# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB. MONDAY MORNNING, APRIL 7, 1884. NO. 348.


## THE STOLEN STEWART.

A Chicago Story Relative to Grave Robbing Ghouls.

An Illinois Convict's Alleged Complicity in a Great Crime.

How He Stole the Body of the Great New York Millionaire.

A Syndicate Formed to Secure $100,000 Reward from Hilton.

Chief of Police McGarrigle, of Chicago Concerned in the Affair.

**How the Convicts Played on the Officials in Order to Secure a Pardon.**

THE ECHO OF AN OUTRAGE.

AN OLD SENSATION REVIVIFIED.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The Inter Ocean publishes an interview with an unnamed detective, who claims that in the summer and fall of 1882 Chief of Police McGarrigle, of Chicago, and two or three detectives began negotiations with a notorious crook, Lewis O. Sweigler, then serving a term for robbery in the Chester, Ills., penitentiary under an assumed name. Sweigler, who was known to be a professional grave robber, and was concerned in the attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, told a very complete, circumstantial and consistent story of the

ROBBERY OF A. T. STEWART'S GRAVE

by himself, Larry Gavin and a man named Coffe, keeper of a saloon in Fourteenth street, New York. Sweigler promised to restore the body only on condition of his pardon from the penitentiary and receiving part of the reward. His pardon was secured, and according to the detective's story, a syndicate was formed with a capital of $10,000, including McGarrigle, Detectives Chapin and Lansing and E. J. Lehman, for the purpose of working up the case and securing the reward of $100,000 offered by Judge Hilton for the return of Stewart's remains; that two or three visits were made and negotiations conducted through Mrs. Johnson,

A FEMALE DETECTIVE

of New York, at one time connected with the Chicago force; that Inspector Byrnes of New York became offended because he was not consulted after the first visit; that the remains were finally returned upon the payment of $25,000 by Judge Hilton, as evidence of which, Sweigler had plenty of money about that time. An interview with McGarrigle and the detectives is also published. They deny the formation of a syndicate to work the case. McGarrigle admits the general details of the story, including Sweigler's pardon and the subsequent negotiations in New York; but that he finally became disgusted with him because he

TRIFLED WITH THEM,

claiming that the daughter of the expressman who carried the remains to the place where they were buried instigated her father to secretly remove them to another spot unknown to Sweigler. The latter said he had been intimate with this woman and could discover the new hiding place. McGarrigle says he became convinced it was merely a trick of Sweigler to secure a pardon, and that the negotiations were broken off before the remains were returned and never resumed.

### CATTLE MEN AT CHEYENNE.

**Several Hundred on the Ground, Waiting for To-Day's Convention.**

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 6.—Cattle men are already flooding the town, and at least 250 are in readiness for to-morrow's meeting. Among them are a number from Omaha and Council Bluffs, representatives of roads running east from there, and a number of parties representing the cattle commission firms of Chicago. To-morrow's meeting will be occupied by the election of new members, the choice of a round-up committee, selection of officers and the discussion and action on matters of general interest to stock men. Sixty members of the Colorado association are expected by special cars on to-morrow's train.

### GAME IF GUILTY.

**The Alleged Murderer of Zora Burns Defies the Citizens of His Home Town.**

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

LINCOLN, Ill., April 6.—Last evening the committee appointed to wait on Orrin A. Carpenter, recently acquitted of the murder of Zora Burns, and present him with the resolutions of the citizens' meeting requesting him to leave town, marched in a body to his house. Carpenter refused to receive them and he said: "I do not recognize your authority to pass or to present to me any such resolutions, and I refuse to accept them. I have lived a law abiding citizen in this county for the last thirty years, and I don't know any more about the killing of that girl than you do. I shall use my own judgment and discretion as to my future course." The committee then faced about and returned to town. It is not known whether the citizens will take further steps.

### MURDER AT A PRIZE FIGHT.

**Three Men Killed and a Number Wounded at a Bloody Bout in Maryland.**

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 6.—A prize fight came off at Hyndman, Pa., near the Maryland state line, at an early hour this morning between a Hungarian named McKoest, formerly a St. Louis "sport," and an unknown, alleged to be Kitrain, a Boston pugilist. The party came up on the coal cars. A melee occurred on the train, in which several persons were injured. Arriving at Hyndman, a ring was pitched and the fight began. Fifty-three rounds were fought, with the advantage about even, when a cry of foul was raised. A terrible riot ensued, in which pistols and knives were freely used. At the conclusion of the riot three men, including McKoest, were stretched on the ground dead, while several others were badly wounded. McKoest was shot through the head. No arrests have been made.

### A MINE TERROR.

**An Illinois Colliery Flooded—Narrow Escape of Hundreds of Miners—Five Italians Missing.**

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., April 5.—This place to-day came near being visited by a disaster more terrible than the Diamond disaster of a year ago. At noon news reached us of the flooding of an old shaft of the Albright and Wilmington Coal company. Two hundred men were at work in the mine at the time. All escaped but five Italian miners who worked in a different part of the mine from the rest. No one notified them of the break. They were not seen to come out, although some think that they may have escaped with the rest and gone away unperceived in the excitement. The break was first discovered by a driver named Brown, who rushed on top and informed Superintendent Applewhite, who gave the alarm to the miners at work in the mine, who passed the word of danger from room to room. The excitement was intense. Some men were perfectly wild, and rushed pellmell over one another, running into this road, then that, to avoid the low places until they reached the cage, where the water was about four feet deep. On being raised to the top many of them were almost exhausted. Vigorous efforts are being put forth to get the water out, so that an examination may be made of the rooms to see that all are out. Unfortunately the pumps were out of order to-day, and cannot be worked. The water is now being removed with boxes on cages, and is fast being lowered. It is thought that an entrance can be effected some time to-night.

### FOREST FIRES.

**Great Destruction in the Carolina Woods—Saw Mills, Churches, Dwellings and Turpentine Orchards Wiped Out.**

RALEIGH, N. C., April 5.—Reports of damage by the forest fires continue. In Johnson county a fresh fire has broken out, destroying great quantities of timber, as well as several dwellings. The people are greatly alarmed, and labor unceasingly, night and day, combating the flames. Along the line of the Carolina Central road the woods are burning for a distance of sixty miles. In Moore, Robinson, Johnson, Cumberland, Pender and Richmond counties, the bulk of the damage was done. A number of people are homeless. Nearly all the saw mills in some sections were burned, as well as churches, dwellings and turpentine orchards of 5,000 to 10,000 trees each, almost ruining the owners. The fire is a heavy blow to the lumber industry in that section of the state.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 5.—Forest fires occurred in several sections of the state this week, caused by farmers burning brush to clear planting ground. Three miles east of Killian's station and seven miles north of Columbia, the fire swept away houses, mills, barns and fences, and the flames continued unchecked until the Wateree river was reached, a distance of twenty miles. Jones & Killian lost their mills and four hundred barrels of rosin. Many persons are doubtless homeless. Communication with the devasted district is very difficult. Charleston advices report as follows: In Aiken county the damage is slight; in Chesterfield county, the boggy swamps are reported on fire and a number of buildings destroyed. The forest is on fire in Berkeley county, and several houses in the village of Cordesville were burned. Fires are reported from several other counties, but not of a serious character.

**A Large Mexican Land Purchase.**

SAN ANTONIO, April 6.—Colonel Breckenridge, president of the First National bank, has bought two and a half million acres of land in Ta Maulapis, Mexico.

**A Collapsed Carriage Factory.**

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The carriage factory of J. Kemple collapsed this morning, carrying down a dozen of employes with their families. Miraculously nobody was dangerously hurt.

**Polo.**

DAYTON, Ohio, April 6.—A movement is on foot for the organization of a national league of polo clubs, to embrace the leading cities of the east and west.


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## NEWS OF THE NATION.

How the Untamed Boston Candidate Has a Corner on the Presidency.

Butler to Have Two Nominations, with Chances of a Third.

And Being Able to Throw the Election into Congress.

A Gilt-Edged Gathering of the Democracy at Brooklyn.

Carlisle's Careful Committal to Morrison's Tariff Bill.

**Other Political Matters—Proceedings of Congress, Etc.**

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

BUTLER'S BULGE.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Intimate friends here of Butler say that before the meeting of the national democratic convention the General will already be in the field with two presidential nominations—that of the greenbackers and that of the labor reformers. They say that with any other candidate but Tilden this will give Butler a balance power as between the two parties and throw the election into the house of representatives.

MORMONISM IN IDAHO.

Residents of Idaho are very much alarmed over the spread of Mormonism in that territory. Delegate Singiser, of Idaho, in a letter to Senator Platt, urges the passage of a bill re-apportioning the legislature of the territory. He says prominent people from all over the territory have written him urging its passage as a necessity in curtailing the rapidly growing power of the Mormon church. Of the membership of the legislature, ten to thirty-six are Mormons.

THE PROGRAMME FOR LEGISLATION.

Regular Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—It will be in order to-morrow for individual members of the house to move to suspend the rules. McCoid will try to pass the bill making an appropriation for a public building at Keokuk.

Converse will ask the restoration of the duty of 1876 on wool.

Springer wants to secure the passage of a bill to purchase additional grounds for a public building at Springfield, Ill.

It is understood an effort will be made Wednesday or Thursday to bring up the tariff bill.

The senate will dispose of the education bill to-morrow and take up the naval bill Tuesday, which will probably consume the rest of the week.

### BROOKLYN DEMOCRACY.

A GRAND GATHERING.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The assembly rooms of the Academy of Music, Boooklyn, were the scene to-night of a grand banquet given by the Young Men's Democratic club, of Brooklyn. Nearly every democrat of local prominence was present. Among the guests were Senators Pendleton and Bayard, Senator elect Blackburn, Congressmen Hurd and Slocum, and others. Letters of regret from many distinguished democrats were read, including Carlisle and Morrison. In his letter

CARLISLE,

speaking of excessive taxation, says: "We may not be able at this time to accomplish all that ought to be done, but we can do something to give assurance to the country that we have been sincere in our professions, and that it is our fixed purpose to reduce and equalize the burden of taxation as rapidly as circumstances will permit."

SENATOR BAYARD

responded at length to the sentiment, The Supreme Law of the Land, reviewing the history of the formation of the constitution, the struggles and hardships of Washington and his co-laborers in the cause of liberty, and the ultimate triumph of that cause. The Senator's exposition of the constitution was regarded by his hearers as one of the most masterly and scholarly arguments they had ever listened to. There were several other speakers.

### GOVERNOR MURRAY.

THE SPRINGER INVESTIGATION.

Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court, was examined by the Springer committee to-day relative to the charges made against Governor Murray, of Utah. In reference to Murray's character Harlan said: "There is no man in Kentucky for whose integrity, both as an officer and a man, that the people without distinction of party would more readily vouch for than him. He has secured the enmity of some in the discharge of his duties, and beyond that very few people would question his integrity."

Speaker Carlisle and Representative Stevenson also testified to the high estimation in which Governor Murray was held in Kentucky. It was resolved to give no further consideration to the case, as having no foundation, final action being however postponed till a full meeting of the committee.

### FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Collom introduced a bill to reimburse the several states for interest paid on war loans. Referred.

The education bill was taken up and Mr. Morgan (dem., Ala.) continued his remarks in opposition. He said there was less to be expected from the young negro population in contributions to the moral, social and political institutions of the country than was to be expected from the Arabs in the desert of Egypt. This was not spoken reproachfully, but rather as one who despaired of finding a remedy for the trouble. He was not sure that the morality of the negroes had been improved one particle since emancipation, and was almost beginning to believe that book learning was not an essential cure for the trouble of that race. The negro's trouble was race affliction, from which he could never recover. The speaker's house had been set on fire and his bed chamber riddled with bullets, which cut the bedclothes above his sleeping children, at the instigation of politicians, because he had the courage to proclaim his conviction.

Mr. Plumb's (rep., Ks.) motion to recommit the bill to the committee was withdrawn, as were also the amendments offered early in the debate by Mr. Harrison. Hoar's proposed amendment, reducing the amount to be given for the first year, was read.

Mr. Logan (rep., Ill.) remarked that his (Logan's) amendment had been first in order of presentation, and he wanted that placed before the senate.

Mr. Hoar (rep., Mass.) withdrew his amendment for the time being.

Mr. Logan's amendment was then read. It appropriates $15,000,000 for the first, $17,000,000 for the second, $20,000,000 for the third year, and then diminishes at the rate of $2,000,000 a year up to the tenth year, when the appropriation shall cease to be applied to the education of all children of school age in the United States.

The amendment, being voted on, was lost—yeas, 2 (Brown and Logan); nays, 47.

Mr. Logan then proposed another amendment, appropriating $2,000,000 to aid in building school houses in sparsely populated parts, not more than $100 to be contributed for any one school house, nor more than one-half the cost of the school house.

This amendment was lost—nays 20, nays 28.

Mr. Logan then moved a third amendment, which provided that no state should receive the benefit of the fund that did not distribute all school funds equally for all children, without regard to race or color. This was agreed to.

Mr. Hoar's amendment was then read, making the first year's appropriation $7,000,000; the second year's, $10,000,000; the third year's, $15,000,000, and then decreasing at a rate of $2,000,000 annually until the eighth year.

Mr. Morgan admonished Mr. Hoar to keep the bill up to the maximum amount, otherwise he would weaken his bill and lose votes. It would not do to commit the senators on the democratic side of the chambers to a bill that did not furnish a very large amount of money.

Mr. Hoar said he did not base his support of the measure on the general welfare clause in the constitution, nor did he go into any subtle refinements as to distinction between land grants and money grants. He thought it the duty of the national legislature, and within the bounds of the constitution, to remove the ignorant vote of the south and north, which menaced the peace and life of the nation. "I think," said Mr. Hoar, "it is a better thing to try the experiment, whether by educating the black man he can be made fit for American citizenship, than without trying that experiment to cheat him out of his vote."

Replying to the remark, Mr. Morgan said that he was "sorry the thought had not occurred to the senator before he enfranchised the black man."

Mr. Hoar, addressing himself to the chair, declared that he would not be drawn into a recrimination in regard to past history, recent or remote.

After further debate and much expression of opinions as to the time which should be allowed for consideration of the measure before bringing it to a vote, it was finally agreed on motion of Mr. Allison (rep Iowa) that the bill be disposed of before adjournment on Monday, the debate in the latter part of the day to be under the five-minute rule.

After executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Mr. Goff (rep., W. Va) from the committee on naval affairs, reported back the resolution requesting the secretaries of the navy and war to report on the feasibility and expedience of constructing an interior coast line waterway for the relief of the Atlantic and gulf seaboard Adopted.

The morning hour was dispensed with, and the house went into committee of the whole (Boyle, dem., Pa., in the chair) on the agricultural appropriation bill.

Several amendments were adopted, among them one increasing, by $25,000, the appropriation for the distribution of seed, plants, etc. The bill was passed.

The bill forfeiting the Oregon Central land grant was considered, but not acted on.

A communication from the attorney-general, estimating the deficiency in the appropriation for the United States courts at $375,000, was read and referred.

Adjourned.

### THE JEANETTE INJUSTICE.

DE LONG'S CRUELTY TO COLLINS.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Investigation into the loss of the Jeanette was begun to-day. Arnoux, counsel for Melville and Mrs. De Long, attempted to have the investigation stopped as unnecessary, but the committee decided to proceed. Curtis, counsel for Dr. Collins, requested that Mrs. De Long produce the original journal of Capt. De Long, and that all the records connected with the expedition be produced. This was agreed to.

DR. COLLINS,

brother of Jerome Collins, then made his statements, which do not differ materially from what he has already published concerning the illtreatment that Danenhower said "would have caused him to go over the ship's side if he had to endure it." Bartlett, fireman on the Jeanette testified that Jerome Collins told him that De Long had made his life a perfect hell on earth; that he watched and dogged him like a poor man's cur. The witness said that Collins frequently complained of ill treatment. Witness did not believe that all the papers taken from the body of Jerome Collins were given to Dr. Collins. He stated that the officers performed but little manual labor. Melville would walk by the side of the men drawing heavy sledges, and when the sledges got stuck he would never lend a hand, but would shout, "Pull her out, boys," or,

"LIFT, DAMN YOU, LIFT."

The witness testified that Collins was not permitted to have writing material, and said that there was a feeling of intimidation among the men when they appeared before the court of inquiry. They thought their pay might be stopped and they court-martialed if they said more than they were obliged to. Adjourned.

## THE SAMBRO SORROW.

Further Particulars of the Wreck of the Steamer Steinman.

The Story of the Disaster as Told by Several Survivors.

Only Three Passengers Saved Out of Ninety on Board.

Six of the Crew Escape Out of Thirty-Five.

How the Captain and a Passenger Fought Desperately for Life.

**Heartrending Scenes—Futile Struggles of Women and Children.**

THE WRECKED STEINMANN.

THE STORY OF THE DISASTER.

HALIFAX, April 5.—James Chipman, of the Chipman Bros., agents of the White Cross line, returned this afternoon from Sambro, where he went last night to look after the survivors of the wrecked steamer Daniel Steinmann. The stormy weather last night prevented him from attempting to reach Sambro island, but this morning at 5 o'clock he secured a pilot who would endeavor to reach it. They took the pilot boat and dory with them. When as near the shore as they could risk, the dory was launched and with the assistance of men on the island, Chipman got ashore and saw Capt. Schoonhaven and obtained the following particulars of the wreck: The steamer had fine weather on the passage, with the exception of the last two days, which were very foggy, it being impossible to get any reckoning, and he thinking he must have overrun his time. At 10 p. m., the 3d inst., he saw a light ahead, which he first took for Chebucto light, the fog making it appear about five miles off, but it could not have been more than one. He discovered as the steamer neared the light that it was the Sambro, and before he had time to reverse the engines, was

AMONG THE LEDGES

of the northeast island. The steamer struck twice, and began filling fast. He then tried to run her ashore, but she sank in a few minutes. As soon as the ship struck the captain ordered the passengers all on deck, but they were all swept overboard and drowned by the heavy seas which swept over her. Two passengers and fifty of the crew got into the boat, and managed to reach the shore. The ship went down stern first. The captain, who was at his post on the bridge when she went down, threw off his boots and coat and took to the forward rigging, but she sank faster than he could climb. After much trouble he caught the topgallant yard and clung there with one of the passengers, who also managed to keep himself afloat until 5 a. m. Friday, when the boat put off from the island to look after the wreck. He will not come to the city until the first of the week. No bodies have yet washed ashore.

The government steamer Newfield left this morning for Sambro Island for the purpose of getting off the crew and secure all possible information. Running at 7 o'clock within a few hundred yards of the island, she cast anchor and proceeded to make all necessary preparations for getting the survivors from the island. A boat was launched and the men pulled for the spot where the survivors were awaiting relief. Upon landing the sailors and passengers were interviewed by the rescuing party and the following

DETAILS OF THE DREADFUL CATASTROPHE

elicited by the reporters: Including Captain Schoonhoven, there were nine passengers and seamen saved, all foreigners. Alexander Gilmes, one of the light house keepers, residing on the island said: I was in charge of the fog whistle from 6 to 9:30 and kept the whistle sounding a warning till 8:45, when it cleared sufficiently for me to see distinctly Devil's island and Chobacto head when I stopped the whistle, the engineer deeming it unnecessary to keep it a going. Before the engineer relieved me, at 9:30 the lookout man sighted the steamer about a mile south by east of lighting the channel. She stopped, then started ahead and went 500 yards and stopped. I think she then struck on Broad Beaver shoal, for she began to back. It was very dark. The fog whistle started again, though still clear of fog. About twenty minutes after she began to back. This time she struck on a rock and drifted across the shoal and sank between 300 and 400 yards from the island. Then my brother and I attempted to put out, but the boat was too small, and we were forced to turn back. Then we lit bonfires along the shore to warn the boats against the dangerous coast. In the course of an hour a boat came in sight, which proved to be one of the boats of the steamer containing seven men who succeeded in landing below. We kept lights burning along the shore all night, but saw nothing more until daybreak, when we observed

TWO PERSONS CLINGING

to the forward rigging. The steward and three others put out to the wreck and rescued the captain and one passenger. Throughout the day the fog continued too thick for us to signal and the sea too boisterous to permit our landing on the mainland. We did all in our power to make those who had been saved as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

Captain Schoonhoven said at no time had he heard the fog whistle. The first shock was light, the second heavy, carrying away the steering gear. After this we could not get the fire to work, but drifted over rocks and anchored, the ship lying to pretty quiet and with but little sea I ordered the chief and second mates to lower boats and get the children and female passengers in first. While I saw this going on, having already one boat in the water and the crew working hard, I saw the ship coming near to the breakers again. When I ran forward to see if the chain cable was not broken, before getting there monstrous seas broke over the poop, washing overboard every passenger, children and women who stood on deck.

AN AWFUL CRASH.

The ship went down as quick as lightning, stern first, carrying every one down who was on deck and those who were below. I ran up the forerigging, but was washed out before getting half way, but afterwards succeeded in catching at the topsail yards, which stood just above the water. A moment after a passenger found me. The night was foggy and rainy and we saw nothing more.

The next morning we were rescued at about 5 a. m. in one of our own boats, there being no life boats or rocket apparatus on the island. The number of passengers aboard was 90; crew, 35; saved, passengers, 3; crew, 6. We had a fine voyage until we reached the banks. We had a full general cargo of 14,000 tons, the steamer drawing twenty feet and six inches. The ship is now evidently broken with rocks through her bottom. It was impossible to save any passengers whatever. I maintained my position in the ratlines for eight hours in company with a solitary passenger. We were afraid to lash ourselves for fear the mast would break away, so we just held on, all ready to jump from here till 5:30 a. m., when a heavy line was thrown us and we jumped into the water and were pulled through the surf into the boat.

A BOAT LOAD DROWNED.

HALIFAX, April 6.—Three surviving passengers of the Daniel Steinmann, now in the city, say the vessel struck but lightly twice. The captain called them on deck, a boat was launched, and all hands rushed for it. Through good discipline among the crew the boat was well filled and attached to the steamer by a rope. When those on board were about cutting the line the steamer suddenly sank, dragging the boat and occupants down with it. Every person on it was drowned. When the stern of the vessel sank the cries of the women and children were heartrending for a few minutes. They describe at length the efforts made by the drowning people to escape their inevitable fate by clinging to whatever could be got hold of.

Of the experiences of seven persons who escaped in the boat, which came near being swamped by persons clinging to it, were many unusually sad and distressing characteristics.

BODIES MUTILATED BY THE SEA.

HALIFAX, April 6.—Reports from the wrecked steamer up to this evening say the wreck remains in the same position. Three bodies have been recovered to-day, making eleven in all. The bodies are mutilated beyond recognition, the faces smashed in and the eyes torn out. Three schooners with divers go to work to-morrow if the weather is favorable.

### OVER THE OCEAN.

NUBAR RESIGNS.

CAIRO, April 6.—Nubar Pasha has resigned the presidency of the council of ministers and his other offices.

IN A BAD WAY.

The roads beyond Berber are blockaded by the rebels. It is impossible to forward telegrams to Khartoum. The tribes between Shendy and Khartoum are in open rebellion. Nothing has been heard from General Gordon for a fortnight.

MISS GODDARD'S MARRIAGE.

PARIS, April 6.—Ely Goddard and Prince Poniatowski were married in the American church and afterward in St. Pierre's church. The civil marriage took place Friday. Minister Morton was present as a witness. There was a large attendance of the best families.

"A RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY."

BERLIN, April 6.—The Bundesrath has unanimously rejected the proposal that a responsible ministry be instituted for the empire.

MATTERS AT TONQUIN.

PARIS, April 6.—Tonquin advices report that the expedition to Hung Hoa has started. Troops are massed at Sontay. They will meet with serious resistance from 2,000 Black Flags and 12,000 Chinese troops.

## THE MOB A MYTH.

An Astonishing Statement by a "Distinguished Cincinnatian."

That the Papers Do Not Dare to Publish what They Know.

That the Coroner Does Not Dare to Hold Any Inquests.

That there Was No Mob and No Need of Military.

That the Alleged Mob was Crowds of Unoffending People.

**That the Police and Military Did All the Killing that Was Done.**

### CINCINNATI'S SORROW.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

TOLEDO, O., April 6.—The Commercial Telegram will publish a remarkable letter from an unnamed distinguished citizen of Cincinnati who says the Cincinnati papers dare not publish all that their reporters know about the riot; that the coroner dare not hold an inquest, because the testimony would show there was no mob, no need of the military, no need for them to open fire; that they fired on an unoffending people; that those of the police and military shot were shot by the militia and not by the mob; that Sheriff Hawkins has no brains and lost his head. The letter criticises the entire management by the governor and his military staff.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—At a meeting this afternoon at Music hall of the committee on legislation, Hon. W. T. Groesbeck, chairman of the sub-committee, reported that they had agreed to recommend certain portions of legislation which had been agreed on by the committee of the bar association. Their report was adopted. It provides for such changes in the law as to make criminal bonds more secure by the requirement of affidavits from the bondsmen that they hold unincumbered property sufficient to satisfy the bonds.

The committee recommended that in sentencing criminals, in capital cases, at least twenty days shall intervene between the sentence and execution; that in the revision of criminal cases in error, the court must give judgment without regard to errors or defects that do not substantially affect the rights of the defendant. When an erroneous judgment has been given on a lawful verdict the court may correct the judgment to conform to the verdict, or may remand the case for a new trial. The committee also agreed to favor the passage of the Pruden bill, which forbids exemption from jury service in criminal cases on account of membership of military command, and also the Walker bill, which makes the number of the defendant's peremptory challenges to jurors six. A committee of five was selected to go to Columbus and urge a speedy enactment of these measures.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—The grand jury made a partial report to-day, finding twenty indictments, among them four against Harry Lee for forging the name of Woodruff & McPerkin to notes. Allen Ingalls, one of the murderers, is regarded insane by the authorities. He has become especially violent since the mob was in the jail. It has been necessary to keep a close watch to prevent him suiciding.

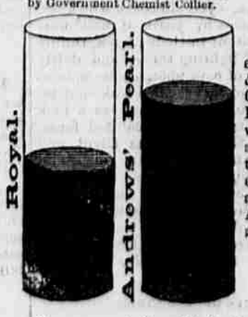
**New Orleans Carpenters to Strike.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—The carpenters will strike to-morrow unless the bosses pay the $3 per day asked.


# Baking Powder Figures That DON'T LIE

The Royal Baking Powder Co., try to give the inference that their powder contains more CREAM TARTER and that its LEAVENING POWDER is greater than any other made, as stated in their advertisement on the "Comparative Worth of Baking Powders" exhibited by black lines. Our name was mentioned in connection with one of our cheaper brands, made of different materials as the trade might demand. Our CREAM TARTAR brand of ANDREWS' PEARL was omitted evidently for a very good reason, judging from the RELATIVE MERITS of Andrews' "Pearl," and the Royal, as clearly demonstrated by the Government Chemist, Dr. Peter Collier, of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, from samples received by him from dealers who furnished the samples from their stocks on hand in open market.

Showing excess of Cream Tartar in Andrews' Pearl over Royal, ascertained by Government Chemist Collier.




DR. COLLIER'S ANALYSIS.

U. S. DEP'T. OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C., March 10, 1883.

C. E. ANDREWS & CO.—Gentlemen. I received by express from Thos. Lydon and J. P. Harkins & Co., Grand Ave., Milwaukee, and Harper Bros., Chicago, Ill., samples of Andrews' Pearl and Royal Baking Powders. The cans were in good condition when received and the seals unbroken. I find upon analysis that Andrews' Pearl Baking Powder contains about four and a half 4½ per cent. MORE CREAM TARTAR than the Royal Baking Powder, and a proportionately larger percentage of Carbolic Acid Gas, and I find it to be free from alum, and any injurious substances.

Sincerely yours,
PETER COLLIER,
U. S. Chemist, Dept. of Agriculture.

Government Chemist Collier's Analysis as to the Leavening Qualities.

ANDREWS' PEARL.....[redacted]

ROYAL.....[redacted]

No wonder the Royal Co., omitted Andrew's Pearl from their "Comparative List," as Government Chemist Collier's analysis shows conclusively two things: 1st That Andrews' Pearl contains MORE CREAM TARTAR then the Royal, as shown by the cuts above; 2d, That the LEAVENING POWER of Andrews' Pearl is GREATER than the Royal, as shown by the two black lines above.

CHALLENGE.

We will give the Royal Co., or any one else $1,000 or $5,000 if they can prove by any fair mutual test that Andrews' Pearl Baking Powder does, or ever did, contain alum or any injurious substances, and this challenge is open forever. Andrews' Pearl Baking Powder is sustained by a testimonial as to its Purity and Strength by the only genuine commissioned Government Chemist, such as the Royal Co. never have published. TRY IT.

C. E. ANDREWS & CO.,

287, 289, 291, E. Water St., Milwaukee.

45 Michigan ave. Chicago.