

RAILROAD POOLING.

The Bill Authorizing Carriers to Enter into Such Contracts

BEING DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, Explains all its Provisions.

EVILS OF ILLEGAL RATE-CUTTING.

A Striking Example Referred to—The Bill Proposes to do Away with Them—in the Senate Mr. Vest Announces his Conversion to the Closure Rule Principle—A Sharp Debate on the Resolution to Investigate the Outrages on Japanese Students Under American Protection.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—The house to-day adopted a special order setting aside each day after the morning hour for the consideration of the railroad pooling bill, the order to continue until the bill should be disposed of, but not to interfere with conference reports and appropriation bills. The railroad and shipping interests are greatly interested in this measure and the members gave close attention to the opening speech made by Mr. Patterson in its behalf.

Before the discussion of this bill began the house passed three bills, the printing bill, a bill to prevent the free use of timber on public lands and prevent granting of permits in the future, and another to authorize the secretary of the interior to receive unsatisfied military bounty land warrants under the act of 1833 at the rate of \$1 25 per acre in payment of land located under subsequent acts.

The object of the railway pooling bill is to authorize competing common carriers, subject to the provisions of the interstate commerce act, to enter into contracts for the division of their gross or net earnings and to secure more expeditious and efficient enforcement of that law. Applications for pooling, together with copies of the contracts, must, according to the terms of the bill, be filed with the commission, and, unless disapproved, become operative twenty days after filing.

The other sections of the bill recasts the tenth section of the present law, so as to remedy the defects in the penal sections, and also amends the "proceeding" section.

Mr. Patterson, Democrat, Tennessee, who was in charge of the bill, explained it in an elaborate speech. He was within the strict limitation of the truth, he said, when he stated that it was the consensus of opinion of all familiar with the interstate commerce law that it should be amended.

Mr. Patterson dwelt at length on the oppressiveness of illegal rate cutting for the benefit of large shippers, citing as an example the Armour Beef Packing Company, of Chicago. That combine, he said, handled in dollars more beef than the entire cotton crop of the United States amounted to. The rates made for this corporation practically drove small competitors from the field and fixed the price of every bullock on every farm in the south and west. Under the present law, he said, it was impossible to secure convictions for violation of the anti-pooling section because both parties to the cut rate were equally guilty before the law and one could not be made to testify against the other. The pending bill would compel testimony.

In a single year it was estimated that there were 173,000 fraudulent shippers on roads running between Chicago and Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. Under the present law, the shipper and railroad agent were not punishable. This bill aimed at the punishment, not of the clerk, or agent, but of the railroad company itself.

Mr. Cannon did not think administrative functions and responsibilities should be shouldered on the courts, but that the revoking of pooling arrangements should be entirely within the control of the commission.

Mr. Patterson declared that the final determination of all rights should be left to the court.

Mr. Wilson, West Virginia, chairman of the ways and means committee, offered the resolution referring the several parts of the President's message to the various committees, but ex-Speaker Grow, Republican, Pennsylvania, objected, stating that he desired to address the house on the general subjects dealt with in the message before it was referred. The resolution consequently went over until to-morrow.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Patterson's remarks, the house at 5 o'clock adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Vest Favors a Closure Rule—Lively Debate Over a Resolution Regarding the Outrages on Japanese Students Under American Protection.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—The senate showed its first signs of animation to-day, and although the session lasted until only 2:45, there was time enough for several brisk debates.

Mr. Vest's efforts to secure a change in the rule in order to expedite senate business was the chief event of the day. The usual dullness of a discussion of rules was offset by the prevalent feeling that a closure rule would have much to do at this particular time with pending tariff bills affecting coal and iron and sugar.

Mr. Vest was formerly opposed to closure, but to-day he announced his conversion, and said closure was imperative to maintain the dignity and self-respect of the senate, and the esteem of the public.

Mr. Chandler's sarcasm at Mr. Vest's conversion enlivened the debate. The question went over until to-morrow, when Mr. Vest will try to secure a vote instructing the rules committee to report a closure rule by the 15th inst.

Another feature of the day was the sharp debate on the China-Japan question, brought out by Mr. Lodge's resolution, calling for information as to the torturing of two Japanese students who were under American protection. Mr. Foster made the first formal speech

the session, criticizing from a Populistic point the recent issue of bonds and giving his views on finance.

During the discussion of the resolution regarding the torturing of Japanese students, Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) said that a question of this delicacy should go to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Lodge said he appreciated the delicacy of the question. He reviewed the hideous cruelties to which the Japanese students were subjected while under the protection of this country, and said if the facts were as had been published some one was very much to blame. If they were not, this government should be vindicated from the charge. It was a question on which the honor of the American people was involved. He did not object, however, to letting the foreign relations committee handle the resolution.

Mr. Sherman urged that the senate should not take up questions of this moment, rather by calling for information or by debate, on unofficial publications and without the scrutiny of a committee.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) suggested that as the senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) was chairman of the foreign relations committee, it would be well to know if he saw any objection to securing speedy information.

Mr. Morgan replying stated that the resolution evidently sought to censure or blame some one—the secretary of state, or the President, or our consuls in China.

Moreover, war was now progressing between China and Japan, and it would be unwise to take any action which would appear favorable to one belligerent or the other. It had been said that peace overtures had been made through the United States. It would be unfortunate to interrupt such overtures by precipitate action in the senate.

Mr. Chandler asked why it was that this was referred to as such a "delicate" matter. The resolution simply showed facts. It was charged that these students were in an American consulate under the protection of the United States flag. That protection had been violated, according to the reports. The facts of the barbarous tortures to those students should be known, and they should not be covered up by any appeal to delicacy.

Mr. Morgan said his main objection to the resolution was that it was predicated on an impeachment of the President or secretary of state.

Mr. Lodge answered with much vigor that he had not intended to present any impeachment or make an attack, but that the outrage on these students, under American protection, was established by unimpeachable authority and it remained only to establish it officially.

"This country has done a good deal of meddling in this China-Japan mix," said Mr. Lodge sharply. "It began by warning Japan concerning her advances in Korea. From that time we have been meddling, constantly meddling." Mr. Morgan stated that a meeting of the foreign relations committee would be called at once to consider this resolution, if it was sent to the committee. On this assurance Mr. Lodge made no objection to its reference and it was thereupon referred.

INTER STATE COMMERCE

Annual Report of the Commission Calls on the Public For Aid in Prosecutions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—The interstate commerce commission transmitted the eighth annual report to Congress to-day. The report says that it is the duty of the shippers, railroad managers, and citizens, generally, to assist the government in running down violations of the statute designed to protect their interests. It recommends that the carrying corporations be made indictable and subject to fine for violations of the act.

The report then speaks of the unreasonable rates from Chicago and Cincinnati to southern points. It speaks also of the unreasonable rates on wheat. It refers to the failure of many carriers to post their tariffs as required by law. The commission explains the necessity of providing single classification of freights for the whole country, saying that experience has shown the necessity for congressional action and support to be the belief that uniform classification depends upon the passage of a statute requiring its accomplishment.

On the government ownership of railroads, the commission refrains from expressing any opinion.

As to the great strike of 1894, the commission states its reason for not entering upon an investigation of this matter. The controversy includes matters outside of the commission's jurisdiction. It is urged that the commission should have express authority by statute to investigate the acts of all parties in relation to such matters.

The report concludes with a summary of desirable amendments to the interstate commerce law.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Report that the Woman Who Died in Kansas City is Not Dovie Comstock.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—There is evidently a case of mistaken identity in the story telegraphed from Kansas City of the death in jail there from excessive disipation of Mrs. Edith Armstrong, better known as "Dovie" Comstock, and said to be the daughter of D. C. Forney, the one-time editor of the famous anti-bellum paper, the Chronicle.

Mr. Forney lives in Washington at 273 P street, and to-day he received a letter from his daughter, who is Mrs. D. P. Watrous, of New York city, saying that she is alive and well and that she never went as far west as Kansas City in her life. It has deeply grieved the family that the old scandal connected with Mrs. Watrous early career has been revived by the story of her death.

Germany's Retaliation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Germany has taken the initial step towards curtailing importation of another American product, in the proposition now before the Bundesrath to enormously increase the duty on cotton seed oil. The proposition is to increase the present duty, which is \$1 00, to \$2 50, equivalent to duty of 250 per cent, and as the proposition is supported by the combined agrarian and protectionist industrial parties these can be little doubt that it will succeed.

Wheat Fed to Stock.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Special report —The returns from the correspondent of the statistical division of the department of agriculture relative to the

amount of wheat fed to stock estimate the quantity already fed, that is to say up to October 30, 46,030,000 bushels, and the estimated amount to be fed 29,275,000 bushels, making a total of 75,305,000 bushels.

THAT "BALTIMORE PLAN."

Baltimore Bankers Do Not Agree With Secretary Carlisle's Financial Scheme.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5.—Baltimore bankers are much dissatisfied with the suggestion of Secretary Carlisle in regard to the currency issue.

Their views, the bankers say, do not arise from any feeling of jealousy because the secretary did not adopt the Baltimore plan, but are held because the secretary takes as a basis one of the chief evils of which many bankers wish to get rid. This is the retention of treasury notes, which the bankers say will always stand as a menace to the gold reserve of the country, and will be a disturbing influence to precipitate a panic at a time when demagogic legislators with unwise financial tendencies get in control in Congress. They say if his suggestion should be adopted the tendency will be toward a state bank system and getting away from all national control, as by his plan state banks have the advantage.

This is not what sound financiers want. The government should retain a supervisory control over the banks, and the tendency to insure stability and to secure uniformity should be to make all banks national banks.

"THEY ARE BETTER OFF"

Is What Mrs. Albert Said After Poisoning Five of Her Children.

GALVESTON, TEX., Dec. 5.—The sensation of the hour here is the poisoning of five of her children by Mrs. Louise Albert.

Willie, aged four years; Della, aged ten; Lizzie, aged eight, and Dora, aged six, are dead. Emma, aged sixteen, is still alive and hopes are entertained for her recovery. The scene at the once happy home was agonizingly sorrowful.

While this scene was being enacted at the home, Mrs. Albert was placidly sitting in her cell. When told that some of the children were dead, she said: "I wanted to kill them, I have been ill for the last eight months and know that I could not fulfill my obligations to my babies. They are better off."

MANNING'S WARNING.

He Tells the Alabama Democrats That the People Will Not Submit Much Longer.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 5.—The bill of Representative Knight to punish usurpers of state offices was passed by a strictly party vote. Representative Manning, the Populist leader, said: "I warn the members on the other side that it is a long lane that has no turn, and I warn them not to longer dash the red flag of insult added to injury in the face of a now outraged common people. We cannot provide punishment for usurpers with consistency till we have a fair election law and an honest contest law by which we can determine who the usurper is."

AN EXCITED VILLAGE.

The People Are Going Armed in Consequence of Three Murders in a Week.

PARKDALE, ARK., Dec. 5.—Parkdale is in the throes of a reign of terror. Eugene Thompson and Wiley Maxwell exchanged shots with Winchester today, but no one was hurt. Thompson is now under arrest for assault with intent to kill. John Thurnbow, who was shot a few days ago, died, and one of the negroes also died.

Three men have been killed here in the last week. The people are all going armed now, and every man has a Winchester. None of the negroes implicated in the killing of Thurnbow have been arrested. The sheriff is making Parkdale his headquarters and says he will remain here until the excitement subsides.

WHITE CAP ASSASSINS

Supposed to be Responsible for the Death of Mrs. Teddy Arthur.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Dec. 5.—Mrs. Teddy Arthur, a well-known woman on Hart's creek, in Lincoln county, was fatally shot to-day by an unknown party. She was going down the creek when a bullet struck her and she died before she was discovered. It is thought that the band of whitecap assassins who have been operating in that locality killed her.

Deserved a Worse Fate.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 5.—Thomas Hooper, a prominent farmer who resides near Pratt mines, was to-day convicted in the criminal court of criminally assaulting his own daughter, and given a life sentence in the penitentiary. The victim is eighteen years old.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The cash balance in the treasury yesterday was \$154,940,864, net gold \$111,142,020.

The pension bill to be reported to the house by the committee will appropriate \$141,351,000.

Senator Quay yesterday introduced a substitute for the sugar bill now pending. It amends the tariff bill by striking out the duty on all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard.

The Armenian National Union of Chicago will address a petition to Congress asking the United States, in the cause of humanity, to step in between the Turks and their helpless victims.

Harry Goodloe, a student of Central University, Richmond, Ky., died of injuries sustained while playing foot ball. He was a son of State Senator John D. Goodloe.

The six-year-old son of Charles Lebbo, of Honeybrook, Pa., was playing with a revolver when the weapon was accidentally discharged. The ball entered the abdomen of his baby brother and the child died in a few hours later.

D. H. D. Heller, late Republican candidate for state senator, in the Eighteenth Pennsylvania senatorial district, began proceedings in court contesting the election of Edward H. Laubach, Democrat. The contestant alleges that 63 illegal votes were cast for his opponent.

Jack Howerton, aged twenty-five, a young white farmer near Paris, Ky., was married in Cincinnati to Matilda Taylor, a negro woman. Howerton is related to prominent Bourbon county families. When the couple arrived in Paris a crowd gazed them, and the groom fired his pistol, wounding an innocent bystander. He is now in jail.

ANOTHER SENSATION

In the Lexow Police Investigation is Strongly Probable.

PERHAPS SUPERINTENDENT BYRNES

Will be Called on to Testify—Yesterday Devoted to Minor Cases, but They are Bad Enough—The Author of "Police Protectors" Tells How he was Brutally Assaulted and Lost Nineteen Thousand Dollars Because Byrnes's Book Wanted a Clear Field—Other Evidence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—It was openly asserted to-day that Superintendent Byrnes would be called to testify before the Lexow committee. Neither Chairman Lexow nor Chief Counsel Goff would admit the truth of this assertion, but it was quite generally believed by those who have been following the proceedings of the committee from the start to the present time. It is not asserted that the superintendent has been guilty of any wrong-doing, but it is claimed that he knows of many "weak points" in the police department, and it is believed that he can throw additional light upon many of the subjects recently under consideration.

The day was taken up with minor cases. Mr. Goff announced that if any man whose name had been mentioned in the proceedings desired a vindication, that the opportunity for a hearing would be afforded. After the severe cross-examination given Commissioner Andrews yesterday, however, no one put in an appearance. Perhaps the most interesting testimony of the day was the assertion that the policemen in a fit of spleen had broken into private houses, claiming that they were in search of disorderly characters. Mr. Goff thought this was for the purpose of casting discredit upon the work of the Lexow committee. This caused Senator O'Connor to comment upon the horrible state of affairs, while Senator Lexow remarked, "Like Russia."

Father Ducey's attendance upon the sessions of the committee was not intermitted to-day. The clergyman said he had not received a reply to his latest letter to Archbishop Corrigan. Another notable attendant at the early sitting of the committee was Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, the social and dress reformer.

Raphael Angelo told the committee that he lost an eye from a blow struck by Policeman Zimmerman. He had not sued to recover damages because he thought it would be impossible to receive justice in a suit against a policeman. Frank Kempton, a saloonkeeper, pleaded a poor memory when he was asked if Police Officer Masterson had not demanded \$20 of him. He was positive, however, that he had never paid any money to the police.

Mrs. Rebecca Freeman, who has been engaged in missionary work on the east side, told a story of the general violation of the excise law in her district. She told of policemen she had seen drunk and how one of them went into a saloon with her. She made a complaint for violation of the excise law and had to carry it to general sessions over the head of Justice Feitner, of the Essex market police court, from whom she said she had suffered much abuse.

When a woman who had been abused by her husband applied to Justice Feitner for a warrant for his arrest, he told the woman, Mrs. Freeman testified, to come back in two weeks, and when the witness remonstrated with him he abused her.

Blacindo Salindo related the arrest of himself and some of his boarders, who were playing dominoes when the police pounced down upon them. Only \$5 out of more than \$100 taken from them at the station was returned to them when they were discharged. When witness complained Capt. Haughey struck him.

Marcus B. McCarthy, now of Boston, but formerly of this city, testified that he had paid several hundred dollars to police captains Slevin and Stephenson and their wardmen for protection, besides trusting patrolman for drinks whenever they asked it. He quit the saloon business here, he said, "because the police wanted too much."

August E. Costello, the author of "Police Protectors," was then placed on the stand to explain how he lost \$19,000 through the police book of this city.

He stated that his book was published under the auspices of the police board, and that he was to receive twenty per cent of the proceeds. Superintendent Byrnes's book, "Great Criminals of New York," appeared simultaneously with "Police Protectors," and while the former was placed on the market the latter was thrown back onto Costello's hands, causing a loss of \$19,000 to him.

The book caused trouble between the witness and captain, now inspector, Williams, and in November, 1885, he was arrested by Captain Williams and given over to two detectives and sent to captain, now inspector, McLaughlin's precinct.

"Just as I put my foot on the bottom step of the station house, some one stepped out of the shadow at one side and struck me in the face. I fell, and as I lay in the gutter, covered with blood and mud, Captain McLaughlin tried to kick me in the face. I warded the blow with my umbrella and finally ran into the station house, where I thought I would be protected. The detectives made no effort to help me. In the station house Captain McLaughlin struck me with a pair of brass knuckles. I was then allowed to wash in the captain's office and was locked up all night, and even a drink was refused me. I found, on returning home next day, that detectives had been there to annoy my wife and children. As a result of the way Captain McLaughlin abused me I was in bed five days and had to call in Dr. Jenkins. I never made any complaint to the police board because I was humiliated and knew that the police would put a different face on things if I made any row. Therefore, I desisted."

Dr. William T. Jenkins, now health officer and a brother-in-law of Richard Croker, was called and testified that he had attended Mr. Costello at the time and thought that he had been struck with brass knuckles.

Hearing was then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Colonel Coit Vindicated.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 5.—The Coit court of inquiry to-day concluded the taking of testimony and arguments will begin to-morrow morning. The evidence to-day showed conclusively that Colonel Coit, who had been charged with drinking in a saloon at Washington, C. H. on the day of the shooting and riot, had been mistaken for another officer.

THE DEAF MAY HEAR.

Cashier Frank Waterman, of Weston, Makes a Valuable Discovery and Puts it to Use.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WESTON, W. VA., Dec. 5.—Mr. Frank E. Waterman, cashier of the National Exchange bank, returned from a trip to Philadelphia and Washington on Sunday morning. While in Washington he protected, by a caveat filed in the patent office, a device to aid the deaf to hear. Mr. Waterman has himself been troubled with partial deafness for several years, and has made the subject of the relief of deafness a study. He has been under the treatment of some of the most noted artists in this country, none of whom gave him any encouragement or benefit. Artificial means being the only possible mode of relief, and none of the appliances now upon the market having proven successful, it occurred to him that an instrument of delicate construction could be made, based upon scientific principles, which could be inserted in the ear without pain, and worn without injury or inconvenience, which could not fail of satisfactory results. The correctness of his theory has been fully demonstrated by personal experiments, which were as gratifying in their results as they were immediate in their action.

The Intelligencer correspondent has been shown the device, and has no doubt that it will prove a most useful invention. It consists of a spiral wire, which in connection with a rubber disk or bulb, operating as an artificial ear drum, conveys the sound to the membrana tympani, producing vibration, the one thing needful in nine cases out of ten of deafness. The device, when in position, will be scarcely visible, but its outer part consists of a concavo-convex diaphragm, of diaphanous rubber, as large as can be placed on the external ear, without inconvenience, and only casually visible, which gathers and concentrates the sound waves, and by its connection with the spiral wire entering the internal ear, conveys the sound directly to the natural or artificial ear drum, producing a gentle but effective vibration. The spiral wire is so constructed as to prevent injury to the delicate membranes of the ear.

There being no device of this character to be found in the patent office, Mr. Waterman will doubtless be granted a patent as soon as he has perfected his invention.

COMMONWEALERS AGAIN.

"Gen." Kelley Pops Up With Another Army to March on Washington.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Dec. 5.—"General" Charles J. Kelley, who led a band of industrialists from California to Washington last spring, is organizing another army. He has written a letter to the mayor of Sacramento assuring him that his army does not intend to move upon the state capital.

"The only place we intend to move upon," he said, "will be Grover's villa at Washington, and by all that is good and holy we intend to be in Washington again; to keep on camping and marching until we have a bill passed by Congress to provide work for unemployed American citizens."

THE WOOL TRADE.

Free Trade Has Not Yet Raised Prices. The Trade in General.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade:

Prices are practically unchanged. Considerable wool is selling at the time in moderate quantities at current rates. The demand for domestic wool continues to be about the same in the character and quantity as prevailed during November. The aggregate volume of transactions for the week is somewhat diminished by the occurrence of the annual Thanksgiving holidays.

The sales of the week amounted to 1,794,000 pounds domestic and 378,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 2,172,000 pounds against a total of 2,570,500 for the previous week and a total of 2,787,000 for the corresponding week of last year. The sales since January 1, 1894, amount to 534,534,585 pounds against 116,979,509 pounds a year ago.

The sales in New York amounted to 285,000 and in Philadelphia they aggregated 1,631,800 pounds.

JOHN BURNS

Not Disturbed by the Criticisms of the Press—Starts for Denver.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—John Burns, the English labor leader, and a member of parliament, leaves this city this evening for Denver, Colo., where he will attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor. He will make a brief stop at Niagara to view the falls.

Speaking to-day of the criticism upon his utterances here, Mr. Burns said: "If some of my expressed opinions have not been palatable to the press I am sorry that I cannot stay here longer and rub them in. Had we in England among the working classes the same standard of comfort and education I find among workmen here, we would accomplish wonders."

The New Diptheria Remedy.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 4.—Local physicians are enthusiastic over the results of using anti-toxine, the new diptheria remedy, a quantity of which has been received here and put upon its merits. Two doses of the serum were given to a child having an advanced case of diptheria, and in one week the child was pronounced cured. Another case, that of a young girl who had been ill for nine days with the disease being shown like results, with the patient nearly being cured after two doses had been administered. Further experiments are being made.

Rabbits Accused of Heresy.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Mr. Leo N. Levi, of Galveston, threw a bombshell into the American Hebrew Union camp by yesterday's address, in which he charged the rabbis with setting up various sorts of religions, and failing to unite upon a standard of Judaism, by which all Judaism was to be measured.

The discussion lasted over until this afternoon and it was finally decided to print the address and with it a protest from the rabbis claiming that it did not represent their sentiments, and was not borne out by the facts.

A PARKERSBURG MAN

Arrested in St. Louis for Uttering a Forged Bank Check.

WILLIAM "JACK" DENT IS HIS NAME

And he is Well Connected—He goes to the Extent of Presenting a Bogus Check on the Citizens' Bank of his Native Town—in Company of a Notorious Woman with Whom He Claims to Have Eloped—His Record at Parkersburg.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 5.—A young man giving the name of William J. Dent, and his age as 28, occupation book-keeper, was arrested at the Southern hotel this afternoon, at the instance of the manager of the hotel.

His offense was an attempt to utter a certified check for \$350 on the Parkersburg, W. Va., Citizens' National Bank, which the bank officials, by wire, notified the hotel was bogus. When arrested, Dent's clothes were searched and two certified checks on the same bank for \$200 each, drawn by Dent, were found in his possession.

In addition to this, a book of blank checks on the Citizens' National Bank of Parkersburg, W. Va., was found. About two-thirds of the checks have been used. Dent claims to have eloped to this city with a young woman, whom he registered as his wife, but whose name he refused to give.

WHO DENT IS.

A special from Parkersburg to the Intelligencer in reference to the above dispatch says:

"W. J." are the initials of a young man familiarly known as "Jack" Dent, and is well connected here. He has been in many scrapes, and is said to have served one short term in a penitentiary in the west. He left here about a week ago, accompanied by a woman of shady reputation, named Clara Houston, and an ex-convict named "Dick" Callihan. When he left he had plenty of money. Callihan wrote here a few days since that Dent had married the Houston woman.

THE ARMENIAN HORRORS.

The Worst Had Not Been Told—All Done With the Knowledge of the Sultan.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Dr. G. Thounanian, formerly professor at the American college at Marsovan, has received a letter from an Armenian now at Constantinople, giving further particulars regarding the Turkish atrocities in Armenia. The name of the writer is withheld for prudential reasons. The letter relates in details the situation of affairs and lays the chief blame upon England, which power, he says, poses as Armenia's protector. The writer says: "In the neighborhood of Moosh the inhabitants of twenty-five Armenian villages have been ruthlessly massacred and their houses have been burned down and destroyed at the hands of the Hamidije cavalry, the favorite regiments of the sultan.

"The victims number 6,000. Besides that, the inhabitants of two or three villages were compelled to embrace Mohammedanism.

"Alas, it is an authentic fact which all the embassies know well that all this was done with the sultan's knowledge.

"Two days ago, the Turkish official papers announced that the sultan had presented new golden fringes to the Hamidije cavalry.

"The details of the barbarities will probably not be believed in England. But, my brother, they have opened the wombs of live pregnant women and have pulled out the babes, and, hanging them on their spears, organized triumphant processions. The news is well known here, though none dare to speak of it.

"I began this letter on the sixth of November and was suddenly obliged to hide it for several days because the government was causing our houses to be searched."

The Porte Denies It.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Morning Advertiser says that the Porte denies on the authority of the commander of the Fourth army corps that any women or children were killed in the Sassoun district by regular troops. It is added that not a single unarmed individual was killed; indeed, twenty rebels who submitted were treated with the greatest consideration, and were liberated after their evidence had been taken.

A MINE TROUBLE

Brewing in Great Shape—Arbitration Board Called Together.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 5.—The national board of arbitration of the miners and operators, has been called to meet in this city next Monday at the request of Pittsburgh operators.

The railroad operators of the Pittsburgh district have demanded a reduction in the price of mining, and if it is conceded a general reduction will follow. The operators claim the miners have failed to maintain wages in the Pittsburgh district according to agreement.