and were busy until an early hour this morning disposing of executive business which had accumulated during their absence.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

REVENUE—Native 4 50 4 15

SHEEP—Common to choice 3 00 4 00

HOGS—Live 4 00 4 00

COTTON—Middling 13 00 13 00

FLOUR—No. 2 3 25 4 40

WHEAT—No. 2 90 95 45

CORN—Upgraded 41 45 42 40

POPK—New mess 11 00 11 50

ST. LOUIS.

COTTON—Middling 13 00 13 00

REVENUE—Native to fancy 4 50 4 15

HOGS—Good to prime 3 50 4 00

—Native cows 3 00 4 20

—Tex. steers 3 75 4 10

HOGS—Common to select 3 50 4 20

SHEEP—No. 2 3 25 4 40

FLOUR—Choice 3 00 4 35

CORN—No. 2 mixed 41 45 42 40

OATS—No. 2 29 30 31

RYE—No. 2 50 50 31

TOBACCO—Good to choice 15 00 15 00

—Medium dark leaf 11 50 12 00

BUTTER—Country 14 00 15 00

EGGS—Fresh 19 00 20 00

TALLOW 4 40 5 00

LARD 4 40 5 00

POPK—Standard mess 10 00 10 50

WOOL—Washed, choice 21 00 22 00

GOING TO MEXICO.

A Contract to Send 600,000 Chinese to the Neighboring Republic.

Chicago, April 12: A dispatch from Portland, Ore., published here, says: Letters were received here by the last Chinese mail by agents of the six companies, stating that an English, German and Chinese syndicate had entered into a contract with the Mexican Government whereby the syndicate agreed to send 600,000 Chinese to Mexico within the next twelve months.

The Mexican government agrees to give each Chinese man twenty acres of land. Sixty Chinamen left Portland last week for Mexico and others are preparing to leave.

There is something extremely wrong in a fashion that makes a lady at a ball carry a long, useless trail of a dress in her hand when she is actually needing something to cover the nakedness of her shoulders.

A shrewd rascal advertises a machine that will add up a column a foot long, in six seconds. He sends a piece of chalk with directions to use it on a barn door or other surface big enough to hold figures a foot long.



B. F. De Costa.

The leader of the White Cross movement in America is Rev. B. F. De Costa, D. D., pastor of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, (Protestant Episcopal), in West Eleventh street, New York. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1831, and was educated at the Boston University. He spent several years in study and research in Europe. He was the chaplain of the Eighteenth and Fifth Massachusetts Infantry. He went to New York in 1863 and engaged in Journalism. He was the editor of the Christian Times in 1868, and of the Episcopalian in 1864-65. He also edited the magazine of American History (1882-83). He has written and published thirty or more volumes on historical and religious subjects. He also wrote an anonymous novel entitled "The Rector of Rockburgh" under the name of William Hocking. Dr. De Costa has been the pastor of his present church for about six years.

When a young man joins the White Cross society he agrees: 1. To treat all women with respect, and endeavor to protect them from wrong and degradation. 2. To endeavor to put down all indecent language and coarse jests. 3. To maintain the law of purity as equal in binding upon men and women. 4. To endeavor to spread these principles among my companions and try to help my younger brothers. To use every possible means to fulfill the command "Keep thyself pure."



JAMES PEARSON.

Mr. Pearson was arrested by Inspector Byrnes and was arraigned before Judge Cowing. He was indicted for bribery, in connection with the Broadway surface railroad grant in New York, and pleaded not guilty, and the bail was fixed at \$25,000. The appearance of James Pearson would attract attention even in a crowd and he looks entirely different from the typical alderman. His complexion is fair and he is tall and well formed. In addition to this he shows exquisite taste in dress which comes only from careful study.

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