THE RED CLOUD CHIEF

A. C. HOSMER, Publisher.

RED CLOUD, - - NEBRASKA.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Two enterprising sugar manufacturing firms of Philadelphia have resorted to underground pipe lines for conveying molasses from their wharves on the river front to their respective works.

A BILL has been introduced in the New York Senate making it a misdemeanor to sell or exhibit indecent publications devoted to criminal and police news, and tending to corrupt the morals of youth.

HERR SCHWABE, a wealthy German resident of London, who died recently, bequeathed his collection of pictures, valued at $250,000, to his native city of Hamburg, and $50,000 for the erection of an art gallery there.

THE Committee on Banking and Currency is considering the propriety of amending the National Bank laws, so that examinations may be made more frequently, and directors be held to accountability for irregularities. This is the outgrowth of the failure of the Pacific National Bank of Boston.

SPEAKER MARDEN, of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, shows up a funny phase of the petition-signing mania, where a recently received petition with reference to the rights of negro children in the public schools was signed not only by negroes but by judges, big business men, and bloods of Beacon Hill: "We the undersigned, parents of colored children," etc.

IN constructing the new Vanderbilt route from Harrisburg to the Western Pennsylvania bituminous coal fields, it will be necessary to tunnel the Blue Ridge, Kittanning Mountain, Tuscarora Mountain, Sidelong Hill, Ray's Hill, the Allegheny Mountains, Quinnamahoning Range and the Sewickley Mountains. The Kittanning tunnel will be 4,635 feet long; Blue Ridge tunnel, 4,350 feet; Tuscarora, 5,400 feet; Sidelong Hill, 6,700 feet; Ray's Hill, 3,620 feet; Allegheny Mountains, 5,900 feet; Quinnamahoning, 2,600 feet, and the Sewickley, 1,800 feet, a total of 37,000 feet, or over six miles of tunneling.

THE bill introduced in the Senate for the admission of the State of Tacoma, provides the erection of the present Territory of Washington and part of Idaho into a State and its admission to the Union subsequent to the formation of a State Government and the adoption of a constitution by a convention of delegates representing electors of the proposed State, to be held at Walla Walla, and the ratification action of that convention, at a special election by the electors residing within the limits of the proposed State. It provides, however, the admission shall not take place until after March 4th, 1885.

A QUEER relic, evidently the production of some lost race, was recently found near Little Rock, Ark., in a load of sand taken from the bottom of a well thirty-five feet deep. It is a plaster or clay cast of a head and neck resembling the human head of a low grade, or of an ape, and is two inches in diameter, hair cropped, ears prominent, eyes perfect, forehead broad, flat, and receding, neck well proportioned to the head. The material used seems to be clay, and appears to have been baked, as a glaze is visible in places. The workmanship displayed in the construction of this piece of statuary is of a better class than any yet found emanating from the hands of any of the Indians who have inhabited this part of the globe in later years.

DURING the month of February there arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco, 20,030 passengers—of whom 15,862 were immigrants, 2,700 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 1,468 aliens not intending to remain in the United States. Of this total number of immigrants, there arrived from England and Wales, 1,885; Ireland, 864; Scotland, 245; Austria, 680; Bohemia, 128; Belgium, 66; Denmark, 131; France, 227; Germany, 5,436; Hungary, 1,861; Italy, 776; Netherlands, 66; Norway, 108; Russia, 690; Poland, 106; Sweden, 156; Switzerland, 625; Dominion of Canada, 1,637; and from all other countries, 175.

LONDON papers as known to Americans contain very little local news. Only the most important local events are narrated in the *Times, News, Telegraph*, etc. But London has local journals which have large circulations in the city and which are never seen outside of London. Their names even are not known abroad. They give little space to the outside world, but are made up of the full narratives of the minor happenings and current gossip of the neighborhoods in which they are published. Not one of them pretends to give all the local news of all London; each has a section of the city to itself. They line off the small advertisements of the tradesmen of their several quarters. There are one or two weekly papers of the same class published in New York.

THE WORLD'S DOINGS

A Summary of the Daily News.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE Senate on the 24th was presided over by Senator Sherman, designated under the rule by the Vice President for that purpose. The bill to increase the salaries of United States Circuit Judges was discussed, but nothing definite was accomplished. The Education bill was then discussed, leading to considerable "back talk" between Senators Ingalls and Vance. In the course of the debate a message was received from the House announcing the agreement of that body to the report of its conference committee on the Senate joint resolution appropriating $10,000 for the contingent fund of the Senate, and further announcing the non-concurrence of the House in the Senate amendment to the urgency of the deficiency bill. The Senate agreed to the report of its committee of conference on the joint resolution, and adhered to its amendments of the deficiency bill, and another committee of conference was appointed.....In the House, Mr. Ellis asked unanimous consent to a joint resolution appropriating $300,000 for the prevention of overflow and the relief of persons living along the Lower Mississippi. The matter was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The House considered District of Columbia business and adjourned.

THE Chair laid before the Senate, on the 25th, a resolution offered the day before by Mr. VanWyck, calling on the Attorney-General to furnish certain information as to the Star-route attorneys, or to state to the Senate why he does not furnish it. The Senate agreed to the resolution. Mr. Hoar then called up the bill to increase the salaries of United States District Court Judges to $5,000. Mr. Call's resolution providing for the payment of laborers in Government employ the same wages for holidays as for other days, was passed without debate. The Senate again took up the Education bill, the pending question being on Mr. Harrison's amendment to require the States to contribute annually an amount equal to the amount severally received from the National fund. After executive session the Senate adjourned.....In the House Mr. Brown, of Indiana, introduced a bill making it felony for a person falsely and fraudulently to assume to be an officer or employe acting under authority of the United States or any department thereof. Passed. In Committee of the Whole, on the Bonded Extension bill, Mr. Potter briefly gave the reasons which impelled him to support the measure. After considerable discussion the committee rose and the Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Randall, Burnes and Calkins as conferees on the Little Deficiency bill.

IN the Senate, on the 26th, Mr. Maxey introduced a bill to change the Eastern Judicial District of Texas and attach a part of the Indian Territory to such district. The Senate then took up the bill reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians on various reservations and to extend the protection of the laws of States and Territories over the Indians. After debate the bill passed. The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be examined certain vouchers of the State of Missouri for sums claimed to be due by the United States to officers and men of the militia forces of that State for aid in suppressing the rebellion was passed. The Educational bill was then taken up, when a long debate ensued. Mr. Jones called up the House joint resolution reappropriating for the aid of sufferers by the Mississippi River floods $125,000 not expended for the relief of sufferers by the floods in the Ohio River, and it was passed. ....In the House, Mr. Ellis reported a joint resolution providing for the use of $125,000, unexpended, for the relief of the destitute in the district overflowed by the Mississippi and tributaries. Passed. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bonded Extension bill. After several speeches had been made the committee rose informally for the purpose of limiting the general debate.

IN the Senate, on the 27th, Mr. Miller, of California, reported favorably from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with an amendment, the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to offer a reward of $25,000 for rescuing or ascertaining the fate of the Greeley expedition. The Senate passed, among other relief bills, the bill to provide for the payment of ten claims for depredations committed by the Ute Indians at the time of the massacre of the White River Agency in 1879. The Senate then took up the Education bill, and debated it until adjournment....The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bonded Extension bill and Mr. Randall spoke in opposition to it. General debate followed, when Mr. Blount moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Agreed to, 151 to 87. The committee then rose and reported its action to the House, when it was confirmed. Yeas, 185; nays, 83. Mr. Dowd was permitted to call up the bill for the retirement of trade dollars, when, after debate and without action, the House adjourned.

IN the Senate, on the 28th, Mr. Palmer, from the Committee on Woman Suffrage, reported favorably a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to extend the right of suffrage to women. Mr. Plumb's resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relating to the unpaid portion of the war tax of 1861, was agreed to. The Senate passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to issue a proclamation offering a reward of $25,000, to be paid to private parties, who shall discover, rescue or satisfactorily ascertain the fate of the Greely expedition. The Senate took up the Educational bill, and Mr. Lamar addressed the Senate in its support. Mr. George also favored the bill....In the House, Mr. Anderson introduced a concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of Congress at twelve o'clock, June 2, 1884. Mr. Tucker reported adversely from the Committee on the Judiciary the bill for the relief of William McGarrahan. Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution of the convention of wool growers favoring the restoration of the duty of 1867 on wool. At the evening session the House passed twenty-two pension bills, among them one giving a pension of $50 a month to the widow of Major General James E. Steedman, and a bill granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah E. E. Seeleye, who served as a soldier for three years under the assumed name of Franklin Thompson, and when sick and about to be sent to the hospital deserted to escape detection of her sex. Adjourned to Monday.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

COLONEL J. F. BARNARD has been appointed General Manager of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road, vice John B. Carson.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, the well known New York business man and philanthropist, died on the 27th.

PRINCE LEOPOLD, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, fell on the stone steps of a club house at Cannes, France, on the 28th, striking his head, from the effects of which he soon afterwards died.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN the case of Leahy vs. the Augustinian Fathers, of Lawrence, Mass., the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

THE Maryland Legislature has passed the bill authorizing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to build an elevated road through Baltimore, against which such a bitter fight was made by property owners.

THE Clearfield coal operators at Osceola Mills, Pa., have posted a notice that on April 1st the price of mining will be reduced from fifty to forty cents per ton of 2,240 pounds. The miners threaten resistance.

THE Barlow House, at Americus, Ga., and eight stores, burned the other night. Loss $80,000.

ISADORE DREYFEES, clerk of Pollaca & Co., importers of dry goods of New York, has been arrested on the charge of the embezzlement of over $11,000, which he squandered in stock speculations.

THE movement on the part of friends of Carl Schurz to raise him a testimonial of $100,000 has been abandoned at the earnest request of Mr. Shurz.

THE private banking house of William Locke, of Nobleville, Ind., failed recently.

ROSIE ROBINSON was fatally shot by Charlie Still, a jealous lover, in New York, the other day.

LETTERS of convocation have been sent to all the Catholic Bishops of the United States convening the plenary council at the Cathedral in Baltimore on the 9th of November next. Provincials of religious communities and superiors of seminaries will also attend.

JAY GOULD'S yacht Atlantic made the trip from Fortress Monroe to New York in eighteen hours.

THE American Bell Telephone Company, experimented in conversation between Boston and New York, over a No. 12 copper wire, and with the aid of ordinary telephone instruments the faintest whisper of conversation could be heard.

THE British captured Tamanieb on the 27th, meeting with but little resistance. Osman fled to a village five miles distant.

SENATORS INGALLS, Sawyer, Jones, of Florida, and Manderson, with their families, left Washington on the 27th for a pleasure trip to Jacksonville, Fla. They were accompanied by Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday, of the Senate.

ABOUT fifty buildings were unroofed by the storm at Denver on the 27th.

LESLIE LAVENDER, a boy ruffian, aged sixteen, attempted to rob a farmer named Owens, near Lynchburg, Va., shooting the latter and his wife, supposed fatally. Lavender then stole a horse and fled.

AT a meeting of the Seamen's Union held at Cleveland, O., wages were fixed at one dollar and a half per day on sailing vessels and one dollar and a quarter on barges for the spring, this including fitting-out, painting, etc.

THE failure of the paper-manufacturing firm of William Butler & Co., whose mills are located in West Philadelphia, is announced. The firm's liabilities are estimated at $20,000.

INDICTMENTS against Henry W. Moore, managing editor, and Florence White, reporter of the *Post-Dispatch*, for abstracting court records, was nolle prossed in the St. Louis Criminal Court. These indictments grew out of the publication in the *Post-Dispatch* of an investigation by the grand jury last fall into the gambling ring.

THE Department of State has received a copy of the proposed treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, by which American interests on the Congo are affected. It is understood the terms of the treaty are not in accord with the views of the President on the subject, as expressed in his last annual message. The treaty will be referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE stage running from San Angelia to Burnett, Tex., was stopped by road-agents, the driver robbed, and letters opened. The thieves built a fire and awaited the other stage, but fell asleep and let it pass unmolested.

DANIEL S. HOLCOMB and Judd D. Crouch have been committed for the murder of Jacob D. Crouch at Jackson, Mich. Judd D. Crouch is also charged with the shooting of Galen T. Brown.

WISCONSIN winter wheat is reported looking good.

THE Poplar River Sioux have been relieved. There were several deaths from starvation, but the reports of cannibalism are unconfirmed.

THE jury rendered a verdict in favor of Lady Colin Campbell in a suit against her husband for divorce. Her husband is the youngest son of the Duke of Argyle.

IT is reported it was Bernard Coleridge and not Lord Coleridge who made Mary Anderson an offer of marriage and was refused. Bernard is a son of Lord Coleridge.

THE Southern Railway and Steamship Association has decided to make a reduction of rates between various points, including Atlanta and Augusta, Selma and Montgomery, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN has received a dispatch from Rome stating that the American College will be exempted from the impending sale of the Propaganda property.

BUSINESS failures reported for the past week for the United States, number 172; Canada, 32; total, 204, against 213 the previous week.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

RIOTING at Cincinnati continued on the 29th and 30th. The mob fired the County Court building, an act of pure insanity, destroying valuable records and one of the most valuable libraries in the country. Governor Hoadly hurried troops into the city from all parts of the State, and it was reported the authorities had obtained control and dispersed the mob. Some murderous volleys were fired by the militia, many of whom were undisciplined boys. It was reported that from forty to fifty persons were killed and over one hundred wounded during the two days, making it the darkest hour in the history of Cincinnati. Berner, the murderer, whose recent trial was the cause of all this bloodshed, escaped during the confusion, but was recaptured in the woods near Foster's Crossing by officers who started in pursuit, and safely landed in the penitentiary at Columbus. In assailing the train on which he was, the mob beat an innocent man nearly to death, mistaking him for Berner. At Columbus mobs were waiting for him, but by a secret movement the officers conveyed him safely into the penitentiary. The arrest was a skillful piece of work on the part of Deputies Moses and Devoto.

RACE troubles were reported at Sandersville, Ga. The Mayor telegraphed for one thousand rounds of ammunition, and a later dispatch says the place was again quiet.

A COLLISION has occurred between Russians and Turcomans in the Merv district.

JESSIE PEEPLES, a girl fourteen years old, committed suicide at Hamilton, Canada.

ARAB SHEIKS have asked for the appointment of a British Governor for Tokar.

CHRIST. ROEBLING was convicted of the murder of Al Lucia, at Sterling, Ill., and sentenced to death. The murder was committed in Lyndon, in January.

AN attempt was made to poison a woman living in Fort Ringgold, Texas, by throwing strychnine into her water bucket. The man put the poison in through a broken pane of glass during the night, and as he couldn't see the bucket, missed it, the poison falling on the floor. But for this his infamous attempt would have succeeded.

HENRY S. CHURCH, the defaulting Chamberlain of Troy, N. Y., who left that city February 4, with a deficiency in his accounts of $77,000, was arrested at New York and taken to Troy.

IT was stated on the Board of Trade at Chicago that the Lackawanna had refused an offer to carry 600,000 bushels of grain to the seaboard at a 12½-cent rate, and that it was taken by the Nickel Plate.

EIGHT men were killed by an explosion of nitro-glycerine at Thompson's Point, N. J., recently.

THE FATHER OF WATERS.

The Mississippi River on Its Annual Spree Bids Fair to be Unusually Destructive—Other Flood Reports.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 26.—There is considerable excitement here at the news of the breaking of the Louisiana levee and the flooding of the country lying about New Orleans. A dispatch from the latter city says great efforts were made last summer by the State authorities to close all crevasses in the State and place the 1,010 miles of levees in a secure position. These State efforts were to some extent supplemented by those of the Federal River Commission, and a month ago the levees were in a better condition than at any time since the war. But the extraordinary flood from the Ohio and other rivers, coming as it did fully a month earlier than any previous spring rise, assailed the new works before they had become effectually consolidated and this, coupled with the fact that the weather of late has been extremely wet and windy, has resulted most disastrously. All the new earthworks have been swept away and according to the outlet theory the lower delta should have been effectually relieved. But the water is still everywhere above the danger line and not only are the finest plantations of the State and some of the railway lines under water, but the danger of further encroachment is imminent. Hence urgent measures are pressed upon Congress for a relief appropriation in order to save what yet remains of the delta from overflow. The city is still intact, but the water is over the wharves. The principal danger is from a threatened break immediately above Carrolton, which would overflow all the rear of the New Orleans half. A dozen new crevasses occurred in the vicinity of the city, some of which have been closed, while others are still running. The crevasse opposite the city, which floods the two Pacific Railway lines, is abandoned, being fully one hundred yards in width and an average of fifteen feet in depth. All the resources of the two railways fail to close it. The weather is warm, with threats of rain. Usually our worst floods come in April.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Dispatches received here from Louisiana state the Mississippi has broken over most of the levees, and Government aid is necessary to prevent the people and stock from starving. Representative King received, among others, the following telegrams:

Troyville, La.—The country is entirely submerged, and the people and stock are in need of relief. Signed by S. B. Walters.

Rodney, Miss.—This parish is entirely inundated. Rations will be required for 20,000 destitute people, and feed for stock is necessary. The emergency is very great. Immediate relief is necessary. Signed by J. Moore, W. D. Davidson, Robert Murdock, D. H. Chamberlain and Thomas P. Clinton.

St. Joseph, La.—This dispatch was sent from Rodney, Miss., because the overflow destroyed the telegraph wires in Louisiana.

Vicksburg, Miss.—The river at St. Joseph is six inches above 1882. The levees are all gone with the river rising from Cairo down. Signed by C. Cordell.

Rodney, Miss.—Kempe levee gave way at 12:15. This makes the disaster complete and the Mississippi Valley is one vast inland sea. This will make the loss beyond calculation, to say nothing of the loss of life and the suffering of the people. Congress must come to our relief, and feed the people at once. The lofts of our gin houses and floating rafts will be the only place of abode. I believe the best mode for distribution of supplies is through the engineer department in charge of river improvements. They have every appliance necessary, and less waste and imposition would attend their efforts. Signed by E. L. Whitney.

Governor McEnery, of Louisiana, telegraphs General King of the great distress. Morgansea, Cott and Waterloo Levees are gone. I have wired the Secretary of War for rations of the same amount as in 1882.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—A Vicksburg special says: The river is on a stand two inches above the high water mark of 1882. The rain-fall yesterday morning was half an inch. A Baton Rouge special says: The Governor has received a dispatch saying that the river at Block is lower, at Ouachita a little lower, and in the Upper Tensas River, sections is entirely overflowed. The people and stock need immediate relief.

AT ATCHISON.

ATCHISON, KAS., March 25.—The heaviest run of ice ever known to come down the Missouri at this point filled the river from bank to bank, being composed of cakes averaging over two feet in thickness. This is supposed to be from the gorge which broke at Yankton some weeks ago. The river is rising very rapidly, having come up nearly three feet in one night. An additional rise of six feet must come before any serious damage can ensue. The bridge at Rulo, Neb., is gone, and the ferryboat cannot transfer freight. Orders have been given by the railroads to send no more freight north on that route. River men state that they expect high water and considerable of a freshet this spring, as the snow in the mountains is very deep, but do not view the situation with any alarm at present.

AT BUFORD.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 26.—A Bismarck report from Buford indicates the ice is still firm at the mouth of the Yellowstone River, which is still rising, and a break is momentarily expected. There is a big gorge somewhere between Buford and Washburn, but it cannot be located because of no intermediate telegraph stations. When it breaks the water and ice will come with a rush, and an overflow is inevitable. All tributaries are pouring their floods into the Missouri. The water is slowly rising here.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of War sent Speaker Carlisle a letter saying that from information it appears that the floods in the Mississippi Valley from the neighborhood of Vicksburg down to New Orleans are higher than the highest point reached in the year 1882, and that a large number of people have, by the overflowing of agricultural districts, been unable to help themselves. The Secretary directs that if it be the pleasure of Congress to authorize the distribution of supplies to those rendered destitute by the flood he, in the first instance, be authorized to use for purpose an amount not exceeding $125,000 out of the unexpended balance of the sums appropriated for the relief of those rendered destitute by the floods in the Ohio and tributaries.

Vinegar.

DUBUQUE, IA., March 27.—Ex-Mayor Cushing, of this city, President of the National Vinegar Manufacturers' Association of the United States, will leave here for Washington, where he will meet a committee appointed at the recent session of the National Association to defeat the bill introduced by Senator Miller, of New York. This bill is solely in the interest of distillers and manufacturers of cider vinegar, and, if it should become a law, would work a great destruction on Western vinegar manufacturers. It is the intention of Mr. Cushing and the remainder of the delegation to go before the Senate Committee on Finance and show why the bill should not become a law.

A CINCINNATI MOB.

The Mild Verdict of a Timid Jury Results in a Mass Meeting and a Mob to Lynch the Murderer—The Militia Called Out and Fire Upon the Crowd Fatally Wounding Several.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Ten thousand people gathered at the Music Hall, in response to a call by reputable citizens, to take action on the Berner verdict. Many could not get in. Strong resolutions were adopted condemning the verdict, and a committee on legislation appointed. Upon adjournment a vast crowd moved directly to the jail, where they began an attack on the front door. At 9:40 a riot alarm was sounded, summoning the entire police force to the jail. Vast crowds of people gathered in that vicinity. Berner was removed after his sentence this afternoon, and is now on his way to Columbus, but if the mob gets in the other murderers will be lynched. The police upon arriving in the vicinity of the jail commanded the crowd to move. Not being obeyed, they fired, but as no one was hurt, it was presumed the police fired in the air. It is said that was the intention of the police, they being deeply in sympathy with the movement to condemn the outrageous Berner verdict. A shot or two was fired from the jail, but the crowd refused to move. The meeting at Music Hall was presided over by Dr. A. C. Kemper, who made a conservative speech, taking for his topic the prevalence of crime throughout the whole country. He then spoke of the

PREVALANCE OF THE CRIME

of murder in this country, and the necessity of more certainty in the administration of punishment for crime. His remarks were not intended to awaken a mob spirit, but when the meeting adjourned the people by common impulse moved down to Twelfth street, where shouts began to be uttered, to the jail, and the crowd then moved bodily in that direction. At eleven p. m. the report from the jail was that the crowd had got inside. They had previously broken into a blacksmith shop and had taken all the tools they could find. There is difficulty in getting information about their movements, because the streets all around the court house and jail are jammed. A reporter of the Associated Press says that at eleven o'clock from the stone wall of the jail yard he saw great crowds of men inside the jail, but they had not yet reached the cell room. They were well supplied with tools, and were at work at the doors. It was possible they would have to go through a stone wall, which would be easy. There is apparently no resistance to the mob, and, on the other hand, no violence has been offered to persons by the mob, except that Adam Maegley, one of the policemen in a patrol wagon, was struck with a brick and slightly hurt. This act was condemned by the mob, and now the patrol wagons are standing in front of the jail, surrounded by people. The militia has been ordered out, but large numbers failed to appear, and there is a general disposition, so far as can be seen, not to interfere with the mob. Nothing as yet has been heard from Sheriff Hawkins, who is inside of the Court House and cannot be reached. Mayor Stephens is confined to his house by sickness, leaving the Sheriff wholly responsible for the preservation of order, except for the assistance of the Chief of Police.

THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

11:30—The First Regiment Ohio National Guard have just entered the jail, having been marched through the front entrance of the Court House, thence through the tunnel into the jail, where the mob is thronging. It now remains to be seen whether the militia will do anything to frustrate the purpose of the mob. The police inside the jail arrested some of the first members of the mob that entered, but this soon became impracticable and the police refrained from using their pistols. It now appears that Berner, after sentence, was disguised and placed in a buggy with Deputy Sheriff Dominick Vevoto, and driven to Linwood where they got aboard the narrow accommodation and went to Loveland to await the arrival of criminal deputy, Joe Moses, with necessary papers for committal to the penitentiary. It became known that Berner was at Loveland and a crowd gathered. When the train with Moses aboard came in and Vevoto and Berner went to get aboard it the crowd made a rush for Berner. He ran through the car and escaped and is still at large.

FIRED ON BY THE MILITIA.

Midnight—About thirty shots with muskets were fired by the militia for the purpose of scaring the mob. The result was glancing balls struck at least four persons, inflicting injuries which may be fatal in the case of one or two. Policeman Nunn and Private Cook are the worst hurt. The latter was shot in the breast. The volley seems to have checked the movement of the mob, though the crowds have not yet dispersed from about the jail. There does not seem to be any doubt that these wounds were inflicted by the guns of the soldiers. The mob made no effort to shoot, so far as is known.

When the iron door between the reception room and cell rooms were broken down, the military fired on the mob at that place, and Wm. Kent, a laborer and member of the mob, was shot and killed. This seemed to break the spirit of the mob, though they did not retire hastily. A number of brickbats were thrown by them at the soldiers and police, but generally there was not much bitterness of feeling displayed on either side. The greatly superior strength of the defenders of the jail over the unarmed and impromptu mob was so manifest when the former opened the fire that it would have been utter folly to make any further effort. Some twenty-five men were arrested and are in jail. The jailer's residence in the jail, which was entered by a portion of the mob, was roughly handled, windows broken and furniture smashed. From this a number of men made their way into the kitchen, and thence to the lower corridor. After the relinquishment of the main effort to get at the prisoner, the mob lingered outside throwing stones and brickbats at the windows.

2:15 a. m.—Newton Cobb of Manchester, O., was shot in the shoulder by a soldier through the jail window. Cobb was a bystander on the sidewalk.

The following wounded have been gathered into the drug store at Court and Walnut streets, and at a hotel near:

James Green, dying.
Walter Fay, dying.
James Turk, mortally wounded.
T. Soehner, bad wound in the thigh.
Ed. Dullef, shot in the legs.

A Mother Driven to Suicide.

ERIE, PA., March 28.—Mrs. Lucy M. Hart, living near Union City, made a determined and finally successful attempt at suicide. In the morning she was found with her head in a rain barrel, but was saved from drowning by her little girl. Late at night she fired two shots into her abdomen with fatal results. Mrs. Hart, who was a woman of refinement, was driven to insanity by the career of her sons, William and James, who were sent to the Allegheny Penitentiary a few days ago for engaging in a riot, in which one man was shot and others injured. They were notorious desperadoes and footpads, and were concerned in a number of robberies on the highway.

GO UP HIGHER.

Minister Sargent Transferred from Berlin to the Court of St. Petersburg—His Course Complimented by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.

The nomination of Sargent to be Minister to Russia was a total surprise to most persons at the Capitol yesterday. It was not delivered to the Senate until after Secretary Frelinghuysen had spent an hour or more at the Capitol for the purpose, it is conjectured, of preparing leading members of that body for its reception. When it was laid before the Senate in executive session a few questions were asked and briefly answered to the effect that the transfer, though not requested or even suggested by Minister Sargent, would doubtless be agreeable to him, and would also undoubtedly be productive of good results as a matter of National policy, although in what manner was not stated nor asked. The Senate, therefore, accepting these assurances of members of the Foreign Relations Committee, confirmed the nomination by unanimous consent. There is good reason for believing the action of the Senate was based not only on a belief that Sargent's transfer (which in European estimation is diplomatic promotion) would be agreeable to him and avert the possibility of further unpleasantness arising from personal hostilities, but also upon the prevalent impression that the position of the American Minister at the court of Berlin will significantly, and for an indefinite time, be left vacant.

NOTIFIED.

Secretary Frelinghuysen sent the following telegram to Minister Sargent last evening:

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A., March 25.

SARGENT, Minister, Berlin—The President approves entirely your course in the Lasker matter; you have done nothing but obey the instructions of this Government therein. The President, thinking it may be agreeable to you, to-day nominated you as minister to St. Petersburg, and your nomination, without reference to any committee, was immediately and unanimously confirmed by the American Senate. This action manifests the appreciation of your worth, and does you the honor of which any citizen may well be proud.

[Signed] FRELINGHUYSEN.

A COWARDLY CRIME.

An Estimable Citizen and Officer of the Peace Murdered in Cold Blood by an Illinois Desperado.

WINCHESTER, ILL., March 27.

One of the most dastardly murders that ever disgraced this county was committed in the town of Glasgow, six miles southwest of this city, about 4 p. m. yesterday. At that hour the citizens of that little village were horrified at seeing Jim Coats, one of their most estimable townsmen, shot down and killed in cold blood by a young desperado named Davis Wells, from Greene County. The only cause assigned for the killing is as follows:

Mr. Coats is a constable of the precinct in which he resides, which embraces the town of Glasgow. About a week ago Davis Wells, who is a young man about twenty-five years old, and who is looked upon as a hard citizen, came up from his home in Greene County to Glasgow and undertook to run the town. His conduct was very unbecoming, and Coats arrested and incarcerated him in the calaboose. This did not set well with Wells, and since that time he has made some very violent threats against Coats' life.

To-day Wells met Coats in Glasgow and began talking to him about the arrest above referred to. They had not been speaking long when Wells drew a large revolver and shot Coats once in the left side and then ran out of town swinging a large revolver in either hand, since which time he has not been seen. Coats died in about twenty minutes after he was shot. He was about twenty-eight years old and one of Scott County's most estimable citizens. He was married and leaves a wife and one child.

INVITED TO LEAVE.

A Mass Meeting of Citizens of Logan County, Ill., Request Orrin A. Carpenter to Leave the County "Without Unnecessary Delay."

LINCOLN, ILL., March 27.

Under the call for a mass-meeting of lovers of law and order at the Courthouse here at two o'clock yesterday, for the purpose of expressing their views on the subject of crime, and the recent trial of O. A. Carpenter, several hundred people assembled and heard addresses by a number of local speakers, and adopted a series of resolutions bitterly denouncing the farcical administration of justice in Logan County.

Among others, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the next Legislature from this district are hereby instructed to use their best efforts to secure such amendments to our criminal code as will make the punishment of criminals possible.

Another resolution denouncing Carpenter in very bitter terms was adopted, concluding: "We dispassionately but firmly demand of the said Carpenter that he leave Logan County without unnecessary delay."

The promoters of the meeting had it well in hand and though the resolutions have the smack of deep earnestness and determination the gathering was a most orderly one. The saloons closed by agreement from twelve to four o'clock and no riotous or disorderly conduct has been manifested, and to-night the town is as quiet as it was the night preceding the finding of the body of Zura Burns with her throat cut from ear to ear.

Carpenter has not yet returned.

Prohibition in Canada.

TORONTO, March 26.

At a meeting in this city of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance last evening the committee to whom was referred the subject of the Scott act agitation, reported that they believed the time had arrived for concerted agitation in the line of Prohibition, and recommended that immediate action be taken by the Alliance to secure the passage of the Scott act in the twenty-nine counties in Ontario. The Alliance issues a circular in accordance with this action, urging agitation for the suppression of the liquor traffic throughout the Dominion.