THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1884. NO. 211.

TALKING OF CANDIDATES.

The Hand of New York's Old Man In the Democratic Dough.

A Spasm of Pain For Payne's Touters.

Charley Foster's Fatal Mistake On Arthur.

McDonald's Two Points of Weakness.

Various Bits of Gossip About Men and Things.

THE PRESIDENCY.

TILDEN AND EATON.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—A gentleman from New York, who is in the confidence of Mr. Tilden, says that he is in favor of ex-Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, as a presidential candidate. Eaton's name has not been mentioned hitherto, and this is expected to start a boom for him He is now a member of the house of representatives, having been succeeded in the senate by Mr. Hawley. Mr. Eaton is nearly seventy years of age, but is still vigorous and active. He is a bourbon in politics and a high tariff man, which is one of the reasons given for Tilden's suggestion of his candidacy. It Eaton cannot be nominated, Tilden would prefer Flower, it is said, as a man who can unite the two factions of the democracy in New York. It is wonderful how much weight the opinion of the Sage of Grammercy Park carries. The location of the convention is in doubt until he is heard from and his views in regard to candidates are discussed with the greatest interest. Pat Kelley, the Minnesota member of the national democratic committee, arrived here to day, after spending some days in New York, and he says Mr. Tilden will be heard from at the meeting of the committee. He does not say how or by whom, but is very emphatic in the assertion that Tilden will not be a candidate for the presidency, and the fact will be made authoritatively clear. As Mr. Kelley is a Tilden man and on terms of intimacy at Grammercy park, his words are entitled to consideration.

PAYNE HAS NO CHANCE.

The arrival of the members of the state democratic committee, on their way to Washington for Friday's meetings, changed politics at the hotels during the past two or three days, where the prevailing topic of discussion bears on democratic candidates for the presidential nomination. Conclusions drawn to-night from the drift of discussion eliminate Senator-elect Payne for the presidential race. Chairman Barnum says Payne is too old to stand the strain of a canvass, and that the probable changes incident to a democratic administration demanded younger and more vigorous candidates. I was talking last night with a man whose relations to Payne are so close as to make his utterances semi-authentic. He said:

If Payne's name should reach the convention, there would follow such an announcement that would then conclusively withdraw him from the list of candidates. His family look on his senatorial election as a fitting close of his public life, and the office of senator is one that will suit his tastes. They are thoroughly opposed to his becoming a presidential candidate, and he agrees with them that the emergency is not such as to justify him in laying down his life for his party.

I asked my informant how he regarded Tilden. He said Tilden was not himself a candidate, it being impossible for him to make the canvass in such a debilitated condition.

McDonald, he said, was strong in the northwest, but the party at large seemed to him to be at sea. His personal preference is ex Governor English, of Connecticut, who was right on the war question and is right on the tariff.

FOSTER'S MISTAKE.

Columbus Special to the Inter-Ocean.

The attention of the people has been so intently given to the floods during the past two weeks that little talk of a political nature has been indulged in. In conversation with Representative Washburn of Lorain county, in regard to the political outlook on the Western Reserve, the gentleman said: "I am free to admit that there was general surprise when the people of my sec ion heard of Charley Foster's declaring that President Arthur could not carry Ohio, and that a feeling on the reserve still prevailed against him, because of the assassination of General Garfield. It is true that there was some feeling at the time, but so far as there being any feeling against Mr. Arthur now, is the merest twaddle. The most bitter against President Arthur, have not one word to say against him now, the people recognize the fact that men may honestly differ, and because Mr. Arthur sided with Senator Conkling is not at all strange, and he certainly had a perfect right to do as he did. There were those that went so far as to charge the responsibility of the assassination to Arthur and the stalwarts, but when the question was put: 'Would Garfield have been guilty had Arthur been assassinated?' the people saw the utter absurdity of such talk. The fact that President Arthur carried out the very work that Garfield had commenced, to the very best of his ability has had the effect of placing him upon a higher grade than the country had reason to expect. He has made no serious mistakes. He has done his duty in an open and straightforward manner, and to his credit be it said his wise policy has strengthened the party in the state and nation. There is no longer any talk talk about half-breeds and stalwarts, and it is my honest conviction that President Arthur would receive the full republican vote on the reserve should he be the nominee of the Chicago convention. Yes, Charley Foster made an error.

CUMBACK OF INDIANA.

Chicago Tribune.

The Hon. William Cumback of Indiana is at the Tremont. Mr. Cumback has been a prominent factor in Indiana politics for twenty-five years. He defeated Holman for congress in 1854, and headed the Lincoln electoral ticket in 1860 He has been lieutenant governor of the state and deputy collector of internal revenue for the Fourth district. Speaking with a reporter for The Tribune yesterday, Mr. Cumback said that politics in Indiana were at present in a process of formation. Public sentiment had not shaped itself. The democrats were for McDonald for president, though there was some doubt whether he would have a solid delegation. If they thought they could compass his nomination they would be a unit for him. He did not believe that McDonald could be nominated, because it was questionable whether he could carry New York. That state was essential to both parties, and nominations would have to be made with a view to carrying it.

Another thing which would militate against McDonald was his lack of funds, a very necessary adjunct nowadays to political success. Between these two objections McDonald was apt to fall. The democratic nomination would be made entirely from a New York standpoint. In the republican party it was much the same. The man who could hold out a prospect of capturing the large electoral vote of the Empire state would be the man. This would be the weakness of both Arthur and Logan. Logan had no strength in the east worth speaking about, and he had no money. Arthur would find his opposition in his own state. He had just come from New York, and in Utica, Syracuse and several other towns he had heard influential politicians say that Aethur would not be able to control the vote of New York in the convention. If he did, it would be by methods which would insure his defeat at the election. Indeed, it was certain that there would be a powerful lobby at the Chicago convention from New York whose main purpose would be the prevention of Arthur's nomination.

The best men in sight were either Senator Edmunds or Ben Harrison. Both were strong, honest, and not identified with factions, yet had always been consistent republicans.

He had heard some talk of General Sherman, but did not attach any importance to it, nor did he believe General Sherman would really be a strong nomination. It would be like Hancock's nomination, or a bottle of champagne—all phiz and enthusiasm for the first few weeks, but would soon filter out. The fight in Indiana was going to be close and doubtful. Logan and Arthur both had strength, but he did not think either would control. Unfortunately for the president, the distribution of federal patronage would injure his chances. Everything had been given to Indianapolis, and this had caused much feeling in the rest of the state. This fact would also affect the nomination for governor. General Streight was very popular, but he lived in Indianapolis, and there was a disposition not to give that city anything because it had too much already. Congressman Calkins stood the best chance. Pension Commissioner Dudley could probably have the nomination if he wanted it, but he did not.

The democratic nominee would probably be General Isaac P. Gray.

DAN SICKLES ON LOGAN.

Gen. Sickles, a life-long democrat, is quoted by The Washington Capital as being in favor of Logan for president, and among other qualifications he says: "After nearly twenty years of public service since the war no one has ever shown that he has used his place or influence for the acquisition of wealth." It may be strictly true that Gen. Logan has not let his ambition run in the same direction that Mr. Blaine or Mr. Sherman have followed. But, while he has not accumulated much money, he has done tolerably well by his family, and has had, from time to time, a goodly number quartered on the government, where they have drawn remunerative salaries for the smallest amount of service. The list is a fair one:

Cyrus Thomas, the entomologist, has for a long time held state and other offices. He is brother-in-law of the senator's wife.

John M. Cunningham, his father-in-law, postmoster.

Sam Cunningham, his nephew, appointed from a clerkship in the Chicago postoffice to a lieutenancy in the regular army.

James V. Logan, brother, postmaster.

Susie Cunningham, clerk in Washington.

Mrs. Mary Cunningham succeeded John M. as postmaster.

Dr. Logan, cousin, foreign minister.

William Tucker, son-in-law, paymaster in the army.

Enoch Blanchard, nephew, and a pronounced democrat, postal service.

Mrs. Jenkins, cousin, postmistress and department clerk.

J. A. Logan, Jr., a son, supported by the government as a cadet at West Point.

Mr. Cunningham, brother-in-law, just appointed postmaster at Birmingham, Ala.

These twelve cases, where by his "influence" members of the family have been provided for, illustrate the fact that while Gen. Logan has not amassed money he has had an eye to the main chance so far as providing for his relatives is concerned.

It may serve to show why General Sickles has so suddenly been converted from a democrat to a Logan boomer to say that his petition for an important federal office in Philadelphia has just been rejected, and of course "he's agin" the administration.

A FIGHT WITH PIEGANS.

Two White Men Killed, Two Wounded and Four Piegans Laid Out.

BILLINGS, Mont., February 20.—Five Piegan Indians made a raid from their reservation, crossed the Yellowstone at Clark's Fork river to the Crow reservation and stole fifty-three ponies from Plenty Coves, a Crow chief. They ran off these ponies and picked up a number more belonging to white men near Park City. Plenty Coves and three other Crows, accompanied by Joseph Tate, Chancey Ames, Phillip Sidle, Lee M Owens and three other white men, pursued and overhauled them at Hailstone basin, near Painted Robe river, forty miles northwest of Billings. A fight ensued, in which Chancey Ames and Joseph Tate were killed and Owens and Sidle wounded. Four of the Piegans were killed. The fifth was wounded, but escaped. The horses were recaptured. The bodies of Owen and Tate were packed back to Park City to-day. Both were well-to-do ranchmen. Tate was a single man, and Ames leaves a wife and three children.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Product of the Democratic National Committee's Sitting.

Chicago Selected for the Next Convention.

And the Date Finally Fixed at July 8.

The Call Issued and the Representation Allowed.

Morrison's New Bill to Extend the Bonded Whisky Period.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22.—The democratic national committee has just decided upon going into session for the purpose of selecting the time and place of holding the national convention. There is a strong feeling against admitting reporters, and unless this it overcome the report of the proceedings will be late and fragmentary. Chicago people are most confident and make the unqualified statement that the convention will go to that city. They will not admit that there is doubt of this. The St. Louis delegation is more quiet, but confident they will secure the prize. Some of them claim seventeen votes on the first ballot.

New York men believe if they had a good working delegation here the convention could be secured for Saratoga. One argument that the St. Louis delegates are using against Chicago is that it would be unwise for democrats to take their convention and consequently their money into a state which will without doubt go for a republican candidate for president. There is no doubt that the general talk about the Arlington this morning favors Chicago and that there is more believers than dissenters in the opinion that both conventions will be held in that city.

The democratic national committee met shortly afternoon to-day at the Arlington hotel. The meeting was conducted with closed doors. When the committee had been called to order the proposition to admit to the next convention delegates from territories was considered and it was resolved that each territory be advised to send two delegates to the convention, the question of admission to be determined by the convention The question of proper date for holding the convention was then taken up and a wide diversity of opinion on the subject was developed, the members favoring dates from the latter part of May to August 5th. By a vote of twenty-one to seventeen, the committee rejected a motion to hold the convention May 21st and the proposition to select Tuesday, June 24th, was agreed, its twenty-three to fifteen.

AT CHICAGO JULY 8.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The delegations this afternoon spoke in support of the claims of various cities as the place for holding the convention F. X. Ward advocated Baltimore, Judge Follett, Cincinnati; Carter Harrison, Chicago; Willis, Louisville; Vest, St. Louis, and Adams, Saratoga. The first ballot was taken at 1:30, and resulted as follows: Chicago 15, St. Louis 14, Saratoga 5, Louisville 3, Cincinnati 1, Baltimore none. Louisville was withdrawn and the second ballot resulted as follows: Chicago 21, St. Louis 17, Saratoga 3. On the third ballot Chicago won, the vote being Chicago 21, St. Louis 17. The committee then reconsidered the vote by which June 24 was fixed as the time for holding the convention and agreed upon July 8th next.

The following call was presented by the executive committee, and was agreed upon:

The national democratic committee, having met in the city of Washington on the 22d of February, 1884, has appointed Tuesday, the 8th day of July next, at noon, as the time, and chooses the city of Chicago as the place for holding the national democratic convention. Each state is entitled to representation therein equal to double the number of its senators and representatives in the congress of the United States. Democrats of each organized territory and the District of Columbia are invited to send two delegates, subject to the decision of the convention as to their admission. All democratic citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in an effort for a pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the convention.

The call is signed by all the members of the national democratic committee.

On motion of McHenry, of Kentucky, it was resolved that the next meeting of the committee be held at the Palmer house, Chicago, on July 7 next. The committee then adjourned.

MORRISON'S WHISKY BILL.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—Morrison has offered in the ways and means committe a substitute for the bill under discussion in the committee, on the extension of the bonded whisky period. The substitute provides that the bonded period shall be extended not exceeding two years from date, that such extention shall not be made in any case unless a new warehousing bond, in a penal sum not less than the amount of tax, and with sureties satisfactory to the collector of the district in which the warehouse is located, shall be given conditioned that the principal named in the bond shall pay the tax on the spirits specified therein, and also the interest on such tax at 4½ per cent. per annum for the time of extention and within five years of the date of original entry of such spirits for deposit in warehouse. When any distilled spirits upon which the time for payment of the tax shall become extended under the provisions, are regauged for withdrawal from warehouses, the allowance for loss shall be no more than now authorized for the warehousing period of three years, and the tax and interest on the tax at the rate above named shall be collected also upon the excess of loss found upon such gauge at the time of withdrawal of such spirits. The committee will vote on Morrison's bill to morrow.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The annual meeting of the Washington Monument society was held to-day at the residence of General W. McKee Dunn, of this city. The board of officers for the past year was re-elected. A stone was accepted for insertion in the monument, to represent Wyoming. It was directed that the thanks of the society be tendered through the secretary of state to the king of Siam, for the stone sent by him for the monument. A committee of five was appointed to consider the subject of providing for a proper celebration of the completion of the monument, which is expected to be in December, 1884.

The Kearney Soldiers' Reunion.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

KEARNEY, Neb., February 22.—The soldiers' county reunion and camp fire to-day was largely attended, and was a very pleasant gathering. A county organization was perfected, with H. A. Lee president, S. C. Bassett secretary, and H. W. McClure treasurer. It was resolved to hold a county reunion the latter part of the summer or early in the fall, to which surrounding posts would be invited, dates being left to the discretion of the executive committee. After the organization had been effected the time was enlivened by numerous speeches and songs, and a general good time was indulged in. The ladies provided a fine supper for visiting comrades. This evening members of the G. A. R. and others gave an entertainment, illustrating the American crisis or the senate of 1860, which was witnessed by a large audience, and was well represented. Steps are being taken to obtain a complete list of soldiers and sailors in the county.

Washington's birthday was generally observed. The parade this afternoon was participated in by the fire department and the members of the various G. A. R. posts of this county to the number of about 300.

THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

Prohibition and the Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, February 22.—In the house to-day the prohibition bill, made the special order for 2:30 p. m., was again postponed till next Wednesday at 2:30 p. m., when it will be considered from day to day till disposed of. Bills were introduced for an institution for the insane at or near Mason City, to change the name of the additional penitentiary at Anamosa, to provide for the confinement of persons acquitted of murder or manslaughter by reason of insanity, to provide for the erection of a statue to the memory of General Crocker to be placed in the vestibule of the capitol at Washington, and to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery. Resolutions were passed in honor of Washington's birthday, and the house adjourned till Monday at 3 p. m.

In the senate the bill to locate the supreme court at Des Moines passed—34 to 13. A joint resolution asking congress to enact a law providing that judgements in federal courts be a lien against property only when recorded in the county where the property is situated, passed. Adjourned.

THE LATE SENATOR GRIMES.

The two houses of the legislature met in joint convention this afternoon for the purpose of receiving as a present to the state a fine portrait of the late Senator Grimes. The presentation speech was made by Senator Graves, of Dubuque, who reviewed at considerable length the life and services of the distingnished gentleman who in the earlier days of the territory of Iowa did so much to start the wheels of progress which have carried the state to such an advanced position in the sisterhood of the Union, and who in later days shed so much honor and renown upon her name by his distinguished services. Governor Sherman in the name of the state accepted the portrait in a speech of much feeling, and Senator Hall, of Burlington, spoke in terms of highest praise of the deceased Governor and Senator, dwelling at some length upon his worth as a man and neighbor, and speaking especially of his course in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson. The entire ceremonies were very impressive.

The Greenbackers.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 22.—The call for the national convention of the greenback labor party to be held May 28th provides for the following representation: Each state four delegates, each congressional district two, each territory two, District Columbia two, each delegation to have an equal number of alternates, such delegations to be selected in conventions held May 1st or before. W. S. Kenworthy, of Oskaloosa, Ia., is a member for the northwest of the committee to assist the chairman and secretaries in arranging details.

The greenback state convention met to-day and adopted a platform denouncing the present and demanding that all money issued by the government be a legal tender, demanding the speedy payment of the national debt and abolition of national banks, opposing the importation of Chinese or other servile labor, favoring pensioning all soldiers, the election of civil officers by direct vote, removal for cause by a two-thirds vote of the electors. The following nominations were made: Governor, H. Z. Leonard; lieutenant governor, John B. Melroy; secretary of state, F. T. Waring; treasurer, Thompson Smith; auditor, J. H. Robinson; attorney general, John O. Green; superintendent of public instruction, S. S. Boyle.

Railroad Rate Fixing.

TOPEKA, Kas., February 22.—The state board of railroad commissioners withdraw the entire system of rates ordered by them to be adopted by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. An injunction was granted against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road to-night in favor of the stockholders, restraining the company from adopting the special rates prepared by the commissioners.

Six Miles in Forty-four Minutes.

CARSON, Iowa, February 22.—There is great excitement among the sporting fraternity here over the winning of a $125 stake to-day. Bud Meadows, of Oakland, the champion light weight runner, has just arrived in good condition, having made the distance, via the railroad track, of six miles in forty four and one-half minutes. The alloted time was forty-five minutes.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The London Times On the Bismarck Insult.

Tokar Capturued By the Mahdi's Rebels.

The Prince of Wales' Speech On Housing the Poor.

Terrible Suffering of Shipwrecked Sailors.

The German Surgeon and Family Cruelly Murdered.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SARGENT AND BISMARCK.

LONDON, February 22.—The Times article upon the Lasker incident, says: At last Bismarck has obtained an opportunity to show his dislike for a country which annually robs him of thousands of conscripts. Congress was illadvised in sending the resolution; Bismarck was ingracious in returning it. Granting, however, that Bismarck was right in refusing the praise of Herr Lasker, his organs are wrong in reviling Minister Sargent. The latter was only obeying his government. This is no reason why he should be held up, in defiance of international law, to the contempt of the German people. It is said that Sargent is hardly careful enough of the forms and ceremonies to please the court so formal as Berlin, but a worse moment to try and induce him to resign could hardly have been chosen than the present when his resignation would still further strain the relations of the two countries which ought to be on excellent terms.

SURRENDER OF TOKAR.

SUAKIM, February 22.—Five soldiers who arrived from Tokar report the rebels besetting the town. They kept up a constant fire of artillery and rifle, Tuesday. The garrison recognized the necessity of conferring with the rebels, and on Wednesday Ya Koof and Macawi Effendi, chief of police, with the sergeant of artillery, went out and conferred with the rebels. Returning they informed the garrison they must surrender their arms Thursday. Many soldiers murmured at this and a large proportion of them escaped during the night. The Suakim garrison at Kassali is reported to be fifteen hundred strong, with supplies sufficient to last a fortnight.

EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, February 23.—The greatest excitement prevails throughout London and in parliament, at the news of the surrender of Tokar. The ministers are only able to confirm the special dispatches. It is not believed the rebels put the population to the sword, for it is understood the condition of surrender provided that their lives should be spared.

LONDON, February 22.—Earl Granville has a dispatch from the British consul at Suakim to the effect that only those of the garrison of Tokar who had wives surrendered to Osman Digma. The remainder are trying to reach Suakim.

WOLSELEY'S ADVICE.

LONDON, February 22.—The ministerial conference on the fall of Tokar was short. An ajournment was taken till to-morrow, pending receipt of further confirmatory advice. The secretary of state for war afterward held a consultation at the war office with the duke of Cambridge and General Wolseley, adjutant general. It is reported that General Wolseley advises that a campaign be continued against Osman Digma in order to prevent the rebels marching north upon Beerber, and that a detachment will be sent o relieve the garrison at Kassola.

FAVORS EL MAHDI.

CAIRO, February 22.—There are 1,200 British troops at Suakim, and 3,200 at Trinkat. The governor of Kassola favors El Mahdi, and would rather evacuate the town than fight him. A portion of the Khartoum garrison left the town. Three thousand nine hundred blacks remain at Khartoum and 3,000 at Sennar.

A ferment was caused in the native quarter of Bazaar to-day by a rumor that the English had been defeated.

THE REVOLT SPREADING.

CAIRO, February 22.—Everything indicates that the Egyptian officers at Tokar preferred surrender to the rebels rather than to the Christians. The revolt at Massowah is spreading. El Mahdi has appointed his brother governor of Darfoui and ordered him to levy 7,000 troops and march to Kardofan to reinforce the main body of Mahdi's troops.

WALES MAKES A SPEECH.

LONDON, February 22.—The house of lords agreed to Marquis Saulisbury's motion to appoint a commission on the housing of the poor. The Prince of Wales addressed the house on the subject and said he had been impressed regarding the condition of the poor and was gratified that a royal commission had been appointed to look into the matter. None could say the laborers of his Norfolk estate were badly housed. The speech was cheered.

MURDERED BY ROBBERS.

VIENNA, February 22.—Dr. Friedenwagen, a retired army surgeon, wife, child and servant were murdered by robbers at Hermannstadt, Transylvania. Before decamping the robbers lighted fires under the beds of their victims.

OUR GIFT SLOOP COMING.

LONDON, February 22.—Commander Goodrich leaves in the Thetis recently purchased by America for the Greeley relief expedition and takes command of the sloop of war Alert, which the English government adds to the expedition. The Thetis sails for America next week.

HEAVY FAILURES.

PARIS, February 22.—Emile & Cordier, shippers of Rochefort, with a branch at Bordeaux, have failed. Liabilities, 5,500,000 francs. Many other firms are involved.

A banker named Radille has suspended. Liabilities, 3,500,000 francs, chiefly peasants' earnings.

IN HONOR OF WASHINGTON.

PARIS, February 22.—A banquet was given by the Stanley club this evening in honor of Washington. Sixty guests were present, mostly Americans. Mr. Walker, American consul general, represented Minister Morton.

A FATAL FEVER.

Thousands of people are dying of fever in South Java.

SARGENT'S SOIRRE.

BERLIN, February 22.—Minister Sargent entertains the resident Americans at a soiree ball to-night, in honor of Washington's birthday.

TERRORS OF THE SEA.

LONDON, February 22.—Three survivors of the bark Ada Barton state that they clung to the masts five days and nights without food. The third day a dog tried to devour one of them. When rescued they were casting lots to decide which of the three should die to furnish food for the other two.

The queen has given her sanction to the royal commission on dwellings of the poor.

STRIKE OF COAL MINERS.

PARIS, February 22.—A strike of coal miners at Auzin, has assumed large proportions. Of 11,400 miners only 4,600 are at work.

Francis Bonheur, brother of Rose Bonheur, died suddenly this morning.

THE RUSH OF WATER.

MOUND CITY'S GREAT PERIL.

CAIRO, Ill., February 22.—Two or three small slides occurred during the night, and a very large one this morning, the latter on the back levee, north of the town, which threatened to inundate the city. A train of dirt and rock was sent by the Wabash road. It is said that it will take the untiring efforts of citizens and the railroad to save the city. At present they are cutting a gap in the National cemetery road to let the water across the country and relieve the strain on the levee. The water is at the top of the levee and there is no telling what the result will be. Everything possible is being done to save the town.

At 11 o'clock to-night they had repaired all the slides at the Mound City levee and all is safe now. They have a large force of men all round the levee to repair any breaks or slides.

ALL SAFE AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, February 22.—The river has been stationary since this morning at 51 feet 10 inches. Everything is still safe here. There is a terrific wind at 7 to-night, which will increase the danger at Mound City. The levee may not hold the night through.

THE LEVEE CUT.

NEW ORLEANS, February 22.—A break in the lower part of the delta of Bedford levee is widening rapidly. The water is 6 feet deep. It is thought the levee was cut.

A Prize Taker.

WEST UNION, Iowa, February 22.—At the convention of the dairymen of the southern states, held at Jackson, Tenn., February 14 and 15, the first premium for the best butter was awarded to Iowa, and the prize carried off by the Union creamery, of West Union. Their superintendent and manager is a graduate of the Elgin school of butter-makers, and so Illinois is entitled to a portion of the credit.

At the state convention of Iowa creamerymen, held at Strawberry Point on February 19, 20 and 21, the same creamery again received the first award for its excellency in all points.

Trouble With the Crees.

WINNIPEG, February 22.—A band of Cree Indians from Crooked Lakes reserve, on the Canada Pacific, attacked and overpowered a supply agent Tuesday, and stole a lot of flour and bacon. Mounted police were then called. Trouble is expected when they arrive. News of further Indian trouble is received from Indian Head. The Indians at Long Lake reserve have seized the government buildings and stores, and hold the instructors and agent prisoners. Police have been ordered to both reserves.

Rather Strong Butter.

DANVILLE, Va., February 22.—In passing a school house for colored people Allen Womack, aged 15, called out "school butter," a term of ridicule. The whole school, forty persons, some grown men among them, attacked Womack with sticks and stones. One negro drawing a pistol Womack shot him. The crowd persisting in the attempt to get into Womack's wagon he fired again and wounded another. Pursuit was kept up for some distance during which the negroes fired four shots and Womack five. The crowd was at length dispersed by white men and Womack arrested.

The Murder of the Tailor Family.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—The examination of the bodies of the Taylor family found in the Ohio medical college, mentioned in last night's dispatch, shows they have been murdered. All the bodies showing unmistakable signs of violence. The skulls of Taylor and wife being fractured. Whether the family was murdered for money or the dissecting table is not known, but general belief is that they were killed for the latter purpose. The house where Taylor lived was a desolate spot, half a mile from a neighborhood. Allen Ingalls, Jeff Loutz, Richard Ingalls and Ben Johnson, all colored, residing in the vicinity of the murder, were arrested on suspicion of being perpetrators of the crime.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—Richard Ingalls, one of the men arrested for the murder of the Tailor family at Avondale found in a medical college, made a statement to-night to the effect that John Harris engaged him to assist in taking the bodies to the medical college. They met later, and a man whom he does not know came along with a wagon. They drove a short distance, when Harris pointed out the bodies in a fence corner in sacks. All started back to the city, but Harris stopped. The wagon was gone half an hour and came back running. The cabin fire was then seen. They drove to the college, delivered the bodies and got their pay. Tailor, the murdered man, was formerly a resurrectionist, and Ingalls was his partner.

Salmi Morse Suicides.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The body of Salmi Morse, of "The Passion Play" notoriety, was found in the Hudson river. It is a case of suicide. Morse was 58 years of age.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Leisenring Explosion the Result of Negligence.

The Manitoba Secessionists and Their Movements.

Strength Added to the Cause From the States,

And Important Developements Foreshadowed.

The Funeral and Burial of the Dead Explorers.

The Leisenring Explosion.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., February 22.—The funeral of the victims of the explosion at West Leisenring took place this morning. A special train ran out to the shaft from Uniontown, and returned with the bodies and friends at 9 o'clock. Four cars were filled with relatives of the dead, and the scene was sad in the extreme. Three of the victims were interred here, six at Dunbar, seven at Connellsville, and two have been sent to Washington, D. C. Large crowds assembled at each place. There was no special service. Among the miners a revulsion of sentiment has taken place during the last twenty-four hours, and talk of the explosion being caused by negligence is now widespread. Feeling is very bitter, and one miner has retained an attorney to attend the inquest tomorrow and exact the truth from witnesses concerning the condition of the shaft. Some miners are willing to affirm that the air has been bad for a week back, and that they could not work without complete exhaustion. A miner named Duffy, who worked in room 6, right in the midst of the place shattered by the explosion, refused to work on the morning of the disaster because, he said, no man could live in the place. A committee of inquiry, composed of the afflicted families, has been organized to gather information for the coroner's jury. A young man named Dugan, who had several relatives killed by the explosion, claims to have discovered evidence to the effect that the accident was chiefly caused by boarding up the air shaft at night by carpenters, who were making repairs. The shaft was closed to prevent people falling in, and the gas which accumulated at night was more than could be driven out in a day. Meanwhile the company are sparing no expense to bury the dead and to relieve the suffering and afflicted.

Wm. Pegg, one of the men employed at Leisenring, made a statement to-night that the mine inspector never appointed a fire boss for the shaft, and the ventilation in the heading where the explosion occurred was very bad.

Bent on Secession.

FARGO, Dak., February 22.—It has been learned that in connection with the secession movement in Manitoba there is a secret organization in the states, scattered from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky mountains, with which many prominent Irish-Americans are connected. A secession convention will be held at Winnipeg March 5, and already many leaders in the movement from eastern states are arriving in the city and making their headquarters here. Two Catholic societies have already been formed, and a meeting was held last night. It has leaked out that a speech was made against the admission of any French descendants to the Manitoban convention. Important developments are expected.

The Dead Explorers.

NEW YORK, February 22.—This morning the remains of DeLong and comrades were taken from the Brooklyn navy yard by the tug Mist to the battery, where the bodies were placed in hearses and a procession formed, consisting of naval officers and band, battalion of marines, hearse, survivors of the expedition, several regiments of militia, battalion of regular troops, carriages containing invited guests and various civic societies. Among the prominent people in carriages were Senator Warner Miller, the chief of the naval bureau, Major General Hancock and Secretary of War Lincoln, the Russian minister and consul general, Postmaster General Gresham, Secretary Chandler and Commodore Upsheer of the navy, and Mayors Edson and Law. The procession was driven up Broadway and across the Brooklyn bridge to the navy yard, where the bodies will lie in state to-day.

The body of Collins was later taken to the armory of the 69th regiment, this city. To-morrow morning there will be a mass of requiem in the cathedral, after which the body will be placed on board the steamship City of Chicago and taken to Ireland. The other bodies will be taken to the church of the Holy Trinity, this city, to-morrow, where services will be held. This is the church Mrs. De Long attends. After the ceremonies the body of Dr. Ambler will be sent to Alexandria, Va, that of seaman Boyd to Philadelphia, and those of Lieutenant Commander De Long and others to Woodland cemetery.

Lost at Sea.

ST. JOHN, N. B., February 22.—The bark Ada Barker was lost at sea and nine of the crew perished.

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