

A WOEFUL PICTURE.

Whole Towns Entirely Disappear from View.

Terrible Suffering Among the Homeless People.

The Water Slowly Falling at Cincinnati.

Generous Gifts for the Destitute and Hungry.

Further Details of the Flood's Cruel Work.

THE FLOODS.

FALLING AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—At 7 o'clock to-day the water has receded three-fourths of an inch, and the good news of the actual beginning of the decline spread quickly, giving a profound feeling of relief wherever it reached. The first notice of a check came during the afternoon, and the posting of it on 'change caused an outburst of applause from the people waiting for river bulletins. With this decided colder weather and the wind the fall has every facility for being constant and rapid. The slight swells at Pittsburg since the first decline there are not sufficient to bring the river here to tremendous proportions. It shows to-night that even with the most rapid decline it will be days before houses are relieved.

The masses of this city have two organizations for relief work. One is known as the masonic flood committee, and is composed of the energetic young men, most of whom give their personal attention to the distribution of supplies and money entrusted to them. They distribute to sufferers irrespective of creed or faith, and are now fully organized with boats, and will distribute throughout the valley all contributions consigned to them. The other body is the regular masonic relief association, which has been in existence several years for the express purpose of relieving masses in distress, not only now, but at all times. There is much impatience at the delay in the arrival of General Beckwith from St. Louis, who was expected last night to organize a patrol of the river with supplies furnished by the government. The fact that relief is being prevented by extensive preparations of this kind being made by weaker organizations. General Beckwith is constantly expected, and matters are so arranged that a relief boat can be quickly started after his arrival.

In Newport, Ky., this morning, the scene was most desolate. The high wind last night moved the waters so as to topple over many more buildings and, loosed from their foundations, they have swung into the streets until in many cases the relief boats have great difficulty in passing around them.

Need of help in Newport is increasing as the stores of the imprisoned families grow less and less. Fortunately \$1,000 was received this morning from Secretary Lincoln and another \$1,000 from the Cincinnati chamber of commerce. The water is now within a few inches of being five feet higher than the great flood last year. It reaches more than half a square above Third street at Lock street. The Pan Handle depot is entirely surrounded by water and several feet on the floor. The Grand Central depot has from six to eight feet of water on the floor. At Mill street the water reaches into Fourth street. Further west it crosses Fifth street, and at the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton depot reaches half way up Sixth and Freeman streets. It crosses Sixth street in the east end, and the encroachments extend eastwardly as far as Freeman street. Lincoln park is a lake except a little corner. The general expectation is that the flood will reach its highest perhaps to-day or to-morrow.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, February 14.—The river continues rising an inch an hour. At 6 p. m. it reached 46 feet. The weather is cold, the wind high, and the waves tumbling down inundated houses. The southeastern part of the city is flooded from the water of Clear Grass Creek. Men have been employed in building cement wall around the tanks and partitions of the gas works all day, and there is not much fear of the works shutting down. About 500 people are out of their homes here, and relief committees are alleviating the suffering.

At Jeffersonville nearly every street has disappeared, and the sight is most appalling. Many houses have caved in, and hundreds of people are huddled together in the same building, while many remain in second stories shivering and suffering from dampness and cold, and in many cases hunger. The penitentiary is still out of water. Utica, Ind., is almost out of sight, and the inhabitants have fled to the hills for safety. Clarksville is entirely depopulated. Relief is coming in very slowly, the provisions and subscriptions coming in to-day not being enough for actual wants. All communication is cut off except by boat and telegraph.

The situation at New Albany is practically unchanged. General Saxton will start a government relief boat down the river Friday morning. The boat will go as far as Shawneetown, Ill., supplying people on both sides of the river.

To-day was the first bright one this month. Thousands of people visited the points of observation along the seven miles of city front. The river, at 9:30, stood 45 feet, 11 inches above last year. The wind Wednesday night ruined hundreds of dwellings at this point and ship-piggot. Many went down the river. News from Cincinnati says the river is falling, which leads Louisville to hope that the end of the disaster is at hand. News from surrounding localities is as melancholy as possible.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY.

WHEELING, W. Va., February 14.—The weather is cold adding to the discomforts of the homeless victims of the flood. The worst suffering has been relieved. Several car loads of coal which was much needed were received to-day. Twelve hundred persons were fed by the relief committee at Morton's Ferry,

Ohio, and two hundred families at Bridgeport. Provisions were also sent to Wellburg to-day. All the depots over the river are filled with provisions and goods waiting shipment for the sufferers, but cars cannot be procured fast enough to bring the stores sent by small towns. Two men have been arrested for systematic frauds on the relief committee. One has procured thirty and the other thirty seven complete suits of clothes.

A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—The Commercial-Gazette's special from Trenton, O., says: Telegraph communication was re-established to-day. Three-fourths of the town is under water, including the entire business portion. The water is seven feet higher than in 1883. Though it has fallen considerably it is still above any known high water. Many soup houses are open, but inadequate. Thousands are homeless and penniless. Every door is open but not enough room. Frame buildings are swept from their foundations and brick buildings crumbled into the water. A strong current is sweeping through the streets. At Hanging Rock but four houses are above water.

Coryville has but two houses above the flood. The bottom lands are devastated. The postoffice is under water, and mail is delivered from the court house. The council has appointed a committee to go to Columbus and ask for an appropriation. Starvation stares thousands in the face. The iron mills have stopped and many employees were destitute before the flood came. Many merchants will be forced to assign.

OVER THE HOUSE TOPS.

CAIRO, Ill., February 14.—The steamer Fowler reports water on the first floor of buildings on Front street at Paducah and all landings on the Kentucky side are under water, but there is no suffering, as the people have gone to the hills.

Joppa, a small town on the Illinois side, is inundated, the water covering the tops of houses. The town is completely deserted.

At Paducah the water is over the first floors in buildings on Front street. All business has been moved to back streets.

AT CAIRO THE RIVER IS 48 FEET AND RISING SLOWLY NOW.

At Cairo the river is 48 feet and rising slowly now. This is 4 feet lower than the highest water of last year. Everything is going on as usual here, and but little alarm is felt.

COLUMBUS RELIEF WORK.

COLUMBUS, O., February 14.—The state relief commission organized to-day, divided the inundated territory into districts for relief work, and \$1,000 was telegraphed each of the larger desolated cities along the Ohio, and \$500 each to the smaller towns for immediate relief. The members of the commission left this evening to superintend the distribution of funds. Over eight car loads of provisions and clothing were shipped from this point to-day.

VARIOUS REPORTS.

EVANSVILLE, February 14.—At Shawneetown the water is approaching the second story windows of the Riverside hotel, and steadily swelling. An officer of the last steamer from there describes the scene as one of fearful desolation. It is estimated that 20,000 bushels of corn are under water within a radius of ten miles of Shawneetown. Nodusters have followed the overflow as yet, but there is much suffering from want of fuel.

Paducah is entirely cut off from water, but there is no fear that the town will be submerged. Smithland and Caseyville are both in the water, and all communication between houses is in skirts.

To-night the river is rising slowly and a more hopeful feeling exists. The weather is clear and cold. The river lacks thirteen inches of last year's rise. A warehouse is full of goods for shipment. The city is full of people from the flooded districts.

MADISON, Ind., February 14.—The flood in the Ohio here will probably reach its height to-morrow morning. It is two feet above the flood of last year. The damage is also greater than last year.

The river is still rising, and is two feet above its normal stage. Seven houses were washed away to-day, and as many more from Milton, Ky., and others lost their foundations. Three thousand people here are homeless and destitute.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—Secretary Lincoln estimates that the purchases of supplies by the mayors of various towns along the Ohio and the foot of the expedition to the sufferers from Pittsburg and Louisville will aggregate \$180,000, leaving \$120,000 of the appropriation to be expended by General Beckwith, in charge at Cincinnati. The secretary has requested General Beckwith to send him an estimate of what he will be able to accomplish with that amount and suggested his conferring with Hon. Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, as to the best course to pursue.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, February 14.—Towns in Northern Ohio are generously contributing money and supplies for the distressed people of the Ohio valley. The Leader's special report that Lancaster sent two car loads of provisions and clothing, Mayor Hainey and Hon. H. C. De Haven gave to Gallipolis to get 500 or 1,000 people and take them to the Ohio conference camp grounds, where they will be comfortably quartered. Mansfield forwarded 200 packages of food and clothing and raised about \$2,000. Newark sent sixty boxes and barrels of supplies. The children of the schools contributed their valentines.

NEW PHILADELPHIA gave a thousand dollars for property confiscated to the proposed bill. Defeated by 37 to 13. No vote was reached on the main bill.

THE WOOL GROWERS. DENVER, February 14.—The Colorado Wool Growers' association has issued a call for a convention of the wool growers of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico, to meet at Denver March 12, for the purpose of combining to prevent a further reduction of the tariff on wool.

Don't Express the People's Views. PORTLAND, Oregon, February 14.—The Oregonian to-morrow will say: "The recent resolution of the Portland city council and board of trade, and also those from other points, asking congress not to declare the land grant of the Northern Pacific forfeited, does not express the views of the people of Oregon and Washington."

Point Pleasant, leaving many houses upturned and twisted from their foundations. There were two heavy wind and rain storms at Point Pleasant last night which threw several houses from their base. Many families along the Lower Kanawha, as well as at Point Pleasant, are left destitute and will require help for sometime. Relief boats, four in number, from this city have left enough provisions along the river, also at Point Pleasant, to feed the sufferers for five days. A relief boat will leave here for Mason City and Hartford on the Ohio to-morrow. The citizens of Charleston have responded liberally.

HELENA, Ark., February 14.—The river here at six o'clock to-night was 42 feet and still rising. The back water from the Mississippi has reached the Iron Mountain railway bridge on Longview river and is rising at the rate of two inches an hour. Communication with Memphis will be cut off.

DALLAS, Tex., February 14.—Trinity river has overflowed its banks and the country between Dallas and Denton is inundated for miles around. Five miles of trestling on the Missouri Pacific railway are washed away, and all trains abandoned. No mail from St. Louis and the east since Monday.

LITTLE ROCK, February 14.—The Arkansas river has risen one inch since ten o'clock last night. It is freezing. Argentina, opposite this city, is all under except a few high spots. The people moved out. Many plantations above and below the city are inundated and the people are moving to higher ground. An immense amount of fences and stock will be destroyed in the bottom.

MAVENSVILLE, Ky., February 14.—The river rose 5 inches last night, but came to a standstill this morning, and since has fallen 3 inches. Fifteen hundred people are homeless.

CATTLETOWN, Ky., February 14.—The river is receding slowly. It has fallen 4 inches. People are returning to the second stories.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ky., February 14.—A fearful wind storm last night uprooted more houses, and added thousands of dollars to the loss. Nine inches more of water would have flooded the floor of the highest located house in the city. The cold weather, though welcome as to freezing out the rise, brings much suffering to people in cars and other places not prepared for fires.

ATKINS, Ky., February 14.—A mixed train on the Southern Central dropped into the Seneca river at Woodport this afternoon. The floods weakened the bridge, which is a wooden one a year old. Barr Ridgeman, the engineer; John Straight, fireman, and Tim K. Donahy, brakeman, were in the cab of the engine at the time and were drowned. The engine is under water. The passenger car remained on the track.

WHEELERS, February 14.—The number of destitute persons in Wheeling is 3,250. Many were found to-day lying on damp straw with little over them. Several cases of sickness from premature confinement are reported; \$1,200 were raised to-day.

CHICAGO, February 14.—Advices from Eastern and New England states show many meetings of the liberal contributors for the flood sufferers of the Ohio valley.

NOTES. The village of Athalia, Ohio, is almost entirely swept away. In Millersport twenty or thirty houses are gone.

General Sherman has contributed \$100 for the flood sufferers.

The Richmond, Ind., council has appropriated \$5,000 for the benefit of the flood sufferers.

General Amos Beckwith arrived in Cincinnati at 9 o'clock last night, having spent 24 hours on the road. The general says he will have no unnecessary delay in getting the relief boats under way.

The wind at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, Wednesday night swept away one row of fine houses. Four squares are now a total wreck. The court house is now entered by skirts.

The Iowa Legislature. DES MOINES, Iowa, February 14.—In the house to-day committee reported favorably on the bill to appropriate \$2,000 to the Iowa Prisoners' Aid association, and on the bill to revise the school laws of the state. Bills were introduced for the relief of John J. Golden, injured while in the employ of the state; to protect citizens from quackery and to elevate the standing of the medical profession; making an appropriation for the institution for feeble-minded children; making an appropriation for the deaf and dumb asylum at Council Bluffs; to reduce grand juries to seven in number; to provide for a lecture course in homeopathic department in the state university, authorizing county treasurers to pay state funds to the state treasurer at the end of each month.

Wednesday at 3 p. m. was fixed as the time for the consideration of resolutions in respect to the memory of Joseph M. Holbrook, deceased member of the house. Bills were passed to authorize the commissioner of the hospital for insane at Independence to use unexpended appropriations in additional improvements of that institution; legalizing the official acts of E. B. Harmon, notary public, of Clay county.

In the senate, consideration of Donnan's temperance bill and Eastman's substitute was continued throughout the session. The substitute was defeated by a vote of 40 to 7. Several amendments were proposed to the bill, the most important of which was by Hall to put wine and beer on the same basis with alcohol and allow the manufacture for export. Defeated by 33 to 15. Robert offered an amendment to reimburse the brewer for property confiscated to the proposed bill. Defeated by 37 to 13. No vote was reached on the main bill.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Senate Laboring on the Currency Question.

Some Rottenness in the Boards of Health.

The Burlington Road Has a Land Grant to Explain.

An Increase of the Relief Appropriation to be Made.

The President Smiles Over the Pedagogues.

FROM WASHINGTON.

HEALTH BOARDS WRANGLING.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—There was a lively scene in the house committee on public health to-day, when Surgeon General Hamilton, of the Marine hospital service, appeared in answer to the charge by Waring, secretary of the National board of health, that Hamilton was unskillful and sought to control public opinion. To the first he answered by reading a letter from the board asking the benefit of his experience. To the second, he put in a denial and asserted that Dr. Cabel, president of the board, attempted to pack the committee so that no person adverse to the board could be heard. Cabel admitted that he had written a letter to the speaker of the house on the subject, but disclaimed any attempt to pack the board. Several members spoke on this turn of affairs, and Davis chairman said if any implication had been made that he was placed there through improper influences he would resign. Dr. Hamilton said further that the appropriation for local boards of health was a corruption fund, that the responsibility for the introduction of yellow fever in Pensacola in 1852 rested on the local board of health, the protégé of the national board, that Waring, secretary of the national board, was employed to write essays on the prevention of the introduction of sewer gas in houses, he holding several patents on that subject, that while Dr. Brown, of the marine hospital service was working day and night at Brownsville fighting the yellow fever, Dr. Smart, of the national board, was trying to get evidence to make the quarantine service. Dr. Smart sat near by, and was appealed to by Dr. Hamilton to contradict this, but remained silent.

THE PRESIDENT'S TEACHER LIFE. The educational convention after the discussion of several papers to-day called upon the president and secretary of the interior. At the White House they were introduced by General Eaton, commissioner of the bureau of education, who spoke of them as representing six million children and of the president's experience as a teacher. The president responded saying that among the pleasant recollections of his life were those connected with the time of his school teaching. He felt the greatest help to administrative functions come from the educators of the people, that the permanence of our institutions depended upon the education of the youth of our nation. At the close of the address the convention returned to the church and resumed its session and after the discussion of a number of papers adjourned.

The president has directed the promotion of Lieutenant Rhodes, of the revenue cutter Dexter, for gallant conduct on the occasion of the wreck of the City of Columbus.

IT IS NEEDED. The secretary of war explained to the house committee on appropriations to-day the plans for relieving the flood sufferers. He said one boat with provisions and clothing had been sent from Pittsburg, two would go to-night from Cincinnati, one up and one down stream, and one was sent from Louisville to aid sufferers between there and Evansville and a fifth will be sent as soon as possible from Evansville toward Cairo. Two others will be sent from different points on the Ohio river as soon as they can be arranged. The committee will report in favor of an additional appropriation of at least \$400,000 to-morrow.

BURLINGTON CALLED. The commissioner general of the land office claims 274,000 acres of land have been located to the Burlington & Missouri River railroad in Nebraska in excess of the quantity it is entitled to receive, and has allowed the company sixty days to show cause why the land should not revert to the government.

LOGAN'S APPOINTMENT BILL. Senator Logan introduced in the senate to-day a bill providing that persons honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the United States shall be preferred for appointment to civil offices, provided they possess the necessary business capacity.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. SENATE. WASHINGTON, February 14.—Mr. Voorhees (dem., Ind.) introduced a resolution requesting the secretary of the interior to suspend approval of the indemnity lands selections made by the Northern Pacific railroad company. Referred to the committee on public lands.

The chair laid before the senate the testimony taken by the committee investigating the official conduct of Supervising Architect Hill. Referred.

The senate, after debate, passed the bill making all public highways and roads post routes.

Mr. Beck (dem., Ky.) called up Mr. M. Pherson (dem., N. J.) bill relative to national bank circulation, and spoke in favor of it. He said the banks were out of politics now, and nobody opposed them. This measure was necessary for the country, as the government expected to pay for the bonds, and there was no hardship in the provision limiting the issue to par value. The nation was prosperous now, but might not always be, and it would not do, therefore, to base circulation on the market value of bonds. War or a panic might depress bonds 10 per cent in a single week, and the currency would be contracted to the same extent, so the government, when called upon most loudly to sustain its

credit would be compelled to contract the currency.

Mr. Morrill (rep., Vt.) offered as a substitute, a provision that upon the deposit, by any national bank of the United States, of 4 per cent bonds prior to January 1, 1890, it shall receive circulating notes to an amount equal to 110 per cent of the face value of bonds, that the issue of notes on bonds held or deposited after the 1st of January, 1891, shall not exceed 105 per cent, and that the issue of such bonds shall be decreased 1 per cent, each succeeding year until par is reached, that on all other bonds of the United States the issue of notes shall not exceed the par value of such bonds, nor shall the total amount of notes issued by any bank at any time exceed the amount of capital stock actually paid in.

Mr. Vest (dem., Mo.) offered an amendment, which was ordered printed, providing that the secretary of the treasury shall have treasury notes prepared, payable in New York on demand in gold or silver, and whenever any government bond becomes redeemable and are deposited as security for the circulation of any bank, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to exchange the above described treasury notes for such bonds at par and interest or exchange such notes at par for gold or silver coin and redeem such bonds therewith, and the deposit of lawful money to redeem the outstanding circulation of such banking association may be made in legal tender notes or the notes described, or thereafter the circulating notes of such bank shall be redeemed at the treasury of the United States and when so redeemed shall be cancelled, the treasury notes referred to shall be made receivable for all dues and demands of the United States at par.

Mr. Morgan (dem., Ala.) offered an amendment, which was ordered printed, providing among other things that when bonds deposited for circulation by any national bank are redeemed by the government such bank may substitute therefor bonds issued by any state, but such bonds shall not be received at a rate exceeding 90 per cent of their face value, nor received at all unless the interest thereon for five years preceding has been regularly paid, nor received at all when worth less than par in the city of New York, interest thereon to be received by the treasurer of the United States and deposited to the credit of such national bank and paid to it unless the secretary of the treasury shall direct the retention in the treasury to make good any deficiency in the bonds.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. McKinley (rep., O.) presented a telegram from Cleveland, detailing the destruction occasioned by the Ohio floods, and recommending that congress increase to \$1,000,000 the appropriation for relief. Referred.

The house resumed consideration of the contested election case of Chalmers vs. Manning.

The discussion was still pending when the house adjourned.

Rate Fixing. CHICAGO, February 14.—Local passenger agents of the eastern pool held a meeting to-day and decided to maintain the present rates to Buffalo until March 1. Reopening each road will submit an agreement to Commissioner Fink relative to differential rates. It is expected that Fink will render a final decision in the matter prior to the 1st inst. The agents also considered the question of the differential rate allowed the Chicago & Alton on tickets from St. Louis to New York via Chicago. They decided to request Vice Chairman Harmon to issue an order to eastern lines that such tickets hereafter be dishonored on the ground that the Chicago & Alton is no longer entitled to a differential rate. It is claimed that these tickets are used to the hands of the scalpers. The Alton claims it has been allowed this rate for twenty years and protests that there is no just cause for changing, as it is the longest line from St. Louis to New York via Chicago.

Sherman on Protection. NEW YORK, February 14.—The Mail and Express will print this noon an interview with Senator Sherman on the proposed tariff legislation. He charges congress should let the subject alone and argues that the matter should only be handled when one or the other party has a majority in the two houses of congress, so people may hold one or the other party responsible for the effect of whatever legislation occurs. He thought party lines would be more strictly drawn hereafter, and this would be a happy day, for then popular opinion might fairly decide for or against protective duties. If the democratic party was in power, he thought that it would frame laws simply with a view to revenue. He thought when the issue came a portion of the south would be for protection, and portions of the east for free trade. In his view the country needed protective duties, moderate in degree, but stable and certain, and commercial laws which would encourage American shipbuilding and commerce on the high seas.

High Priced Failures. NEW YORK, February 14.—Abney retires from the management of the Metropolitan Opera house next May, and Gye, the London impresario, will probably take the lease. The statement of the Metropolitan Opera house shows a deficit of \$238,478, and the board of directors has ordered an assessment of \$3,500 apiece on the stockholders.

It is stated that Abney lost steadily all this season, and that the largest receipts have not exceeded \$20,000 in one week, whereas the expenses have been estimated at not less than \$30,000 a week.

The local board of health shows a deficit especially disastrous to his enterprise and it is doubtful if he can pay expenses where last year Mapleson made a clear profit of \$30,000.

A Brighter Prospect. PETERSBURG, February 14.—Work in the river coal mines will be resumed next Monday and employment given 8,000 miners, who have been idle several months owing to the depression of the trade. The demand for coal is increasing and the outlook is brighter than at any time since last fall. The men will be paid 3 1/2 cents a bushel in the lower pools and 3 cents in the fourth pool.

An Engineer's Horrible Death. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., February 14.—The clothing of engineer George Emery, of the Hoosier flouring mills, caught on a

shaft of the fly wheel to-day. He was whirled around and pinned to the shaft. The floor underneath the shaft was broken by his feet striking it. The body, with every bone broken and the arms torn off, was found a shapeless mass. The machinery ran until the steam was exhausted which was the first intimation the other employees had that an accident had occurred.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

END OF A BAD CAREER.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Mrs. Emma Uhler, made notorious last year by figuring in a murder case that made a great sensation, died from morphine poisoning in the New York hospital this morning. On the 19th of last March Wilbur H. Haverstick, a broker who lived with this woman, was shot and killed by Mrs. Uhler's brother, George W. Conkling, a surveyor in the service of the government. The latter, understanding that his sister had been enticed away from her husband by Haverstick, visited their rooms and tried to induce her to leave her paramour. Haverstick coming in, a quarrel took place between him and Conkling, the latter drew a revolver, and shot the other in the abdomen. Haverstick died in a few hours. Conkling was arrested, but was released on bail. Mrs. Uhler then disappeared from public view, and for a time was in the west, but for the last three or four months she has been living in various disreputable houses in the Twenty-ninth precinct. Conkling's bail was dismissed to-day, the only witness, this sister, being dead.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH SMUGGLERS. ST. LOUIS, February 14.—A dispatch from Matamoros, Mexico, says a desperate fight occurred Tuesday, about twenty miles from there, between custom officers and guards and a gang of smugglers in which Major Palacios and one of his men, were badly wounded, two smugglers killed and several wounded. The remainder of the smugglers had leaving behind \$8,000 worth of dry goods and a number of horses and mules.

STILL A MYSTERY. CHICAGO, February 14.—No light of any kind has been thrown on the murder of James L. Wilson and his invalid wife at the village of Winnetka. The detectives are convinced that the motive for the murder was purely one of robbery. Residents of the village have offered a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of the assassin.

VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER. WHEELING, February 14.—The jury in the case of David C. Keller, pilot of the steamer Scioto, sunk in collision with the John Lomas on July 4, 1882, at Mingo Junction, this evening returned a verdict in the United States court at Parkersburg of guilty of voluntary manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy. Forty-five lives were lost by the famous collision. Keller will be sentenced to-morrow.

THE WINNETKA MURDER. CHICAGO, February 14.—It is rumored to-night that an arrest has been made of a man supposed to be guilty of the double murder at Winnetka of the aged Wilson couple. The police refuse to talk on the subject.

A Parallel Case. CHICAGO, February 14.—It is stated that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe have about completed the purchase of the California Southern railroad extending from San Diego to Colton, a distance of 130 miles. It is further stated that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road will now open negotiations with a view to purchasing from the Southern Pacific that portion of their line from the Needles to Mojave, about 240 miles. In this connection it is stated in railroad circles that the Southern Pacific officials have recently intimated that they would sell this piece of road rather than have the Atlantic & Pacific parallel their line by building from Needles to Colton which it is stated they certainly will do unless the above negotiations to purchase succeed.

A Grand Military Ball. CHICAGO, February 14.—The social event of the year was the military ball of the First regiment of cavalry of Illinois, National guard, to-night, for which its own army and that of the First regiment of infantry were used. The armories were gaily decorated with flags, banners, guidons and other military paraphernalia and greenery. About three thousand were present, including the leading society and military people of the city. Promenade music was furnished by the military band of Jefferson barracks, Missouri.

Mrs. Colton's Wounds. SAN FRANCISCO, February 14.—Mrs. Colton, wife of General Colton, testified in her own behalf in the suit against the Central Pacific directors that if Huntington and Crocker had so wronged her in the first settlement of her husband's affairs, they were equally capable of damaging her dead husband's reputation by accusing him of embezzlement.

The Stock Breeders. LINCOLN, Neb., February 14.—The Stock Breeders' association concluded its session to-day. Papers were read on raising horses for profit in Nebraska, and polled Angus cattle. Resolutions were passed asking congress for laws to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

The Wool Growers' association testified to-morrow.

A Failure. CHARLESTON, S. C., February 14.—The firm of L. D. Mowry & Son, cotton factors, suspended. Liabilities, \$150,000; nominal assets \$225,000.

The League Called. NEW YORK, February 14.—General James S. Negley has called a national council of the Union League, to meet in Washington March 6th.

Export of Breadstuffs. WASHINGTON, February 14.—Exports of breadstuffs for seven months ending January 31, 1884, were \$100,256,207; the same time last year, \$133,680,133.

High Gambling. PARIS, February 14.—The name of the club in which the gambling scandals occurred is the Petit circle. The fines as well as the court cards were marked.

The amount of securities found under the vault's bed is now said to have been \$1,000,000 francs.

RIOT STORIES.

The Danville Butchery Under Committee Consideration.

The Black and White Sides Exhibited.

The Former Claim an Unprovoked and Wanton Attack.

The Latter that They Shot in Self-Defence.

The Opening Stories as Told by Participants.

THE DANVILLE RIOT.

STORIES BY COLORED MEN.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—The investigation into the Danville election riots begun this morning by Congressman Cabell and S. W. Wiser were present. Walter S. Withers, a colored politician of Danville, testified that on November 3d a white man and colored man got to fighting. When separated a crowd of whites ranged in line along the curb and the colored men were in the street. The white men were in their hands and said the negroes could not get enough if they wanted it, and if they didn't leave, some of them would get hurt. The negroes objected to leaving, saying the whites were trying to override them. Firing then began, the first shots being fired in the air. The colored people began to run and the whites fired at them wherever they could see them. None of the colored men had weapons. One man was shot dead and several wounded in consequence of the riot. The colored people did not vote at the election three days later, fearing violence. The affidavit of the witness before the committee of forty was incorrect, in so far as it stated that the colored men received fire-arms. It seemed that something had been added to the affidavit after he signed it.

Jack Rudd (colored), chairman of the republican committee, testified: Was in Danville on the day of the riot. When the firing began, he left hastily, afterwards returning to see what was the result. He was met by Colonel Cabell, who asked whether he was going. Colonel Cabell said: "This is just what I have been telling you would happen." Ned Hatcher came along with another man and asked Cabell who witness was, being informed Hatcher said: "Let me blow his d-d brains out." Colonel Cabell said: "No let the d-d scoundrel leave here." Hatcher struck witness and witness left they began firing on him. Witness saw his white neighbors going into Danville that night and returning with guns they had procured in Danville; saw them going to the polls election day with the same guns. The colored people were terribly intimidated and concluded not to vote.