# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1884. NO. 161.


## THE WORKINGMAN.

A Very Interesting Letter from Secretary Frelinghuysen.

He Contrasts the European Workingman's Condition

With that of the Workingman of this Country.

Concerning the Wages of the Two Countries,

And Their Ways and Expense of Living.

**The Cost of Clothing—Their Houses—Cost and Quality of Provisions.**

**WAGES AND LIVING IN EUROPE**

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Secretary Frelinghuysen has sent a voluminous letter to the house of represeneatives reviewing the reports from consuls of the United States in relation to the state of labor in Europe. In his remarks the secretary says British results are principally selected for comparison, as English wages are, generally speaking, the highest in Europe, and English trade conditions have more in common with American customs and usages than those of other countries. He says: "It appears, comparing the cities of Europe with those in the United States that bricklayers and masons in Chicago are paid very nearly three times the wages, plasterers nearly four times, slaters three times, plumbers nearly three times, carpenters twice, blacksmiths twice, book-binders more that twice, brickmakers nearly three times, brass founders and cabinet makers nearly twice, confectioners twice, cigar makers nearly three times, coopers once and half as much, draymen, teamsters and street railway drivers nearly twice, dyers more than twice, engineers nearly three times, furriers twice, horse-shoers three and one-half times, jewelers more than one and one-half times, laborers, porters, etc., more than twice, lithographers three times, telegraph operators twice and one-half, sailmakers more than twice printers twice and one-half, saddlers and harnessmakers more than one and one-half times, stevedores more than twice and one-fourth times, tailors twice and tinsmiths once and three-fourths the wages paid to similar trades and callings in London.

Relative to the price of the necessaries of life, the secretary says: "It is frequently asserted that the cheapness of living in Europe will more than equalize the low wages there paid. In a volume on labor in Europe published by this department in 1878, it was shown that the prices of food in the United States were actually lower than in Europe and that the working classes in the United States could purchase more and better aliment, dollar for dollar than the working classes in any country in Europe. The contrary impression is probably due to the fact that the working people in Europe live more cheaply than the working people in the United States, from which it is inferred that the purchasing power of their wages is greater than the purchasing power of wages here. It appears from the reports that the American workman consumes more and better food than the mechanic or laborer abroad, and that the cost of this food is as small in the United States as in Europe. It should be borne in mind in making a comparison that the better classes of food: beef, mutton, veal, butter and rice, are not only for the most part cheaper in the greater cities of the United States than in Europe but they are here daily necessaries for the table of the better grades of skilled workmen rarely absent from some one meal of the day and often present at the morning and evening meal; while the concurrent testimony is that even to the best paid working classes of Europe they are in the main luxuries which are seldom enjoyed. The lower classes of Europe usually eat dark or black bread, so that even wheat flour and wheat bread may be set aside with meats as furnishing no sufficient basis for a comparison. The workingmen of Europe live mainly on Rye bread, potatoes, cheap coffee and tea, vegetable soup and lard and olive oil of low grade to take the place of butter. The standard noonday meal Mayence is thus given by consul Smith: Potatoes and a little meat with peas or beans cooked together in the form of soup, to which a little green cabbage or lettuce is sometimes added. This dish they eat day after day with very little change in the character of its contents or in the manner of its preparation. This is the dinner eaten at his work. The food of the wife and children at home is said to be cheaper and less nutritious. It should not be forgotten that the manipulation of the food supplies after they reach England are conducted on the most economic plan, under the beneficent control of the great co-operative societies. Everything is done that can be done to bring the producer and consumer as directly and closely together as possible, and the competition for custom which prevails keeps the handling cost at the lowest possible minimum, so that the prices in the co-operative stores in England approximate to the wholesale prices elsewhere. In general clothing can be purchased cheaper in Europe than in the United States, especially clothing of the higher grade. As to the relative quality and quality of clothing, the basis for the identical comparison do not exist. The same influence which prompts the higher paid workmen of the United States to purchase better and more varied food than his European comrade extends also to his clothing for he buys more and better clothing. House rent in Europe is apparently lower than here, but the habitations are usually inferior to those of the United States. In Dundee one of the thriving industrial centres in Europe, 23,769 persons live in 8,629 houses, one room each, 74,374 persons live in 14,187 house, two rooms each. Of the workingmen's homes in Manchester, Consul Shaw writes, 'A great number of houses visited by me contained only one living room and this served as parlor, kitchen, dining room, sitting room and in some instances also as bedroom. The relative cost of manufacture in the different countries is thus treated: "There are certain natural and artificial conditions which so largely affect the direct condition of wages as to be entitled to consideration in any analytical examination of the great question of labor, but from their obtruseness they are less evident to the general mind and more debateable tha the simple relations shown in the reports of consuls. This review of consular reports has, of course, omitted much interesting and valuable information furnished by different officers and has been necessarily confined to the simpler conditions of labor, which is admitted of comparison with those here. Existing facts have been presented as they were reported, without regard to any political or economical argument which may be drawn from them."

**The NICARAGUA CANAL.**

THE SENATE CONSIDERS MR. VEST'S RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The senate, in secret legislative session, considered at great length the Vest resolution declaring that the Nicaraguan surveying expedition is inexpedient, and directing the secretary of the navy not to enforce his orders on the subject. The time was taken up chiefly in long speeches upon the merits of the Nicaraguan treaty and the benefits to be expected from building the canal. Senator Morgan, who is friendly to the canal, made the leading speech in favor of the treaty, and Senator Vest led in the opposition. During the debate Senator Edmunds took occasion to say in substance that he strongly favored a ratification of the Nicaraguan treaty, regardless of what foreign powers might say or do. The Vest resolution, which was forgotten early in the debate, remains unacted upon.

**THE TOBACCO GROWERS.**

MEETING OF THE NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION.

HARTFORD, Conn., December 20.—The New England Tobacco Growers' association had a slim meeting to-day, owing to the extreme cold weather. A memorial to congress was adopted which provides: First—The abolition of internal revenue tax on tobacco and cigars and all machinery of law connected therewith. Second—Retention of the high rates of duty on all imported wrapper tobacco. Third—That treaties of reciprocity with other nations, which are schemes of doubtful utility to business and the trade of the country that will largely reduce the revenues and greatly injure farmers, manufacturers and laborers engaged in the production of tobacco and its manufactured products should be rejected by congress. Coolie and slave labor in Sumatra was deprecated by some speakers as coming in conflict with the cigar makers of our country, and the proposed Spanish treaty was opposed in the strongest terms.

**Advocacy of the Spanish Treaty.**

Special telegram to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The advocacy of the Spanish treaty by some New York capitalists engaged in business with Cuba has attracted attention. They appear to know the secrets of the administration, and spend their time in visiting the senators, particularly those assumed to be opposed to the treaty, and are well equipped with answers and arguments to meet every objection made. The exact relation which these gentlemen hold to the treaty is not known, but they seem to be very much interested in its success. It has been recently learned that in Cuba not far from the coast there is a mountain composed almost wholly of iron ore of extraordinary richness and that this mountain is the property of Philadelphia and New York capitalists, who have built a railway to the coast, have good wharf facilities and can ship this ore to the Pennsylvania iron mills at less cost than the ore can be brought even from contiguous parts of Pennsylvania. It is surmised that the owners of this ore mountain would derive special benefit from the ratification of this treaty, and that the gentlemen here are interested in this iron ore syndicate.

**A Run for Horsethieves**

WASHINGTON, December 20.—A telegram to the adjutant-general of the army from Gen. Stanley, commanding the department of Texas, reports that the United States troops who pursued the party who were supposed to be Apache Indians who raided western Texas from Mexico, returned after pursuing the raiders 100 miles into the mountains of Mexico. The troops secured some horses stolen, and the commanding officer does not believe that the part were Apaches but thinks they were Mexicans.

**The Allegheny Valley Road.**

PITTSBURG, December 20.—In the United States circuit court this morning Receivers Scott and Barnes, of the Allegheny Valley railway, filed application for instructions as to the disposition of $241,772 accumulated over operating expenses and other payments authorized by the court from the earnings of the road. The application set forth that none of this fund is needed for the operation of the road, but that in January, first prox., interest amounting to $156,000, interest on $4,000,000 bonds will mature. The 27th inst. is fixed on which to take action.

**"The Female Smuggler."**

CHICAGO, December 21.—Madame Arline, claiming to hail from Paris and Philadelphia, arrived her last Tuesday with about ten thousand dollars' worth of silks, laces, fans, gloves and other finery for women, and has been selling them. They were seized by customs officers to-day, and Madame Arline confessed that she smuggled them in at New York under the pretense that they were for sale in Cuba. She is described as a very fascinating woman.

**Suicide Over Cleveland's Election.**

Special telegram to the Globe-Democrat.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., December 19.—Last night "Dunk" Groves, a prosperous farmer living near Falmouth, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. Ever since the election he has immagined that the country was going to the bad on account of Cleveland's election, and that he would loose all his property. When his wife found him life was not yet extinct, but she could neither cut the rope nor raise him.

**Bullion in Banks.**

NEW YORK, December 20.—The weekly bank statement shows reserves decreases, $16,650,000. The banks now hold $40,676,000 in excess of legal requirements.

**Firing Up Furnaces.**

PITTSBURG, December 20.—After idleness of several month the steel works of House & Co, start up next Monday.

BRILLIANT, O., December 20.—The Spaning iron works, closed for some time, resume next Monday.

**Fighting Miners.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 20.—The striking miners attacked the guards at Murray City, Hocking Valley, about 11 o'clock last night. There was some sharp firing. The patrol train brought relief to the guards and the miners were repulsed without known loss.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

Probable Protest from One or More States

On Counting the Electoral Votes in February.

Also Charged that Some of the Exposition Funds

Found their way to the New York Democratic Committee.

Barbour of Virginia Training to be Postmaster-General.

**Appropriate Ceremonies at the Unveiling of a Statue in Memory of Rear Admiral Dupont.**

**WASHINGTON NEWS.**

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—There is some reason to believe that in counting the electoral votes for president and vice president in the presence of the senate and house of representatives the second Wednesday in February will not proceed without some interruption and a protest against counting the electoral votes of one or more states in which, it is contended that the pretended majorities for Cleveland and Hendricks were false and fraudulent. It seems probable that such a protest will be offered by Representative Smalls in behalf of a large majority of the qualified legal voters of South Carolina. The number of white men in South Carolina of voting age in 1880 was 86,000 and of colored men 118,849. The relative numeral voting strength of the two races has not materially changed since so that a majority of colored voters about 32,000. In the cities of Charleston and Columbia, and perhaps a few other towns are some colored men who voted the democratic ticket but the total number is not one fifth as great as the number of white men who are republicans or anti-bourbons who refuse to vote the democratic ticket. In 1880, according to the returns made up by the bourbon state board of canvassers, Hancock received 112,000 votes and Garfield 58,000. In 1884 Cleveland received 69,845 votes, Blaine 21,733. In 1880 the democratic majority was 54,000, in 1884 only 48,111. But the total white vote fell off about 42,000, or nearly thirty-eight per cent, while the colored vote as returned was 35,000, or more than sixty-two per cent less than in 1880. Assuming that the voting population has not increased during the past four years, it would appear according to the returns that more than eighty per cent of the white voters exercised the right of suffrage while only eighteen per cent of the colored voters did so. "Oh, the niggers have lost all interest in politics," is the only explanation vouchsafed by the South Carolina democrats of this remarkable showing. Colored men give a different explanation.

SOME SERIOUS CHARGES.

Special telegram to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—A Louisiana republican who claims to have investigated the subject, and whose facilities for obtaining information are excellent, tells an extraordinary story. He declares his belief is that a portion of the money appropriated from the United States treasury for the benefit of the New Orleans exposition found its way to New York and into the treasury of the democratic national committee. Among the facts and circumstances which he mentions in corroboration of this conclusion are the following: About three or four weeks before the election he says that a prominent and skillful democratic political "worker" went to New York city with a large sum of money for the democratic national committee. It is asserted that this man paid $20,000 in all into the campaign fund and that the money came from New Orleans. The republican mentioned does not claim that this amount was paid over for that purpose by the exposition managers but from information obtained he is convinced that it was a part of the government appropriation. When paid over it might have represented a portion of the "profits" of the favored contractors for work on the exposition buildings.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

It is the general opinion of the members of the House of representatives that when that body meets on Wednesday next it will immediately adjourn three days, and successive similar adjournments will take place until January 5th, unless in the meantime the senate shall amend and pass a concurrent resolution providing for the holiday recess. The failure of the conferees upon the naval bill to reach an understanding so that the holiday recess might begin last night was a disappointment to many senators who had made arrangements to leave the city, and although the senate meets to-morrow it may be without a quorum, and therefore unable to transact any business except by ignoring the fact. If a quorum is present the senate interstate commerce bill to forfeit the land grant of the Oregon Central railroad and the Hull silver resolution are unfinished matters upon which speeches may be made but it is unlikely that action will be taken in respect to any important question.

During the absence of many senators, who left the city not to return until after New Years, two temporary bills are pending, one providing for the naval establishment of the last half of the current fiscal year, but one making provisions for the month of January. Either may be passed, but in view of the action of the senate last night and the temper of the majority of the senators at that time such a course seems improbable. An informal discussion of the Nicaraguan treaty was begun yesterday, the pretext being the pendence of the Vest resolution declaring it inexpedient to send a surveying party to Nicaragua and may be continued on the same basis, the treaty itself not having been reported back from the committee. A formal meeting of the democratic members of congress and citizens of Indiana was held at the capitol last night, the sentiment was generally expressed that Indiana was entitled to recognition in the cabinet of the president-elect, and the opinion is unanimous that in that event the honor should be conferred on ex-Senator McDonald, Senator Voorhees and all the democratic members of the house present concurred in the views expressed.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE

who has been seriously ill for the past week and whose condition yesterday and Friday was such as to cause his family and friends much uneasiness, is much better to-day.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Postmasters: John D. Hunter, Webster City, Ia; David W. Reed, Waukon, Ia; James B. Brown, Galena, Ill.; A. T. Galbraith, Flora, Ill; John B. Licking, East St. Louis, Ill.; Frank W. Palmer, Chicago, Ill.

TO CLOSE THEIR CONTRACT.

The commissioners of immigration at Galveston, Tex., have notified the treasury department to close their contract with the department, to take effect in sixty days from December 9th. It will, therefore, be necessary to appoint new commissioners.

THE SWAIM COURT-MARTIAL.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The cross-examination of Gen. Swaim was continued today before the court-martial and was directed chiefly to his stock account and the "due bill" transaction. Nothing of particular importance was developed.

M'LEAN VS. BROADHEAD.

In the contested election case of McLean vs. Broadhead, of Missouri, the sub-committee by party vote, decided to report to the full committee in favor of Broadhead.

**THE DUPONT STATUE.**

SENATOR BAYARD'S SPEECH AT THE UNVEILING.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The Dupont statue was unveiled to-day. Senator Bayard was the speaker of the occasion. After a brief eulogy he said: "Our age is one of utility and our lives in this new and vast country are filled with ceaseless activity in the creation and acquisition of material wealth, and so society needs other and counteracting forces to free us from the sordid influences and lead us to higher and better lives. Encouragement must be given to the pursuits that have not wealth as their aim or reward. There must be an incentive to our youths to scorn delights and live luxurious days, and thus it is a public duty that public respect and recognition of virtue contribute in the public welfare should be generously and gratefully bestowed. Nothing should be omitted that can mold public opinion to give honor and praise to those who have served worthily and are entitled to the palm of public favor. The night before the battle of Aboukir Bay Nelson said to his officers: "Before to-morrow morning, I shall have gained a peerage or a Westminster Abbey." Such were the rewards his heroic spirit sought. A peerage the offices of the United States are forbidden to receive nor have we as yet our new land a venerable repository for the ashes and memories of our distinguished dead, but there are public buildings fit to receive the statues of those who have well served the republic in any calling, and no place is so proper as this city, seat and center of the government of the United States. The erection of this statue is in the line of public justice and proper recognition of unselfish devotion of an individual for the welfare of the community. The approval by this public act of justice will be wide spread in this broad land, but no where so strong as in the state in which her heroic sons are deposited, and to-day the hearts of the people of Delaware are filled with gratitude in recognition by the general government of one of her citizens so proudly cherished and beloved in life and nourished in death as the Rear Admiral Samuel Dupont." At the conclusion of Bayard's address a salute of thirteen guns was fired and the ceremonies ended.

**Laying for the Place.**

Special telegram to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—Representative Barbour, of Virginia, has resigned the presidency of the South Side railroad. The laws of the United States prohibit any one connected with any mail carrying railroad to fill the office of postmaster general. Barbour is understood to be laying for that place.

UNDER NO OBLIGATION.

It transpires that the mangers of the New Orleans exposition are under no obligation to return to the United States the one million dollars loaned them by the government. The words providing for this were either purposely or accidentally omitted from the official bond. It simply pledges them to receive the loan.

**THE "BACK-BONE" BILL.**

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATOR HILL'S BILL TO BE REPORTED.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The sub-committee of the senate committee on public lands agreed to-day to report at the next meeting of the full committee a substitute for Senator Hill's "back-bone" railroad forfeiture bill. The substitute forfeits the land on the east side of the river from Baton Rouge to New Orleans and confirms the grant to the New Orleans and Pacific from a point at which they were building at the date of the assignment up to Shreveport upon the line shown by the map filed by the old "back-bone" company. The condition is attached that the company shall allow the occupants of unforfeited lands who are entitled to homesteads and pre-emptions to purchase their lands at $2 per acre.

**FROZEN TO DEATH.**

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.

LONG PINE, Neb., December 20.—Dr. A. C. Newell was frozen to death. It seems that his mind had been failing for some time and that he was subject to occasional fits of absentedness, and on yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, he awakened his wife by biting her fingers. He then drove her and the children up stairs and then ran out into the storm, without any clothes on. He wandered away about one-half a mile and was there found frozen to death. He was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities and was buried by them to-day. He leaves a wife and two small children. He came from Hamilton county here, but has lived most of the time since the war in Farmington, N. H. He was a man respected by all who knew him, and a large circle of acquaintances mourn his death.

**Forced to Make an Assignment.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., December 20.—B. C. Winston & Co., lumber dealers, who placed their affairs in the hands of trustees on November 1st, have been forced by the action of one of their creditors to make an assignment. Assets, about $125,000; liabilities, $800,000.

**Will Restore Rates.**

CHICAGO, December 20.—At a meeting of the Chicago and St. Louis lines to-day a verbal agreement was entered into to restore freight rates both ways, beginning on Monday. The general managers of these lines will meet soon and try to form a pool, the old pool having expired some months ago.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Drunken Dakota Ruffians Sack and Pillage Traverse Court House.

They Steal Everything They Can Lay Hands On.

The Brooklyn Horror--More Bodies Found.

The Regulators Lynch a Murderer at Arapahoe.

Little "Charley Ross" Found Once More.

**Strangled and Robbed—River Coal Miners Strike—Failures—Fires—Exposition Notes.**

**DAKOTA'S TROUBLES.**

TRAVERSE, Dak., December 20.—This morning at 7 o'clock an armed mob of a hundred men, mostly from Wilmot a small town in the southern part of the county, attacked the court house at this place, the county seat of Roberts county, broke in every door and removed the county safe. Before attacking the court house a strong guard, armed with Winchester rifles, was stationed at the end of every street and no one was permitted to enter or leave the town. An immense amount of property was destroyed. Not satisfied with the large sate, the mob attacked and carried off all the private property they could find. Few Traverse people were stirring when the mob arrived. Sheriff Cummings attempted to resist the mob, but was immediately covered with a dozen Winchesters. The Traverse men, not wishing to see blood shed, made no resistence. The mob remained about an hour and left with all the county property and all the private property they could find. The inside of the court house is a perfect wreck. Every man in the mob was drunk. A United States mail carrier was stopped and the mail overhauled. The department has been notified. The safe contained no valuable records or papers. The mob destroyed a large number of papers, among which were several chattel mortgages. All other records are safe, the county clerk having removed them from the court house. A notice was posted on the court house door this morning to the effect that the records are safe and business will be transacted as usual. The above statement is true and correct, as nearly as can be ascertained.

The sheriff tried to serve papers but was restrained by the mob. A runner from Wilmot, just arrived, says Wilmot is enraged at finding the safe empty and that a mob is marching on Traverse. Traverse is arming as fast as possible. The mob threaten to burn the town, hang all the county officers and have the records if they have to kill half the town. The records have been moved to parts unknown, and Traverse men will defend the town till the last. Governor Pierce has been telegraphed for troops. Men from all parts of the county are coming to the county seat to protect the recorders. A battle may be fought before morning. The officers are calm and cool and will make the best defense possible. In a few hours arrangements will be made whereby the town will be well protected and it is hoped that the reports are only rumors. The excitement runs high.

The facts in the case are as follows: At the late election Wilmott had a majority of the votes cast for the county seat but, on account of ballot box stuffing and intimidation, the canvassing board rejected two towns, thus giving Traverse a majority. A writ of mandamus was served on the board, but after argument before Judge Smith it was quashed. A second writ was served on the board, in which Traverse won. Wilmott then attempted by force to take possession, with the above result. A blizzard is blowing now that may retard operations until morning. No reply has been received from Governor Pierce.

STILL LATER.

TRAVERSE, Dak., December 21.—A spy just arrived from Wilmot, says that a conference of 100 men was held in Mann's office at Wilmot. The chairman standing on the top of the stolen safe said that the combination had been telegraphed for, and if not received by Sunday morning the safe would be blown open, and asked the question: "What shall we do if the books are not in the safe?" A motion was made and carried amid cheers and howls to go to Traverse and sack and burn every building and hang every man found. All the men at the meeting were armed with Winchester rifles and shot guns. On receipt of this news the Traverse authorities ordered the women and children to leave the town. At this writing the women and children are rapidly leaving town. The mob is not expected to reach here much before dark. The buildings are being barricaded and men are out all over the county for arms and men. The force in Traverse at present is rather small for such an emergency but will be judiciously handled. They are well armed and will make a desperate fight. Governor Pierce will have troops here by to-morrow night, but they also may be too late. The officers here are cool and will make them st of the circumstances. Governor Pierce telegraphed the sheriff to call on every man in the county to come to his assistance, and to note every one who refused. The excitement runs high. The county records have been secreted no one except the register of deeds knows where.

A MURDERER TAKEN FROM THE AUTHORITIES AND LYNCHED

ARAPAHOE, Neb., December 20.—Jones Nelson, of Frontier county, who, last Tuesday, in cold blood, shot and killed Eugene Sherwood, was on Thursday night, taken from the sheriff by the regulators and hung, shot, his throat cut and his body left to freeze.

**THE ASYLUM HORROR.**

THE BODIES OF SIX MORE MEN UNEARTHED

NEW YORK, December 20.—Search for the bodies of those supposed to have been burned to death in the fire of the orphan asylum continued to-day. It was thought that all the bodies had been found, but just as the workmen were about to conclude their labor they found a group of six burned to a crisp, making in all sixteen bodies recovered. Temporary provision has been made for the homeless children in various Catholic institutions. The funeral of the victims will take place to-morrow. The interment will be in the cemetery of the Holy Cross, at Flatbush, L. I.

The Evening Post says: Thus far sixteen bodies have been found. The workmen have not as yet reached the spot underneath the stairway. It is believed that when this spot is reached more bodies will be discovered. It is now estimated that fully twenty-five or thirty children perished in the flames. One hundred children are unaccounted for, but it is supposed they are being cared for in private families.

NEW YORK, December 21.—Like the Brooklyn theatre fire, the Brooklyn Catholic orphan asylum fire grows in horror with the hours. Up till 2:30 to-day seven bodies of the "missing" children have been dug from the ruins, also the body of a man, and eighteen up the time stated. The bodies recovered to-day are in better condition than the ten discovered yesterday. The flesh of the latter had been completely burned off, leaving nothing but cracked splinters of the larger bones. The bodies to-day, although burned beyond identification, are not cremated beyond recognition as the remains of human beings. The trunks with the tendons and muscles torn and burned were placed in baking pans that had contained the daily bread of the orphans. The quarters in St. Mary's hospital, now being used for the children, was built originaly for a stable. Missing children are still being picked up in the streets. The books show there were 724, and of this number sixty-three have been accounted for and escaped uninjured, except the unfortunate Sister Mary Josephine. In addition to the sisters (and there were thirty-two of them) there were thirty attendants, of whom all have bee accounted for. The bodies found leave forty-six children yet to be accounted for.

NEW YORK, December 21.—Searchers for bodies in the ruins of St. John's orphan asylum, Brooklyn, resumed their labors this morning. Almost all the ashes, bricks and rubbish were removed during the day but no more bodies were found. Twenty bodies all "accounted for" in the ruins. There are still twenty orphans missing, but they are believed to have escaped.

**Charley Ross Found Again.**

PITTSBURG, December 21.—The Rochester, Pa., special says: A boy has been discovered here which answers every description Charley Ross and the officers feel confident they have at last secured the lost boy. As usual the father has been telegraphed for.

**Robbed and Murdered.**

TOLEDO, December 21.—This afternoon, Mrs. Louisa Lindthart, commonly known as "Old Mother Stahl," 76 years of age, was found dead in her house. She had been strangled and the house robbed of all valuables.

**Coal Miners' Strike.**

PITTSBURG, December 21.—The River coal miners' strike was inaugurated to-day by the diggers in a number of pits notifying the operators that they would not return to work until the price of mining increased from two and a half to three cents per bushel in the first, second and third pools, and from two to two and a half. The majority of the miners worked to-day, but with the exception of a few pits, which have not been heard from, they have all notified the operators that they will not return to work on Monday unless the advance is granted. The operators say positively they will not pay the advance, and many of them were very much surprised this morning on receiving notice that their men were going to demand it. This afternoon a meeting of the Coal Exchange was held to take action in regard to the matter. It was largely attended. They decided not only to refuse the demands of the miners, but also refuse to load for any small operator who woul pay more than the present rates.

**Atlantic Iron Works Failed.**

PITTSBURG, December 20.—The Dispatch's Sharon, Pa., special says: The firm of P. L. Kimberly & Co., operating the Atlantic iron works, suspended at noon to-day. Being pay day probably from $15,000 to $20,000 were required to pay the hands, and this amount could not be raised. When running at full time 800 men were employed. No definite reports as to the assets and liabilities can be obtained. Bradstreet's report the firm valued at a million with good credit. The firm was thought to be the strongest in the valley and the failure was an entire surprise. The suspension is supposed to be due to the extreme dullness of trade.

**Fire in Burlington.**

BURLINGTON, December 21.—The buildings of the Burlington Telephone, Express and Transfer companies were burned this evening. Five horses, two mules, two United States mail and seven other wagons were consumed. Stafford's livery stable was also destroyed by the flames, and much damage was done to several adjoining dwellings. Joe Williams, boss of the telephone barns, was seriously burnt about the face and may die from his wounds. Loss of the Telephone Express company, $6,000; insurance, $4,000.

**Well, Let Him Dance.**

BUFFALO, December 21.—Gov. Cleveland will be present at a charity ball at the Genesee house, January 9.


## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

*Purifies the Blood*

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion;* 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. F. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 159 Bank Street, New York City.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar.**


## NEW YORK NEWS.

Terrific Oil and Gas Explosion in Brooklyn.

Ten Thousand Barrels of Oil in the Flames.

Alarming Increase of Natural Gas Explosions.

Senator Garland Slated for Attorney General.

Wm. C. Whitney for Next Secretary of the Interior.

**The Trade Outlook—A Hoax—Robbed and Beaten—Accident at the Exposition.**

**Oil and Gas Explosion in Brooklyn.**

NEW YORK, December 21.—An explosion in Pratt's astral oil works in the eastern part of Brooklyn called out the whole fire department of that city. The explosion commingled with flames one oil tank with gas and the second explosion followed almost immediately. These two explosions made free ten thousand barrels of oil and all this flaming mass "catching on" to the river of melted snow, was carried into every nook and corner of the works. The result was that all the buildings and tanks at the works excepting a large brick building in which the canning is done was destroyed. Besides the long dock on the works, the loss will reach between $300,000 and $400,000. The explosions shattered every pane of glass in the neighborhood.

**More Gas Explosions.**

WASHINGTON, Pa., December 21.—The residence of William Rabe was partially wrecked last night by an explosion of natural gas. His wife and baby were killed. The explosion was caused by a lighted candle being taken into the cellar.

BUTLER, Pa., December 21.—The residence of John Gates was demolished by a gas explosion, himself, wife and four children were buried in the ruins. All were subsequently rescued more or less seriously injured. The shock was felt a quarter of a mile away. The loss is $10,000. A supposed leak in the gas main caused by the recent cold spell, caused the disaster.

**Two Cabinet Positions Slated.**

Special telegram to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, December 21.—Daniel Manning, Senators Gorman, of Maryland, and Garland, of Arkansas, and William C. Whitney came down on the afternoon train from Albany and were last night quartered at the Fifth Avenue hotel. Among other prominent democrats congregated here were Secretary B. B. Smalley, of the national democratic committee; General J. B. Gordon, congressman-elect Barns, of Georgia; Colonel Vilas, of Wisconsin; John G. Priest, of St. Louis; and General Black, of Illinois. Two cabinet positions were slated during Senator Gorman's visit to Albany and it is positively stated that William C. Whiting is to be the next secretary of the interior, and Senator Garland attorney general.

**The Trade Outlook.**

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, December 21.—The holiday season and the end of the year are at hand, with no indications of an early revival of trade activity. The total number of mercantile failures reported during the last three months is 917 against 775, 713 and 479 in corresponding periods of 1883, 1882 and 1881, respectively. The returns for the coming week are likely to bring a total for the year well above 11,000. The failure scare during December is always at the highest but the list for the first three weeks of this month is beyond anything previously reported. But for the new condition, such as southern competition in the iron trade entering into the industrial situation, a decrease of failures might reasonably be predicted for 1885. It is fairly certain the weekly reports of trade disasters will furnish the first certain indication of the fact that the bed-rock is reached. The weekly reports were not reached until the spring of 1881.

**The Worthington Explosion a Hoax.**

PITTSBURG, December 21.—The reported explosion of natural gas at Worthington, Armstrong county, last night, by which eleven men are said to be seriously injured, is without foundation. A telegram from a reliable source from Kittaning says: From the best information obtainable the story is a hoax.

**Robbed and Beaten.**

WHEELING, W. Va., December 21.—The house of Henry Workemour was entered by robbers this morning, the inmates bound and beaten and four thousand dollars stolen. The thieves escaped.

**Detectives Fail to Find Howgate.**

KANSAS CITY, December 21.—The report of the sensational lynching of Jonas Nelson in a frontier county was confirmed. The detectives sent to Nebraska in search of Captain Howgate, late signal officer, have been unable to gain any trace of his whereabouts. They visited De Witt, where his mistress was supposed to be living, but were unable to find her.

**Key West Cigar Makers.**

KEY WEST, Fla., December 21.—The cigar manufacturers, representing a capital of about a million dollars, will send a committee to Washington to present to congress the objections of the trade to the Spanish treaty as it stands. They advocate the abolition of duty on raw tobacco and a reduction of fifteen per cent on cigars.

**United in Death.**

CHICAGO, December 21.—This afternoon Policeman McKowski, being informed that his wife, who was ill, could not recover, went out and killed himself. His wife expired a few minutes later.

# Seal of North Carolina Smoking Tobacco.

Seen everywhere, because everywhere recognized as indispensible to Dealer and Consumer.

Why? Because we select the best leaf from the best Tobacco regions of North Carolina, and store it several years until it attains the richness and mellowness which age alone imparts.

Marburg Bros.