HOODLUMS IN COUNCIL.

Meeting of the Regular State Republican Committee of Missouri in St. Louis.

A Full Meeting of the Committee, Backed Up by Hundreds of Prominent Republicans of the State.

But One Voice, and That for Harmony—The Rank and File of the Party Speak Their Minds Freely.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 11.—A called meeting of the regular State Republican Committee of Missouri, of which Mr. Chauncey I. Filley is Chairman, was held at Central Turner Hall in this city to-day. In addition to a full attendance of members, there were hundreds of prominent Republicans from all parts of the State in the room, including most of the leading Republican editors.

The following account of the proceedings is condensed from the report of a local afternoon paper anything but friendly to the party as a whole, or to the Regular Committee as such:

At eleven o'clock Mr. Filley arose and addressed the meeting. He said that the meeting was assembled pursuant to a call issued by the State Central Committee for the purpose of agreeing upon a course to be pursued by the Republican party of the State in the interest of harmony and the success of the Republican party. Notwithstanding the efforts which had been made by the regular Republican Committee of the State, every obstacle has been placed in the way of the unity of the party by a mere fragment of the Republicans of the State. This committee represents the Republican party of the State, and it is safe to say that it is indorsed by ninety per cent. of the Republicans of Missouri.

Mr. Filley read the resolutions incorporated in the call, which were received with great applause.

The roll was then called.

A BLACK SHEEP IN THE FOLD.

When the name of R. C. Crawell was reached Mr. Filley asked him whether he was a member of the Regular or Silk Stocking Committee.

"I am a Republican of the old Eighth Congressional District and have been elected a member of the State Central Committee. I know of nobody who has a right to represent the Republicans of my district unless I have."

Filley—"I simply want to know whether you are a member of this committee or not.

Crawell—"I deny your right to ask this question."

Filley—"Then I understand that you desire to act with this committee. That's right. We want you here. We want all of those gentlemen who pledged themselves in this hall August 24, 1882, to stand by this committee, and who afterward left us, to come here. This is the place for them." [Applause.]

Crawell at the conclusion of the roll-call, said he had not heard the name of his old colleague called.

Filley—"Mr. Harrison's name has been called. He has been substituted for your old colleague."

Crawell—"I deny the right of Mr. Harrison to take his place on this floor as a delegate from my district. I have in my pocket a proxy from my colleague."

Filley—"Nothing having been heard from your colleague since last October, the committee last night elected Mr. Harrison to take his place, I will therefore recognize Mr. Harrison."

Crawell—"I appeal from the decision of the Chair."

Filley—"It is out of order, but I will let the meeting settle it."

Mr. Crawell's appeal received his own vote only.

HARMONY.

Mr. Filley then called upon the gentlemen present to express their views, and a number from both wings of the party made brief speeches in support of joint action and harmony. Among those who advocated harmony was Mr. Carrignes, of the Tenth Congressional District, who announced his desertion of the Silk Stocking Committee, but said he was in favor of joint action above everything else. Judge John M. Filler, of Lawrence, one of the oldest Republicans in the State, made an address in which he warmly advocated joint action and the unification of the Republican party. Mr. Kiskadden, Prosecuting Attorney for Green County, said he was a Silk Stocking, but as regards leadership he cared nothing. If Mr. Filley was smart enough to manage the Republican party in this State, and lead it to victory, he didn't know of anybody he would rather soldier under. If Mr. Van Horn was the man for the place he would support him. What he wanted was harmony and success, and in order to secure these he would sacrifice his personal feeling entirely.

MORE HARMONY.

The Chairman then called the representatives from the different districts to tell the meeting something about the feeling among the Republicans in their localities. Mr. Boucher, editor of the *Fountain and Journal*, at Mount Vernon, said the feeling in his district was strongly in favor of harmony and joint action.

E. R. Shipley, of Springfield, said his district was solid for united action. He believed that the Republicans of Greene County would indorse every word that was said to-day in favor of harmony.

Dr. L. H. Weatherby, of De Kalb County, said he was strongly in favor of harmony and unity, and that nine-tenths of the Republicans of his section were in favor of a joint convention. Those who were opposed to it were luke-warm Republicans and entirely in the minority.

Lucian E. Carter, of St. Joseph, read resolutions of the local committee in favor of a joint convention.

Messrs. Neuahuhn and Lacy, of Gasconade County, said their section was in favor of harmony and united action. They were Filley Republicans, but they wanted Mr. Filley to go before the convention and allow that body to elect a new committee which would have the confidence of the party.

Mr. Turner, of Carrollton, Carroll County, said the Republicans of his district were in favor of harmony and joint action, and they wanted it whether Mr. Van Horn liked it or not.

Mr. Russell, of Crawford County, announced that he was a hoodlum and had been ever since he was fourteen years of age, when he carried a fugitive slave on his father's sleigh into a land of freedom. He favored the issuing of a joint call.

Judge Henry A. Clover, of St. Louis, who occupied a back seat, was called upon. He said there should be no such thing as division among the Republicans in view of the fact that Missouri had become the most prominent Democratic State in the Union. He favored a convention of a united body, a convention which would represent all the Republicans of the State and not a fractional part of them, and whatever the decision of the convention might be he would bow to it.

Mr. Bradshaw, of Pulaski County, said he did not belong to either faction, but he was a Republican, and he wanted to see the Republican party of Missouri united. "Give us a united Republican party in this State, and whether Mr. Van Horn or Mr. Filley stands at the head of it, we will support him with all the votes we've got."

Mr. Crowell arose and said that it might be inferred from his early remarks that he was opposed to harmony. He was not. "I want harmony, gentlemen," said he, "and I want to say there is harmony every where else in Missouri outside of St. Louis. I owe Mr. Filley friendship and I owe Mr. Van Horn friendship, but I owe nothing to bossism." Mr. Crowell wanted to know upon what terms the Republicans wanted harmony. If they wanted harmony the way to do it was to send their delegates to the Sedalia convention. "That is the place to make your fight, gentlemen. Leave the matter to the Sedalia convention. If you want to make a fight, make it there. I wish to here publicly announce my withdrawal from this committee; I came here for that purpose."

Prof. J. H. Frick, of Warrenton College, said it was not true that harmony prevailed everywhere outside of St. Louis. It did not prevail to any extent in his section. He was in favor of harmony and a joint convention.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, of Jackson County, Mr. Alkhoff, editor of the German paper at Kansas City, was elected to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Crowell's resignation.

FILLEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Filley then arose and said he proposed to tell those assembled, before recess was taken, what the regular Republicans had done in the past, and what they proposed to do in the future. He said that this committee was the only Republican Committee of the State; that it was born of the greatest Republican Convention that ever assembled in this State. "You called me out from private life," he said, "you took me away from my business, and for years I have devoted my time, my money and my labor to the best interests of the party, and I have always acted with the best judgment I possessed, and the best feelings of my heart. You took me out of my business and insisted that I should become your Mayor. No man can question my Republicanism. All these years I have been with you, but if the party wants me to step down; if it is for the best interest of the party that I should do so, I am ready to say, "Gentlemen, here's your Chairmanship—take it."

Mr. Filley then went into a detailed history of Republicanism in the State since the war, and quoted from speeches, resolutions, etc.

How Sargent Incurred Bismarck's Displeasure.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A Berlin letter says: "When Minister Sargent arrived here, he knew nothing of German or French, nor any of the ways of this country, and while still at a loss how to perform the functions of his office, was cunningly captured by Dr. George Von Bunsen, the leader of the Secessionists, and the same gentleman who acted rather prominently as the orator of the Villard excursion last fall. Von Bunsen is proud of his title as a Prussian nobleman, proud of his purse, which he inherited from his mother, an English lady of fortune, and proud of his English birth. He lives part of the year in London, basking in the sunlight of the British aristocracy, and he was delighted when he heard that Lord Lorne and Louise had expressed a wish to meet him at Niagara. He rushed to Canada, and when he joined the golden spike excursionists he was prouder than ever. Von Bunsen has a grudge against Bismarck. His father had been for many years a very popular Ambassador at the Court of St. James, but when Bismarck assumed the responsibilities of the Foreign Office he discharged his father. His son George, in order to avenge his father, joined the Liberal opposition against Bismarck. He nearly succeeded in making it hot for himself, for he was on one occasion

ACCUSED OF SLANDERING BISMARCK,

but was acquitted. To Mr. Sargent Von Bunsen, who speaks English, was a godsend. He instructed him on all questions of German politics, and furnished him the necessary material for his reports to the State Department at Washington. Having gained Sargent's confidence, Von Bunsen resolved to fire a big shot against Bismarck. One day he called at the American Legation and told Sargent he had it on the best authority that Bismarck intended to exclude American pork from German markets, ostensibly because of trichinosis but really because he was himself a landed proprietor and a hog-raiser. Upon this Sargent wrote that very unfortunate letter to Washington, which found its way into the papers, and so Bunsen succeeded in making Bismarck mad, which, after all, matters but little. He also succeeded in putting an end to the friendly relations between the two countries. Since that time there has been no personal intercourse between Bismarck and Sargent. Bismarck has snubbed Sargent when he could, and I believe Sargent has retaliated whenever an opportunity presented itself. Certainly the German Chancellor was wrong in not showing the American Minister how to dispose of his document; but then it his not his business to give lessons in diplomatic etiquette. There is a much graver question to be solved—who is American Minister to Berlin, Sargent or George Von Bunsen?

Dr. Mary on Her Muscle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—While Dr. Mary Walker was engaged at work in the committee-room at the Capitol this noon, a colored messenger entered the room and donned the Doctor's silk hat. A quarrel ensued, when she applied epithets which elicited some impudent remark. This almost crazed the Doctor with anger. She sprang at the colored man and dealt him a heavy blow with her clenched hand immediately below the eye. He staggered and fled. No arrests.

Again in Operation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The Schenectady Locomotive Works here started up this morning. They have been closed since January.

GENERAL LOCAL ITEMS.

—New nobby stiff hats at Chicago Clothing House. 6

—See notice in special locals of houses for rent.

—Miss Emma Davis, of Chicago, who had been visiting at the Howard residence for several days, has returned home.

—New spring styles in stiff hats at Chicago Clothing House. 6

—Mr. J. W. Carroll, advance agent of the Lizzie Evans troupe, was at the Halliday yesterday. The troupe appears here Monday.

—Ice, wood and kindling, at City Brewery, Jacob Klee. tf

—At the Opera House Saturday night, Stetson's "Monte Cristo," with James O'Neil in the leading role.

—Capt. J. G. D. Knight has returned from Plum Point where he had gone several days before to inspect the government works.

—We are still ready to sell our entire stock of clothing. Goldstine & Rosenwater tf

—Buder has reserved seats on sale for the "Monte Cristo" night—$1.00 and 75c. Gallery as usual.

—The St. Louis and Cairo Company have construction train and force of men at work on the tracks at the Porter farm. It will be several days before trains will run.

—Novelties of all kinds of hats at Chicago Clothing House. 6

—The damage on the Texas and St. Louis trestle back of Birds Point has not yet been repaired; but passenger trains run all the same making transfers at the break.

—Better call on Buder early to get seats for the finest entertainment of the kind ever presented in Cairo—"Monte Cristo" at Opera House Saturday night.

—The city council met last night and went through the usual routine of business. The mayor was not present, being still necessarily confined to his home by sickness.

—Just received the late spring styles in stiff hats at the Chicago Clothing House. 6

—The largest and best assortment of new spring styles in hats at Chicago Clothing House. 6

—Hon. D. T. Linegar went up to Metropolis yesterday. He will return to-day, and will probably leave to-night for Washington where he goes pursuant to a request from the city council, for a purpose of importance to Cairo and Southern Illinois.

—Dr. Wood extracted a bullet from the breast of a man named Williams Monday, who had been accidentally shot by a boy, while engaged in chopping wood near the river bank at the stone depot. Williams was fortunately not much hurt. The boy was shooting at a dog.

—The negro Singleton who committed the murderous assault upon the two negro women Monday evening, made his escape by going out through the back door of his shop right after the affray and secreting himself among some of the outhouses there until dark and then seeking a safer retreat. No trace of him had been discovered yesterday.

—Capt. Thomas' bill to divide Illinois into three judicial districts was reported to the Federal House by Mr. Moulton, of the Judiciary Committee, last Saturday, and was placed upon the House Calander. There is a probability that the bill will pass, in which case an additional U. S. Judge will be appointed especially for this southern district, who will hold court in the U. S. Court Room in the Custom House of this city.

—According to the ratio of representation in the next State Democratic Convention, fixed by the Central Committee on the 6th instant, the several counties composing the Twentieth Congressional District will be entitled to delegates as follows: Alexander, 7; Jackson, 11; Johnson, 4; Massac, 4; Perry, 8; Pope, 5; Pulaski, 4; Randolph, 13; Union, 11; Williamson, 29 —total, 96. The whole convention will number just 1,405 delegates, which will be the largest representative body of men that ever gathered in this State.

—Mr. L. P. Parker, of The Halliday, has on exhibition at the hotel office a large photograph giving a perspective view of Main street, Paducah, as it appeared during the flood. The street, lined on both sides with substantial buildings, is flooded as far as the eye can see to several feet above the door sills of the largest business houses, and is studded with skiffs, canoes, rafts and other things, by means of which the people are communicating with each other. The picture is the subject of much mingled merriment and sympathy.

—Mr. Charles Holly, the diver who was employed by the Texas and St. Louis road to hunt for the body of the drowned engineer, Smith, says that the body was very probably buried under the engine or under the drift wood weighed down by the engine. He made two dives, but could see no traces of it and was finally compelled to abondon the search because of the pile-driver brought there to repair the trestle. Parties who saw the accident, say that Smith jumped from the engine into the water as she went over, was seen to float among the drift for an instant, but the engine fell right on top of him and took him to the bottom; together with a large quantity of drift by which he was surrounded. The search for the body will probably not be resumed until the damage to the trestle is repaired and the water shall have gone down sufficiently to permit the work of raising the wrecked engine.

—Springfield Register: "We understand that Hon. Fountain E. Albright, of Murphysboro, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination to Congress in that district. It is represented now by Thomas, Republican, whose nomination was so bitterly contested the last time. Mr. Albright is a gentleman of fine presence energetic and popular. He will have, we understand, no opposition for the nomination. He is well known in the State as a Democrat of honesty and ability, and one who can not only gain the hearty and unanimous support of his own party, but also disaffected colored Republicans, who have been unmercifully snubbed by the present Republican incumbent."

—THE BULLETIN yesterday enjoyed a visit from Capt. Wm. F. Tibbits, of Denver, agent of the Denver and Rio Grande Ry. The captain is a genial, entertaining gentleman, on the shady side of fifty, who will make friends for himself and the railroad he represents, whereever he goes. He is now on his way home from New Orleans, having "swung around the circle," in the interest of his company. As an assistant to his fine descriptive powers the captain carries with him a dozen or so photographs, views of the magnificent scenery to be seen on the line of the D. & Rio G. Ry. These photographs are about 24x36, finely executed and give one an idea of the country that could not be obtained in any other way except by taking a trip over the road. Language, alone, fails to describe it and there is nothing on earth with which to compare it. One of the views in Black Canon, a mountain gorge fifteen miles long, is of Curre Canti, or Needle Mountain, which towers perpendicularly to a height of 3,229 feet from the railroad track. Another is the view in the Grand Canon of the Arkansas where the rocks form a solid wall 2,564 feet high with only room between them for the river bed and railroad track. We mention these only to give a slight idea of the grandeur to be met with in "The Garden of The Gods." The roadbed itself is a perfect study in engineering skill, as it winds its way higher and higher with each curve from the valley until it reaches the summit and crosses the mountain range. We ought to speak of Manitou Springs, the Saratoga of the West and the future watering place of the world, but have not space to do it, the climate or the country justice and will not undertake it.

—Another new narrow guage railroad is seeking to reach Cairo. It is the Springfield Southern railroad, which is to be built from Springfield, Illinois, to Jackson county, where it will connect with the St. Louis and Cairo road over which it expects to reach Cairo and connect with the Texas and St. Louis. The charter has been issued and papers filed in the several counties through which it is to pass. Work is promised to begin as soon as the weather will permit. If this project should succeed it may be that a sufficient influence will be brought to bear upon the St. Louis and Cairo company, by parties interested with it in keeping the line open, to induce the company to less slovenly in the management of the road so far as the tracks near Cairo are concerned. It has been suggested that it would be a nice thing to permit the St. Louis & Cairo and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific to appropriate New Levee street as a road bed, on condition that they protect it from abrasion by floods. The beauty of the proposed arrangement was illustrated by reference to the manner in which the Illinois Central had preserved the portion of the levee it occupied, taking all responsibility for the safety of the bank during flood-time upon itself. But the foolishness of the proposition was very forcibly pointed out by a simple reference to the amount of self-interest manifested by the Illinois Central, as shown by the manner in which it had secured its track between here Villa Ridge, as against the inexcusable wretchedness of the tracks of the two other roads named, in this immediate vicinity; and the mutual conclusion was arrived at that it would be very unsafe to entrust so important a piece of property as the city's levee to the tender keeping of a corporation or corporations who were not induced by the strongest motive, a soulless corporation can have, self interest to give reasonable care to their own property. The city's property is probably safest under city control.

—The anti-Thomas faction of the Republican party in this district are making a ridiculous exhibition of themselves in their excess of pleasure over their little victory in the committee last week. They regard the defeat of Cairo in the contest for the Congressional Convention as the first step toward Thomas' certain defeat in the convention; and they regard the selection of Carbondale as Thomas' political death-warrant. It would be cruel to open their inner sight and dash them from the giddy hights of insane delight down to depths of misery that a realization of the truth would bring them to; but there is no danger of doing this; the poor fellows are intoxicated with the thought of having approached nearer to the public teat, and are blind to everything that would indicate the contrary. That the selection of the place for holding the convention was made the subject of a factional contest, particularly by the anti-Thomasites, is not denied even by themselves; but that the pro-Thomas faction made comparatively little effort to bring about the selection of Cairo, and regarded the selection of Carbondale with considerable indifference, is also a fact—all of which, taken in connection with a few other facts, justifies the presumption that Capt. Thomas' nomination is not at all contingent upon the place where the nominating convention may meet and that the choice of Carbondale particularly is not prejudical to his interests. Carbondale is a strongly pro-Thomas town; it was here Capt. Thomas was first brought before the public before—all Jackson County is stronger for Thomas now than it was before. In other counties the same condition is said to prevail. Capt. Thomas has not been letting things take their own course in his district during the last two years. He was not idle. While his few enemies worked the party soil, he dropped a seed every now and and then, hither and thither, which sprung into life and blossomed forth gloriously, unseen by those who sought his destruction. He turned everything possible to his political advantage, not even letting the miseries caused among his constituents by the flood slip by unutilized. In view of all these things the confident prediction by leading republicans here and elsewhere in the district, that the Captain will go into the convention with the delegation of seven of the ten counties instructed in his favor—those of Alexander, Pulaski, Johnson, Massac, Pope Union and Randolph—and that he will be nominated on the first ballot, is not unreasonable. It is very probable that the little victory(?) over which the anti-Thomasites flop their wings and crow so enthusiastically now, will turn in dead sea fruit at what they now think will be their moment of supremest bliss.

THE SLATE WRITING TRICK.

Editor Bulletin:

DEAR SIR:—Permit "one of the audience" at Dr. Slade's performance last Sunday night, to give his idea of the mysterious "slate-writing." You can write on a slate or a piece of paper with certain chemicals, which do not dissolve in water; the writing becomes visible only when subjected to "heat." The chemicals may be similar to those used in manufacturing "invisible ink." Those, who took close notice, saw that the Doctor, after unwrapping the slate, took one of them and held it very close to one of the foot-lights, read the writing, and then showed it to the committee, who were standing in the middle of the stage. The writer claims that the "writing" had been on that "particular slate" all the time, and on being subjected to the heat of the footlight, it became visible to the eye. If the committee had insisted on looking at the slates, themselves, as soon as they were unwrapped, they could have seen no "writing."

To any body having some knowledge of chemistry, these tricks cease to be "marvelous." The writer claims, furthermore, that those slates, the pitcher, too, perhaps, and the other "paraphenalia" belong to the Doctor, and are part of his stock in trade, and hardly thinks, he would allow the committee to substitute others.

SPECTATOR.

[The foregoing is one of several reasonable explations that could be given of the slate writing trick and it presents a more difficult method, though, perhaps, a safer one, than some others. The "Dr's." tricks, though all well performed, were probably all "transparent" to those of his audience who were ordinarily shrewd and who watched his movements closely. There is probably not a member of the committee that aided the "Dr.," who could not now perform nearly all the tricks the "Dr." gave, using similar devices; but it would require practice to acquire skill. As a spiritualistic performance it was "very thin" to an intelligent mind, and there are probably few intelligent Spiritualists who have not a very much stronger basis for their faith; but as an exhibition of legerdemain and ocular deception it was much above the average.]

SANTIAGO, DE LAS VEGAS, CUBA.—Senor Serafin Costales says: "I was cured of facial neuralgia of six months standing by a few applications of St. Jacobs Oil, the great remedy."

27, 31, 33.

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Two houses forrent; one on Cross Street, the other on Sixth. Apply to Col. G. W. McKeaig.

Last Warning License Notice.

All persons doing business for which license is required will save costs by taking out license immediately.

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A General Stampede.

Never was such a rush made for any Drug Store as is now at Barclay Bros' for a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, All persons affected with Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Severe Coughs, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, can get a trial bottle of this great remedy free, by calling at above Drug Store. (4)

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Hopeless Epilepsy Cured

"The doctors pronounced my case to be one of hopeless epilepsy," says our correspondent, W. C. Browning, Attorney at Law, Judsonia, Ark., "and declared death to be my only relief. Samaritan Nervine has cured me." Get at druggists. $1.50.

Something for all the Preachers.

Rev. H. H. Fairall, D. D. editor of the Iowa Methodist, says editorially, in the November (1883) number of his paper: We have tested the merits of Ely's Cream Balm, and believe that, by a thorough course of treatment, it will cure almost every case of catarrh. Ministers, as a class, are afflicted with head and throat troubles, and catarrh seems more prevalent than ever. We can not recommend Ely's Cream Balm too highly." Not a liquid nor a snuff. Applied to nostrils with the finger.

Why They Call Him "Old Man."

"Yes, that's sadly so," said Jenkins, "my hair is turning gray and falling out before its time. Use something? I would, but most hair restorers are dangerous." "True," answered his friend, "but Parker's Hair Balsam is as harmless as it is effective. I've tried it and know. Give the Balsam a show and the boys will soon stop calling you "Old Man Jenkins.'" It never fails to restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Richly perfumed, an elegant dressing.