

A MUSKETRY MENACE.

The Governor of Kansas Sends a Regiment of Militia to Parsons to Awaken the Strikers.

An Attempt Made to Stop the Train on Which the Soldiers Were Making the Trip.

Prospects for Opening Traffic at St. Louis Reported Better Than for Three Weeks.

Transfermen Create Trouble by Refusing to Move Freight of Embroiled Roads.

Kansas Militia Mobilized.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 2.—In response to the request of Adj. Gen. Campbell, telegraphed from Parsons last night, the governor this morning ordered out the First regiment of the Kansas National Guard, with instructions to proceed at once to Parsons to assist in the movement of Missouri Pacific trains. The regiment numbers 300 men in line, Col. Patrick of Oswego being its colonel. Maj. Gen. Carroll of Paola will be in command. The San Francisco and the Southern Kansas, made transportation arrangements for the troops on the Southern Kansas and Gulf roads. They will arrive in Parsons at 7 o'clock to-night. These troops take muskets and ordinary camp equipment, but no tents, and are camped in the Missouri Pacific shops. The feeling at this late hour is that the presence of the troops will have the desired result.

THE TROOPS ARRIVE.

PARSONS, Kan., April 2.—Eight companies of Col. Patrick's First regiment, Kansas National Guards, arrived this evening, numbering about 400 men. The companies came from the following towns: Olathe, Lawrence, Ottawa, Garret, Humboldt, Girard, Columbus, and Fort Scott. The troops came by way of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf road, and met with no opposition. The five first-named came by the Southern Kansas to Cherraville, and from there by special to this city. Just before reaching Parsons the officers came upon the track and signaled the engineer to stop, which he did. The leader, a man named Semple, handed a note to the engineer, inviting him not to pull the cars out of Ottawa. The major of the First regiment was placed in charge of the train, and getting off, faced the crowd, and in vigorous language told them some very plain truths, and drawing a rifle, threatened to shoot the leader, whereupon they fled from the track. The leaders were

ALL RECOGNIZED.

their names being Semple, O'Neil, McOoby, Lester, Nesbitt and Martin. None of these are railroad men. Semple is said to be the man who fired an oil train from Parsons to Kansas City, and it is reported that he is a member of the arbitration committee, and has repeatedly said he would not regard the laws of the state or general government. The names of others have been sent to the United States marshal, with names of witnesses with charges of obstructing United States mails. When the troops reached Cherraville they found the cars and property all right, and no threats were heard from strangers that the train would not reach its destination. The train was completed, however, without a mishap. Parsons was reached in a cold, sleeting rain. Four companies are quartered at the city, and the remainder at the opera house. Gen. Roberts will arrive from Lawrence at midnight, when Adj. Gen. Campbell will return from Topeka. No trouble is anticipated to-morrow, when the trains will be moved. The plan is to attempt should be made by the mob to interfere with traffic.

MARTIN HAD TO DO IT.

TOPEKA, April 2.—The governor states that the First regiment was ordered to Parsons only after repeated calls from the sheriff, the mayor and many citizens of the county, representing that the strikers had openly defied the civil authorities, and were lawless and turbulent in their proceedings. On Thursday afternoon the adjutant general telegraphed the governor that all hope of inducing the strikers to respect the law or the civil authorities would have to be abandoned, that they openly defied the sheriff and mayor, and that it would be necessary to preserve the peace.

Indignation at Atchison.

ATCHISON, Kas., April 2.—The strikers are rapidly quieting down here. Twenty-four of the old employees were put to work in the shops this morning, and others are waiting until there is a demand for their services. It is reported to-night that the strike has been formally ordered off by the local committee. A dispatch to St. Louis paper from Laurence quoting United States Marshal Jones as having said that the sentiment of officials and citizens at Atchison was on the side of the Knights of Labor was the cause of an indignation meeting held this afternoon, at which a set of resolutions were adopted denouncing Jones for cowardice in office and malicious falsifying and calling upon him to resign. The meeting also pledged the citizens to the protection of the lives and property of the people of this county and to the property of the Missouri Pacific Railway company. A law and order league was also formed, with a number of prominent officials and citizens at the head. A resolution was adopted that upon the receipt of any message, to arrest and prosecute all persons who have obstructed trains or destroyed property.

THE STRIKERS' CENTER.

Gradual Resumption of Business Reported at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Despite the apparent agreement arrived at in New York, the Missouri Pacific officials and their employees seem as far apart as ever, and the final adjustment is still in the future. The Knights demand that all those who struck shall be taken back in a body, and the city officials have determined to re-employ only those actually needed, and consequently the strike still continues. Vice President Hoxie telegraphs Mr. Gould that he has plenty of force to run trains and do repair, and that new men are being hired every day. Freight is being received for all points on the Gould system. None of the Knights of Labor have gone back to work. Part of the track at Fort Worth, Tex., has been torn up. The strikers and transfermen had their own way there at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A riot is feared. No disturbances had occurred in East St. Louis at 4 o'clock, but no trains were moving.

JOINED BY TRANSFERMEN.

The transfermen were present at their stables this morning, but refused to go to work. They told the superintendent as they told him the first day, that they would not take out their teams until the strike was settled. They do not any longer, it is understood, excuse their action by saying that they have been intimidated, but openly declare that they are laying off because they are in sympathy with the strikers. In the present attitude of the strike the teamsters of the Transfer company seem to hold the key to the situation. They are afraid to move, and the city officials have determined to re-employ only those actually needed, and consequently the strike still continues. Vice President Hoxie telegraphs Mr. Gould that he has plenty of force to run trains and do repair, and that new men are being hired every day. Freight is being received for all points on the Gould system. None of the Knights of Labor have gone back to work. Part of the track at Fort Worth, Tex., has been torn up. The strikers and transfermen had their own way there at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A riot is feared. No disturbances had occurred in East St. Louis at 4 o'clock, but no trains were moving.

As long as the transfer teamsters

stick to it," said a striker, "we are all right. If they go on as we are going, where is TURNER?"

Diligent search and query up to 11 o'clock to-night failed to reveal the whereabouts of Secretary Turner and his associates of the general executive committee, and it is now regarded as a certainty that they have not yet reached the city. The local committees have been in joint and secret session to-night, and at this writing nothing has been learned of their proceedings. Three trains passed over the bridge this evening, the first that had crossed for about three weeks. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy sent over three cars of general merchandise and twenty cars of coal and a train of twenty-three empties was sent from the union depot yard to East St. Louis. Superintendent of the Bridge and Tunnel company, said to-night that he will continue this work to-morrow. His engineers and firemen stand ready to perform service on call, and he says he has enough switchmen upon whom he can rely to overcome any obstruction. The indications now are that the bridge traffic will be resumed to-morrow. The Vandalia road brought two trains of coal into East St. Louis to-day and will continue the work to-morrow. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy sent over three cars of general merchandise and twenty cars of coal and a train of twenty-three empties was sent from the union depot yard to East St. Louis. Superintendent of the Bridge and Tunnel company, said to-night that he will continue this work to-morrow. His engineers and firemen stand ready to perform service on call, and he says he has enough switchmen upon whom he can rely to overcome any obstruction. The indications now are that the bridge traffic will be resumed to-morrow. The Vandalia road brought two trains of coal into East St. Louis to-day and will continue the work to-morrow. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy sent over three cars of general merchandise and twenty cars of coal and a train of twenty-three empties was sent from the union depot yard to East St. Louis.

DECIDED EFFORTS. In at least three yards in East St. Louis will be made to-morrow to send out trains, and if the transfermen and the strikers there is likely to be trouble, for it is understood that the managers of the roads are determined to resist any further obstruction to traffic by strikers, and if the city or county authorities do not afford sufficient protection, they will furnish it themselves. Mr. R. P. Tandy, the manager of the St. Louis Transfer company, has notified his teamsters to report for duty to-morrow, with the further notification that if they do not promptly respond they need not expect report again. If these men still refuse to work their places will be filled with new men. The operations of the Transfer company will be resumed, freight will be hauled across the river by wagon and the railroads will have something to say in addition to the fact that the company resumes even partial operations, there will be an activity and animation in East St. Louis that has not been since the strike began. The prospects for a resumption of traffic is decidedly bright to-night.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC COMPANY sent out a freight train from Hannibal to-day without molestation. Most of the men have returned to work in accordance with an agreement with State Adjutant General Jamieson, who led the strike. In addition to the fact that trains are running at Sedalia to-day without interference. The strikers still await orders. The men arrested yesterday for assaulting a workman were all discharged to-day except one, who was fined \$25. Numbers of the men still show a disposition to do violence, but are held in check by the officers at Kansas City there is nothing new in the Missouri Pacific situation. The strikers are not in sympathy with the company's business proceeds without interruption. Chief Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, arrived at Corsicana, Tex., this morning from Chicago. The brotherhood lodge in this city held a session in their hall at 10 o'clock to-day. It is believed that Chief Arthur will be able to adjust the differences and grievances now existing at this point. He left for Austin to-day.

TURNER HEARD FROM. COLUMBUS, Mo., April 2.—Secretary Turner and his associates are making an effort to arbitrate with the Champlain works at Springfield to-day, but William Whiteley, who received them kindly, would not recognize them as a board of arbitration of the representatives of any organization. The Knights of Labor then proceeded to St. Louis.

Industrial Items. The Chicago boxmakers union and Maxwell Bros. yesterday agreed on a basis of settlement. The firm agrees to take back all the men who were at their employ at the time of the strike, nearly four months ago. The agreement stipulates that no child labor is to be employed on machines introduced into the factory at the time of the strike. Everything is quiet at Gouldsboro, La. One hundred and ten men are at work, including the strikers. All differences between the 1,800 employees and the officers of the Brooklyn City Railroad company have been settled. The Italians in the limestone quarries at Ebenham have struck for an advance of 3 cents a ton. About 15,000 strikers refused to return to work in the Cherokee, Belgium, district. They are not riotous, however.

A CENTRAL FIGURE.

The Deep Interest Everybody Takes in Secretary Pruden.

Stirring Scene at the Capitol on His Arrival.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, April 2.—Maj. O. L. Pruden, the assistant secretary at the White house, is always a central figure at the capitol. His coming is more eagerly looked for than that of any other man. Every day you will hear the fat telegraph operator in the office of the chief clerk of the senate asked, "Is Pruden coming up to-day?" When he makes his appearance there is a general flutter. "There's Pruden," goes round the word, and immediately everybody is on the qui vive. The occupants of the press gallery rush into the writing room adjoining the gallery, rush down stairs the senators and members of the house prick up their ears and the loungers in the lobby hurry to the office of the chief clerk. Pruden always brings to the capitol all the executive committee messages, and he is always the nominator to office. Hence there is always GREAT CURIOSITY to know what are the contents of the mysterious package which he brings so closely guarded and presents in open session with the senate and the house. He presents "sundry messages in writing from the president of the United States." He always brings for the accommodation of the ever-anxious press a list in "manifold" of the nominations, and the moment he has safely delivered the nomination messages to the senate he gives these lists to a waiting page, who darts to the office of the chief clerk with them, followed by the anxious crowd of office-seekers who are waiting to see if their names or the names of their friends are sent in. The sheet is laid on a long table in one of the offices and the crowd gathers around it. On some faces you see a gleam of triumph, on a majority of them a look of disappointment, either because their hated rival has triumphed over them or because of the

HEARTSICKNESS DEFERRED.

which comes of the "hope long deferred." Meantime another list has been carried up to the writing room adjoining the press gallery. The occupants gather around this, hastily jot down on convenient scraps of paper the names of especial interest to their respective locality, rush to the telegraph office, a few feet away, and in a jiffy the names and the offices to which they are nominated are flying in letters to the managers of the newspapers. The yards over the river are without freight, and there is none being received anywhere except by the Wash. As long as the transfer teamsters

stick to it," said a striker, "we are all right. If they go on as we are going, where is TURNER?"

ALL LOVE LABORERS.

Congressmen Unanimous in Their Affection for Those Who Live by the Sweat of Their Brow.

New Members Avail Themselves of the Opportunity to Deluge the House With Maiden Speeches.

Gen. Terry to Preside Over the Division of the Missouri—Other Assignments.

Indian Commissioner Atkins' Emphatic Testimony Before the Telephone Committee.

Energetic Discussion of Arbitration Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The third day of debate on the arbitration bill did not develop any new ideas, but a number of members who had not before had an opportunity to address the house on the country on that important question were able to do so under the five-minute rule, the five minutes being generally doubled by the kindness of a friend who secured the floor in the nick of time and yielded to the speaker, when the speaker's gavel had cut down in the midst of his most vehement curl. The new members from way back owe the committee on labor a debt of gratitude for having given them such a grand opportunity to deliver their maiden speeches, and of theme the deep interest in the houses and haunts of the tolling masses. They have appreciated and availed themselves of the opportunity. Otherwise

THE LITTLE BILL. Of three principal papers might have been passed at once. It appears that the newly-elected congressmen have that same ardent longing to promote the interests of the workingmen that has been the mainspring of the legislative action of the older members, as they have been asked to reduce taxation that is maintained for the protection of monopolists. The curious feature of the debate has been the wide divergence of the opinions of the men who have spoken. All start from the same point, that arbitration is the true remedy. The New York Iron Manufacturer thinks the only solvent of the labor problem, and the solvent that will come day by day in this country, is the participation of employees in a share of the profits of the business. It is understood that the boss of the labor committee does not base his plan when he is on the commons of St. Louis. Mr. O'Neill himself closed the general debate to-day in a fifteen-minute speech of such fervent gesticulation and energy of denunciation of the constitutional cranks" and other unfortunate persons who had crossed the path of his bill as to provoke the mirth of his auditors. Amendments in any number were presented and voted down, except the one of Mr. Breckinridge in no material respect, and were not opposed by representatives of the labor committee. Other amendments are still pending, to meet the same fate, when reached.

SOME OF THE VIEWS EXPRESSED.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In the house on motion of Mr. O'Neill of Missouri, private business was dispensed with in 155 minutes, 71—and the house went into committee of the whole on the labor arbitration bill. Mr. Foran of Ohio offered the following amendment: If, on the written proposition of either party to the controversy to submit the difference to arbitration, the other party shall refuse to accept the proposition, the arbitrator may request a judge of a United States district court to appoint an arbitrator. The commissioner of labor, on the request of either party to a controversy, shall order an investigation to be made. Mr. Negley of Pennsylvania offered the following amendment: The board of arbitration shall inquire into the practices of certain railroad companies of maintaining a company system of life insurance to evade the payment of damages for loss of life through negligence or otherwise.

Messrs. Phelps and Willis favored the bill. Mr. O'Neill appealed to the members to vote down the amendments and to put their heels on that mass the new force could suggest nothing, who were mere

OBSTRUCTIONISTS AND BARNACLES on a party, and who ought to have better sense. The amendments were all voted down, but the first section of the bill was modified in several particulars. The second section was taken up by Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky moved to strike out so much of the section as gives the board of arbitration the power to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, etc. He said he stood for true labor, but this bill is a delusion and a snare. Mr. McKinley of Ohio believed in the principle of the bill. Arbitration was the true means of settling differences between labor and capital. Mr. Hewitt of New York opposed the bill, and said of the profit-sharing system was the final solution of the great question. Mr. Sawyer of Illinois said he was free to say that if Jay Gould was hung to a lamp post in New York it would be a blessing to the community known as the United States. [Laughter.] He favored the bill as just to the workers, and as a means of organizing the workers. On motion of Mr. Lowry of Indiana, an amendment was adopted providing that in no case shall any witness be compelled to disclose the secrets or produce the records of any labor organization of which he may be an officer or member. Mr. Warner of Ohio said he would vote for the bill, but with many misgivings. Mr. Farquhar of New York supported the bill. Mr. Glover of Missouri said the bill was a CONSTITUTIONAL ABORTION, and had nothing whereon to stand. He denounced it as an insult to the intelligence of the merchants and the workmen. The second section of the bill was agreed to with certain amendments recommended by the committee on labor, and the third and fourth sections were agreed to without change. Mr. O'Neill of Missouri gave notice that he would to-morrow ask the house to set aside the special order for that day (the consideration of the report from the coinage committee) and proceed to a consideration of the arbitration bill. The first and second sections of the bill as agreed upon provide

A board of arbitration which shall possess the power of bringing to the United States commissioners appointed by the circuit court of the United States, but in no case shall any witness be compelled to disclose the secrets or produce the records of any labor organization of which he may be an officer or member, and any order finding, conclusion or award made by a majority of the arbitrators shall be binding on the parties thereto and in making the same.

The house at its evening session passed thirty-five pension bills and adjourned.

ATKINS' PAN-ELECTRIC.

The Indian Commissioner Gives Testimony With Emphasis.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Indian Commissioner Atkins was examined by the telephone investigating committee to-day and rehearsed the story of the Pan-Electric organization. Although he was not a mem-

ber of congress when he entered the organization he saw no impropriety in a member's entering such an enterprise. Mr. Raney inquired if the witness regarded it as proper for a member of congress to accept a gift. The witness with some heat denied that his interest was a gift. He had agreed to pay that amount, but it was necessary to have an unknown quantity. Mr. Edmunds inquired if the witness had ever used his official connection to further the interests of the Pan-Electric company. "None on the face of God Almighty," said the witness, slapping energetically the back of the chair upon which he leaned, "and no man can look me in the face and say so. I would cut my hand off at the wrist before I would do such a thing."

The witness was asked if he had said anything to Mr. Garland since the beginning of the proceedings at the department. He replied that after Secretary Lamar's final decision he had called to see Mr. Garland and asked in his opinion if the witness should be a member of the committee. Mr. Garland had replied that it would be a very proper thing to do, and witness had thereupon informed the secretary. That was all the conversation he had with Mr. Garland before he left the city. The secretary said that if his connection with the company caused the slightest embarrassment he (witness) wanted the secretary to say so, and he could not be tied in his position. Secretary Lamar replied that he could say nothing, but witness had done that was essentially wrong, and he could attend to his official duties. Witness stated that he knew nothing of the bringing of the government suit. He felt greatly outraged. He said he had been a member of the appropriations committee when the company had been organized. In this connection witness denounced in the most emphatic terms some articles which had appeared in the New Orleans Times and Herald, and related the well-known circumstances leading up to the beginning of the government suit. Adjourned until Monday.

Assignments of Major General.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A general order was received by the war department this afternoon announcing the following assignments: Maj. Gen. Schofield to the division of the Atlantic, Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry to the division of the Missouri, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard to the division of the Pacific, Brig. Gen. Crook was to-day relieved from command of the department of Arizona and assigned to the department of the Platte, formerly commanded by Gen. Howard. Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles, now in command of the department of the Platte, has been assigned to the department of Arizona.

Want Better Compensation.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, April 2.—There is a determined effort being made to push through a bill increasing the compensation of the postmasters at the smaller offices. A delegation, representing the postmasters of the country, is here for the purpose of urging the bill in question, which amends the act of March 3, 1879, and provides that the postmasters in the benefits afforded the second class and providing that the department shall defray office expenses. It also makes a change in law providing for the issuing of money orders, making a more equitable and efficient mode of payment, and empowers the postmaster to give a bond of from \$2,000 to \$5,000 and the commissions allowed do not run higher than from 50 cents to \$3. The postmasters say it takes about one-third of their time to do the extra duty of business. The bill also provides that fourth-class postmasters shall get 100 per cent. of the first \$100 cancellation, instead of 50 per cent. as at present.

Where Congressmen Worship.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, April 2.—Senators Stanford and Sawyer, the two richest members of the senate, have adjoining pews in the Metropolitan church, near the capitol. The man is now drawing immense crowds every Sunday. Senator Logan also attends there, and last Sunday walked up into the pulpit to shake hands with Newman at the close of the service. Senator McMillan passes the church on his way to the capitol, and goes to the president's church, a few doors further up the street. Senator Hoar and Representative Rice of Massachusetts attend All Souls Unitarian church. Representative Herbert of Alabama is an Episcopalian, and the members of the House are scattered among the various churches. A Presbyterian minister and left the capitol to engage in politics. Mr. Julius Cesar Burrows is a Presbyterian, as are also Representatives Tucker and Gilliam.

Ladies Without Escorts.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, April 2.—The announcement that Miss Cleveland actually went to the theater without a gentleman escort, instead of shocking the society people in other cities, seemed to be just in line with the prevailing custom. The managers of the Metropolitan church in Kansas were educated on the subject and say it is a common and growing custom there. One of them is quoted as saying: "I would be surprised to see the ladies who come to both of our houses without escorts. It has been the custom for nearly five years, and now there is not a night passes that ten from fifty ladies come to the church in that manner. There is no impropriety in it. Only last week, during the engagement of Rosina Vokes, there were a number of theater parties composed exclusively of ladies."

Counsel Comes High.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Acting Attorney General Goodie has returned the bills of Judge William Wayne Weston and Charles H. Whitman of special counsel to assist in the prosecution of the suit against the Bell Telephone company to the first comptroller of the treasury with a statement that the amount called for (\$1,000) for each in accordance with a contract regularly executed, and is for services already rendered. The first comptroller has accordingly passed the bills, and they have been paid. It is understood that the compensation agreed on under the contract referred to is \$5,000 for each of the two counsel, and \$1,000 for Mr. Whitman. The bills of Judge Thurman and Judge Lowrey, the principal government counsel in the case, have not been rendered.

Accident to a Congressman.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Congressman Charles H. Brown of Ohio while going from the capitol to take a car for his house recently fell with his entire weight on his left leg, which had previously been wounded. He passed a sleepless night, and at one time it was thought he would not survive the night. He rallied somewhat, however, and is resting comfortably to-day.

Washington Walks.

Mr. Hatch of Missouri from the committee of agriculture yesterday reported to the house the agricultural appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

Over 5,000 Residents of Chattanooga Driven From Their Homes by the Great Flood.

Rome, Ga., Suffers to the Extent of \$1,500,000—Heavy Losses in Many Other Cities.

The People of Cincinnati Anticipating High Water by Moving Effects to Safe Quarters.

Large Loss of Life on Alabama Plantations—The Water Falling at Richmond.

High Water in the South.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 2.—There is no improvement in the condition of affairs here to-night. The flooded territory has been largely increased to-day and at 8 p. m. the river reached fifty-two feet, and is rising an inch an hour. The river has been falling all day at London, Rockwood, Dayton and Charlestown. It is estimated that 5,000 people are homeless in this city, though they all have comfortable temporary quarters and relief committees are supplying the necessities of life. The water only stands a foot deep in the Union passenger depot and has entered the lower floors of the Read house and some stores on Market street. The express companies have moved to higher quarters, and this morning the railroad employees are entering the Times counting room, which is about the average height of all the stores on Market street. A colored man and a white child were drowned to-day. The city is policed to-night by the militia, and except at Chattanooga, and in consequence no connection can be made. Trains are running on the East Tennessee road to Cleveland, Tenn., on the Western & Atlantic to Dalton, on the Cincinnati Southern to Rathburn, Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston to Stevens, Ala., on the Nashville & Chattanooga to Wauhatchie, Tenn. The Georgia division of the East Tennessee road has not resumed. No mails have reached or left Chattanooga since Monday.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 2.—Specials to the Advertiser from Rome, Ga., places the loss there at \$1,500,000. At Selma the gas works are abolished and the city is in darkness. A submarine reached there to-day with 150 rescued negroes. Nine negroes were drowned on one plantation. The Warrior river falls slowly. Great damage is reported all along its banks, especially in horses and mules and corn. The river is submerged from all up overland sections. The loss of property and crops cannot be yet conjectured. Actual measurement makes the flood five feet and nine inches higher than any record of the Alabama river.

REACHED ITS CLIMAX.

RICHMOND, Va., April 2.—The flood in the James river at this point reached its climax at 6 o'clock this morning. During the afternoon the water began falling rapidly, and by to-morrow morning the river is subsiding by streets will be free from water. All trains have resumed running except on the Richmond & Allegheny railroad.

CINCINNATI APPREHENSIVE.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—At 8:30 this evening the Cincinnati water was nearly all day, measured nearly four inches in depth and was still falling. This fact together with reported rains up the river, caused considerable apprehension as to floods, and business houses in the bottoms have been all day closing their doors. Cellars and the first floors. Many cellars are already flooded and the mills on the Licking river have closed. The river at 8 o'clock was fifty feet nine inches and rising two inches an hour.

OPENING THE RAILWAYS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 2.—The Louisville & Nashville has formed a connection at Birmingham with the Georgia Pacific, and is now taking passengers to Atlanta and St. Louis. The Memphis & Arkansas has been made for a boat transfer at Montgomery and but small delay is now experienced in all Southern business from the flood. The Knoxville division is also open.

THE CONNECTICUT RISING.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2.—The Connecticut river at 11 o'clock to-night was twenty feet above the low water mark and still rising. The cellars along the river front are flooded.

Eighteen Buildings Burned.

PORT ROWAN, April 2.—Eighteen places of business on Main street were burned to-day. Loss, \$250,000. Insurance \$12,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Minor Mishaps.

Fire yesterday in the factory of the Falken manufacturing company, situated near Lake Erie, damaged the building and machinery to the extent of \$60,000. The 200 men employed in the department where the fire originated have been sent to their homes. The insurance is \$30,000. The propeller Atlantic spent Thursday night in the ice twelve miles off Point aux Barques, near the mouth of the Saginaw bay was fruitless. She returned to the harbor at daylight and worked her way to the wharf through six inches of ice. The iron steamer W. W. Weston, bound for Detroit, was driven on Pointe Pelee and are total wrecks. The crews were saved, but had a narrow escape.

John W. White, who lived a few miles north of Seneca Falls, N. Y., drove to town Thursday and became very drunk. When he returned home at night he in some way set fire to his dwelling and perished in the flames.

Judge Baxter Dead.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 2.—A telegram announces that Judge J. W. Baxter of this city died to-day at Hot Springs, Ark., after an illness of only a few hours. He was 67 years old, and was appointed by President Hayes in 1877 to succeed Judge H. H. Emmons.

DETROIT, Mich., April 2.—The sudden death of Judge Baxter seriously obstructs business in the United States courts in Michigan. The Free Press in the morning will say:

With Judge Solomon Withney III in California, which has been several months in the hope of recruiting his falling health, and Judge Henry B. Brown, who prospect of not getting out of Detroit for several days, the death of Chief Justice Baxter, who would naturally supply the place of either, were they to exchange benches, becomes a matter of grave importance. The business of the two Michigan districts has been performed for some time by Judge Brown, who has thereby been considerably overworked. Should he also be unable to perform his duties there would be no one to put on the bench of either circuit. The death of Judge Baxter therefore means a serious delay to United States court cases in Michigan. An early appointment of his successor is a matter of grave necessity.

CROOKED OFFICERS. ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The St. Clair county, Ill., grand jury returned a second

indictment to-day against T. A. Carry, city clerk of East St. Louis, and D. J. Carry, county recorder, who were indicted yesterday for conspiracy. This indictment charges them with being accessory before the fact to burglary and larceny in inducing Fat Eagan and Lieutenant of Police Dudley to rob the safe in the city clerk's office on East St. Louis over a year ago, and for which Eagan and Duffy are now in the penitentiary. The grand jury also returned a number of indictments against men who were charged with interfering with the running of trains at East St. Louis, but refused to indict the list. The arrest will be made as soon as the papers can be made out.

Seen by Five Thousand.

LEXINGTON, Mo., April 2.—Jed Wilson (colored) was brought here to-day for the murder of Jennie Sanford, his mistress, on July 31, 1884. The reading of the death warrant to the condemned man did not seem to move him, and when the procession passed from the jail to the gallows he was cheerful and smiled recognition to all as he went along. He was offered a ferveret on the scaffold, and when the drop fell his feet touched the ground, but he was hurriedly drawn up and the rope shortened. His neck was broken. Life was pronounced extinct in twelve minutes. Five thousand people witnessed the execution.

A TUBE IN HIS NECK.

Why an Indianapolis Man Should Not Be Hanged.

More New York Aldermen Getting in the Law's Clutches.

Impossible to Strangle Him.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, April 2.—Preparation will begin Monday for the execution on Thursday next of Phillips, who cut his wife's throat last July in a public alley in this city, and immediately afterward tried to cut his own, which he so managed that he has been living ever since with an air tube in his throat. A very peculiar petition, signed by several hundred persons, was to-day presented to the governor in his behalf. After reciting the circumstances of the murder, the petition concludes: "That as executed by hanging, as the sentence and the law require, it is necessary to encircle his neck above the opening of the tube will in no wise produce strangulation, and thus death will result from the physical exhaustion, and not otherwise, unless from decapitation; that such an execution would be an outrage on civilization and simply barbarous. In the name of humanity and the enlightened civilization, your petitioners would therefore pray for the commutation of such sentence to imprisonment for life."

Drawing the Kix.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Ex-Ald. Kirk spent the night in a cell at police headquarters. The grand jury returned indictments for bribery against Ald. Kirk and Pearson. Kirk was released on \$25,000 bail, and Pearson on \$5,000. Ald. Fulgraff and ex-Ald. Waite and Finck were interviewed this morning by the witness in the case. Waite is still guarded closely by Detective Byrnes, and will spend the night in some hotel. The penalty for the offense of Ald. Pearson is ten years imprisonment of \$5,000 fine, or both, in the discretion of the court. It is believed that there will be no arrests to-night. Ald. Fulgraff is under detective surveillance. He testified before the Broadway committee to-day. He strenuously denied that he had been paid any money for his vote in favor of granting the franchise. George Walter, successor to Ald. Jaehne in the jewelry business, denied that he had gone to the sub-treasury to get a \$10,000 bill changed, as had been charged. He said that he had been told by one of the "hoodlums" in the jewelry business that the "hoodlum" was kept in jail, and he had gone to the sub-treasury to get a \$10,000 bill changed, as had been charged. He said that he had been told by one of the "hoodlums" in the jewelry business that the "hoodlum" was kept in jail, and he had gone to the sub-treasury to get a \$10,000 bill changed, as had been charged.

RETIRED FROM POLITICS.

The political organizations are casting out the candidate in the Broadway surface railroad scandal. At the meeting of the Tammany committee on organization to-night the resignations of ex-Ald. Kirk, L. A. Fulgraff and Charles A. Dempsey and "Billy" Maloney were tendered and accepted. The committee has resolved to committee to-night passed resolutions calling on the district committees to retire all persons from the organization in any way connected with the scandal.

Set a Good Example.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Speedy justice was meted out to Charles Stephens in Judge Collins' court this morning. Stephens is an old man, who for fifteen years was in the employ of the Wilmington and Vermilion Coal company of this city. Fifteen months ago he absconded, and investigation showed that he had absconded \$2,000 from the company. All efforts to capture the fugitive were fruitless, and it was believed he had gone to Canada. This theory proved correct, for last Tuesday the company had had received a letter from him dated in Canada, saying that he was penniless and alone and rather than remain another year in Canada he desired to return, plead guilty to his crime and receive his punishment. He announced his intention of starting at once for the United States, and the company sent two Pinkerton detectives to Detroit to meet him. On Wednesday they arrested him, on Thursday he was brought to this city and indicted by the grand jury. This morning he pleaded guilty before Judge Collins, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment at Joliet, and this afternoon was taken to the penitentiary.

Wholesale Attachments.

EPING, N. H., April 2.—The property of all the fourteen or more sureties on the late Col. Hoyt's last two bonds as treasurer of the B. W. Hoyt Manufacturing company has been attached. Each bond is for \$20,000. James N. Godfrey and John O. Edgerly, whose names appear among the signers, say